

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4TH, 1891.

NUMBER 31

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1891.

ALTHOUGH we have only just passed through one trying epidemic, whose victims are to be numbered up among the thousands, it would seem that we have passed direct into another no less terrifying and fatal. If there is to be an established annual change of epidemics in Rio de Janeiro corresponding with the change of seasons—yellow fever in summer and small-pox in winter—then it is hopeless to expect any improvement in the reputation which this city possesses. Rio de Janeiro is quite as widely celebrated for its pestilential epidemics as it is for its unique and beautiful scenery, and with good reason. Tens of thousands have been swept away by those terrible scourges—yellow-fever and small-pox; and yet they are both as active and fatal to-day as ever they were. They are both products of unwholesome living and unclean surroundings, but still nothing effective is done to stamp them out by simply destroying their causes. The back streets and tenement houses of this city are as foul and neglected to-day as they were when the first germs of yellow-fever were developed in them, and the habits of the masses and the great majority of the better classes are but a shade better than they were a half century ago. Imposing public edifices, beautiful residences, monuments, and the refinements of dress and manners have done much to improve the reputation of this capital, but the inheritance of old vices and the taint of centuries of apathy and neglect are still producing their fruit. The disgusting habits and scenes of a century ago are still found in the streets, modified it is true, but no less repugnant and shameful. Changes have been made in the sanitary conditions of the streets and buildings, but the people have learned but little of the needs of fresh air and cleanliness, of suitable dress and wholesome food. Seven-eighths of the people live as blindly as their forefathers before them, and those who should know are too apathetic to utter one single word of warning. We have boards of health who do not know enough of the principles of sanitation to protect

themselves against the evils which are decimating this population by thousands. They manage to look wise, to annoy their neighbors, and to draw their salaries—while at the same time the slums of the city are crowded and full of infectious disease, the hospitals are overflowing with victims of uncleanly living, bad food, vice, and contagious disease, and the streets are crowded with paupers and immigrants who have nothing but the earth and sky for bed and shelter at night. When one sees how the poor live, and how much of neglect and indifference there is in their surroundings, he can not wonder that the heat of summer decimates them with fever and the rigor of winter scourges them with small-pox. When the dominant classes learn that it is their duty to clean out the slums and improve the physical conditions of the poor, as well as to build stupid monuments and ugly piles of masonry, then there will be some reason to expect a better name for this capital. But to do this, we must have more true scientific knowledge and more true philanthropy than is to be found today. There must be more humanity, more education, less vice and less brutal selfishness. Rio de Janeiro is getting no more than she deserves, and she can expect nothing better until she enters upon a new career. She must take better care of herself and her population, she must require the highest order of intelligence from those entrusted with her sanitary affairs, and she must at no time forget that *humanity* must be exercised at all times and in all places.

The discussion in Congress and the votes thus far taken on a bill making it compulsory to celebrate the civil marriage ceremony before the religious, shows that liberal, tolerant ideas are clearly not comprehended by the men who claim to be republicans. Oppressing a church or interfering with the religious sentiments of the people is even worse in a republic than in a monarchy, because in the former exceptional pretensions are made in the matter of guaranteeing a greater degree of civil and religious liberty to the people. The republican who seeks to impose arbitrary restrictions upon the people in such matters as this, is in reality not a republican at all. He is simply repeating at the other extreme what kings and popes have done before him. In this question of civil marriage—which we believe to be just and necessary—all that the government has to do in the matter is to provide uniform civil registry, which should be made obligatory, and to authorize certain officials to celebrate a civil ceremony. The men duly authorized by the church to celebrate marriage should be legally recognized, and their acts should be valid for all legal effects. The only requirements should be those of license and registry; beyond that the state has no business whatever to meddle. It is purely a personal question with the individuals concerned whether they are married by a clergyman or a justice, and their preferences should be respected. If the state proposes to meddle in such matters, then there never will be any end to official imposition and tyranny, and there never will be any real personal liberty. In this matter the so-called republicans of the General Assembly are striking at the very roots of popular liberty and are making their pretensions of securing a republican form of government for Brazil a farce and a delusion.

In view of the heavy subsidies paid the Lloyd Brasileiro company for maintaining lines of steamships along the coast, it is no more than reasonable for the general public to expect a fair equivalent in the shape of moderate freight rates. Instead of meeting this expectation, the company is increasing its charges and wherever it enjoys a monopoly it enforces exorbitant rates. In equity, even if not in law, this procedure is a willful violation of its compact with the public. There may be some excuse for a monopoly which uses its privileges to benefit the public, but for a monopoly which uses them to plunder and vex the public, there is no excuse whatever. It must be remembered that subsidies are obtained only by taxing the people, and that the only rational ground on which a private company can claim such a benefit is through an engagement to render a valuable service to the public in return. If the company fails to do this, it fails to meet its first obligation, and its contract ought to be considered as broken. In this particular instance the costs and trouble of shipping merchandise

on these steamers have been largely increased, and the company is maintaining the imposition under the expectation that all foreign competition will soon be prohibited along the coast. And when that competition disappears, there will be no end to these exactions unless the government interferes to prevent them. At the present moment the Lloyd is discharging \$1600 for carrying a bag of coffee to Pará—because it monopolizes the coffee *tráfico* there—which is about 50 per cent more than the American company charges and about double the charge to New York. This is only one instance, but it serves to show how the domestic trade is handicapped by the greediness of men who are more interested in stock speculations than in the commercial development of the country. Much of the prosperity of Brazil depends upon her domestic trade and therefore upon cheap transportation along the coast and over her railways. It is so important a matter that the government can not wisely ignore it any longer.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"CLEAR'S" LONDON OPERA CO., vs. "SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB."

The above match was played on July 26th, resulting in an easy win for the Club.

The following is the score:

CLEAR'S LONDON OPERA CO.		SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.	
First innings.	Second innings.	First innings.	Second innings.
M. Jess Smith, b. Elworthy	—	b. Barber	—
M. D. Bugey, b. Elworthy	—	run out	—
D. Young, b. Gepp	—	b. Barber	8
R. Fife, b. Elworthy	—	b. Barber	6
R. Fairbanks, b. Elworthy	—	ct. Colbourne, b. Barber	2
C. M. Bestie, run out	—	ct. Colbourne, b. Barber	2
J. Wilkinson, ct. and b.	—	ct. Young, b. Tross	3
Elworthy	1	ct. Füssel, b. Tross	1
W. Byard, b. Elworthy	1	b. Tross	7
H. Brown, b. Elworthy	1	b. Barber	7
M. Mancini, b. Elworthy	1	b. Tross	10
F. Soria, not out	—	not out	10
Extras	6	Extras	1
	9		29

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.	
First innings.	Second innings.
A. E. Dewar, ct. and b.	—
B. J. Colbourne, ct.	—
E. M. Sanderson, b. Fife	1
A. Sell, b. Fife	6
F. J. Colbourne, ct.	—
W. Byard, b. Bestie	3
A. E. E. Skey, b. Fife	24
F. H. Gepp, not out	29
H. Brown, b. Fife	2
P. S. Barber, b. Fife	4
H. Tross, b. Fife	3
J. W. Elworthy, L. B. W.	—
A. Fife, b. Tross	—
C. W. Young, L. B. W.	—
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F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

COFFEE CULTIVATION: A CURE FOR LEAF-DISEASE.

Although there appears to be little hope of the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon being extended much beyond the acreage which remains of its former extent, there is still sufficient left of the old industry to induce an interest in everything that is being done in coffee elsewhere in the world. The very high prices for coffee in European markets and the rapidly diminishing stocks on hand, are sufficient in themselves to attract attention to the fragrant bean, and it is little to be wondered at that suitable land and conditions of climate for its cultivation are being sought after in various parts of the world. In the meantime the planters of southern India, finding that their plantations have been steadily decreasing in yield and seem likely to follow suit with those of Ceylon, have been aroused from their past inactivity and are determined to make a vigorous effort to rid themselves of the two great enemies by which their estates are being gradually ruined and destroyed. A letter in the *Madras Mail*, signed "Nilgiri," suggests that the two gentlemen who claim to have discovered a cure for leaf-disease should let the planting community know some particulars about the cost and the effect of the remedy before they can expect the planters to offer a combined reward, and that they should say whether or not the remedy has to be constantly applied.

We may mention that some of the estates in Java seem doing very well, especially in the neighborhood of Sourabaya, where the planters are endeavoring to extend their operations as far as possible. We have learnt that Ceylon planters have been sent to Para to report on the suitability of portions of the Andes range for coffee and other tropical cultivation; and we hear Ceylon men are taking up land in Perak for the same purpose. Nor is this all, for we believe that negotiations are on foot for the services of one of our older planters in the selection of land in Siam for coffee cultivation. Coffee is already growing to a certain extent in the native villages in the province of Chantaboon and other parts of the country, and a few trees may be seen in the town of Bangkok. A sample of the Chantaboon coffee in the parchment has been sent to Colombo as a sample. The bean, we understand, though small, is well shaped and of a good quality. The want of cultivation no doubt accounts for the smallness of the bean and the total absence of anything in the way of Ceylon method in curing reduces the value very considerably. As both these conditions can easily be remedied, there can be no reason why Siamese coffee should not take as good a position in the markets of Europe as the produce of estates in

Ceylon and India. Siam is a country of large extent, with an infinite variety of soil and climate, and with ranges of hills rising some 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. In a short time a railway will connect Bangkok with the fertile valleys and elevated plateaus of Korat in the hill country.

The company which has been formed for a similar purpose in regard to British North Borneo has the advantages of the services of experienced Ceylon men, and the satisfactory results of Mr. Christian's efforts serve as a proof that, with ordinary care, the venture should turn out a profitable one. There seems no prospect whatever of any material fall in the value of coffee for many years to come.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$20.70 per sovereign in Buenos Aires yesterday, showing a rate of 411.

—The Uruguayan Congress has granted a moratorium of one month to the Banco Nacional.

—Small-pox is reported to be increasing in Buenos Aires.

—The English Bank of the River Plate has undertaken to pay 10 per cent of its deposits at once.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the opposition press in Valparaiso is sustained by ladies.

—The Montevideo *bolita* has closed for a month because of the moratorium granted to the Banco Nacional.

—The Argentine cabinet is considering a project for a grand Banco da Republica, which will have the sole right to issue paper money.

—The Union City of Buenos Aires seems to be hopelessly disunited. On the 2nd a party of the radical faction went so far as to attack the house of Gen. Campos.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. announces the wreck of the German steamer *Cleopatra* at Cape Virgen, Straits of Magellan. There was no loss of life.

—A Chilean "general" and 50 sailors arrived in Buenos Aires on the 30th for the purpose of purchasing the Italian steamer *Aquila* and taking it around to Valparaiso.

—The lower house of the Argentine Congress, on the 29th ult., voted the suspension of the 2 per cent tax on deposits in private banks, according to a request from the government.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. announces the election of Dr. Claudio Vicuña as President of Chile. The Chilean Congress was still discussing constitutional reforms.

—We hear that steps are likely to be taken to protest, on legal grounds, against the action of the government in decreeing holidays wholesale. We trust it may be so.—*Montevideo Times*, July 24.

—The diplomatic relations between Chili and Argentina are becoming strained owing to statements made by President Balmaceda in respect to the passage of Chilean troops through Argentine territory.

—Two messengers of the River Plate Telegraph Co. were arrested and imprisoned at Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. for delivering copies of telegrams to the Chilean minister. They confessed to having been bribed to do this.

—The Missions treaty was considered in secret session by the Argentine Senate on the 30th and was referred to the committee on the constitution. The committee is said to be favorable to its ratification, but will present no report until action is taken in Rio de Janeiro.

—The prolonged rains have caused many of the rivers and streams in the interior to overflow, and in some parts serious floods are imminent. Railway traffic has had to be suspended in parts, and the Central railway yesterday stopped at Canelones.—*Montevideo Times*, July 24.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 31st says that the Chilean Gen. Valdivieso, who has just arrived there, is commissioned to arm the *Picomayo*, which will be united to the *Brazzaville*, *Italo* and *Aguila* to form a squadron. The Argentine government will make a great mistake if it permits Chileans to fit out a squadron in this manner in an Argentine port. It can not assuredly be considered an observance of neutrality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

According to a table published by the Direction of Civil Registry, the total mortality for the republic of Uruguay during the year 1890, amounted to 15,174 persons. Of these 5965, or over 32 per cent, occurred in the department of Montevideo.

The principal causes of death are enumerated as follows:—Small pox (not vaccinated) 104; measles and their consequences 109; whooping cough 106; diphtheria and croup 445; fevers—pernicious, typhoid, typhus, etc., 617; diseases of the organs of circulation heart, etc., 720; ditto of brain and spinal cord 672; tuberculous meningitis 506; diseases of the digestive organs, liver, etc., 1594; diseases of the respiratory organs (excepting phthisis), bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., 1626; tuberculous phthisis, laryngitis, 1450; tetanus and infantile convulsions 756; "other complaints" 1089; unknown and without medical assistance 3422 (of which 3417 were in the departments and only 5 in Montevideo; still-born 70; murders 140; suicides 31; drowned 107; other accidents 230.

The above is not at all an encouraging record, for many of the deaths, especially those from zymotic diseases, are certainly due to preventable causes such as bad sanitary arrangements and uncleanly habits of living. With its temperate climate and immense natural advantages, this republic should be one of the healthiest corners of the world, but unfortunately the inhabitants, in their great disregard of the ordinary rules of sanitation in the matters of building, drainage, and

cleanliness, do their best to minimise the advantages given them by nature. The sanitary arrangements of many of the houses, especially in towns, are standing invitations to disease and death.

Remembering that the population of the whole republic is only that of a second rate English or European city, the number of deaths from murder, 140, must be considered excessively high, and would be still more alarming if we could add the number of murderous assaults and aggravated crimes of violence which have already been the subject of a fatal termination. This, of course, is due to the lax and inefficient state of the law.—*Montevideo Times*, July 16.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved that the government be asked to furnish a statement of the revenue derived from importation, showing the amount received from each class of merchandise according to the discrimination adopted in the custom-house laws.

Several deputies made personal explanations. One of these, Dr. José Marianno, says that it had been stated by a paper in this city that he had been called a clown by one of the deputies. He had not heard this remark, and had he done so, he would at once have resented it. Deputy Garcia Pires expressed his astonishment that the minister of justice in a communication addressed to the Chamber should say that he is not aware that in Bahia a sectional judge is a member of the legislature. The fact is notorious and he can not understand how it is possible for the minister not to be aware of it. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to affairs in Goyaz. Deputy Casimiro Junior introduced a bill requiring resigning senators and deputies to present their tenders of resignation to the chambers to which they belong.

The first part of the bill for purchasing the estate of the deceased Gen. Benjamin Constant was voted, and the latter part, relating to the purchase of the blind asylum, was referred to the budget committee to be formed in a separate bill. Deputy Sampaio Ferraz spoke against the currency bill of the committee on finance.

JUNE 27.—*Senate*.—The draft of the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies was read and approved. Senator Virgilio Damasio spoke on the affairs of Goyaz and moved that the government be asked to inform the Senate what action it proposes taking in regard to the arbitrary act of the governor annulling the credentials of 24 deputies. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Rodrigues Alves, chairman of the budget committee, stated that the committee was still unable to frame the budget, as the government had not yet furnished the requisite information. He moved that the Chamber ask that it be furnished. A bill was introduced for the abolition of lotteries and authorizing the President to cause a general plan of telegraph lines to be delineated were voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Ottonica spoke in defense of the currency bill of the committee of finance.

JULY 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Gil Goulart, after speaking on affairs in Goyaz, closed by repeating the phrase of Benjamin Constant, "We have had our 80, and we must not expect to escape our 93." The bill regulating the powers of attorney and contracts was voted in 1st discussion. The discussion of the bill amending the constitution in regard to the number and choice of senators and deputies was commenced, and several senators who had signed the bill gave their reasons for doing so. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Vinhas complained that Governor Portella had failed to comply with his promise to see justice done to a laborer who had been wounded by the police. Bills were introduced for regulating railway grants, for regulating trial by jury and prohibiting the exercise of the pardoning power by governors. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the currency bill.

JULY 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Paranhos expressed his regret that he is not on intimate terms with the President. He would like to advise Gen. Deodoro to put an end to strife in Goyaz by dismissing the governor. The Senate voted the motion of Senator Virgilio Damasio asking for information in regard to affairs in that state. Senator Coelho Campos denounced as incorrect the information furnished to the Senate by the government in regard to affairs in Sergipe. He wished, he said, to solemnly declare that it is necessary to check corruption before it entirely destroys this unfortunate nation. In the absence of Senator Ruy Barbosa, Senator Saraiva was appointed in his stead on the committee on finance. The Senate discussed the marriage bill and the bill proposing the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill for the forcible liquidation of joint-stock companies whose capital has not been paid up. Deputy Gabino Besouro stated that he had received telegrams giving an account of serious disturbances in Alagoas and moved that

the government be asked to furnish information on the subject. Deputy Costa Junior attacked the general policy of the government, and moved to ask the latter for information in regard to the grant of a railway from Taubaté to Amparo, binding himself to prove, if this information is furnished, that the company now owning the grant paid 400,000\$ to a relative of a distinguished person. Deputy João de Siqueira denied that Dr. Pedro de Barros is a relative either to Gen. Deodoro or to any of the ministers. He claimed that the contracts annulled by the present ministry represent a saving of 100,000,000\$ for the public treasury. Deputy Aristides Lobo spoke on the question of incompatibility, defending the bill of the committee on legislation. Deputy Bacellar spoke against the bill granting amnesty to persons connected with the revolutionary movement in Pará and Deputy Canção spoke in its favor. The committee on the budget reported in favor of the bill for granting a pension of 120,000\$ per annum to the ex-Emperor, to count from November 15th, 1889.

JULY 30.—Senate.—Senator Quintino Bocayuva asked that several documents relating to the question of the boundary between Brazil and Argentina should be published in the journal of the house. The marriage bill passed in 3rd discussion, and the bill for the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul in 1st discussion. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Bellarmino de Mentonça said that he could not accept the official version of the reported invasion of the Missões territory by the Argentines. Deputy Nogueira Paraná introduced a bill for the removal of the federal capital. A petition was presented for granting relief to the heirs of Joseph Hancox. A bill on public instruction was introduced; also bill for abolishing the Brazilian legation at the Vatican and one for appropriating 100,000\$ for building a custom-house at Paraná. The chamber sustained by 70 votes to 37 the opinion of the committee on elections in regard to the election of two deputies in S. Paulo and decided that the vacancies in the delegation from that state can only be filled after a new electoral law shall have been enacted. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves spoke against the incompatibility bill, which he considered unconstitutional. Deputies Aristides Maia and João Pinheiro spoke on the currency bill.

JULY 31.—Senate.—Senator Virgílio Damasio introduced a bill for interpreting Art. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution. Senator João Severiano made some remarks on the bill for altering the representation of the states in congress, which had been unanimously rejected in his absence. The bill in regard to the election of two deputies in S. Paulo and national property mentioned in Art. 64 of the constitution were voted in 2nd discussion. Senators Almeida Barreto, Wandenkolk, Rosa Junior and José Simeão spoke on the bill for compulsory re-employment of military officers. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Borges de Medeiros introduced a bill appropriating 500,000\$ for building a custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Bevilacqua introduced a bill on the adulteration of food products. Deputy João de Siqueira defended the government from the charges made against it by Deputy Costa Junior in regard to the grant of a railway from Taubaté to Amparo. Senator Quintino Bocayuva, he said, when acting as minister of agriculture, had decided to make this grant, from which Barão de Lucena, in conforming it, had excluded the clause guaranteeing interest. This grant has not been transferred to a company, but still belongs to the original concessionaires. This speech, which was frequently and warmly interrupted, was answered by Deputy Costa Junior, who called attention to the fact that the government had allowed 48 hours to elapse without furnishing the information solicited in a matter so nearly touching its honor. If under the monarchy, he said, lobbying existed, under the republic this infamous trade has increased a hundred fold. The mushroom fortunes recently made by men without capacity and the ostentatious display of wealth that is witnessed here should excite the indignation of all Brazilians who prize the morality and prestige of the nation to which they belong. The grant of which Messrs. Normanton and Lara are concessionaires was obtained by Dr. Pedro de Barros, first cousin of the wife of the President of the republic, and was sold by him for 400,000\$ to a company of which Councilor João Alfredo is president. The speaker declared that he would continue to denounce such jobs, for he wishes the enemies of the republic to see that there are republicans who have not been carried away by the current of immorality and corruption. Deputy Felisbello Freire argued in favor of the constitutionality of the currency bill. Deputy Antonio Olyntho spoke against the bill and Deputy Otílica defended it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The constitution of the state of Parahyba was voted in 1st discussion on the 29th ult.

—The papers suppressed in Pará by ex-governor Huet de Bacellar, has resumed publication.

—A Santos capitalist who was being prosecuted for passing counterfeit money, is said to have fled.

—It is reported that this year's crop of cacao along the Amazon will be the best of the last five years.

—A diamond, valued in the rough at 10,000\$, has recently been found at the Salobro mines at Bahia.

—The seat of the diocese of Rio de Janeiro has been transferred by order of the Pope to the city of Niterohy.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that two Rio capitalists are going to plant a vineyard in that state with 1,000,000 grape-vines.

—The *Leste de Minas* says that there is a very strong sentiment in the state of Espirito Santo in favor of annexation to that of Minas Geraes.

—On the 29th ult. there was established in Niterohy a police court for the trial of petty offences. This is a step in the right direction.

—A telegram from Ceará, of the 28th ult., says that a considerable deficiency has been discovered in the military chest of the police battalion there.

—An election took place in Sergipe on the 1st to fill a vacancy in the legislature. The opposition showed its mettle by staying away from the polls.

—According to the late census the city of Juiz de Fora has 17,622 inhabitants, of whom 13,587 are natives of Minas Geraes, 1,632 of other states, and 2,703 are foreigners.

—Dr. Martins Junior, on his return to Pernambuco on the 31st ult., made a speech against the generalissimo and Barão de Lucena. He stated in this speech that there is much discontent in the army.

—If it don't rain and there are no unusual attractions on this side of the bay, it is expected that a quorum of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature will be got together in Niterohy on the 5th inst.

—The Paulistas are demanding the resignation of one of their senators in the General Assembly because he acted as agent for the parties who secured certain railway grants in that state from the general government.

—It is stated that Dr. Assis Brazil has seceded from the dominant party in Rio Grande do Sul and that he will shortly publish in the *Journal do Commercio* of Porto Alegre a series of articles against the governor of that state.

—A robbery of 400\$ occurred in the São Paulo savings bank on the 30th ult. The thieves make a practice of loafing around the place and robbing the poor people who go there. It is singular that the police can not "spot" the thieves.

—The election of a deputy to the state legislature in S. Paulo, which had been ordered for the 8th inst., has been postponed, and a new day will not be fixed until after the legislature shall have voted an electoral law. Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

—Great indignation has been aroused in São Paulo over the concessions granted by the general government in that state, especially that of a railway from Santos to a junction with the Sorocabana line. Trouble is sure to result if these practices are not suspended.

—The owner of the Cassá cotton factory at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is offering premiums to the neighboring cotton planters. The planter who gathers the largest crop will receive, provided the crop exceeds 3,000 arrobas, a premium of 5,000\$ and the producer of the next largest crop will receive 2,500\$.

—Two employés of the Caixa Economica (savings bank) of São Paulo have been detected in dishonest practices. One of them, Ignacio Serrão, has been robbing the bank, and has accordingly been dismissed and prosecuted, while the other, Aristides Ferreira, undertook to work the net unusual swindle of re-opening a closed account.

—Two cases of small-pox appeared in the town of Pomba, Minas Geraes, a few days since, where upon the *juiz de direito* and *juiz municipal* both got scared and wanted to move their offices elsewhere. The president of the state advised them, however, that it is the duty of public officials to set a good example, and that they should therefore keep cool and remain where they are. It may be safe to predict, however, that one more case will start them for the woods—license or no license!

—Dr. Martinho Prado died in S. Paulo on the 28th ult. He was the father of ex-Minister Antonio Prado, Deputy Martinho Prado Junior and Dr. Eduardo Prado, author of the articles against the republic, published in the *Revista de Portugal*, under the nom de plume de "Frederico de S." The deceased left many legacies, among them one of 100,000\$ for the Misericórdia hospital in S. Paulo. His fortune is estimated at 16,000,000\$ to 20,000,000\$.

—The Rio Grande constitution (Art. 71, § 17) forbids all official prohibitions and restrictions upon any profession or occupation. A Porto Alegre pharmacist thereupon advertised that, having had a long experience and practice, he would give medical consultations. The inspector of hygiene at once ordered the withdrawal of this announcement, and now all Rio Grande wants to know whether the state constitution is worth the paper it is written upon, or not.

—In the chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes on the 28th ult. a bill was voted in 1st discussion providing that members of the legislature shall not receive pay for the days on which they are not present at the sittings of the chamber to which they belong, and that no leave of absence with pay shall be granted for more than 15 days. There were only five votes against the bill. The proverbial spirit of economy of the people of Minas seems to be doing good service at the present time.

—Much irritation has been caused in S. Paulo by the general government's railway grants and appointment of judges in that state. On the 31st ult. in the state senate Martin Francisco made a vigorous attack on the government which he charged with encroaching on the rights of the states for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of its protégés. He warned it that the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue and that the patience of the Paulistas is almost exhausted.

—A telegram from Montevideo of the 28th ult. says the police authorities of Corumbá attacked the printing office of the *Oasis* and burned the residence of the municipal intendente Joaquim Amaro, killing his mother-in-law. The same telegram says that the people of Corumbá are kept in a state of alarm by the disorderly conduct of the soldiers of the 2nd battalion of artillery. Many of these soldiers have been arrested. Thirty of them are confined in the fort of Coimbra and the arsenal of Largo is said to be full of prisoners. The officers of the battalion have been ordered by the governor to go on board of the flotilla and remain there under arrest.

—The governor of Matto Grosso has telegraphed to Barão de Lucena that, having ordered the arrest of five soldiers for insubordination, the subalterns of the battalion took the part of the culprits and prevented the arrest from being made. The commander of the battalion, unable to maintain his authority, tendered his resignation. The governor appointed a new commander and other officers and adopted rigorous measures, he says, for reestablishing discipline among the troops and restoring tranquillity to the public.

—Several brilliant speeches were made in the São Paulo state senate on the 1st inst. against the action of the national government in that state. Four significant resolutions were proposed and unanimously accepted:—1st, that the legislature should call upon the President of the republic to reconsider the grant of railway concessions in that state; 2nd, that a representation be sent to the federal congress asking for a general law determining the competency of the national and state executives in such grants; 3rd, that the legislature should address the president of the state advising him that it is ready to unite with him in defending the interests of the state; and 4th, that the legislature recognises only the authority of the state in granting railway concessions not provided for by law and therefore the recent concession of a railway to Santos violates the sovereignty of the state and is not recognised as valid.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central railway is refusing, for want of space, to receive freight at the Gambôa station.

—The Central railway administration proposes to put the electric light into the S. Diogo station.

—Travellers to and from São Paulo should look out for the pickpockets in the railway stations of that capital. São Paulo is full of thieves and it is best to be on the alert.

—The *Estado do Espirito Santo* of the 24th ult. says that the Companhia Geral, after spending 750,000\$ on the road from Benevente to Santa Luzia, has abandoned the work and sent all the workmen and material to this city.

—A triangular contest has arisen between the government, the municipality and the directories of the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramway companies over the use of free passes on those lines. The contract between the companies and the municipality enables them to reduce the number of "free-riders" and check the abuses so openly practised, but the minister of the interior apparently objects to any such trifling with official perquisites.

—The directors of the Botanical Garden tramway announce that the changes in the routes stipulated in their contract for Botafogo have been made in accord with the municipal *intendencia* because the new plans have been found more advantageous, and that the line through Rua da Ajuda will be constructed at an early date. The *Journal* contests the reasons given for the Botafogo changes, in view that the routes stipulated in the contracts will be of more service to the public.

—The minister of interior has replied to the request for information from the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the Metropolitana railway concession to the following effect:—1st, that a railway concession cannot be granted by the municipal council; 2nd, that the Metropolitana is not only a line of *carris urbanos*, but a real railway; 3rd, that it is competent to make such concessions, under existing laws, to the national government; 4th, that the concessions for railways should not be embarrassed by the privileges of zone granted to tramways, because the two are entirely distinct and treated for railways. The reasoning is somewhat forced, and if carried to its logical conclusion leaves the tramways wholly unprotected.

COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee season of 1890-91 is well high over, only a few of the estates at high elevations having any berries left on them. None of the estates during the past year gave bumper crops, and only a few yielded average ones. High prices have, however, compensated to a great extent for short yields, and planters are on the whole fairly well satisfied with past results. Prospects for the season 1891-92 are very good indeed; the weather has so far been most favourable, and there has been a good show of blossom on most estates. Some of the sanguine planters expect (they always expect but, of late years, never realised) bumper crops; but, leaving the over sanguine ones aside, if the weather continues favourable very fair average crops will probably be the yield of most of the estates during the coming season, and in my opinion average crops are to be preferred to bumpers. —Connoor correspondence of *Madras Mail*, May 31st.

—The national beverage is coffee, of which this country consumes an average of over 220,000 tons, or 492,800,000 pounds, annually. The price of this article varies with the crops, which are exceedingly variable in all countries. Fully three-fourths of our supply comes from Brazil. In 1886 the production fell below the world's requirements, and to make good the deficiency accumulated stocks were drawn upon, these being the result of over-production in previous years. At present stocks are unusually light. High prices have retarded the growth in consumption, as they lead to the use of coffee mixtures and substitutes. In 1885 and 1886, a period of cheap coffee, and with a population of 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 this country consumed 15,000 tons annually more than the average quantity consumed yearly for the past five years. Still, our people have cheaper coffee than from 1862 to 1878, and are better able to pay for it than during that time. —*American Grocer*, July 1st.

LOCAL NOTES

—There is but one generalissimo and Lucena is his comrade.

—A new torpedo boat for the anchorage in this harbor, arrived at Pernambuco on the 29th.

—Capt. Frederico Guilherme de Souza Serrano, senator from Pernambuco, died on the 31st ult.

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto returned to this city on the 31st ult., after several months' absence through illness.

—The Barão de Capanema was before the special committee on the Missões boundary treaty on the evening of the 31st ult.

—The French packet *Provence* landed 1134 immigrants on the 30th ult. The *Potosi* brought about 200 on the following day.

—The opening of the boarding-school section of the *Gymnasio Nacional* (ex-D. Pedro II College), was announced for the 3rd.

—A new vice-rector has been appointed for the boarding-school of the *Gymnasio Nacional*, where the boys revolted against the outgoing official.

—A meeting of the English Reading Club will be held on Thursday evening next at the usual place. A paper will be read by Mr. Alexander on "Telephony."

—Instead of discussing plans for a general railway system at so critical a time as this, the engineers of the country ought to be studying how to raise their national credit to par.

—The rain of money at the Lagarto hydrant has refreshed the imagination of the gentlemen who write stories for the press, and the consequence is a shower of stories inspired by that subject.

—According to one of our American exchanges the reciprocity treaty with Spain was to have been made public on August 1st, and will go into effect on September 1st. Spain has ratified the treaty.

—It is stated that one of the reasons why the custom-house is so crowded is that many importers are abandoning their merchandise in that building in preference to paying the heavy duties now collected on imports.

—At the Asylo dos Invalidos on the island of Bom Jesus, on the 31st ult., an officer severely wounded with a revolver an insubordinate soldier who had attacked him.

—The *Journal* of the 31st ult. relates a little American story and mentions in it the "state of Zircihirum." It must be there, of course; but somehow we cannot quite place it. Will the *Journal* tell us where "Zircihirum" is?

—We now understand why the policemen are always found together. So many houses are left open at night that a second policeman is sent along to keep the first one from going inside to warm himself.

—It is reported that one of our recently created railway coronets is to be suppressed, the Portuguese government reconsidering the subject and finding that the grant ought never to have been made.

—The editor of this paper has applied for a *moratorium* to justify its late publication on Tuesdays. *Moratoriums* are all the rage just now, and no South American family can be considered well fixed without one.

—It is now announced that work on the census of last December is sufficiently advanced to warrant the statement that the population of Rio de Janeiro will not exceed 700,000. We could have said that the day after the census was taken!

—A Lisbon correspondent of a São Paulo paper says that the number of persons seeking decorations from the Portuguese government is simply incredible. And the strange part of it is that the person most frequently represented in these petitions is the consul of the Brazilian republic.

—The new Cassino has presented President Deodoro with a key of gold and a diploma of honorary membership in that association. The chief of police is to have a silver key. If suggestions are in order we would advise that a wooden key be given to Deputy Vinhaes, the chief of the labor party.

—For a country so essentially agricultural it seems to us that the local columns of our papers are too much taken up by notices of military affairs. The only news we desire to hear of military men is that they have purchased plots of ground and have turned their boundless energies to planting potatoes.

—The influenza is certainly running Rio de Janeiro at the present moment. It is everywhere, and in some cases whole families are down with it. In cases where the patients give up and place themselves under the doctor's care, it lasts from four days to a week, but in a multitude of cases it runs from ten days to a fortnight. Fortunately it is rarely fatal, but it is no less unwelcome for all that.

—Two persons have been arrested on the charge of producing the rain of money (as our daily contemporaries call it) at the Lagarto hydrant on Rua Conde d'Eu. That rain has now ceased, but in compensation we are threatened with another shower of Banco da Republica notes. We hope some one will arrest the cloud-compeller at the bank, who certainly does more harm than his Lagarto rival. We shall be very glad when the reign of the Banco da Republica is over.

—The rapid spread of small-pox and its existence in every part of the city shows how little attention is given to such matters by the sanitary authorities of this city. Not one word of warning has been uttered, and not one single precaution has been taken. And now the public is suddenly made aware that the small-pox hospitals are overflowing and that the disease is raging in every parish and almost every street of the city!

The race-horse *Theresopolis* has won prizes to the amount of 86,610\$ in the last three years.

Saint Anapoly would be a good patron saint for Rio de Janeiro. Will not some one design a monument for her?

The telegraph bureau announces that telegraphic communication has been established between this city and Mato Grosso.

The *Paiz* estimates the market garden products sold in this city last month at 2,830,693\$460. How does the *Paiz* get his returns?

There were 74 deaths in this city on 1st inst., of which 16 were from small-pox and 5 from yellow fever. And still the board of health sleeps!

Among the arrivals from Europe on the 31st ult. was Alfonso Celso Junior. We trust that no time will be lost in finding a good fat directorship for him.

A decree issued on the 1st inst. provides that soldiers remaining in the hospitals for more than six months will forfeit their right to the half-yearly allowance of clothing. There must have been a lot of hospital loafers to have made such a decree necessary.

It is interesting to note that not one single step is to be taken to secure a curving shore line to the new district which is to be filled from the Santo Antonio hill, nor is anything to be done to procure a shore-line avenue, nor pleasure grounds, nor baths, nor anything useful and beneficial which the people have a right to expect.

The resignation of Dr. Ramiro Chaves Barcellos as minister to Uruguay has been the occasion of several diplomatic changes in the Brazilian legations in Europe. Sr. Francisco Xavier da Costa is transferred from Italy to Uruguay. Bahia de Terefe from Belgium to Italy. Sr. Francisco Vieira Monteiro is appointed minister to Belgium.

People should be very careful about passing along the roads near the Botanical Gardens after dark. Several people have been attacked and robbed lately and the police are doing nothing to prevent the outrages. If necessity compels anyone to pass along the road between the Garden and Botafogo, it will be advisable to carry a revolver and to use it if necessary.

Being robbed seems to have been a double misfortune to Joao Brochado. He had the thief arrested and then went to the police station on the 31st ult. to give his testimony, but instead of getting the guilty punished he himself was locked up for 24 hours and the thief procured his liberty by getting rid of the money. Joao will not trust the justice of a police station next time.

We are informed that the state coast telegraph lines are so much occupied with official and political work, and the employees are so indisposed to either work fast or put in overtime, that it is almost impossible at times to get a purely business telegram through without long delays. If the state insists on taking precedence of business telegrams, then a second wire should be strung exclusively for the latter.

A fact that occurred last Friday on Rua do Ouvidor is significant, and shows the progress of social dissolution in this country. A poor woman passing along that street was, on account of some peculiarity in her dress, hissed and jeered by a mob of idlers without any one interfering to protect her. The Brazilians were at one time remarkable for kindness and courtesy, but these qualities seem to be fast disappearing.

Dr. Anfriso Fialho, who has recently arrived from Europe, says that in Brazilian circles in Paris the restoration of the monarchy is considered a certainty. According to what is said there, the Emperor and Princess Imperial are both to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Grão-Pará, in whose name the country will be governed by a regency. It is added that the partisans of the restoration count on the assistance of a distinguished general, who powerfully contributed to the establishment of the republic, but who is now known to be bitterly opposed to Gen. Deodoro.

The minister of agriculture has under consideration a scheme for the introduction of 5000 Australians and their families. It is proposed to settle them on the high lands of Paraná. As most of them are expert sheep breeders and agriculturalists and are thoroughly versed in all the difficulties of land settlement, they should do well if assisted in the right direction. There is no reason at all why Brazil should not make an effort to grow its own mutton and produce its own wool. The Australians will establish these and other industries here if they are given the opportunity.

A project was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 1st inst. for the organization of the municipal district of this capital. The scheme provides for a municipal council, with legislative powers, composed of one representative from each district (now 21 in all, according to parishes), elected for a period of three years. The executive officer of the city will be a prefect, who will be elected by the council, and will have the right of veto. The aldermen will each receive a salary of 12,000\$ a year, and the prefect 24,000\$. The powers of the council are very extensive and seem to conflict with federal authority. No provision is made for a city treasurer and auditor.

The *Paiz* of yesterday makes a severe but perfectly just attack upon the Santa Barbara small-pox hospital, which is said to be old and leaky, dirty, crowded and inconvenient. It is impossible to obtain private rooms there although promises are made and *cartas de fiança* exacted for the arrangement of such rooms. We know from a recent experience that the *Paiz* has not exaggerated in its move might be said. We also know that much sickness and badly served, and patients of every class and condition are jumbled together in them without the slightest consideration. The treatment of respectable foreigners, who can not arrange private quarters for treatment, is brutal in the extreme and is a disgrace to the people of this city.

A notice was published in the *Diario Official* on the 2nd calling upon the ex-Emperor's attorney to appear at the department of the interior and receive 22 boxes of private papers belonging to D. Pedro II. A commission has just finished its work of separating these purely private papers from those of an official or historical character, which the government proposes to keep.

DIED.

TROSS.—At Curitiba, state of Paraná, on the 27th ultimo, WILLIAM WALTER TROSS, aged 46 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The revenue collected by the state of Rio de Janeiro on the exportation of coffee in July was 1,040,261\$250.

The revenue of the state of Minas Geraes in the year 1890 was 5,222,973\$831 and the expenditure 4,714,399\$517.

In 1890 the tax on the transfer of property in Minas Geraes produced 1,214,939\$81 and that on industries and professions 312,700\$.

The revenue collected at Mandos for the half year ended June 30th, was 1,738,682\$976, against 1,006,862\$965 in the corresponding period of 1890.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has decided to extend the maturing 4½ per cent bonds at the rate of 2 per cent. Money is hardly worth possessing at that rate.

The funded debt of the state of Minas Geraes is 16,465,000\$ and costs the state 937,700\$ per annum, that is 833,540\$ on interest account and 104,160\$ on account of the sinking fund.

The minister of finance has marked a period of six months for the banks of emission to withdraw their surcharge Treasury notes and substitute them with notes specially printed for them.

The effort of the budget committee to get some definite information out of the Treasury seems to be singularly unfruitful. Congress, however, has the power to force a reply if it chooses, providing it is not afraid of a conflict with the executive.

The total interest bearing debt of the United States on June 30th last was \$610,529,120\$, while the total interest and non-interest bearing debt was \$1,005,806,560\$. The aggregate of cash in the Treasury on that date was \$745,349,751\$.

The appeals of persecuted speculators to Sr. Mayrink to commence his exchange operations have been almost heart-rending and we suppose only an adamant breast could have resisted them—or the impossibility of meeting them perhaps.

The Banco Emissor da Bahia wants a privilege to "explore" the forests of that state and has been referred to the state government for an answer. If the bank would stick to its legitimate business, perhaps better and more creditable results would follow.

On the 31st the *Jornal do Commercio* officially announced that the arrangements between Messrs. Rothschild and the Banco da Republica were completed, and that the former had been influenced somewhat by the intervention of the Brazilian government.

An American exchange says that "in the interior of South America chocolate, cocoa nuts and eggs are used as currency." The story so far as it relates to chocolate is doubtful, but it may be interesting to know that in some interior districts of Brazil a bag of salt is a recognized unit of value.

On the 4th *O Paiz* states positively that the Banco da Republica had been granted permission to issue 30,000,000\$ in notes, of which 10,000,000\$ are destined to withdraw legal tender money. Where the Banco da Republica obtained the 24,125,000\$ to guarantee the issue is not explained.

For the half-year ended June 30th, the Banco Territorial e Mercantil de Minas, in Juiz de Fora, declares a dividend of 90,000\$ on a paid up capital of 1,200,000\$, that is at the rate of 15% per annum. The reserve fund of the bank is 748,128\$358. It would be interesting to know how much of that fund is in cash, and how much in speculative securities.

The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphs as follows, under date of the 28th ult.:—"I am authorized to announce that the Banco da Republica do Estados Unidos do Rio de Janeiro can draw upon the Rothschilds under certain conditions. The government of Brazil has declared that it would be very satisfactory should they enter into relations with the bank, upon a sufficiency of the customary guarantees."

On the 30th the Banco Commercial e Constructor published a list of recalcitrant shareholders, who have not paid in their "calls," and whose shares were disposed of by auction. The bank is within the law in so acting, but the credit of the institution—if it has any—must suffer by the step taken, for among the names of the defaulters are those of men, known to be wealthy, who must have had good reasons for acting as they did.

BUSINESS NOTES.

We are advised of the formation of a new firm of shipping agents in Santos under the style of Chalk Coonan, both members of the firm having been previously connected with business and industrial establishments in São Paulo.

We take much pleasure in noting the organization in this city and Santos of a new firm of merchants, ship and lighter owners under the style of Guild, Miller Co. in Rio and Miller, Guild Co. in Santos. The young men forming the active partners of the firm are well known and well connected here.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, August 3rd, 1891.

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including London, Paris, and New York, listing gold and silver prices.

EXCHANGE.

July 25.—The market was very quiet, and steady during the day, but flatter at the close of business.

July 26.—There was still no market, and ready bills continued to be in demand at 16 for ready bills, with 17 quoted for August delivery.

July 27.—There was virtually no market. The banks were officially at 15½-16, but were only drawing small sums at these quotations, and the "squeeze" is not yet over.

July 30.—There was still no market, and ready bills continued to be in demand at 16 for ready bills, with 17 quoted for August delivery.

July 31.—The market was still occupied with liquidations, which appear to have been completed without defaults, although losses were certainly severe.

August 1.—The market was generally quiet and steady during the day, but flatter at the close of business.

August 2.—The market was generally quiet and steady during the day, but flatter at the close of business.

August 3.—The market was generally quiet and steady during the day, but flatter at the close of business.

August 4.—The market was generally quiet and steady during the day, but flatter at the close of business.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 27

Table of stock sales for July 27, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for July 28, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for July 29, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for July 30, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for July 31, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 1, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 2, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 3, listing various securities and their prices.

Table of stock sales for August 4, listing various securities and their prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table of miscellaneous market information including prices for various goods and services.

July 30.

Table of market prices for July 30, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for July 31, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 1, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 2, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 3, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 4, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 5, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 6, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 7, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 8, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 9, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 10, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 11, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 12, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 13, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 14, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 15, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 16, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 17, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 18, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 19, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 20, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 21, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 22, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 23, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 24, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 25, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 26, listing various commodities and their prices.

Table of market prices for August 27, listing various commodities and their prices.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd August, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market was generally quiet during the week, and exporters were kept busy shipping their purchases to meet engagements for the delivery of exchange, and it must be confessed that 70,000 bags shipments for the week show that the complaints made relative to facilities were not altogether founded. Prices have been weak: on the 27th brokers reduced quotations by 200 rs., and on the 28th another 100 rs. were taken off, since when no changes were made, but the market to-day is reported nominal, with every appearance of a large business to transpire to-morrow. Exchange has been low all over the week and has materially assisted exporters in the execution of orders. Shipments since our last report have been: 56,128 bags for the United States, 14,930 " Europe, 3,000 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,566 " Elsewhere. 76,724 bags. During the week the clearances of coffee, foreign and coastwise, amounted to 10,871 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: July 29 Baltimore Amer bk D. Pedro II..... 9,910 Aug. 1 New York Br str Carter..... Europe: July 24 Havre Fr str Ville de S. Nicolas..... 7,400 25 Mediterranean Fr str Bearn..... 3,576 28 Bordeaux Fr str Equateur..... 259 28 London Br str Tagus..... 500 Antwerp do..... 500 29 Mediterranean Ital str Vittoria..... 3,223 31 Hamburg Ger str Patagonia..... Elsewhere: July 28 River Plate Fr str Adour..... 3,344 Aug. 1 Port Natal Br bk Ophir..... 3,000 The market was reported nominal this morning, but No. 7 was considered to be worth about 138,300 per sack. There was no change in the *Antas* on Saturday, the valuation remaining at 91 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts for the past week were 89,714 bags, against 98,335 bags for the preceding week and 80,883 bags for the week before. At Santos about 19,000 bags were received for the week. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 209,678 bags, in all hands. Vessels loading and to load. New York Br str De Bay..... do " Flaxman..... do " Pharos..... do Amer str Aliança..... Baltimore Br str Houston..... do Amer bk Julia Rollins..... 8,000 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario..... Antwerp Ger str Othia..... Hamburg " Bahia..... Marseilles Fr str Palou..... Genoa Ital str Duchessa di Genova..... Cape of Good Hope Nor bk Gyda..... 5,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchanges at various dates from July 27 to August 2. Includes sub-sections for Total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for the first month of crop-years.

Total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for the first month of crop-years.

Table showing destination-based coffee clearances for 1891-92, 1890-91, and 1889-90. Destinations include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for seven months.

Table showing destination-based coffee clearances for 1891, 1890, and 1889. Destinations include United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

Imports.

Brokers report a fair business going for the past week, except in Flour, which has been quiet, the receipts being nearly all for dealers, and quotations are reduced all around. No pine has arrived and the markets are unchanged and steady. Kerosene and Lard are about unchanged; the former is firm and the latter flat. Codfish is also unchanged, awaiting the arrival of the Canadian cargoes now overdue. Rice is lower again. Indian Corn remains nominal and no foreign arrives. The other articles we quote are all as at the date of our last report.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Flour—Receipts have been: Capua, from the United States, 6,900 bags; ... The sales and withdrawals for the week, including direct importations of dealers, are about 12,000 bags and stock in first hands is estimated to be 17,000 bags. American 1,000, Trieste 18,000 bags.

Brokers report the market quiet, at the following quotations:

Table of flour market quotations for various types like Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

Receipts in July were:

Receipts in July were: 48,212 bags American, 1,000, River Plate 49,212 bags, against 37,389 in July, 1890.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil since our last report, and the market is unchanged.

White Pine.—Receipts in July were 200,228 feet, against 105,427 in July, 1890.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 100 cases per Allianza, and the market is unchanged at 78.00—82.00 per case, and firm.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,475 kegs and 160 cases per Capua, 390 lbs. per lb. for George's lard, in lots, with other market quoted at 26.00—28.00.

Rice.—Receipts are 9,485 bags, per Alice N. Craig and 20,018 bags per Derbyshire, from Rangon, 200 bags via Europe. Brokers quote 10-day at 11.85—11.85 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,445 cases Norwegian per Bahia and 522 cases American, 44 cases from New York. Stocks are estimated to be about 1,000 packages and dealers quote Norwegian cases at 34.00—36.00 and Canadian barrels at 22.00.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign corn last month were only 1,100 bags, against 75,950 in the same month last year. Quotations are nominal.

Hay.—Receipts since our last report are 2,664 bags per Cwrier and 1,200 bags per River Plate. Quotations for large lots are unchanged at 67—72 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts in July were 21,075 bales, against 2,756 bales in July, 1890.

Turpentine.—Quotations furnished us are 920—940 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts for the week are 320 cases, and for the month 1,235 cases, against 413 cases in July last year.

Rain.—Receipts are 50 bbls. per Capua, and brokers quote, according to quality, at 98.00—120.00 per bbl. In July receipts were 1,915 bbls, against 513 bbls, for the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are 531 tons per Mustang from Glasgow to a dealer. Last month receipts were 25,474 tons, all British, against 41,625 tons in July last year.

Cement.—Receipts have been 1,254 bbls. British per Gallico, 400 bbls. German and 100 French. Quotations are: British 98.50—108.00, German 98.00—98.50 and French 98.50—108.00 per bbl.

Receipts in July were: 8,474 bbls. British 12,183, German 500, Belgian 393, French 21,460 bbls, against 15,450 in July last year.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 27. MARSEILLES—Ital bk Paradisi; 683 tons; Polastello; 8; ds; tiles to Duviuier & Co.

JULY 28. GLASGOW—Nor bk Mustang; 374 tons; Bjeraid; 64; ds; coal to order.

JULY 29. SAN LORENZO—Nor bk Hermanos; 314 tons; Jacobsen; 30; ds; wheat to Duviuier & Co.

JULY 30. RANGON—Br bk Alice N. Craig; 269 tons; Ross; 115; ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

JULY 31. ROSARIO—Br bk Dagny; 448 tons; Thorsen; 19; ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Co.

AUGUST 1. RANGON—Br ship Derbyshire; 1263 tons; Wilkens; 111; ds; rice to order.

LIVERPOOL—Nor lug Freidig; 421 tons; Berg; 58; ds; sundries to order.

MARSEILLES—Ital bk Noé; 513 tons; Marzella; 65; ds; tiles to order.

AUG. 2. CARDEFF—Br bk Belmont; 1415 tons; Ladd; 50; ds; coal to Lloyd Brazileiro.

OPORTO—Port lug José Estevo; 271 tons; Borda; 44; ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 27. TYBER—Nor bk Helios; 448 tons; Brunland; ballast.

JULY 28. BARBADOS—Nor bk Anne Elizabeth; 405 tons; Sorensen; ballast.

CARDEFF—Nor bk Mary Stewart; 96 tons; Jensen; do.

NEWCASTLE—Swed bk Albatros; 847 tons; Frostberg; do.

JULY 30. BARBADOS—Br bk S. J. Bogart; 846 tons; Noble; ballast.

JULY 31. BALTIMORE—Amer bk D. Pedro II; 465 tons; Hudgins; coffee.

ITAJAHY—Port bk S. Manuel; 234 tons; Vieira; suit.

AUGUST 1. SAMOA ISLAND—Nor bk Ringhorn; 289 tons; Knudsen; ballast.

KINGSTON—Ger bk Elena; 790 tons; Gerber; do.

AUG. 2. PORT NATAL—Nor bk Ophi; 433 tons; Olsen; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR BEA.

SAVANNAH—Br lug Cwm Douglas; ballast. BARBADOS—Amer lug Sola Demott; do. ... HAVRE—Nor bk Kiltner; same cargo. IMBERTURA—Ger bk F. H. Lolling; ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are: Nor bk Dispenso, sugar to New York, and Ger bk F. H. Lolling and Fort bk Manoel, timber from Imbetura, all on reserved terms.

Freights Steamer:

Table of freight rates for steamers to various ports like Trieste, New Orleans, Liverpool, etc.

United States, North do South: Channel f.o. Lisbon f.o.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of foreign steamer departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 3rd, 1891.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, agents, and dates.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 1th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices gold, Gold Loan 1888, and 1879.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

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

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 Alagoana, Cabo Frio, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA,

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will sail for

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Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 5	Al-zelle	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 6	Trent	Santos.
" 10	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

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

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Flaxman..... 5th Aug.

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Porto Alegre:	Buenos Aires:	Rosario:	
320, Rua dos Andradas	137, Calle Maipu	103 1/2, Calle Mendosa	

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Aorangi..... Aug. 30th
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

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