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RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE
AND MONTEVIDEO

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Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

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England: N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Bramhall & Sons & Co., London.
France: Crédit Lyonnais and branches.
Spain: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Belgium: H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.
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Boettger—Kraak,
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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the
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THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance) Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.000 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30th, 1891.

We regret to say that another revolutionary movement has appeared in Argentina, which threatens serious consequences to the integrity of that republic. During the past week a party of revolutionists suddenly overturned the provincial government of Catamarca, and in an incredibly short time obtained possession of the whole province and cut off communication with the rest of the republic. On Saturday a similar outbreak, with a similar result, occurred in the province of Santiago del Estero, and last night's telegrams indicate a similar movement in the province of Tucuman. Reports are also current in regard to an insurrectionary tendency in the province of Cordoba. As the Argentine government has only a small force at its command, the greater part of which is required to preserve order and maintain national authority in the city of Buenos Aires, the prospect for subduing the revolutionists is not at all promising. The montaneros of the interior provinces are a hardy and turbulent race, and if this insurrection is popular in character, rather than political, they will not yield without a bloody struggle. When it is considered that the provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes are also in a very disturbed condition, it must be confessed that the outlook is far from reassuring. The entire country is torn with political dissension, and dissatisfaction everywhere exists over the evils brought about by the rank misgovernment of the past ten years. Wholesale thievery has at last worked the ruin of one of the finest countries in the world, and, however much we may regret it, it must be confessed that the result is just what might have been expected.

On the 25th inst. the first call, signed by Sr. F. P. Mayrink, for 60\$ per share of the National Mortgage Bank was due. It will be remembered that this monstrous concession was granted to a number of illustrious recently-arrived personages here, and by Gen. Barbosa, then chief of the Treasury and now a senator of the republic. It appears incredible that the legislature will permit the decree of July 31st, 1890, to remain on the statutes of the organized government, and if the senators and deputies can consider anything beyond petty questions, we earnestly ask their attention to this concession. Its very provisions show how hastily it was drawn up and approved, for special reference is made to "wire and posts for fencing"—a clause that so evidently discloses the origin of the scheme and its parents, that the mere reference to it should suffice to alarm Brazilians. It will be argued that nothing will ever result from this grand banking scheme. Anything of advantage to the country, we believe will not; but damages to the holders of the concession may be claimed, and will the legislature then hold Gen. Barbosa responsible? Barão de Lucena has shown commendable activity in curtailing engagements entered upon in the name of the nation by Gen. Glycerio; he will surely not permit the organization of an institution that is perfectly unnecessary; whose organizers were inspired with an expectation that the curse of cedulas could be thrown upon Brazil, and which was left in oblivion for twelve months for some purpose, which it is requisite to examine into. The ruin of our southern neighbor by such men and such measures is too recent to be ignored, and this "wire-fence" measure for loading the country with debt should be carefully studied before any further steps are permitted.

It is probably useless to offer any more protests against the ignorance and brutality which rule in this city in the treatment of yellow fever patients. In any civilized country, the publication of such an exposé as that which appeared in the Pitz in regard to the S. Sebastião hospital would have aroused popular indignation to such a degree that a radical reform would have been forced upon the government without a moment's delay, and the men responsible for the abuses denounced would have been dismissed in disgrace. In this capital, however, there is apparently no such sentiment. The men who are sent to the S. Sebastião death-trap are generally friendless strangers, for whom there is no sympathy, and for whose sufferings and death there is no regret. There is and can be no further excuse for the damnable practices which have sent so many men to their death and to the pauper's trench during the past summer. And to our bitter regret there is no compensation for the inhumanity and brutality from which so many strangers have suffered. It may be considered that we are talking without just cause; our readers shall judge for themselves. Last week two mechanical engineers, Americans, in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, were taken ill with yellow fever at Seaton's boarding house on the Gloria hill. They were attended by two physicians, who pronounced the cases to be yellow fever and serious. The boarding house happened to be filled with members of the Cleary opera troupe, and the sanitary authorities ordered that the patients should be removed to the Jurujuba yellow fever hospital. On Saturday the ambulance service removed the men and it was presumed that they had been taken to the boat landing to be sent across the bay to the hospital. When the Baldwin agents were informed of the removal, they at once sent a steam launch across to Jurujuba to look after the men, but were unable to find any trace of them. The sanitary authorities were then visited, and then the chief of the ambulance service (this on Sunday afternoon), when it was discovered that the men had been sent to the S. Sebastião death-trap—now used as a small-pox hospital—as small-pox patients. It is presumed that no launch was ready to take them to Jurujuba, whereupon the ambulance man took upon himself the responsibility of pronouncing them small-pox cases and sending them to S. Sebastião! When the friends of the unhappy men were able to reach them on Monday morning, they were already past all human aid and insensible to further inhuman ignorance and cruelty. In our opinion, this is a case of sheer murder. The employers of these men would have paid any price for their treatment, but the authorities gave them no chance. No excuse can now restore them to life, nor will ever remove the belief that they were killed by the ignorance, stupidity and insensibility of the so-called sanitary authorities of this city.

From the Jornal do Commercio of June 24th. LOAN OF THE COMPANHIA GERAL. However incomplete the result of the vast operation in which the public here and in the principal money markets of Europe was yesterday invited to participate, there is no longer any doubt that enough has been accomplished for the gradual financial restoration of this singular company. It is not at once that this colossal, formed of so many separate bodies, entirely disjointed or injudiciously united, can assume the correct proportions of a solid enterprise. The work now done reflects great honor on Visconde da Leopoldina; and no less praiseworthy was the conduct of the Banco do Brazil which intervened in the transaction for the benefit of the Companhia Geral's Brazilian creditors, of whose interests the English proposed to take no account. We have been informed that the 20% cash required was exceeded by some 400,000\$ in yesterday's subscription in this city, that is that the sum of 6,760,000\$ was required, whereas 20% of yesterday's subscription amounts to 7,100,000\$. Even if nothing beyond a mere conversion is accomplished, the company will derive therefrom substantial benefit, amounting to 2,000,000\$ a year, or perhaps to even more. In the next place to the bearers of innumerable gold and paper debentures that circulated greatly depreciated here, is now open the great European market to which sooner or later these debentures will naturally gravitate. Finally it is a fact not generally known that the floating debt of the company had reached and passed the magnificent figure of 13,000,000\$ which in itself was a constant danger to this badly-managed enterprise. This debt is now paid, or, if the term is preferred, consolidated—which greatly redounds to the benefit of the shareholders. The total debt of the Companhia Geral, including this floating debt and the various series of bonds and debentures—in calculation, is 151,800,000\$, the foreign debt being calculated at the rate of 24%. The £14,500,000\$, nominal amount of this loan, are equivalent to the round sum of, say, 180,000,000\$. It is evident, then, that the company

can pay or convert its indebtedness—or nearly all its debts, for the cost of the issue must be taken into account as well as the discount of 1/2% with which the new loan is offered to the public. On the other hand we learn that the company will now have the right to receive some 38,000,000\$ from the three banks it has purchased, the English, the Credito Universal and the Colonizador e Agricola. Whether it is good policy for a railway company to go into the banking business is a question we leave for others to decide; our own opinion, however, is decidedly against it. In fact we believe that the bad reputation of the Leopoldina management was due to nothing else than its want of attention to the technical business of the road and to its involving itself in operations and manipulations sometimes of a very reprehensible character. It is not astonishing that his successor has now to submit to the extreme humiliation, felt by all Brazilians, of abdication of the supreme control of its affairs, as we were informed some days ago by a telegram from our London correspondent, in favor of three British subjects selected by a second class London bank. We must confess, however, that the English are right in their distrust of the old Leopoldina management. Matters are different now, it is true; but deeply-rooted prejudices are not to be removed in a day.

PLANTATION WAGES. Araraquara, June 15th, 1891. The Editor of The Rio News.

Dear Sir,—I have been too busy to reply earlier to your request of May 26th and am still too occupied to give much attention to this interesting question. Perusal of the enclosed accounts will, I hope, interest as well as help you to believe that the colonist has some chance in Brazil. I can vouch for their accuracy, knowing the plantation, the owner, the administrator and the colonists. "Rolfson" should make at least Rs. 1,000,000 in cash next year and will then have sufficient knowledge and capital to plant coffee by contract. Contracts vary slightly, some Fazendairos pay 600 rs. per tree at the end of the 4th year, others pay only 400 rs., but give the colonist the fruit of the 4th to 5th year. As an example of what a colonist can make on these terms, I will cite the case of "John Baptista Teim and family." They undertook to plant and raise 14,000 coffee trees; the fazendeiro advanced them during the four years Rs. 700,000. With this money and the catch crops, planted the first two years between the rows of coffee trees, they fed and clothed themselves. At the end of the fourth year they were paid the balance Rs. 4,900,000, and the crop they sold for 11,000,000. Paid by the month, farm hands are earning 45\$000 [22 dollars] their food and lodging. The contractors of the extension of the Rio Claro Ry. are paying from 2\$600 to 2\$800 per day for men and are short handed. On concluding I would like to point out that since the abolition of slavery, the position of the immigrant has changed entirely. I am fully aware of the many shortcomings of the Brazilian planter, but see no reason to exaggerate these. That during the several years that I have lived on farms in this and in the province of Minas I have not met with the whipping posts, nor blood-hounds you refer to and although willing to allow for and tolerate much, as one of your readers I certainly refuse to accept an opinion on such an important subject based mainly on three-year-old hearsay. Very truly yours, FRED. ROSE.

Translation. PLANTATION OF N. S. D'APARECIDA NEAR ARARAQUARA, S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

The property of Dr. Francisco de Toledo Malta. 1st.—Rolfson family—5 persons, 2 laboring men and 2 women; 1 woman, cook. Arrived at the plantation from Europe, without resources. For the first year of their residence their account stood: Dr. Cr. Furnished in goods and money 615\$

Earnings: Weeding 9,000 coffee tree at 60\$ per 1,000 per annum..... 540\$ Gathering 700 alqueires coffee at 300 rs..... 210\$ Gathered 10 waggons of corn at 15\$..... 150\$ Do 10 alqueires of beans at 10\$..... 100\$

Amount at debit..... 1,000\$ 615\$ Balance in favor of the family..... 385\$ at the end of the year, besides poultry and stock, pigs, cow, etc. From the second year forward the balance will become greater, for the family has already acquired the necessaries for living, such as pork, etc., the surplus of which is sold. The prices quoted for corn and beans are those current at the time. 2nd.—Mozzi family—1 old man, 2 young men, a lad and a female cook; total 5 persons. Arrived from another plantation without resources. Their account stood: Dr. Cr. Furnished in goods and money..... 350\$

It appears that Gen. Glycerio wishes documents relating to his transactions in real estate, railways and immigration, while minister of agriculture. A file of the Rio News is at his disposal.

The Gaucha de Noticias of the 24th says that the friends of the government are threatening to dissolve congress. Will they do it in the same way as that in which the Tribuna office was closed?

The citizens of Goyaz residing in Rio de Janeiro held a meeting on the 20th and endorsed the action of the legislature in promulgating the constitution of the state in face of the threatening attitude of the governor.

The government has given orders for sending to Parã 290,000 cartridges. From what the telegrams say we thought Governor Huet de Lacellar had captured enough ammunition from the revolutionists to last him all his life.

A real true republican drink has been licensed by the minister of agriculture. It is made of ginseng (which, by the way, so far as we know, do not grow in Brazil and are apricots in English), and is called licor republicano!

On the morning of the 25th burglars entered the house of Mr. Pierre Avego and stole jewelry and other articles valued at 3,000\$. It was stated that the police authorities, to whom Mr. Avego made his complaint, have failed to investigate the matter.

The result of the subscription in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Carson, as a testimonial for receiving the late Rev. Charles Winter after he had been turned out of the Hotel Metropole (Candido's), was a fine tea service and a purse of 3,800\$, which were presented on the 24th.

They say that the reason why the generalissimo can't find a minister of finance is that every one despairs of being able to compete with Gen. Ray in spending government money. Surely the excessive modesty of Gov. Portella will not permit him to sit still under such a statement as this.

The S. Sebastião hospital, having done all the harm it can to yellow fever patients, is now to be devoted to the destruction of sufferers from small-pox. It seems that our health authorities are seeking to compensate for their inability to combat diseases by making vigorous war on the diseased.

The Cleary Opera company opens in S. Paulo on Saturday July 4th with the Mikado. According to present arrangements they will play at the "Theatro Nacional" in Buenos Aires on August 6th, producing all of the operas. We may hope to see them again in our city on their return from the south.

The people of Bradford, England, have placed the sum of £185 at the disposition of the British Legation and consulates in this country for the relief of their fellow-townsmen who have emigrated to Brazil and are in distress. The Bradford people manifest much indignation over the reports received from Brazil.

It is stated that the sanitary improvement contract will entail a burden of 3,000,000\$ per annum for 50 years on the tax-payers of this city. It is a matter to be thought of, in our opinion, before incurring the obligation. The experience of Buenos Aires may be studied to some purpose in such a matter.

We see by the Panama Star and Herald that Mr. W. P. Tisdell, so well known in this city, is the special commissioner of the Chicago Exposition in the republic of Colombia. He has been most successful in his mission, the Colombian government resolving to erect a special building for the exhibits of that country.

A Brazilian citizen, a cattle raiser in the Oriental Republic, desirous of moving into Rio Grande do Sul, applied for free entry for his cattle, material and machinery. The secretary of the department of finance replied that the first and second are free under the tariff, and that only the legislature can grant entry to the last.

Why not make Dr. José Avelino minister of finance? Whether the final solution is monarchy, federative republic, centralized republic, presidential republic, parliamentary republic, scientific dictatorship or unscientific dictatorship, the versatile statesman of the period will probably not be at a loss for ways and means of spending the money of the country.

The Correio da Poesia, a paper that supports the government, says that "the Alvim electoral regulations, adulterating the vote of the nation, could produce nothing that was not contaminated with the radical vice of the fraud by which it was engendered." Judging by the present state of affairs, says that paper, "the nation will soon have to face the disagreeable contingency of defending itself against its representatives."

The question of holidays is creating a great deal of complaint among business men, as there is nothing settled in regard to the matter. Some of the banks have decided to observe all the holidays, both political and religious, while the public departments do not observe the latter. Some business houses, again, while others close, on the religious holidays, and some have resolved not to observe the political holidays. This is certainly cause for just complaint. A law ought to settle the question once for all.

Among the departures for the United States on the mail packet Advance on Saturday last was Mrs. E. H. Conger, the wife of the United States minister at this capital. Owing to the continued prevalence of yellow fever Mrs. Conger was unable to spend more than a day or two in the city, and her sudden resolution to return home is therefore cause for general regret in our small colony.

Mr. Conger has now taken up his residence at No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras, where the legation is located, and will be glad to see his friends at that place.

BIRTHS.

On June 19th, at No. 40, Rua de Ypiranga, the wife of R. T. Andrews, of a daughter.

ENGLISH OPERA.

The Cleary company gives its last representation in this city to-night, and expects to leave for São Paulo on Thursday. While it is unfair to criticize the company for not coming up to a certain standard, it must be confessed that it has not met expectations. It must be admitted, however, that it has had a number of unexpected difficulties to meet. In the first place the tenor contracted a severe cold and has not even yet recovered his voice. Then the weather has been stormy, the theatre badly adapted for singing, and several members of the company have been ill. We feel certain that the trip to S. Paulo will improve the character and spirits of the company and we can only regret that they will not be able to give us another chance to hear them before leaving for Buenos Aires.

During the past week Pinafore, Patience and Dorothy have been produced, and Billet Taylor is advertised for to-night. In our opinion Pinafore was not a success, but the other two were given in better style and produced a more pleasing impression. These two operas and Erinna have been very well received, in spite of all mishaps, and will always be listened to with pleasure. When the company returns from the south, we trust we shall be able to offer better weather and a better theatre, and we feel sure that the favors will be fully reciprocated.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Brazilian 4% bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 75 in Rio on the 27th.

The municipal council of Oliveira, Minas Geraes, has been authorized to contract a loan of 150,000\$.

In February the government revenue in Parã amounted to 23,054\$560, against 74,436\$661 in February, 1890.

A telegram from Montevideo, of the 24th inst., reports that Uruguay has obtained a loan of 4,000,000\$ in this city.

According to a private telegram from London, which was shown us on Thursday last, the Geral loan is considered a failure.

In January the receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house were 732,728\$836, against 824,279\$556 in January, 1890.

The receipts of the Santos custom-house were 1,685,264\$423 in the month of May, against 1,110,136\$516 in May of 1890.

On the 25th the shareholders of the Tanoaria Fluminense [cooperage] company authorized the directors to raise a loan for 800,000\$.

The Banco de Credito Popular has received permission to issue 400,000\$ more, against the deposit of 450,000\$ in government bonds.

The receipts of public revenue in the state of Alagoas amounted to 73,494\$942 in December, 1890, against 80,400\$031 in December, 1889.

In Rio Grande do Norte the government revenue amounted to 12,367\$030 in January last, against 18,085\$422 in the corresponding month of 1890.

On the 24th nothing was doing in Rio, in honor of St. John the Baptist, and on the 29th a similar suspension of business occurred in honor of St. Peter.

According to the Diario Official of the 26th the Banco da Republica has deposited 1,000,000\$ in gold in the Treasury, and received permission to issue 3,000,000\$ in paper.

On the 27th subscription lists were opened at the Banco de Credito e Garantia Real for a debenture loan of £112,500, at 90%, payable in currency; interest 7 and sinking fund 2 per cent, in gold; for the Cerveja Brazil brewery.

On the 23rd the £2,500,000 of the Geral railway company's loan offered here was fully covered. As this was a foregone conclusion, no one appeared to take much interest in the matter, and the debentures of the company declined somewhat at the Bolsa.

It is stated that the revenue of Minas Geraes amounted last year to 2,225,973\$831 and the expenditure to 4,714,390\$570. The excess of the revenue over the expenditure was consequently 508,574\$314. The state has 3,652,786\$820 deposited in different banks. The state debt is 16,347,900\$.

As the local press is filled with promises of dividends, and no one else calling attention to the fact, we venture to remind directors that paragraph unico of Art. 13 of the Ruy Barbosa decree of January 17th 1890, reads: "The net profits, resulting from operations effectively liquidated only, can form part of joint-stock companies dividends."

An informal meeting of the stock-brokers was held on the 27th, when it was decided to require "margins" on operations for future delivery, to issue a species of official list of transactions, to put a stop to the disorder arising from every broker and others interested sending clerks to the Bolsa, and other reforms. A later meeting will be called. It is hoped that the Bolsa will commence operations in the new, and much larger, room at the Exchange on the 1st proximo.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 27th, 1891.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian gold, London, and Paris rates.

EXCHANGE.

The official rates at the banks were unchanged, viz: 17% on London, 5 1/2-5 3/8 on Paris and 6 1/2-6 6/8 on Hamburg at 90 days; 2 1/2-2 3/4 on New York at sight. The market was steady, but very quiet, with business reported at 17 1/2, 17 1/4 and 17% in bank sterling direct, at 17 1/4 to 17 1/2 for repassed paper and at 17 1/4-17 1/2 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/4-650 for cash, and at 138 1/2 s. o. 15th July, and closed with buyers at 138 1/4, sellers at 138 1/2 for cash, buyers at 138 1/2 s. o. 15th and buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2 s. o. 15th July.

The banks and Exchange were closed, and there was no Bolsa, in celebration of St. John the Baptist. Most of the native banks have announced that their offices will be closed on clench holidays as well as on those fixed by decree.

The English Bank and the Sul Americano raised the sterling rate to 17 1/2, the others made no changes. There was a very large business reported, and it was said the Treasury had secured a considerable sum from a speculative remittance, £3,000,000 was mentioned. On London office business was reported at 17 1/4 and 18 was quoted for bank on bankers for the first steamer in July. Commercial sterling was reported at 17 1/4-18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2 for cash, and buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2 s. o. July 15th.

Official rates were unchanged and the market was firm, but rather quiet. The business reported was in bank sterling at 17 1/2-18, with commercial quoted at 18-18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2 for cash, and buyers at 138 1/2, s. o. July 15th.

There were still no changes made in the posted rates at the banks. The day was quiet, Monday is to be a holiday and drawers were indifferent. The business doing was in bank sterling at the extremes of 17 1/4-17 1/2 for ready bills, the latter not being obtainable at the close, with 18 quoted for the July steamers, and commercial at 17 1/4-18 1/2 according to date of delivery. Sovereigns sold at 138 1/2, and closed with buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2 for cash; buyers at 138 1/2, sellers at 138 1/2, s. o. July 15th.

The banks and Exchange were closed, to-day being a holiday of the church.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table showing stock sales for June 22, including various bank and government securities.

Table showing stock sales for June 23, including various bank and government securities.

Table showing stock sales for June 24, including various bank and government securities.

Table showing stock sales for June 25, including various bank and government securities.

Table showing stock sales for June 26, including various bank and government securities.

Table showing stock sales for June 27, including various bank and government securities.

Table with various financial data for June 26, including interest rates and bank balances.

Table with various financial data for June 27, including interest rates and bank balances.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th June, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a considerable business doing this past week, and the sales are estimated to reach quite 60,000 bags. The advices from abroad have been more favorable and on the 26th brokers advanced quotations by about 40 rs. per arroba. There has been no change made in the pauta, which is now, however, about on the basis of No. 7. We are informed that an application of interested parties made to the inspector of the custom house would prevent an excessive valuation by the brokers charged with organizing the pauta, who are obliged to follow rules existing. We mention the matter, and leave it to those interested to follow it up, if it is considered worthy of attention.

Table showing export data for various countries like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

United States

Table showing export data for the United States, including various goods and their values.

Table showing export data for various countries like Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

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DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta) with prices in dollars and cents.

Imports. We have had a rather quiet week. Flour is unchanged and the only receipts have been a few hundred barrels from Trieste to dealers.

Flour.—The only receipts are 550 bbls. per Malakoff, from Trieste. Sales and withdrawals are only about 1,600 bbls. and stocks in first hands are estimated to be about 10,000 bbls. American.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil, and the market is steady at last quotations of 47,000—\$8500 per doz.

White Pine.—There are no receipts, but the market is flat, and the quotation furnished us to-day is 110 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 78,800—\$8500 per case.

Lard.—The market is reported flat at the following quotations: George's lard, in lots, 410—420 rs. per lb. and other marks 390—400 rs.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and status for various vessels like PORTLAND, SHEDAC, and TYBER.

—Nor bk Gutwang, with shale from Sydney for the gas company here, went on the rocks near Fort Lage at the entrance to the harbor, at about 10 p. m. on the 24th, and will prove a total loss.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

—The following charters are reported for the week: Nor log Bico, coffee, Cape Town and Mossel Bay, £100—£200.

Table listing freight rates for various routes like New York, New Orleans, London, and Antwerp.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Large table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for various vessels like Alice, Aftalid, and various others.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates for June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 30th, 1891.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents for various vessels like American, Argentine, and Austrian.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates for June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs. James Cook & Co's. Monthly Dispatch, dated London, May 25th:

COPPER.—Stocks in Europe on the 15th May according to our figures showed an increase of about 8,000 tons upon those of the previous month, but compared with last year they were considerably less, being only about 60,000 tons against 95,000 in 1890 and 114,000 tons in 1889.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Holland, Antwerp, Bremen, Trieste, and Copenhagen.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Total Continent, Six ports of U.S., and Total Europe.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Total Continent, U.K. consumption, and United States.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Total Continent, U.K. consumption, and United States.

Table showing market prices for various commodities like Total Continent, U.K. consumption, and United States.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 27th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, gold, and Gold Loan 1888.

DEBENTURES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Rio de Janeiro, Agricola do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil and Credit Real de S. Paulo.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana and Bom Fim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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" 8	Tagus	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 9	Tamar	Santos
" 13	Thames	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, London, and Vigo.
" 20	Elbe	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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