

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14TH, 1891.

NUMBER 28

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 14th, 1891.

It would seem that the minister of finance has resolved upon another change of base in regard to customs duties, a decree having been signed, it is said, determining that duties shall be paid in gold coin after October 1st next. Whether the measure be good or bad, there can be no doubt of the prejudice which commerce is suffering through these frequent changes. Since the revolution there has been nothing but change, but never with any satisfactory result. In the days of D. Pedro II a proposition to increase the costs of imported goods as they were increased by Sr. Ruy Barbosa, would have filled the country with clamorous protests, but under the present regime an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. excites but the slightest comment. Of course, if the Brazilian people prefer to pay dear for everything they eat, drink and wear, it is entirely their own business. The cash must come out of their own pockets. It will not be amiss, however, to advise them that they can not afford to pay such prices for the necessities of life, nor can they afford to permit their ministers to exercise the right of raising and lowering these prices at pleasure. In our opinion, the action of the minister is not only illegal, but it is pernicious in the highest degree. The customs laws and schedules should be established by the legislative branch, and the executive should confine itself merely to the work of enforcing them.

We have repeatedly called attention to the clearly unconstitutional authority assumed by cabinet ministers in regard to the expenditure of public money without specific appropriation, and to the promulgation of laws by means of decrees. These powers belong solely to Congress, and there is no warrant whatever for their exercise by an official who is nothing but a secretary to the President. The conception of a republican government held by the present administration is so clearly erroneous and mischievous that it is matter for surprise that protests have not been heard in every direction long before this. According to this conception, the President has merely taken the place of the Emperor, enjoying all his privileges and attributes and invested with all his powers. The ministers, therefore, are pursuing exactly the same paternal policy that was pursued under the empire. A drouth occurs in Bahia or a freshet in Santa Catharina—the minister opens a credit for the sufferers under the designation of public relief; some one complains of the workings of the law regulating joint-stock companies—the minister at once promulgates new regulations changing the law in any particular that may suit his purpose; complications arise in the custom-house, or it is believed that the treasury is not getting all the revenue which belongs to it—the minister issues new regulations, and even changes the duties levied by changing the exchange value of gold. In all such matters the minister ought to have no discretionary power whatever. It should be his duty and his sole duty, to execute the laws as they exist. He is not a part of the law-making department of the government and should have nothing whatever to do with even the regulations thought necessary for the execution of a law. If steps are not at once taken to suppress the abuse, the executive will soon usurp all the powers which properly belong to the other branches of government.

The inauguration of work on the Metropolitan railway to-day consists, we deeply regret to say, in the enclosure of the old Carioca reservoir, on the Largo da Carioca, and in a beginning toward the destruction of that interesting landmark of the old city in order to make room for a central station. Aside from the abuse of power involved in the grant of such a piece of public property to a company of conscienceless speculators, who appear to be so anxious to get possession of this valuable site that they propose to begin building the "central station" before even the surveys are made for the road—aside from this, it is a matter for infinite regret that this fine old reservoir is to be torn down. It has existed since the early days of the city's history, at first in a rude and cheap form, afterwards in the substantial character known to the people of modern Rio de Janeiro. Although much of its usefulness has been lost through the construction of the new water-works, it could still be used as a small distributing reservoir. It is a pity that there is so little appreciation of these old historical monuments, for it will be but a very few years before they are all swept away. The old Carioca arches will soon go the same road. The Marecas fountain has already been torn down, and the Passeio Publico is being rapidly transformed into a public restaurant. The old palaces have already felt the destructive hand of revolution, and the old arches connecting the imperial chapel with the city palace have disappeared. Very little now remains. In a few years all the monuments of old Rio de Janeiro will have disappeared, and progress, in the shape of the speculator, will have everything worth preserving and remembering securely transformed into the possession of men whose only interest will be in the rate of gain which they can grind out of a people too apathetic and short-sighted to protect themselves.

From Mr. Anton Heintzsch's Review. THE PROSPECTS OF COFFEE.

If we desire to form a fairly accurate idea of the price of coffee during the next season, it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration the exceptionally strong statistical position which exists at the present moment. In order to show the position in its full strength, I give here figures which show not only the visible supply of the world according to Messrs. Durand and Zoon, but also the invisible supply on the 1st July, 1889, the 1st January, 1891, and the 1st June, 1891.

Table with 4 columns: Destination, 1889, 1891, 1891. Rows include Adhest, Brazil to Europe; East to Europe; Brazil to United States; Stock at Rio de Janeiro; at Santos.

Table with 3 columns: Tons, 1889, 1891, 1891. Row: Total visible and invisible supply, bags.

With such figures before us as these it is, of course, utterly impossible to predict very low prices such as we saw in the seasons 1882-83 and 1885-86. No; there is no likelihood of our seeing coffee so low for a couple of years yet. But I wish to point out that this strong statistical position will not last very long, and that we have to consider two questions, viz: 1st. At what price will the wholesale and retail trade stock up? 2nd. At what price will actual consumption of coffee be increased?

I may say that you cannot give an identical answer to these questions. In my opinion the trade will be prepared to lay in stocks to some extent higher than will stimulate consumption. We have to absorb about 1 1/4 million bags of coffee more than is needed or required on basis of present values. We have to consider the fact that stocks, visible and invisible, are so small that the excess, large as it is, can be dealt with without much trouble; but it is a question of price. At present prices no one will think of laying in stocks of coffee, that is absolutely certain, in view of the totally altered conditions of supply and demand. At a lower level, however, they may be induced to do so. Then the question comes: At what level?

In ordinary circumstances cost of production is a very important factor in such a question. The average cost of production of coffee is probably somewhere about 2 cents per lb., laid down without loss either in the United States or Europe, where the equivalent would be about 46 1/2 per cent. If we had such a prospect of increased supply before us with heavy stocks everywhere, we should sink below cost of production; but with such a coffee position as we actually have, the producer will most certainly have a profit, and a good one too, on the coffee he can bring to market; but if he thinks that he can obtain famine prices, when the famine is virtually past and gone, he will be grievously mistaken. At a price of 12 cents per lb., which is about equal to 55 1/2 per cent., I believe that this, the largest Brazil crop the world has ever known, can be moved and handled without loss to exporters, considering the attenuated stocks, but whether this price would materially stimulate actual consumption I consider to be an open question, on which nothing definite can be said at present. The price named by me is a comparatively high one: it is a price which will

give the producer a splendid profit, and further encourage coffee planting all over the world. So much has been done in this direction already that we may dismiss from our minds all anxiety about short supplies of coffee hereafter. Smaller crops may follow larger ones, but the impetus which prolonged high prices have given to the cultivation of the bean, will be an effectual bar to the recurrence of such small crops as we have seen of late years not only in Brazil, but in Java and British India will be by-and-by exceeded in output the largest ever made by Rio.

To sum up, the very much larger arrivals which we may shortly expect from Java, the increasing receipts at Rio, which will now rapidly have the effect of accumulating stock there, in conjunction with smaller takings by the trade, not only in Europe but in the United States, will force prices of coffee down until a level is reached at which the large importers are prepared to buy.

Dictatorship in Para.

We place on record the following decrees issued by Capt. Huet de Bacellar, ex-governor of Para: "Decree No. 35 of June 15, 1891.—Declares that constitutional guarantees are suspended in this State.—The Governor of the State, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Federal Government in view of the events of the 11th inst. and of the abnormal state of affairs, which demand prompt and rigorous measures for restoring public order and tranquillity, hereby decrees: "Art. 1.—Constitutional guarantees are hereby suspended in this State.

"Art. 2.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.—Palace of the Government of the State, June 15, 1891.—(Signed) Duarte Huet de Bacellar, Captain in the navy and Governor."

"It will be observed that this decree was issued on the very day of the meeting of congress. On the 17th, that is two days after the meeting of congress, the ex-governor issued the following decree: "Decree No. 356 of June 17, 1891.—Deports from the territory of the State Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa, honorary major in the army.—Whereas from investigations made and information received it appears that Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa, honorary major in the army, have made themselves a formidable obstacle to the consolidation and stability of republican institutions by the prominent part which they have taken in opposing the policy of the government;

"Whereas the residence of these citizens in this city seriously threatens public order and tranquillity;

"Therefore, the Governor of the State, in the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Federal Government, in view of the events of the 11th inst., hereby orders that the said Col. Vicente Chermont de Miranda and Major Frederico Augusto da Gama e Costa be deported from the territory of this State.—Palace of the Government of the State of Para, June 17, 1891.—(Signed) Duarte Huet de Bacellar Puto Guetes, Captain in the navy and Governor."

CONSULAR INVOICES.

United States consular-general Dockery has requested us to publish the following circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, May 20, 1891.

To the Consular Officers of the United States. Gentlemen.—With reference to the circular of January 16, 1891, transmitting the regulations prescribed by the Treasury Department under section 6 of the tariff act of October 1, 1890, in regard to the marks of the country of origin on goods exported to the United States, you are further instructed, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to interrogate shippers at the time of certifying their invoices as to whether their goods are properly marked with the name of the country of origin, and to warn them that if the goods are not so marked entry will be refused on their arrival in the United States.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting secretary.

Communicated. STEVEDORE AND BALLAST COMPANY.

Mr. John Carew, the well known stevedore and ballast supplier of Rio, has recently formed his business into a company, and to celebrate the installation he on Tuesday last gave a breakfast, at the Hotel do Globo, to the directors, etc. Amongst those present were Mr. Alberto Pedrosa President of the Rio and New York Bank and President of the Stevedore and Ballast Company, Mr. John Carew, Managing Director, Dr. Duarte, Mr. Salles Guerre (Secretary), Mr. Chas. Henry Langford, Mr. Richard P. Lintot, Mr. MacCracken, Mr. Alfred Clemenling, Mr. Bloomfield, etc., etc. After the breakfast which, by the way, was most excellently arranged by the proprietor of the "Globo," a few toasts were drunk and a few speeches made. Mr. Alberto Pedrosa spoke in eloquent terms full of feeling on the tragic end of the late Silva Jardim and headed a subscription list for the widow and orphaned children with 500,000, and the rest of the gentlemen present very readily responded. The healths of Mr. Pedrosa, Mr. and Mrs. John Carew and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Langford, Mr. Lintot and family, Dr. Duarte, Mr. MacCracken, etc., etc., were then duly drunk and honored in succession. Mr. John Carew, Dr. Duarte, Mr. C. H. Langford, Mr. Richard P. Lintot all made eloquent speeches full of friendly feeling to Brazil, the United States of North America and to Merry Little England. The breakfast terminated at 2 30 p. m.

THE HOSPITAL.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of 2,000 from some unknown friend in Santos for the "Hospital Fund," the donor promising to continue this contribution every month until the hospital is established. We trust our correspondent will send us his name, as his generosity is certainly worthy a personal acknowledgment.

SOCIEDADE FRANZINI.

According to the books of this society, which has been carrying on a most useful work in giving aid to immigrants and in finding them employment, its receipts and expenditures for the past quarter have been as follows, the receipts being largely from the poor people themselves:

Table with 3 columns: Month, receipts, expenditures, deficit. Rows for April, May, June, Totals, Balance of Receipts from March.

Deficit..... 352\$ 60

During these three months assistance has been given to 334 families, and employment has been found for all its members. In view of the circumstance that many of the consulates of European countries are now sending their distressed countrymen to this society in order to find employment, and as no official aid whatever is granted it to meet the small expenses necessary to carry on this useful work, it is obliged to depend largely on charitable donations for its income. We trust that our friends will not forget that a small subscription can be very usefully employed in this direction.

From Bradstreet's of June 16. THE CRITICAL POSITION OF RUBBER.

The uncertainty which for months has attached to the ultimate position of rubber values has seriously affected both manufacturer and dealers in this country. Stocks in dealers' hands since January 1 have been drawn upon by manufacturers, while it has been possible to only partly replace them. The syndicate during this time has refused to sell any rubber, and meanwhile has continued to secure almost the entire receipts at Para, thus gaining control of about all of the visible supply.

Manufacturers have bought only in small lots since the first of the year, and are said to be very lightly supplied. The stocks in the country at present are larger than usual, but are controlled almost wholly by the syndicate. The following table, which gives the receipts in tons from January 1 to June 1 for 1891 and 1890, shows the increase in our imports for this year over those for the same time last year:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1891, 1890. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, Totals.

The world's supply of rubber on the 1st inst. was not far from 4000 tons, of which Baron Vienna, who represents the syndicate, is said to have held between 2,600 and 2,700 tons. But a small part of the remainder is believed to be of low grades.

It was expected by dealers that when Vienna reached the United States he would immediately advance values. His failure to do this would indicate an intention on his part to allow dealers to further reduce their stocks. Many very plausible inferences are suggested, which are backed up not only by his past action and expressions, but by a general admission which has been gained from dealers. It has long been Baron Vienna's desire that the manufacturers of the United States should buy direct from Brazil rather than through dealers, which means, under the present conditions, of himself. He would thus be better able to control not only the buying but the selling prices of rubber. By waiting until the dealers had disposed of their stocks it is held that he will be in a position to offer to the manufacturers special privileges which, in the present condition of trade, they will readily accept and will doubtless be willing to make contracts for future supplies. The failure of one rubber factory and the great losses sustained by another, together with the cut in prices of rubber boots and shoes, is an indication of how necessary it is that every manufacturer should secure his materials lower than his competitors. One who can secure this to a manufacturer will continue to supply his factory.

The condition in England is practically the same as it is here, only prices have been weaker and dealers probably have less rubber. At Para receipts are very light, and the speculators must sell their stocks before the end of July or they will lose their controlling position in the market. The season is approaching when manufacturers are the busiest, and consequently their demands must soon be very pressing, as they are already behind in their year's production. It is thus held by good observers that a critical situation has been reached. How far Baron Vienna may exert his present control future developments alone can determine.

From the Jornal do Commercio of July 12th. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The revolution of Santiago-del-Estero ended without the effusion of blood, the governor Ruiz being re-instated forty-eight hours after he was deposed, like a mere employee by the leader of a picket in a moment of bad humour.

Country which was believed this movement was not at all political and had no relation with that at Catamarca.

As we were saying, a lieutenant Tolosa, was the author of the revolt at Santiago. Belonging to a good family, brave, he appears to have been the idol of his soldiers of the provincial police corps, one hundred and twenty more or less, who were annoyed that the government obliged them to wait too long for their very small pay. Major Cardoso, chief of the corps, had placed Lt. Tolosa under arrest for some days for unexplained reasons. The latter considered that he had not deserved the chastisement and decided in revenge, no less than to arrest the governor, who had confirmed Major Cardoso's sentence. On duty at the cabildo, he, on the night of the 27th, communicated his ideas to his men. Said and done; these fell into rank, proclaimed Tolosa chief, and immediately detached a picket to arrest the governor. This latter, having received news of the revolt, was already on his

way to the cabildo, where, notwithstanding his protests and excuses, Tolosa put him in charge of a guard.

At daylight the vice-governor Beltran and a majority of the provincial senators and deputies, who were desirous of placing matters to rights, made their appearance, but the terrible lieutenant arrested them all; absolute master of the situation and undesirous of office, he went to offer this to Sr. Luis Garcia, a merchant and a friend of Sr. Gorostiaga, the leader of a group of oppositionists.

He would not accept, but fearing some disturbance by the soldiery, he persuaded governor Ruiz that he should resign, and the legislature to accept the resignation, which was done at 9 o'clock in the morning, vice-governor Beltran assuming office.

Satisfied with this vengeance, Lt. Tolosa released everybody, governor and vice-governor.

The first advantage taken by them of their liberty was to hasten to the telegraph office, and advise the president of the republic of what was occurring, asking for troops to re-establish constitutional order. Dr. Pellegrini, for whom it appears the federal constitution was not written, ignored the authority of congress, at present in session, and immediately sent 50 troopers of the 11th cavalry under command of Capt. Astarola, together with the Deputies Ruiz, Bruchmann and Ximenes Belkan, and Sr. Gorostiaga to quiet the disturbance. These arrived on the 30th; Gorostiaga paid the back-pay of the soldiers, and leave was granted to discontented men to go home. The legislature declared that it had ceded to violence in accepting the resignation of Sr. Ruiz and re-instated him in office.

He, the best fellow of a governor ever known, or to be known, not only did not prosecute anyone, but rewarded, with the post of aid-de-camp, Lt. Tolosa, who accepted without any ill-feeling.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Gold was quoted at \$18.30 per sovereign or at 30 1/2 at Buenos Aires yesterday.

A denunciation has been made in the Argentine congress against the practices of English companies in that country.

Severe storms have been raging at the River Plate during the past week.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"SOUTH OF ENGLAND COUNTRY" vs. "THE WORLD."

The above match was played on July 12th, "The World" winning by 5 runs on the first innings. The following is the score: "THE WORLD."

Scorecard for the match between South of England Country and The World. Includes innings details and runs scored by various players.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND."

Scorecard for the match between South of England and The World, First Innings.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 6.—Senate.—The bill fixing the salary of the Vice-President of the republic was voted in 2nd discussion and rules of procedure in regard to executive business were adopted. Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber voted Deputy Oticia's motion asking the President for information relating to the finances of the country, and also a resolution for the appointment of a special committee for reporting on the revision of the penal legislation. The motion of Deputy Antao de Faria in regard to the reciprocity agreement with the United States and several other motions presented at previous sittings, were also voted. Deputy Oticia made a speech in regard to the report of the minister of finance, whose account of the financial situation he does not consider very explicit. He moved to appoint a committee to investigate the state of the treasury. Members of the joint committees for reporting on election and impeachment laws, were elected. The motion of Deputy Vinhas in regard to the deportation of the Italian operative Amilcar Donati was rejected.

JULY 7.—Senate.—The senate met in secret session for the purpose of taking action on executive business.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Sampaio Ferraz, in offering a motion calling for documents relating to the collection of duties in gold, made a speech on the state of the country, which, he says, is suffering from a political, social and financial crisis. There has recently, he states, come over the President of the republic a complete change that is estranging from him his best friends. It was a bad day for the republic when its President surrendered himself to the control of a second-rate politician of the monarchy. In the organization of the states the government has interfered in

the most scandalous manner, exercising a despotic power unexampled in the history of the country and making use of the opportunity to punish those who voted against Gen. Deodoro for the presidency. It is possible that Lucena and others who surround the President may think that the members of the opposition cover the minister's portfolios, but it is a notorious fact that one of those portfolios goes begging, having been declined by many persons who have been urged to take it. (Deputy Zama:—"They have offered a reward for a minister.") Forgetting the interests of the country, the President is governed entirely by his personal inclinations. (Deputy Zama:—"Which is only allowable in a despotic government.") The currency of the country is depreciated, the shares of the principal banks are at a discount, the cost of living has been enormously increased, the sufferings of the working-classes are intense, ruinous interest is charged for the use of money, and in the midst of all this, when a man of thorough competence is needed at the treasury and when Henrique de Lucena's incapacity has been fully demonstrated, the government enacts a farce of ministerial re-organisation in which the portfolio of finance is entrusted to the very man who has hitherto virtually controlled it. Attention having been called by Deputy Retumba to the fact that there was no naval officer on the committee for reporting on penal legislation, Deputy Justiniano de Serpa resigned his place on that committee and Deputy Custodio de Mello was appointed in his stead. Several pension bills were introduced. A bill was introduced for the purchase of the residence of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant, for compensating his family for the rent they have paid since Feb. 24 and for converting into an archive for documents relating to the revolutionary movement of Nov. 15 the building formerly occupied by the Institute of the Blind, at which the first meetings of the provisional government were held. Deputy Casimiro Junior moved that Decree No. 848 for the organization of justice be sent to the committee on the constitution, legislation and justice in order that provision No. 42 of Art. 34 of the constitution may be in some measure observed.

**JULY 8.—Senate.**—The Senate met in secret session, which lasted until 3 o'clock, and then in open session.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Custodio de Mello in laying before the house a petition of Col. João Pedro Xavier da Camara, said that this officer has suffered grave injustice at the hands of Marshal Deodoro. Availing himself of the possession of the floor, he then proceeded to define his attitude towards the President of the republic. On his arrival in Brazil from a long cruise on the *Aminante Barroso*, and learning that General Deodoro was deviating from the path it behoved him to follow, he at once declared himself in opposition and to this position he has strictly adhered. Before this he had been on the most familiar terms with the general and it was through his advice that the latter relinquished the intention of abandoning his comrades in arms after the retirement of Marshal Alfredo Chaves. The speaker then satisfied the general who had accordingly expressed his purpose of refraining from pressing the other claims of the officers of the army. A report had at one time been circulated that the speaker would succeed Admiral Wandenkolk in the office of minister of the navy and he had then said that if the portfolio were offered him, he would avail himself of the occasion to show his disapproval of Gen. Deodoro's conduct. On the 11th of last November the speaker called at Itamaraty Palace and had with Gen. Deodoro a conversation, during which the general had threatened to dissolve the military club. To this he had answered that if such a measure should be attempted, it would find him at his post of honor. He then left the palace, assuring Gen. Deodoro that he would never return there. And to this determination he has firmly adhered, although Lieut.-Col. Barros, an officer of the general's military household, had said to him on that occasion:—"Admiral, the generalissimo has the highest opinion of you." Deputy Antão de Faria spoke against the contract for sanitary improvements in the city of Rio de Janeiro, which, he says, will entail on this city an expense of 189,650,000\$. Deputy Francisco Veiga introduced a bill signed by himself and others for abolishing the paper tax of public instruction. Deputy Carvalhal asked why the government has not delivered the Ipanema iron factory to the state of S. Paulo. Deputy Serzedello moved that the government be asked to state what public buildings and lands situated in the states it requires for its own use, so that the rest may be delivered to the states to which they belong. Deputies Manoel Fulgencio and Ottonio discussed the latter's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the state of the treasury. In defending his resolution the latter had occasion to refer to the state of the Banco da Republica, which, he says, has not sufficient assets to cover its liabilities, amounting to the enormous sum of 800,000,000\$. Deputy Serzedello moved to refer Deputy Ottonio's resolution to the committee on accounts and Deputy Manoel Fulgencio moved to refer it also to the budget committee.

**JULY 9.—Senate.**—The bill for fixing the pay of the Vice-President of the republic at 30,000\$ and for granting him 5,000\$ for expenses reported from the committee on finance. A bill was introduced prohibiting the compulsory retirement of officers from military service except in virtue of a medical examination. Senator Americo Lobo offered a resolution asking why the state of Minas Geraes does not collect duties on its exports and suggesting to the government the expediency of referring to the measures prescribed in Decree No. 848, of Oct. 11, 1890, in reference to the reticent taxes in Minas Geraes and Paraná. This resolution was opposed by Senator Ubaldo do Amaral, who thinks that the government should not be encouraged to interfere in such matters.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A lively running debate took place between Deputies Nilo Pecanha and Custodio Mello in regard to the discussion of the boundary treaty by the military club. The former considers this discussion improper, while the latter defended the action of the club. Deputy Moniz Freire spoke on the subject of the appointment of judges in the state of Espirito Santo. Deputy Badaró censured the government for declaring martial law in Pará, with congress sitting, and introduced a

bill granting amnesty to the persons directly or indirectly connected with the revolutionary movement in that state. A bill for granting a pension of 120,000\$ a year to the Emperor was introduced, on motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo, referred to the budget committee. At one time during the proceedings the house became so noisy that the 1st vice-president in the chair, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain the attention of the members, suspended the sittings and, when the house met again, tended his resignation and surrily retired the chair to the 2nd vice-president. He afterwards, however, took the chair again and presided over the latter part of the sitting.

**JULY 10.—Senate.**—The presiding officer requested the committees appointed to report on election and impeachment laws to prepare their reports with all despatch, in order that the senate might begin to discuss those subjects.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Two messages were received from the President of the republic remitting treaties. A petition was received from the Agencia Constructora do Banco Impulsor asking for certain favors in order that it may build the future capital of the republic. The committee on the constitution, legislation and justice reported on the constitutionally bill. The committee recommends a compatible bill. The committee recommends a bill on the failure to pay the laborers on the Sobral Railway and on the arrest of Lieut. Annibal Cardoso. A resolution was offered authorizing the president of the chamber to obtain a building for the sittings of that body. Deputy Glycerio spoke against the alleged permission granted to the Sorocabana Railway Co. to grant its track from S. João to Santos. This grant he considers an encroachment on the rights of the State of S. Paulo. Deputy Baptista da Motta asked congress to repair the injustice done by the government to Lieut. Raphael de Menezes. Deputy Aristides Lobo presented a petition from the public employees in this city asking that their salaries be paid in gold. Deputy Marciano de Magalhães proposed an abatement on the day of deputies who without illness or previous leave fail to attend the sittings of the chamber during three days in any month. The bill for fixing the pay of senators and deputies was discussed.

**JULY 11.—Senate.**—Senator Joaquim Felício presented a draft of a civil code. Senator Pinheiro Guedes spoke in regard to the affairs of Mato-Grosso. The governor of that state, he says, with the hope of causing his son to be elected to succeed him, seems to be disposed to annul the election of Jan. 3 and consider valid that of May 23. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti asked that the committee on justice and legislation be required to report on Decrees No. 847 and 1039 of the provisional government. He also moved that the government be asked to lay before the senate an authentic copy of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The same senator introduced a bill in regard to religious order, giving them freedom to manage their property as they see fit. An amendment was proposed to the bill for fixing the pay of the vice-president. This amendment fixed the pay at 50,000\$ per annum and makes an appropriation of 10,000\$ for expenses.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bevilacqua concluded his remarks, interrupted on the previous day, in regard to the arrest of Lieut. Annibal Cardoso for writing an article in the *Echo do Sul*. This article, he says, was merely an explosion of indignation, bearing that the government was to prevent a rising in Rio Grande. The committee on finance and industry reported against the bill for the sale or lease of the Bauritice railway.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The public carriage drivers struck in Campinas on the 7th.

—A whale was washed ashore on the Barra beach, near Santos, on the 7th.

—It is stated that the MacHardy Co. has made a proposal for the purchase of the gas works in Campinas.

—Col. Mallet, governor of Mato-Grosso, maintains the act of his predecessor annulling the election in that state.

—Dr. Lauro Sodré, recently elected governor of the state of Pará, has resigned his chair in the Chamber of Deputies.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul has adopted as its official flag the colors of the banner used in its revolution of 1835 in that state.

—There was a stormy scene in the Alagoas legislature on the 10th. The spectators invaded the chamber, the president left his chair and the sitting was abruptly closed.

—The *Correio do Povo* of the 11th says that it is informed that ex-Gov. Huet de Bacellar caused members of the opposition party in Pará to be scourged.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre states that on Tuesday there was a fight in that city between policemen and soldiers. Two persons were killed and several wounded.

—The *Diario do Santos* recently protested strongly against the immigrant station there, which is a sort of shed, covered with zinc, and is likely to be a regular "cremation" station during the hot months.

—A telegram from Curitiba, dated the 10th, says that an epidemic has appeared among the colonists at Rio Negro, there being, it is said from 40 to 50 new cases every day. The nature of the disease is not stated.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre, published in a Rio Grande do Sul journal of the 4th, states that the acting treasurer of the Uruguayana custom-house had disappeared—and so had 200,000\$, of which about 29,000\$ was in gold.

—In the election of state senators, to be held in Ceará on the 16th prox., the electoral law of 1881 will be observed. It is by no means certain that the election will be a free one, but the revival of the law of 1881 is a step in that direction.

—The president of Minas Geraes has authorized the expenditure of 6,000\$ for preparing the exhibit of that state at the Chicago exhibition.

—The report of a projected revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is again in circulation and it is evidently not without foundation. The quiet manner in which the opposition, which apparently has a large majority in the state, submitted to the declared result of the late election has caused no little surprise and seems to indicate the secret intention of postponing to a more favorable opportunity the settlement of scores with the dominant party.

—Barão de Cotegipe used to say that the best thing in this world is that one day comes after another. But Dr. Arango Goes, lieutenant-governor of Alagoas, does not think so, for the legislature that a few days ago elected him lieutenant-governor has now asked him to resign on the ground that he cannot hold this office and that of judge of the superior court at the same time. Shocked at this antecedent of the eternal fitness of things, the friends of the lieutenant-governor in the legislature refused to take part in the vote and indignantly retired from the chamber shaking the dust from their feet; for have not, they ask, the swallow-tail coated generals in the federal senate decided in their wisdom that a man can hold simultaneously the office of judge and that of cabinet minister? And if that of cabinet minister, why not that of lieutenant-governor as well?

RAILROAD NOTES

—The inauguration of work on the Metropolitana circular railway occurs in the Largo da Carioca to-day. We are inclined to believe it a serious mistake to permit the use of this square for so uncertain and ridiculous a scheme, for it is already more than sufficiently crowded with existing traffic.

—The *Journal* of this morning hears that the decree has been signed which authorizes the transfer of the S. Paulo railway (English line) to the Paulista company. It is stated, however, that the minister has not consented to an increase of capital, nor to an increase in transportation rates.

—There seems to be much opposition in S. Paulo to the purchase of the English railway by the Paulista company. It is feared that in order to bid the price that is to be paid for the English road, the company will be obliged to maintain the present high rates for freight and passage, or even to raise them. Several municipal councils have telegraphed to the S. Paulo legislature to oppose the transaction, but the legislature unanimously decided to pay no attention to the telegrams and keep steadily at work on the constitution. To this result greatly contributed a speech made by Senator Elias Chaves, who is president of the board of directors of the Paulista company. He says that the present rates on the English road will not be changed and that those on the Paulista road will be reduced 30%. The company will lay a narrow gauge track from Rio Claro to Santos, so that through trains may be run on the road and all its branches. The terms of the transaction are such that the remittances of money to Europe for interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred will amount to less than the present remittances of the English company, and consequently exchange will not be affected.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Tempo* says that the drought is the *enslèvement* of Ceará.

—The director-general of the post office denies that letters have been opened and detained at the office in Pará.

—*Formivaro* is a new patented invention, not for eating ants—as the name seems to imply—but for killing them.

—The Italian opera company was hissed on its first night in this city. A three-contos hiss must be simply overwhelming!

—The government has approved the contract of the municipal council with Drs. Gouvêa and Lima for sanitary improvements in this city.

—It is stated that the government has authorized the expenditure of 50,000\$ for the relief of the sufferers from the freshets in Santa Catharina.

—The municipal council has decided to accept the proposal of Camillo da Silva Lima to lease the kiosques in this city for ten years for the sum of 700,000\$.

—Dr. Alfredo Piragibe has been appointed rector of the boarding-school of the Gynmasio Nacional and Dr. Guilherme Teixeira has been appointed vice-rector.

—We regret to say that Parda Mallet has gone back on Shakespeare. This settles William's hash for all time, as there is no appeal from Parly's dictum in such matters!

—The chief of police has permitted the tilbury drivers to increase their fares. In doing this he declares that he will permit no deviation from the fares that are now fixed.

—The rattle of teeth on the *Panahyba*, stationed at Montevidéu, has been heard at the marine arsenal, and orders have been sent down to buy the men some coats to keep them warm.

—A Lisbon telegram received here on the 7th states that Major Gama Costa, who was deported from Pará by ex-Governor Huet de Bacellar, has published a manifesto in the papers of that city.

—The two new torpedo boats built in England for the Brazilian government, left there for this port on the 19th and 22nd ult. On arrival they will be safely anchored somewhere and left to rust.

—It is stated that the hissing of the opera company on its first night was due to a number of students whom the management had refused to admit to the general rehearsal on the previous night.

—Owing to the prevailing epidemics of holidays and influenza, this issue is somewhat delayed.

—The old cobblestone pavement in front of the opera house has been replaced by parallel-piped.

—The sports of the Santos Athletic Club have been fixed for Sunday, August 2nd. Entries close on July 20th.

—There will be a meeting of the English Reading Club at No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, on Thursday, July 16th. Subject for discussion: "Can Rio de Janeiro be made a healthy city?"

—The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Eppihanio Reis, vice-rector of the boarding-school of the Gynmasio Nacional, and has enlarged him for the services he rendered while holding that position.

—Whew! Brazil wants to exhibit Carlos Gomes and the *Guarany* at Chicago. It is proposed to ask the exposition commission for an orchestra of 1,000 persons, and still more if the opera shall be given.

—On the 14th the *Journal do Brazil* says that orders have been issued to the custom houses and other treasury agencies to collect duties in gold, and not in paper at a fixed rate of exchange, from October 1st forward.

—On the 12th the *Journal do Commercio* mentions a report that an important commercial house in one of the northern states has applied to the Chamber of Deputies to prosecute one of its members for printed insults and calumny.

—The delegation of the lands and colonization department in the state of Amazonas has been suppressed; first, because the service of lands belongs to the state, and second, because there is no colonization in the state. Valuable reasons both.

—The minister of agriculture has declined a proposition of Dr. Ernesto Novack for the formation of a corps of 3,000 skilled laborers, who, while exercising their respective trades, will also serve as auxiliaries of the police.

—In the *Diario Official* of the 10th there was published a statement of a clerk in the department of agriculture for the purpose of showing that there was no mistake in the official calculation of the liabilities resulting from Gen. Glycerio's immigration contracts.

—Gen. Glycerio is on the committee of the Chamber of Deputies for framing an electoral law. As the general is a veteran in electoral campaigns, he ought to be able to make a law through whose meshes skillful political managers may be able to slip without much difficulty.

—The "Battle of the Bonds," or the fight between the tram companies and the projected city railway, continues, notwithstanding the decision of the minister in favour of the latter. The local journals hope the decisive contest will not come off immediately, for their columns are the field of battle.

—The deficiency in the telegraph bureau, according to the report of the committee of investigation, is 1,737,294\$425. The report places the responsibility for this deficiency on Ricardo Francisco dos Santos and the late Dr. Baptista dos Santos, the former for the sum of 1,523,532\$263 and the latter for that of 213,726\$162.

—We presume from the tenor of the circular published elsewhere that every coffee bean shipped to the United States must hereafter be clearly marked and accompanied by a certificate of character. It is a great pity that the American people cannot see what fools their political rulers are making of them!

—The bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies for purchasing the former building of the Institute of the Blind calls to mind the fact that the first meetings of the provisional government were held there. In view of what was then expected and what has since occurred and of what may occur hereafter, it is suggested that a more appropriate place for those meetings could not possibly have been selected.

—The police have issued orders that carts and wagons shall not occupy the tram rails to the detriment of traffic. Some disturbances with the cartmen have occurred, and it was reported that we were to be favoured with another strike. We are with the police here; for no one who is obliged to pass through the streets of Rio can fail to notice how frequently—at times purposely—the traffic of the trams is interrupted by the unloading of wagons.

—It is stated that in the secret session of the Senate on the 7th it was decided by 24 votes to 19 that there is no incompatibility between the office of cabinet minister and that of judge of the Supreme Court. Generals Quintino, Ray and Campos Salles are said to have voted in favor of this decision. Now President Deodoro should appoint all the supreme judges cabinet ministers and consolidate the two branches of the government into one. We can thus gradually return to the good old times of dictatorship which concern the traffic of the trams is interrupted by the unloading of wagons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—On June 30th the Banco da Republica owed the Treasury, in all, about 14,400,000\$.

—The *Chimica Industrial da Flora Brasileira* Company has raised a 7 per cent. debenture loan for 200,000\$. The conditions are not published.

—The Banco de Credito Universal has removed to the premises formerly occupied by the English Bank. Mr. Adolf Menge, who was for many years sub-manager at the English Bank, continues to manage the Credito Universal.

The interviews of Sr. Mayrink with the minister of finance cause remark, but nothing is allowed to transpire as to what the president of the Banco da Republica wants; a shrewd guesser might say: "more money."

Mail advices from Montevideo show that the people of Uruguay are persuaded that they can raise another loan here in Rio. Everything is said to be possible in this world, and perhaps this new loan may prove to be no exception.

Up to the 11th the official count at the Treasury showed in cash: Sovereigns... 1,925,000 or 17,113,250\$ Frances... 800,000 303,280

17,416,530\$

During June the circulation of the Banco da Republica increased from 229,268,000\$ to 235,738,000\$, or 6,470,000\$. The bank has acquired the right of issue of the Banco Emisor do Sul, or 3,500,000\$, and deposited 1,000,000\$ in gold in the Treasury, which together account for the increase. By Fr. str. La Plata the bank received 50,000\$, which will permit it of 1,333,000\$ more issue.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Uniao Ibero Americano held on the 7th it was decided to issue "obligations" of the value of \$20. We presume the law permits such an issue, but it is certain that the sooner such a law is repealed the better. An issue, such as this bank proposes to make, will lead to ignoring the notes, and if the "obligations" for no one accustomed to handling notes will receive them.

The following new companies were placed before the public during the past week:

Table listing companies and their capital amounts, including Banco Predial e Constructor (3,000,000\$), Banco Operario Italiano (2,000,000\$), Banco Pastoral e Agricola (2,000,000\$), etc.

Not an excessive amount.

The Diario Oficial of the 9th inst. publishes the following: "The Jornal do Brazil stated yesterday that it was reported on 'change as a settled fact that the minister of finance had authorized a large issue of notes to the extent of three times the amount of a deposit, not of gold, but of gold bonds. There is not the slightest foundation for this version. The minister of finance has not contemplated such an issue nor has any proposal to that effect been made to him."

On the 8th the Jornal do Brazil gave currency to a report that the government would authorize the Banco da Republica to issue three-fold the nominal value of a deposit of bonds. On the following day the government and the bank denied the report. The Jornal do Brazil appeared however to think that there was some basis for its report, and hints that the transaction was for the government to lend the bank gold against bonds, which gold would serve as a deposit to the issue.

The comparative receipts for the first six months of 1890 and 1891 were as follows:

Table comparing receipts for 1891 and 1890, including Importation, Exportation, Internal revenue, and Stamps.

The June receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Table of June receipts at the Rio custom house for 1891 and 1890, including Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Stamps, Premium on gold, Deposits, Restitutions, and Internal revenue receipts.

The following companies registered their statutes at the Junta Commercial in June:

Table listing companies registered at the Junta Commercial in June, including Banco Hypothecario Nacional, Rigrificio and Pastoral Braz, Central Alagoana R.R., Norte Mineira, Banco Central do Brazil, Indust. e Commercio Norte de Minas, Agencia de Lelões, Com. Indust. Generos Alimenticios, Geral de Calçado, Sul America (cotton mill), Com. de Carne Secca e Mantimentos, Constructora de Cataguases, Nacional de Pintura e Decorações, Luzo Braz, Manuf. de Cerveja e Aguas gaseificadas, Lanvaruz & Co., Gravadora Braz, Melhoramento de Vidros, Porvir Fluminense, Recreativa Suburbana, Garantia de Enteros e Constr., Funebres.

Table showing total for half-year, 1,697,286,900\$

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1891.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000, gold. 27 d. do do do \$1.36, 65 per £1 stg. 54 75 cts do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 138 77 do do £1 stg. in Brazilian gold... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 17 d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)... 15988 do do do (paper)... 63093 gold coin at 84 80 per £1 stg... 40 00 c Value of \$1.00 (84 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)... 24411 Value of £1 sterling... 144113

EXCHANGE.

July 7.—The banks opened at 17 1/2 on London, but withdrew in the afternoon, when 17 1/2 ruled for the time. Late in the day 17 1/2 was the best rate obtainable for bank sterling. Commercial paper was quoted at 17 1/2-17 3/4. Bank on Paris... 54... Hamburg 67 1/2-67... on New York 28 1/2-28 3/4... There was very little doing, for the demand was for ready bills, and these were scarce, while for August as high as 18 1/2 for commercial sterling was reported. Sovereigns sold at 18 1/2-18 3/4, 84 and 138 75 cts, and closed with buyers at 18 3/8-3/4, sellers at 18 1/2-1/4 for cash; buyers at 138 50, sellers at 138 75 up to the 31st.

July 8.—There were no official rates, and the market was weak, but showed some little improvement at the close of business. The rumored new issue of the Banco da Republica was generally given as the cause of the decline, but speculation had also something to do with it, for there is a large amount of repressed paper to be delivered up to the 10th. The only business reported was in bank sterling at 17-17 1/16, latter on head office, with commercial quoted at 17 1/2-17 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18 3/8-3/4, sellers at 18 1/2-1/4 for cash; buyers at 138 50, sellers at 138 75 for the 31st.

July 9.—The Brasilianische Bank and the Franco Brazileiro posted 17 on London, and the other banks 17 1/2. The market was firm during the day, but rather quiet. The business done was in bank sterling at 17 1/2-17 3/4, with commercial reported at 17 1/2-17 3/4. The official rates at the Bank of America were 17 1/2 on London, 33-34 on Paris and 62-62 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 days; 28 1/2-28 3/4 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18 3/8-3/4, sellers at 18 1/2-1/4 for cash; buyers at 138 50, sellers at 138 75 for the 31st.

July 10.—The market was irregular, with very little doing. The French mail closing today. The Brasilianische Bank posted 17 1/2 and all the others 17 1/2, with the exception of the Banco Sul Americano which was "floating" over the counter at 17 1/2. Repeated paper was reported at 17 1/2 and commercial at the extremes of 17 1/2-17 3/4. For the end of the month commercial sterling was reported at 17 1/2-17 3/4, and August 18 1/2-18 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18 3/8-3/4, sellers at 18 1/2-1/4 for cash.

July 11.—Official rates were unchanged, but only for counter business. From early in the afternoon to the close of business the banks refused money at over 17. There was a great lack of animation, for Monday is the English packet day and Tuesday a holiday. The business reported was in bank sterling at 17 1/2-17 3/4, with head office at 17 1/2 and 17 1/16. Commercial sterling was reported at the extreme of 17 1/2-17 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 18 3/8-3/4, buyers at 18 1/2-1/4.

July 12.—The Brasilianische Bank posted 16 1/2 on London and the other 17; but for counter business only, and declined to draw for the packet to-morrow. There was a "squeeze" in the market and ready commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 17 1/2-17 3/4, but for the month rates were very much higher. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18 3/8-3/4, sellers at 18 1/2-1/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for July 6, including Apolices, Bonds, and various companies.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for July 7, including Apolices, Bonds, and various companies.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for July 8, including Apolices, Bonds, and various companies.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for July 9, including Apolices, Bonds, and various companies.

Miscellaneous. 1000 Comp. Mineira 89 50 O.Pub. x cons 218 54 do 932 500 Territ e Const 185 50 Melh no Braz 74 34 do 186 30 Ohas Hydr... 23

Table with various entries for July 10, including Apolices, Bonds, and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 11, including Bonds and other financial items.

Miscellaneous. 34 Fidelity Ins 225 250 Melh no Braz 75 100 Central do Br 55 300 Ohas Hydr... 219 200 do 954 225 do 15 Aug. 28 200 do 81 500 do 80 8 7 600 do 84 347 Territ e Const 185 50 Inc de Melh x d 29

Table with various entries for July 12, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 13, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 14, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 15, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 16, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 17, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 18, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 19, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 20, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 21, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 22, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 23, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 24, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 25, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 26, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 27, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 28, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 29, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 30, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for July 31, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for August 1, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for August 2, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for August 3, including Bonds and other financial items.

Table with various entries for August 4, including Bonds and other financial items.

We have had occasion to refer to the complaints of excessive delay in forwarding coffee from the plantations to market, and recently new complaints are made of difficulty in getting it shipped here. The dock company, which has a virtual monopoly of the business, professes to be able to handle all the coffee shipping, but unbelievers question this, and it is to be hoped that the custom house officials will exercise their common sense and permit shipments at other wharves, than those of the dock.

From the 1st inst. the Rio custom house no longer collects the export duty on coffee, produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro, and this has caused a great disparity between the shipments and the published dispatches. No doubt this matter will be shortly corrected, and we merely mention it to explain the referred difference.

Shipments since our last report have been: United States: 44,193 bags for the United States 14,967 " Europe 8,350 " Cape of Good Hope 3,471 " Elsewhere .....

79,741 bags. For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to: 20,202 bags for the United States 9,677 " Europe 214 " Cape of Good Hope 29,211 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 7 New York Br str Orono 20,272 8 do Br str Pithany 15,034 10 do Amer str Finance 14,484

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee, including European ships like Bremen Grst Graf Bismark, Antwerp do, and Hamburg do.

The market is firm this morning at the following quotations: Type per arroba Type per arroba No. 4... 138 500 No. 8... 118 700 No. 6... 13 000 No. 10... 11 000 No. 7... 12 200

Washed coffees are unchanged at 148 500-168 500 per arroba. There was no change in the pinta, which is 82 1/2 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts for the past week were 67,002 bags, against 71,727 bags for the preceding week, and 64,996 bags for the week before.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including New York Br str Olbers, Italy do, and Ger str Catalina.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including Baltimore Br str Everson, New Orleans " Phadus, and Havre Fr str Ville de S. Nicolas.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from July 6 to July 13, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table showing financial details for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, including Capital, Reserves, and Assets.

Table showing financial details for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, including Assets and Liabilities.

Table showing financial details for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, including Liabilities.

For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, H. A. De Lisle, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, Reserves, and Assets.

Table showing financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Assets and Liabilities.

Table showing financial details for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Liabilities.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, E. A. Bawn, Manager, N. I. Harding, actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Table showing market report for Rio de Janeiro, 13th July, 1891, including Exports and Coffee prices.

Imports.

The business done during the past week has been fair. Flour is still quiet, but firm at the quotations we give below. A small quantity of white pine has arrived from Baltimore and been sold of other descriptions of pine there have been no receipts. Kerosene is a little higher and firm, but Lard is lower again and flat. Codfish is unchanged and the only receipts are a few hundred barrels of Canadian fish, coastwise; there are several cargoes near by. Turpentine is higher again. Another cargo of Rice has come in to a dealer and the market remains unchanged. The other articles we quote show little, if any, changes.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report were: Mackinac, from the United States..... 11,000 bags, Julia Rollins, from Baltimore..... 5,012 " 16,012 bags. Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 11,000 bbls. and 45-ck in first hands is estimated to be about 18,000 bbls. American.

Breakers report the market quiet, but firm, at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Trieste, Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, Western & Interior, River Plate, City Mills, Pitch Pine, Lard, White Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerosene, and Bran.

White Pine.—The market is steady at 110-115 rs for New York pine. Receipts have been 7,500 feet per 4000 in Baltimore, which are reported sold at about 105 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report. Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is firm at 78-80 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 1,250 kegs per Mackinac, 300 kegs per Alice and 2,250 kegs per Julia Rollins. The market is flat at the following quotations, viz: George's Lard, in lots, 350-370 rs. per lb. and other marks 350-370 rs.

Rice.—The Allegheny brings 31,750 bags from Rangoon to a dealer. The market is unchanged at 11-15-00-11-80 per bag.

Codfish.—The only receipts are 181 bbls. and 100 half kegs, coastwise, which are selling at 45-50-75-90 per bag. Non-half kegs cases are quoted at 48-50. The supply continues so moderate that there is hardly any market, but the demand is fair. Stocks are about 1,000 packages.

Bran.—City mills is quoted at 38-00-38-00 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Foreign corn is quite nominal and native is quoted, according to quality, at 45-50-75-90 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,275 bales per Nelly Moody and 1,400 bales from Rosario. Cargoes are quoted at 68-70 rs. per kilogramme, and stocks are considerable.

Turpentine.—We may quote to-day at 90-95 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts are 50 cases from Baltimore.

Rosin.—Quotations are about unchanged at 88-90-12000 per lb. Receipts have been 550 lbs. per Mackinac and Alice.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: Cardiff, 2,947 tons per Celeste Barrill. Lard, 1,506 tons per Norma. Glasgow, 177 tons per Katalad. All to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts have been 2,403 bbls. per Brema from Hamburg and 40 bbls. British per Yamar. Quotations remain as at date of our last report, viz: British 95-00-108-00, German 85-00-95-00 and French 95-00-108-00, per bbl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF VESSELS.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Name, and Description. Includes Cardiff, Oporto, Glasgow, and Hamburg arrivals.

GLASGOW.—Nor bk Katalad; 481 tons; Thorsen; 53 ds; coal to John Corrie, Pacheco & Co.

MACAO.—Nor bk Constante; 572 tons; Brunn; 21 ds; salt to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

RANGON.—Br ship Allegiance; 1180 tons; George; 101 ds; rice to order.

HAMBURG via PLYMOUTH.—Ger bk Brema; 360 tons; Maunich; 110 ds; sundries to Chr. Hecksher & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Alice; 296 tons; Bowling; 64 ds; sundries to Yvira Wenzlau Gutierrez & Co.

MOSCOW.—Nor bk Iria; 389 tons; Johanness; 23 ds; salt to order.

BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Kiehn; 46 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor bk Florida; 1864 tons; Ellisen; 50 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

GLASGOW.—Nor bk Premier; 477 tons; Johansen; 70 ds; coal to order.

ROSARIO.—Nor bk N. P. Nielsen; 459 tons; Knudsen; 16 ds; hay to A. P. dos Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MOHLER.—Arg bk Abbottford; 1177 tons; Olausen; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Viane; 775 tons; Andresen; do.

PARAGUAY.—Arg sch Leopolito; 218 tons; 56; sundries.

CAPE TOWN.—Swed bk Activa; 313 tons; Hassler; coffee.

BARBADOS.—Nor bk Onesta; 591 tons; Isbister; ballast.

TACOMA.—Br bk Bellona; 1043 tons; Jones; do.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Nor lug Fingal; 336 tons; Kolland; coffee.

ROSARIO.—Nor bk Onesta; 591 tons; Isbister; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR \$BA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Amer ship Undanted; ballast. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk Torrey; do. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Nadia; do. PARAGUAY.—Br lug Mary Ann; sundries.

The master of Nor bk Staatsminister Selmer reports speaking on June 7th in Lat. 5° 19' N. Long 22° 40' W. Br ship P. G. H. P., from London for Canterbury. All well.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There are no charters reported. Freight rates for various goods and destinations including London, Liverpool, Antwerp, and Hamburg.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Table with 4 columns: Name, Origin, Date, and Agent. Lists various ships from ports like Cardiff, London, Liverpool, and Hamburg.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where from, and Consignee. Lists arrivals from ports like Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo. Lists departures to destinations like London, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 13th, 1891.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Tonnage, Arrived, Where from, and Consignee. Lists foreign sailing vessels and their details.

BAHIA.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull with a declining tendency. Only about 3,500 bags of regular to good brown sugar have been sold since our last report.

COFFEE.—Enties have been limited and all that was in the market for sale, about 1,500 bags, was sold yesterday at 58-100 per 100 lbs. there are 380 bags changed at 58-100.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been sold in small quantities for flour and partly to complete cargoes at 18-157 to 18-225 per 100 lbs. Stocks are reduced to about 2,000 bags and it is doubtful if another cargo can be made up.

COCA.—Enties have been limited and all that was in the market for sale, about 1,500 bags, was sold yesterday at 58-100 per 100 lbs. there are 380 bags changed at 58-100.

WHEAT.—Wheat has been sold in small quantities for flour and partly to complete cargoes at 18-157 to 18-225 per 100 lbs. Stocks are reduced to about 2,000 bags and it is doubtful if another cargo can be made up.

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SANTOS.

Coffee.—Business during the past month was restricted chiefly by the insufficiency and poor assortment of available stock; though the firmness of holders and an advance in exchange, simultaneous with the decline of prices in consuming centers, further helped to embarras operations.

Receipts for the month of June averaged 973 bags per diem, against 1,161 bags in 1890, and 6,012 bags in 1889. From 1st July to date they reach 2,041,084 bags, against 1,871,513 bags in 1890 and 2,017,153 in 1889.

The shipments in June were: United States 2,041,084 bags, New York 2,041,084 bags.

Have cargo: Hamburg 15,871 bags, Antwerp 9,278 bags, Rotterdam 14,000 bags, Marseilles 7,700 bags, Genoa 50,635 bags.

Rio and coast: 85 bags. The export for the years ending June 30th was divided as follows: 1891 1890 1889.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists destinations like United States, United Kingdom, Hamburg, Havre, London, Lisbon, Holland, Mediterranean, Elsewhere, and Rio and Coast.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the crop-years: 1890-91 1889-90 1888-89.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89. Lists destinations like United States, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Galveston, and Total.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months: 1891 1890 1889.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1891, 1890, 1889. Lists destinations like United States, Europe, Richmond, Galveston, and Total.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the last 6 crop years. Clearances of coffee from Santos for the last 6 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89. Lists destinations like United States, Europe, Rio and coast, and Total.

Clearances of coffee from Santos for the last 6 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos. 1890-91 1889-90 1888-89.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 11th, 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 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like BAHIA RAILWAYS, SUCRIE MILLS, and AGRICOLA DO BRASIL.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Banco do Brasil, Aliança do Brasil, and various credit institutions.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

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, Cataguases, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

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, etc.

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
**OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS**  
 BETWEEN THE  
**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS**  
 Established in 1865  
 Loading Both; 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  |
| July 20 | Clyde... | Montevideo and Buenos Aires  |
| " 20    | Tanar... | Southampton and Rotterdam, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo. |
| " 29    | Tagus... | Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.                                     |

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