

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1891.

THE action of the Chamber of Deputies commission in recommending a reconsideration of the contract for sanitary improvements in this city in order to submit the questions involved to fuller study, is one which merits the warmest approbation. It may be prejudicial to delay action for any length of time, but the chances are that hasty, ill-considered action will be even worse. However great the necessity for improving the sanitary condition of the city, there is certainly no urgency that will warrant the waste of millions in experiments and doubtful schemes. There is much that can be done from day to day—and which ought to be done without one moment's delay—which will interfere with no general plan of improvements and which must be done no matter what scheme is adopted. Certain old streets must be widened and straightened, pavements must be mended or relaid, filthy streets and pestilential tenement houses must be cleaned, and proper steps must be taken to drive out infectious diseases by prompt measures. Under existing conditions nothing is done to check the spread of a disease until it is too late. The men usually entrusted with the work know absolutely nothing of sanitary engineering and are therefore always inclined to waste valuable time and unlimited funds in absurd experiments or mercenary jobs. All this can and should be changed without delay, no matter what the fate of this particular scheme for cementing the streets may be.

The extraordinary delay in presenting the budget estimates to the Chamber of Deputies is causing just indignation to such of the native press as consider economic questions of more importance than the attacks upon and defense of the present secretaries of President Fonseca. The delay may be only the incurable *espera um pouco* of the public departments, to which all residents of Brazil have to submit; or it may result from some intention of concocting accounts, that the notorious extravagance of the provisional government may not appear in all its bareness—a slight veil to be interposed by introducing that curious feature of Brazilian finances which permits a fiscal year covering eighteen months of revenue. The present minister of finance can hardly be suspected of any desire to shield Gen. Barbosa from public criticism, unless affairs at the Treasury were found to be in such a condition that a full exposition would damage the credit of the country, but Barão de Lucena must have enough experience of financial affairs to know that every day's delay in presenting his estimates creates increased suspicion as to the motives of such delay. It would be infinitely preferable to place before Congress the actual state of the Treasury, and to leave to this duty of providing measures for the recovery of misapplied funds, or illicit trafficking in the nation's credit—if it can be proved that such exist—than to keep the country in a state of suspense, and thus lead to the suspicion of practices of personal aggrandizement that may possibly be entirely without foundation. Two months of the congressional session are past, and no budgets are presented to the legislature. Let Barão de Lucena exert his recognized activity and present his balance sheet without further delay.

PERHAPS it is impolitic to anticipate trouble in connection with the acts of a young and inexperienced government, because such a course may serve to raise difficulties and to excite distrust. Anticipating an evil, however, furnishes the best means of providing against it, and to that end we must invite the attention of those who are more interested in building up a rational and prosperous government than in supporting the fortunes of a few individuals. We are now enduring, as best we can, the evils of abnormally low rates of exchange—the lowest the country has seen since the Paraguayan war. There is no war, nor other public calamity draining our resources; the country is, and has long been enjoying profound peace. Immigration is flowing in, the country never had a larger laboring population, and she never had a better prospect for large and profitable crops. And yet, notwithstanding all this, we now have an exchange rate fluctuating between 15 and 16 pence, the costs of living have risen fully 50 per cent, rents have advanced, and even the prices of domestic products have gone up fully as much as those affected by the rate of exchange. All this means that Brazil has become an exceptionally expensive country to live in. For one reason, or another, this country is very largely dependent upon the outside world for what the people need to make life enjoyable. Their food and clothing, their luxuries and amusements nearly all come from abroad. Flour, rice, dried beef, potatoes, hats, shirts, silks, cottons, machinery, tools, furniture and a hundred other necessary things all figure in the list of imports, and every *vintem* added to their cost must come out of the people and add to their burdens. It is therefore a matter of importance to them when the costs of these imported goods are increased, whether by higher rates, or through a lower exchange, or through payment of duties in gold. While we fully believe in the principle of collecting import duties in gold, this should never be made an unnecessary tax upon the people, nor an extra burden upon their resources. The exceptional position in which Brazil is placed renders it necessary to apply this principle in such a manner that the people will suffer no new hardship through its application. In the United States the people were not dependent upon the outside world either for food or clothing, and their attention was therefore rarely ever called to gold duties as a cause of high prices. Here the contrary is the rule, and the collection of duties in gold at such a time as this can not fail to seriously affect their means of living. In view of this, we believe that the government should take this question of gold duties into mature consideration before trying to enforce the new order which is to go into effect on October

1st. We know that much hardship among poor people has been caused by these high prices and that widespread discontent prevails. A little more and we shall have strikes and riots, and possibly something even worse. It will be wise, therefore, to think well before adding another ten or twenty per cent to the costs of living, for it may be the one straw needed to bring down the whole structure about our ears. If the government considers it necessary to have the gold, then let it apply to Congress at once for permission to lower the schedule rates levied on imports while exchange shall continue below 20 pence. A reduction of 25 to 40 per cent would give immeasurable relief to the country, and would still keep the revenue above what the receipts were estimated at in the last budget. The minister has again and again stated that the collection of duties in gold was not designed to increase the revenue, or customs taxation, hence there can be no reversal of policy in a measure designed to keep the costs of living within the means of the people. A full treasury wrung from the little earnings of an impoverished people is the most dangerous possession that any country can have.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The second meeting of the sports of the above club was held on August 2nd.

At a very early hour we found the most energetic members very busy making a quarter of a mile straight course with some hundred club flags. Upon returning from breakfast, about noon, we were struck with the gay scene, the two club tents with the Brazilian, English and American flags denoting the winning post.

Punctual to the time stated in the programme the bell was rung for the first event and excellent time was kept throughout the day.

The events were as follows:—

100 yds Flat Race—Handicap (members only).
G. O. Temple, 3 1/2 yds., 1st prize, waiter.
H. Fussell, scratch, 2nd prize cigarette case.
Time, 11 secs.

Long Jump—T. Aldred, prize, cup, 16 ft. 5 in.
Throwing Cricket Ball—H. Tross, prize, cup, 76 yds.

Quarter Mile Flat Race—Handicap (members only).
G. O. Temple, 1st prize, part gilt goblet!
A. L. Tweedie, 2nd prize, leather pocket-book.
Time 55 secs.

High Jump—F. H. Gepp, prize, cup, 4 ft. 6 in.
Putting the Weight—F. H. Gepp, prize, cup, 32 ft. 10 in.

120 yds. Flat Race—
H. Fussell, 1st prize, part gilt goblet!
G. O. Temple, 2nd prize, silver pencil-case.
Time, 13 1/2 secs.

Pole Jump—A. Harley, prize, cup, 8ft. 6 in.
Hurdle Race—F. H. Gepp, prize, cup, 20 secs.

Six Race—C. Lloyd, prize, cup.
Jockey Race—H. Fussell and D. O. Macnicol, prize, cigarette cases.

Three-legged Race—Wm. Fletcher, Jr. and H. Estell, prize, cigarette cases.

Married Men's Race—C. E. Demarest, prize, cup.
Half Mile—H. Barton, 1st prize, waiter;
C. W. Young, 2nd prize, cigarette case.
Time, 2 min. 38 secs.

Consolation Race—P. S. Barber, prize, cup.

At 4 p.m. in the club marquee the prizes were graciously distributed by Mrs. Mouliner, the wife of our esteemed president. With three cheers for the ladies and another for Mr. Sell (our most energetic treasurer) and Mrs. Sell, who most kindly made the flags, the day's proceedings were brought to a close.

X.

Santos, 6th August, 1891.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

According to the *Diário Oficial* of the 4th, 18 of the 20 states forming the Brazilian republic had elected their governors, or, as they are called in some cases, presidents, viz:

AMAZONAS.—President, Dr. Gregorio Thaumaturgo de Azevedo, elected June 30th;

PARÁ.—Governor, Dr. Lauro Sodré, elected June 24th;

MARANHÃO.—Governor, Dr. Laureano Augusto de Sá e Albuquerque, elected June 14th;

PERNAMBUCO.—Governor, Dr. Gabriel Luiz Ferreira, elected May 27th;

CEARÁ.—Governor, Gen. José Clarindo de Queiroz, elected May 7th;

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—Governor, Dr. Miguel Joaquim de Almeida Castro, elected June 12th;

PARAHYBA.—Governor, Dr. Venancio Augusto de Magalhães Neiva, elected June 25th;

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Governor, Barão de Lucena, elected June 17th;

ALAGOAS.—Governor, Col. Pedro Paulo da Fonseca, elected June 11th;

SERGIPE.—Governor, Col. Vicente Luiz de Oliveira Ribeiro, elected June 8th;

BÁHIA.—Governor, Dr. José Gonçalves da Silva, elected July 2nd;

ESPIRITO SANTO.—Governor, Barão de Montalvão, elected June 6th;

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Governor, Dr. Francisco Portella, elected May 11th;

S. PAULO.—President, Dr. Americo Braziliense de Almeida Mello, elected June 9th;

PARANÁ.—President, Dr. Generoso Marques dos Santos, elected June 2nd;

SANTA CATHARINA.—Governor, Dr. Lauro Severiano Muller, elected June 11th;

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Governor, Dr. Julio Prates de Castilhos, elected July 14th;

MINAS GERAES.—President, Dr. Jose Cesario de Faria Alvim, elected June 15th.

The remaining two states, Goyaz and Mato Grosso, are still governed by delegates of the general government.

RIO HARBOR MISSION.

The inauguration of a second mission for this port took place at No. 10, Rua da Imperatriz on the 2nd and 3rd inst. On Sunday services were held at the hotel by Rev. H. C. Tucker, which were well attended in spite of the unfavorable weather. On Monday, the 3rd, a public meeting was held, on which occasion Mr. Edward Wesson explained the character of the work proposed and the steps taken during the past year to this end. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Rogers, McFarland and Hooper on the subject of port mission work.

It is designed to open a reading-room at the mission during the current week, and donations of books, periodicals and newspapers will be thankfully received. Subscriptions and donations of money for current expenses will also be gratefully received. The mission is founded under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors Society of London and the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York. The reading-room will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day, and religious services in English will be held on Sundays at 7 p. m. and on Mondays at 7:30 p. m.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 8th the *Tempo* published the following telegram:

"Pelotas, August 7.

"The opposition leaders in this state held in this city an important meeting, which was attended by Visconde de Pelotas, who came from Porto Alegre, Barão de Itaquí, from Bagé, Barons de S. Luiz and Santa Teda and other prominent leaders.

"Nothing has been divulged as to what took place at this meeting.

"Visconde de Pelotas and Barão de Itaquí deny that they came to attend the meeting and say that their coming was due to private motives.

"General Astrogilho, the political leader at Jaguarão, was represented at the meeting.

"The opposition has recently displayed great activity, sending emissaries to different parts of the state.

"Visconde de Pelotas, notwithstanding the state of his health, is in constant movement.

"These events coincide with the attitude of the opposition press since the election of Dr. Julio de Castilhos to the office of governor of the state. It has published violent articles, telling the people that they have to choose between slavery and revolution."

On the same day that paper published the following:

"Porto Alegre, Aug. 7.

"It is currently reported in this city that the smugglers, whose interests have suffered with the establishment of a fiscal *condon* on the frontier, are preparing for an insurrection in the southern part of the state, if that *condon* is not removed."

Commenting on these telegrams, the *Tempo* says that, taken in connection with the state of affairs in Rio Grande, they lead to the well grounded belief that public order will be disturbed in that state.

Powerful reasons urge on the people of Rio Grande, it says, to induce them to resist the unwarranted intervention of the general government in the affairs of the state and to defend their right to self-government. And the feeling which thus inspires them, adds that paper, is shared by the people of other states, deprived, like Rio Grande, of the right to manage their affairs as they see best.

Besides, it says, the interests of the people on the frontier are opposed to the fiscal *condon* that has been established to prevent smuggling. The *Tempo* thinks that the revolutionary movement is encouraged by the merchants of Montevideo interested in illicit trade across the boundary between the two countries and believes that depots of arms for the revolutionists have been established in Uruguay near the line, so that these arms may be carried into Rio Grande at a moment's notice.

"Either we are much deceived by the reports we have received," concludes the *Tempo*, "or in a few days a revolution will break out in Rio Grande do Sul."

For a long time, as our readers are aware, reports have persistently circulated in regard to a projected revolution any moment in Rio Grande, and the uneasiness of the authorities in that state is shown by what we take from a local journal and publish in another part of this paper in regard to, occurrences at Santa Anna do Livramento. Besides, a telegram of the 6th, published in the *Paz*, alludes to the anxiety caused to the people of Porto Alegre by the assembling of troops at that place and by the military organization which has been given to the police force.

In addition to all this it is known that considerable discontent was caused among the troops in Rio Grande by the promotions made in the army in January 1890, and it is believed that the discontent thus engendered has never entirely disappeared. There are nearly 6,000 troops in that state and, if the majority of these should side with the revolutionists, they would constitute a pretty large nucleus for the organization of the revolutionary force.

At the present time, in view of the general discontent throughout the country, a revolution in Rio Grande would be a very serious event.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The retail merchants of Montevideo have resolved not to sell on credit until the financial situation improves.

The Chilean revolutionists have protested against the sale and arming of the steamer *Agulha* in the port of Buenos Aires.

The merchants of Buenos Aires are talking about a petition asking the government to let projected bank schemes alone.

The Russian Jews sent to Argentina by Baron Hirsch are beginning to arrive at Buenos Aires.

The Argentine government is now proposing to sell the state railways. Something must be done to give a new source of official commissions.

A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that the government is trying to obtain a loan of two millions to pay debts of the past year. It is a very curious state of things where so rich a country can not pay its expenses in times of profound peace!

The total liabilities of the four branches of the English Bank of the River Plate in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Salto Oriental, are \$9,536,622 in gold and \$202,674 paper; the assets amount to \$11,803,043 gold and \$9,834,886 paper.

A Montevideo telegram of the 8th states that a report is current there to the effect that the Banco Popular (Credito Popular?) of Rio de Janeiro has presented a proposal for the purchase of the privilege of the Banco Nacional Uruguay. It looks like a case of the blind leading the lame.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th inst. announces the arrival there of the *Aconagua* of officers, sailors and arms for the steamer *Agulha*, recently purchased for the Balmaceda government. As the Argentine Congress recently invited the government to maintain the strictest neutrality it will be interesting to observe whether the arming of the *Agulha* will be permitted.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 1.—Senate.—The committee on grants and public works reported in favor of granting an exclusive privilege to Dr. Pedro Souto Maior and José Estaquio Ferreira Jacobina for navigating the River Madeira between Santo Antonio and a point at 10° 20' S.L., near the mouth of the river Beni. As a mark of respect for the memory of deceased Senator Serrano the Senate adjourned to the following day. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Ottonio spoke in regard to affairs in Alagoas in which the lieutenant-governor persists in holding office, although he has since his election been appointed judge, thus violating the state constitution, which establishes incompatibility between the two offices. In connection with his colleague, Deputy Gabino Besouro, he moved that the committee on legislation be instructed to frame a law in regard to the violation of state constitutions in default of a state court for judging such cases. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill in regard to the organization of the army and Deputy Retamba a bill annexing the meteorological bureau to the hydrographic bureau. Deputy Epitacio spoke in defence of Barão de Lucena. Deputy Cesario da Motta protested against the railway grants illegally made by the general government in the state of S. Paulo. There are, he says, no less than six of these grants, viz: the road from S. João to S. João do Paraty to Iguaçu; that from Amparo to Taubaté; the extension of the Bragança road to Santos, and the Cruzero road. S. Paulo, he says, loves the union, but it is able to live alone and the whole people, without distinction of party, demands that the rights of the state shall be respected. The Chamber rejected the amendment to the Senate to the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies, and the incorporation of a bill passed with some amendments in 3rd discussion. Deputy Aristides Lobo spoke in defence of the bill for limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states. Deputy Baptista da Motta, Barão and Gonçalves Chaves spoke in the bill prohibiting the use of titles and decorations.

AUGUST 3.—Senate.—The Senate, by a vote of 34 to 2, sustained its amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies. Senator Generoso Marques defended the collection of import duties by the state of Paraná. Senator Americo Lobo offered a resolution for restoring the property confiscated at the time of the rebellion of 1799. The bill for the compulsory retirement of military officers passed in 2nd discussion, Art. 3 being rejected. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Custodio de Mello introduced a bill on promotions in the navy. Deputy França Carvalho introduced a bill for maintaining the life tenure of judicial officers in the whole country. On motion of Deputy Bernardino de Campos, chairman of the special committee on the boundary treaty, the chamber resolved to meet on Thursday in committee of the whole for the purpose of hearing the explanations of the negotiator of that treaty. Deputies Antonio Azevedo and Caetano de Albuquerque moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to the disturbances in Mato Grosso. Deputy Epuseen Hermes spoke in defence of President Deodoro. Art. 1 of the bill for limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states passed in 1st discussion. Deputy Gabino Besouro, in speaking of Lieut. Amílcar Cardoso, appealed to all good republicans to rally around the republic which, he says, appears to be laboring in the throes of dissolution.

AUGUST 4.—Senate.—A communication was received from the minister of finance stating that the amount of gold sold in the custom-house of this city was £2,203,391, producing 29,871,101\$644. The government's profit being 9,394,045\$615. Senator Cardena called attention to the expediency of a speedy report from the special committee for framing an electoral law. Senator Saraiva stated that the senators on the committee had already agreed and Senator Ubaldo do Amaral said that he thought the joint committee would be ready to report during the coming week. Senator Americo Lobo offered a substitute for the bill on government property. The president, considering this substitute unconstitutional, declared that he could only permit its discussion as an amendment to the constitution. Senator Americo Lobo then moved that the bill be referred to the committee on finance, and the motion was voted by the senate. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Felisbello Freire introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, fixing the boundaries of the state of Sergipe. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara protested against the views of the minister of agriculture in regard to railway legislation and moved that the communication from the minister on this subject be referred

to the committee on legislation. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça introduced a bill for restoring to active service in the army and navy Visconde de Maracáji and Barão de Ladario. Deputy Bernardino de Campos introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, annulling all the railway grants made by the government since the 24th February. The committee on the budget reported in favor of sustaining the rejection of the Senate amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies. Deputy Angelo Pinheiro stated that the minister for agriculture will not sign the grants for railways from Araraquara to Matto Grosso and from the Bragançina road to Santos. He added that the state legislature of S. Paulo does not object to the railway from S. João to Santos. Deputy Thomaz Defino introduced a bill suspending the budget of the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro, prohibiting that council from executing contracts and limiting its action to purely administrative functions. Deputy Serzedello spoke in favor of the amnesty bill. Deputy Costa Machado opposed the bill and Deputy Victorino Monteiro defended it. Deputy Aristides Maia spoke against the bill for granting a pension to the ex-Emperor and Deputies Garcia Pires and Francisco Geyerro spoke in favor of paying a still wage tribute to D. Pedro. The latter deputy's speech was interrupted by protests from Deputies Lopes Trovão, Anísio Fialho and Bevilacqua, and he left the tribune without being able to conclude it.

AUGUST 5.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo moved that the government be asked to give information as to the cause of the inability of the Central and Leopoldina railways to carry the merchandise shipped at their stations. Senator Ualdino do Amaral introduced a bill on public lands. On motion of the same senator the bill granting a privilege for the navigation of the Madeira river was laid over for eight days. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Antônio de Faria moved that the government be asked to furnish a copy of the contract for paving the streets of Rio de Janeiro and also of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. Deputy Bueno de Paiva rected complaints against the administration of the Central railway. Deputy Garcia Pires introduced a bill regulating the redemption of bonds. The amnesty bill was voted in 2d discussion. The chamber rejected by 96 votes to 8 the Senate amendment to the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies. Deputy Amphiphio defended the bill limiting the powers of the governors of unorganized states. Deputy Pires Ferreira spoke against the bill abolishing the use of titles and decorations. Deputy Moraes e Barros spoke in favor of the pension for the ex-Emperor and defended the latter's right in rejecting the pecuniary assistance offered him by the provisional government. Deputy Caetano de Albuquerque also warmly defended the pension bill and concluded his speech, which was frequently interrupted, by introducing a bill for restoring the ex-Emperor to all his rights as a Brazilian citizen. This bill was received by the chamber with mingled protests and applause. A member of the press, who had loudly applauded, was excluded from the house and his return prohibited.

AUGUST 6.—Senate.—The Senate reopened the 3rd discussion, closed on the previous day, of the bill on rights granted by Art. 75 § 3 of the constitution. This was done for the purpose of permitting debate on a substitute bill presented after the discussion had been closed. On motion of Senator José Hygino the bill and substitute were referred to the committee on legislation. On motion of Senator Gomenoro the bill on powers-of-attorney and contracts was referred to the same committee. Senator José Simeão introduced a bill for the re-organization of military courts. The president requested the committee to use all diligence in preparing their reports so that the business of the house may not be delayed. He also reminded them that the rules require them to state their reasons for opinions they express in their reports. **Chamber of Deputies.**—The Chamber met in committee of the whole to hear the explanations of Senator Quintino Bocayuva, negotiator of the boundary treaty with Argentina, who spoke from 12.30 to 5.30 p.m. without concluding his speech. Although the session was secret, the press published an abstract of that speech, in which the negotiator takes the ground that the right of Brazil to the disputed territory is far from being clear. He thinks that the outcry against the treaty is due to monarchical agitation, which he considers it necessary to repress. He does not believe that arbitration would be favorable to the claims of Brazil.

AUGUST 7.—Senate.—There was read a communication from the minister of interior in answer to a request from the Senate for information on affairs at Goyaz. In this communication the minister says that the governor of Goyaz, supposing that 24 members had resigned, ordered an election to be held on 15th September for filling their seats. He added that the general government, respecting the decision of the highest authority in the state, does not see that it is required to take any action in the matter beyond guaranteeing the legal meeting of the local representatives. A bill was introduced by Senator Rosa Junior and others for establishing schools for naval apprentices. Senators Gomenoro and Amaro Cavalcanti introduced a bill for the execution of Art. 6 of the transitory provisions of the constitution in regard to the appointment of federal and state judges. The resolution offered by Senator João Severiano for altering the rules was rejected. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Belator Vieira protested against the announced sale by the general government of plantations which, in virtue of the constitution, belonged to the state of Maranhão. Deputy Aristides Lobo complained that the proceedings of the Chamber in the secret session of the previous day had been divulged to the press and asked to be informed whether the chair was able to preserve the secrecy of the present session. The secretary stated that, on the previous day, the chair had caused the gallery to be examined three times. Precautions of the same kind would be taken again, so that it would be impossible for the proceedings to be divulged except through the indiscretion of the deputies. Deputy Francisco Sodré protested against the appointment of judges by the federal government in Bahia, a state that

has already been legally organized. Deputy Serzedello demanded a nominal vote on the bill for restoring the rights of citizenship to the ex-Emperor. He wished, he said, to draw a line between republicans and monarchists. The bill was rejected by 103 votes to 10. The Chamber decided to remove its sittings to the building formerly occupied by the Chamber of Deputies and to transfer the chair to ask the government to have it a building put in order for that purpose. The special committee on the boundary treaty made its report and on motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo the Chamber decided that this report should not be published unless it should be so ordered in committee of the whole. The Chamber then went into committee and Senator Quintino Bocayuva resumed the speech which he had commenced on the previous day. He argued to prove that the monarchy had decided to cede a part of the territory claimed by Brazil. Now, however, for the purpose of damaging the cause of the republic, the monarchists all oppose the treaty. It is necessary, he says, for the republicans to unite and defend that cause against the monarchists, who are growing bolder and bolder every day. The dissensions between the legislative and executive branches of the government should cease, for only in union can there be found strength to resist the current of monarchical ideas, which constantly grows fuller and stronger. For his part, willing to sacrifice his own self-esteem on the altar of his own country and seeing that the treaty has become a stumbling-block to the republic, he does not hesitate to advise congress to reject it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The constitution of the state of Parahyba was promulgated on the 5th.
 —The state legislature of Rio Grande do Sul adjourned on the 7th.
 —The constitution of the state of Parahyba was promulgated on the 7th.
 —Work has been inaugurated on the new water-works at Pindamonhangaba.
 —A gold mine, said to be very rich, has been discovered near Ouro Preto.
 —The Bom Retiro plantation near Campinas has been sold at auction for 592,601\$.
 —It is stated that a valuable coal mine has been discovered near Serro, Minas Geraes.
 —In Rio Grande do Sul it is proposed to pay the president of that state 30,000\$ a year.
 —The health of Conego Siqueira Mendes has improved and he is reorganizing the national party in Pará.
 —In many of the states the public departments were closed on the 5th in honor of President Deodoro's birthday.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro met on the 4th, and Gov. Portella appeared before it and read a message.
 —The legislature of Rio Grande do Sul adopts for the coming year the budget of 1889. An easy way to legislate, surely!
 —At Santa Barbara, Ceará, a little girl of five saved, at the risk of her life, her brother and sister from a burning house.
 —A Rio Grande do Sul telegram of the 4th reports that President Deodoro has ordered Visconde de Pelotas to come to Rio de Janeiro.
 —The governor of Ceará has declared through the press that he is not interfering and does not intend to interfere in the senatorial election in that state.

—In S. Paulo much irritation was caused by a report, published on the 4th in an evening paper, that the general government had sold the Ypanema iron foundry for 3,000,000\$.
 —On the 6th, in the S. Paulo senate, Dr. Martin Francisco spoke against the sale of the Ypanema iron foundry and advocated reclamations before the national government on that question.
 —The birthday anniversary of the governor of São Paulo on the 8th inst. was observed as a public holiday, all the government departments being closed. There is an immense amount of monarchical leaven in our republican bread, after all!

—The president of the Bahia senate has addressed a letter to the governor of the state, declining to obey the order of the government requiring him to choose between his place as sectional judge and his seat in the state senate.
 —Reports are current to the effect that the Paulistas propose to have direct steamship lines from Santos to New York and to Bordeaux—the first for their coffee and the second for first-class travellers. The state will subsidize the lines, of course.
 —The *Patria* of Alagoas says that in view of Lieut. Gov. Araújo Goes' persistence in refusing to give up the administration of the state, which is incompatible with his office as judge, the people there will have to choose between dictatorship and revolution.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says that city is devastated by small-pox, measles, typhus, diphtheria and other diseases of a bad character. Add to that the fight between political factions and Porto Alegre has quite enough to keep her population busy.
 —At the office of the *Reflexo*, in Porto Alegre, the friends of ex-Senator Silveira Martins celebrated his birthday on the 5th. Many speeches were made and toasts were drunk to Silveira Martins, to the independent press, to liberty, to Demetrio Ribeiro, José Simeão, Custodio de Mello and others.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 4th says that the drought continues in the interior and that many persons are reported to have died of starvation.
 —According to census returns, still subject to revision, the state of Rio de Janeiro has a population of 840,000, of whom 235,705 can read and write.
 —The governor of Sergipe has given orders that no opposition journal shall be received at his official residence. Is the governor afraid of being converted?

—A friend of Gov. Portella defends the numerous banquets that the governor gives and receives on the ground that a man who works so hard should eat very much.
 —In Santa Anna do Livramento, says the *União Nacional* of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, the national guard has been called into service on account of the rumors of an attempt at revolution, and the order has been executed with the utmost brutality. Many persons, to avoid being forced into the service, had fled into Uruguay, taking their families, laborers and cattle. On many plantations not a single person had been left. Three regiments of the national guard had been assembled and two more were expected. The 12th regiment of cavalry was held in constant readiness, and Gen. Isidoro never left his headquarters without being attended by a guard of eight troopers. A force was sent to arrest Col. David Martins. It surrounded his house, but he was not at home. Reports were circulated that Gen. Astrogildo was marching on Livramento with 800 men.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The governor of Bahia in his message to the state legislature advises the sale of the Santo Amaro railway.
 —The formal inauguration of the Praia do Flamengo branch of the Botanical Garden tramway took place on Sunday.
 —The *Correio do Povo* accuses the employés on the Central railway trains of using indecent language in the presence of ladies.
 —The people of Pindamonhangaba complain that they are unable to market their products on account of a lack of cars on the Central railway.
 —The president of Minas Geraes has fined the Leopoldina and Sapucahy railways 4,000\$ each for irregularities in the freight and passenger service.
 —It is stated that, in view of the opposition in S. Paulo to the plan of connecting the port of Santos with the Bragançina railway, the government has decided not to sign the respective contract.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Correio de Campinas* states that a disease has appeared among the coffee trees near the station of Luiz Gonzaga, S. Paulo. The leaves of the trees attacked with this disease turn black and are covered with a black powder and the fruit falls off. On examining the leaves with a microscope there is discovered a network resembling the roots of the guapê. In the midst of this network are seen mushroom-shaped fungi, and numerous and very active *annelida* in form resembling cockroaches. The *Correio* says that over 200,000 trees have been attacked with the disease.

LOCAL NOTES

—Fresh meat has recently been sold to consumers for 600 and 700 reis per kilo.
 —It is stated that a counterfeit 50\$ of the Banco de Brazil has been detected in the custom-house.
 —The laying of the submarine cable between Brazil and the United States was completed on the 5th inst.
 —Two more important laws have been passed and signed—both conceding leave of absence to judges.
 —Twenty-one tin boxes and two trunks, containing private manuscripts, were delivered by the government to the Emperor's attorney on the 5th.
 —Dr. Mello Barreto, president of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro, has been made Visconde de Mello Barreto by the Portuguese government.
 —It is depressing to know that Gen. Quintino still clings to the delusion that every man who does not agree with him, is a monarchist. We might just as well claim that every man who does agree with him, is a fool.
 —The man José Maria Rodrigues Braga, who swindled the Banco Franco Brasileiro out of 3,000\$ by means of a forged cheque, was captured in Victoria on the 8th inst. He was an employe of the bank and confesses the crime.
 —The inspector of the custom-house has recently been making concessions for the more rapid discharge of potatoes, onions, etc., dispatched *abre aqua*. Perhaps the custom-house basin is being too rapidly filled up with spoiled vegetables.
 —The representative of D. Pedro II., Dr. Zeferino de Faria Filho, has entered a formal protest against the act of the government in seizing the private papers of the ex-Emperor and retaining some of them without consultation with him.
 —The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report upon the contract celebrated for sanitary improvements in this city, has recommenced a reconsideration of the contract for the purpose of submitting it to thorough study before carrying it into execution.

—It is said that service over the new cable connecting with the government line at Vizeu, Pará, will be inaugurated this week. Steps should be at once taken, in this case, to secure another wire between Rio and Vizeu, so that commercial telegrams may not be delayed by official messages.

—It is said that one of the committees of the Chamber is of the opinion that an immediate removal to the old edifice on the Rua da Misericórdia is desirable. There was no sound reason for leaving that edifice in the first place, but the "little fathers" would have it that a change of coat makes a new man.

—The British squadron on this coast, consisting of the *Cleopatra*, *Bergle* and *Basilisk* arrived here on the 5th inst. It is probable that they will remain here until Novemr next, and it may be expected that their officers will contribute much to revive an interest in social festivities in our almost lifeless colony.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* does not approve of the sanitary regulations which the government recently presented to Congress for approval. Our colleague considers them too centralized in character. It makes everything dependent upon the port authorities of Rio de Janeiro, and leaves very little to the discretion of the local authorities of distant ports in other states.

—If the petition of Messias Ribeiro da Silva is granted it will cause another revolution in Brazil. He wants the minister of agriculture to refund 24\$ which he had expended in revenue stamps on a mining privilege which was to be dispatched in his favor, but was afterwards prejudicial. If all the stamps used on concessions were to be refunded in this way, the government revenue would be greatly reduced.

—It is announced that the port health authorities will take steps to check the spread of small-pox in the shipping. One of the measures proposed is the vaccination of all the sailors on board their vessels. Another should be the removal of all vessels from the neighborhood of the Santa Barbara hospital, and still another the thorough disinfection of the hospital sewage before its discharge into the bay. It should be remembered that infection is easily carried by the tides and currents of the bay.

—On the 5th inst., President Deodoro's birthday, there was a dress parade of the troops in front of the President's palace. In this display there took the garrison of the city, the police force, and the marines. After the review the troops marched through the city to the great detriment of traffic, which was interrupted by the passage of the soldiers. During the day the President received many calls and messages of congratulation, and a large crowd assembled near the palace to witness the pageantry.

—The customs authorities have been extremely unfortunate in an attempt at what is supposed to be the capture of contraband goods at some port to the north of this. Some days ago the revenue cutter *Orion* was ordered to the scene of action, but could not proceed for want of coal; on the 8th the gunboat *Canadá* was ordered to replace the *Orion*, but the gunboat returned on the 9th, under sail, with a disabled engine. If the smugglers do not get out of the way after all this delay, they richly deserve to be hanged!

—We were advised on Wednesday last that small-pox has recently broken out on four vessels anchored near the Santa Barbara hospital. As the crews have not been allowed on shore and have not been exposed in that way to contagion, the inference is that the disease has been contracted from the hospital, either from the smoke from burning clothing or the drainage into the bay. The danger is so serious that the port health authorities ought to at once take steps to have every ship removed from the neighborhood of that pest-house.

—The proposition in Congress on the 6th to restore the Emperor to Brazilian citizenship had so exhilarating an effect on a young man employed on the rectorial staff of the *Jornal do Commercio* that he could not restrain his enthusiasm. He clapped his hands and cheered the proposition so demonstratively that the presiding officer had him expelled from the chamber, and then, to complete his discomfiture, he was politely dismissed from the employ of that journal. The lesson should teach the young man two things: 1st, that an outsider should mind his own business in congress; and, 2nd, that a reporter should never compromise the paper which employs him by such an expression of personal opinion.

—As was to be expected the first symptoms of the breaking-up of the scandalous speculations here are criminal. The police have arrested two men charged with forging—or in some manner issuing—bills to the extent of 15,000,000\$, on which appear the names of Sr. Raul de Carvalho, a wealthy coffee dealer, and the Bancos da Republica and Paris e Rio. On the same day, 11th inst., the police were called upon to investigate a charge that a bank here had certified that money had been deposited for the organization of a company, that was not paid in; still the same day a "curb-stone" broker was arrested for appropriating 45,000\$, but he appears to have proved his innocence; and still further on the same day there arrived under arrest from Victoria, a former employe of the Banco Brasileiro, who has confessed to having cashed forged cheques on the bank to the extent of 12,000\$. If this is not a pretty chronicle for one day we are at a loss to produce a better, unless from the pages of the "Police Gazette."

A CORRECTION.

In the death notice given in our last issue the name of the deceased was given wrongly. It should have been Walter William Tross.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In July the receipts of the Bahia custom-house were 900,000\$42 against 490,575\$502 in the corresponding month of 1890.

In July the receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 51,318\$412 against 10,509\$905 in the corresponding month of 1890.

It is said that the opening of the Rio branch of the London and River Plate Bank will be consummated much sooner than is generally anticipated.

A meeting of the Empresa Industrial de Melhoramentos no Brazil company was held on the 6th inst. upon which occasion it was resolved to reduce the capital to 50,000,000\$, and to change the statutes of the company accordingly.

According to Gov. Portella's message, the debt of the state of Rio de Janeiro at the close of the fiscal year of 1889 amounted to 10,130,036\$, and now amounts to 11,899,900\$, having increased 1,770,864\$. He estimates at 10,000,000\$ the revenue for 1892.

The Phareol Juiz de Fora, reports that the capital of the Banco do Estado de Minas Geraes will be reduced from 40,000,000 to 2,000,000\$, and that of this sum only half will be called in, the value of the shares to be completed with the profits of the bank.

On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture reported to the Chamber of Deputies that the Ypanema foundry had been offered for sale in accordance with a decree of the provisional government; that the Visão Ferreira Sapeucaly company offered 3,000,000\$ for the property, and asked the favor of extending their railway from Litu to Campinas, and that this question is not yet decided.

On the 4th inst. delegations from the importing merchants and Associação Commercial of this city called on the minister of finance and requested him to repeal the order for collecting duties in gold and suspending the sale of gold in the custom-house after Oct. 1st. The minister stated that it was not in his power to comply with the wish of the delegations and suggested that they should apply to congress.

We hear it stated, but do not endorse the statement, that the demoralization in the exchange market was caused by the purchases of the Banco do Brazil and the Banco da Republica of nearly 1,000,000\$. What the latter wanted with sterling, unless for the importation of gold, we cannot understand, but the Banco do Brazil had to provide cover for its drafts on the English Bank of the River Plate.

A calculation of the net benefit to result to the Banco da Republica from its recent issue of 30,000,000\$ is about as follows: the deposit to secure the issue is 1,125,000\$, which at 15d. exchange represents 18,000,000\$; then the Treasury will hold 10,000,000\$ for the redemption of government notes, leaving only 7,000,000\$ for disposal by bank. A suspicious person would say that the bank must have been in straitened circumstances to submit to such conditions.

During July the following companies registered their statutes at the Junta Commercial in this city:

Table listing companies and their capital amounts, including Internacional de Maranhão, Burgos Agricolas, Nacional Rio e Santos, Banco Vitaleio do Brazil, etc.

Summary table showing In Jan. - June and Total amounts for various categories.

BUSINESS NOTES.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. L. Laureys, senior member of the firm of Laureys & Co. of this city, which occurred in Brussels on the 5th inst.

COMMERCIAL

Table showing Rio de Janeiro exchange rates for August 10th, 1891, including Par value of the Brazilian milreis and gold rates.

Table showing Bank rate of exchange, official London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, and other exchange rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 4.—The Banco da Republica opened at 15 1/2 on London and the London and Brazilian at 15 1/2, but these rates were for the market transactions, and at the close of business 15 1/2 was reported in bank sterling, although there appeared to be very little money at the quotation. The market was still unsettled, and commercial sterling was reported at 15 1/2-15 3/4 according to date of delivery.

August 5.—The Banco da Republica had 15 1/2 posted as its sterling rate, but would only give bills for trifling amounts, extent in the morning, at 15 1/2 on head office. There was another "slump" and in the afternoon bank sterling was reported at 15. Commercial sterling was reported at 15 1/2-15 3/4, but the quotation was exceptional. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16\$50 for cash and at 15\$50 for the 15th; no sellers. The Banco da Republica closed its doors at mid-day to honor the birthday of President Fonseca.

August 6.—The two banks, Republica and London and Brazilian, again posted 15 1/2 and 15 1/2 on London, at which some small amounts were over the counter were done, but in the market bank sterling was down at 15, and at the close of business even 14 3/4 was mentioned. Commercial sterling was quoted at 15 1/2-15 3/4 according to date of delivery. Sovereigns sold at 16\$50, and closed with buyers at 16\$50, sellers at 15\$50 for cash; buyers at 15\$50, sellers at 16\$50 s. o. 31st.

August 7.—The market opened without official rates, except the usual 15 1/2 at the Banco da Republica, but the Brazilian bank was drawing for the packet of the 28th at 14 1/2. About mid-day the London and Brazilian Bank posted 15, at which a fair amount of business was done, and at the close of the day 15 1/2 was the rate for bank sterling for the 15th. It seemed to be the opinion that "bottom" had been reached for the moment, and, as is usual, takers were few. Commercial sterling was quoted at 15 1/2 according to delivery date. Yesterday a small transaction in commercial was reported at 14 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16\$50, sellers at 15\$50 for cash; sellers at 16\$50 s. o. 31st.

August 8.—The market was higher and strong. The Banco da Republica was still at 15 1/2 on London, the Sul Americano posted 15 1/2 and the other banks were at 15. There were bills offering for sale in Santos, and also from unexpected sources, but no doubt, taken some time ago and now being the business doing was not large, for takers expect higher rates, and included bank sterling at 15 1/2-15 3/4, the last very late in the day, with commercial quoted at 15 1/2-15 3/4 according to date of delivery. Repassed paper was reported at 15 1/2-15 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 16\$50, sellers at 16\$50 for cash; buyers at 15\$50, sellers at 16\$50 for the 14th and sellers at 15\$50 s. o. 31st.

August 10.—The market opened in very undecided condition. The Brazilian bank posted 15 and the Banco Pariz e Rio 15 1/2, but the former almost immediately advanced to 15 3/4 and the other banks posted 15 1/2. The market was steady, but quiet, for no less than three mail steamers sailed, and quotations for business varied from 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. At 15 1/2 the rate for commercial. Sovereigns for September 17 was the best offer for commercial. Sovereigns sold at 15\$50 s. o. 31st, and closed with buyers at 15\$50, sellers at 16\$20 for cash; sellers at 16\$20 for the 14th and sellers at 15\$50 s. o. 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for August 3, including 15 Apolices, old, 970, 1800 deb. Geral, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for August 4, including 15 Apolices, old, 970, 350 deb. Geral, etc.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for August 5, including 15 Apolices, old, 970, 18 deb. Geral, etc.

Table showing August 6 market data, including 1000 Sovereigns, old, 16 5/8, 380 deb. Geral, etc.

Table showing August 7 market data, including 11 Apolices, old, 972, 40 deb. Sorocabana, etc.

Table showing August 8 market data, including 63 Apolices, old, 972, 800 deb. Geral, etc.

Table showing August 9 market data, including 114 Brazil, 360, 1000 Pariz e Rio, etc.

Table showing August 10 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 11 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 12 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 13 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 14 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 15 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 16 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 17 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 18 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 19 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 20 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 21 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 22 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 23 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 24 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 25 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 26 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 27 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 28 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 29 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 30 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 31 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 1 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 2 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

Table showing August 3 market data, including 1000 Est. a Chopim, 11, 500 Geral, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th August, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was business doing nearly every day during the past week, but the total sales are not supposed to have reached 100,000 bags. Exchange steadily declined, and coffee quotations has steadily advanced, but the latter led the former, and the market closed on Saturday very quiet and rather weak, with exchange firm at a sharp advance.

Shipments since our last report have been: 51,422 bags for the United States, 11,057 " Europe, 3,740 " Cape of Good Hope, 4,227 " Elsewhere.

There is such confusion in the manner of declaring duties of coffee, that we are obliged to suspend at least for a time our usual figures of clearances.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: Aug. 4 New York Br str Fleckman, 21,220 bags, 7 do Amer str Allouga, 15,286 Richmond do 500.

Europe: Aug. 6 Mediterranean Fr str Polton, 3,000 7 Hamburg Ger str Bahia, 5,910 7 Antwerp " West., 200.

Elsewhere: Aug. 6 River Plate Br str Moselle, 1,149. By an oversight the following figures were omitted in our last: July 31 Hamburg Gr str Patagonia, 6,630 Aug. 1 New York Br str Cutler, 32,483.

The market is quiet and flat at the following quotations: Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba. No. 4, 15\$00 No. 8, 13\$00 No. 10, 14\$00 No. 12, 13\$00 No. 14, 14\$00 No. 16, 12\$00 No. 18, 13\$00.

On Saturday the punta was advanced to 965 rs. per kilogramme, or by 54 rs.

Receipts for the past week were 85,068 bags, against 89,714 bags for the preceding week and 98,325 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 215,305 bags, in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels loading and to load, including New York Br str De Bay, do " Flavia, do " Pharo, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from August 3 to August 10, including columns for Receipts at Santos, Shipments to various ports, and Total Receipts.

BANCO BRAZIL E NORTE AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31ST, 1891.

Assets.

Table showing Assets for Banco Brazil e Norte America, including Shareholders' calls to be realized, Directors' guarantee, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities.

Table showing Liabilities for Banco Brazil e Norte America, including Capital, Reserve fund, Shares pledged, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3d August, 1891.

F. P. Mayrink, President. Carlos Vieira Lima, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1891.

Assets.

Table showing Assets for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities.

Table showing Liabilities for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

Imports.

There has been a fair movement in the markets, notwithstanding the constant fluctuations in the exchange. Receipts of flour have been moderate and the deliveries fair; the market is reported firm, without any very marked change in quotations. The only receipts of pine are a small cargo of Swedish on order, and White pine is quoted rather higher, with other qualities firm at last quotations. Kerosene and Lard are about unchanged, and the latter is still flat; the receipts during the week were fair. Two cargoes of Canadian codfish have arrived; one proceeds to Santos, and as yet no price has been offered for the other. Rice is not so firm, although we have had no receipts; stocks are considerable and there are several cargoes near by. A few trifling sales are reported of Indian Corn, but the supply of foreign continues virtually nil. The other articles we quote show no changes of note.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Baltimore, from Baltimore 5,800 lbs. Any, do 6,500 „ 12,300 lbs. Sales and withdrawals for the week are about 4,000 lbs. and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 21,000 lbs., all American.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Trieste..... nominal Richmond 1st..... 208.50-208.750 do do..... nominal Baltimore 1st..... 21.50-21.750 do do..... 20.50-21.000 Western & Interior..... nominal River Plate..... nominal City Mills..... 21.000-21.000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and the market is still firm at 46.000-47.000 per doz. White Pine.—Quotations are advanced to 115-120 rs. per foot; market steady. There have been no receipts during the week.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 713 doz. per Siphoid, from Memel, on order. Quotations are nominal. Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market is quite unchanged at 28.000-28.500 per case. Lard.—The Baltimore and Any, both from Baltimore, bring 5,005 kegs and 50 cases. The market remains flat, for a moment, viz George's lard, in lots, 37.00-38.00 per lb., and other marks 36.00-37.00 rs.

Rice.—Receipts nil, and brokers quote at 11.000-11.500 per bag, and the market rather flatter. Codfish.—Receipts are 1,080 tubs per Robin and 2,521 per Patrus, from Gaspé. The first cargo goes on to Santos and prices have not opened for the latter. Norwegian cases are quoted at 37.000. The market is firm and stocks consist of the recent arrivals.

Bran.—Receipts nil, and city mills bran is still selling at 37.500-38.000 per case. Indian Corn.—Some trifling sales of River Plate corn are reported and we may quote at 28.000-28.500 per bag. Native corn from the north is quoted at about 28.000-28.500 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are insignificant and brokers quote at 65-70 rs. per kilogramme, in large lots. Turpentine.—There have been no receipts and the quotations to-day are 30.000-30.500 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 1,450 tubs, per Baltimore and Any, and we may quote at 98.000-100.000 per blr., according to marks. Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,417 tons per Belmont, from Cardiff 3,256 „ Haleswood, do 118 „ Freidwood, from Liverpool to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 555 tubs, Belgian per County Derry and 4,140 tubs, British per Tataba. We may continue quotations of 98.000-100.000 per blr. for British, 98.000-98.500 for German and 98.500-100.000 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 3. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 695 tons; North; sundries to order. CARDIFF—Br ship Haleswood; 2100 tons; Gale; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. MACAO—Nor lug Gnaa; 216 tons; Abrahamssen; 25 ds; salt to order. ITAJAHI—Nor lug Haaha; 445 tons; Kittelsen; sundries to Queiroz, Moreira & Co. AUG. 4. MEMEL—Nor lug Siphoid; 392 tons; Andersen; 68 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher & Co. AUG. 5. ROSARIO—Ger bk Lorenzen Hansen; 397 tons; Hamann; 20 ds; wheat to Rio Flôr Mills. MOSSOEN—Nor bk Patent; 382 tons; Christiansen; 21 ds; salt to Vieira Martins & Co. AUG. 7. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Any; 695 tons; Green; 65 ds; sundries to Levering & C.

ILHA TERCEIRA—Arg lug Segredo dos Apos; 228 tons; Silver; 49 ds; sundries to master. BUENOS AIRES—Nor bk Parra; 475 tons; Olsen; 14 ds; wheat to Duvivier & C. AUG. 8. GASPÉ—Br bk Robin; 150 tons; Le Ruiz; 56 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. —Br bk Patrus; 187 tons; Luce; 66 ds; codfish to Magalhães & Bastos. OPORTO—Port bk Sallana; 459 tons; Reis; 59 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co. MARSEILLES—Russ bk Melusine; 929 tons; Hongell; 94 ds; sundries to order. AUG. 9. PENSAOLA—Nor bk Gler; 649 tons; Assmidsen; 88 ds; pine to Industrial do Brazil Co. WESTBROOK—Swed bk Lyphong; 590 tons; Cramberg; 75 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. FIGUEIRA—Port bk Maria Isabel; 97 tons; Pinto; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 3. NEW YORK—Nor bk Disponent; 516 tons; Jensen; sugar. TAGOMA—Br ship Fred B. Taylor; 1827 tons; Haulbart; ballast. AUG. 4. MOBILE—Nor bk Livingston; 620 tons; Fuestad; ballast. AUG. 6. SAVANNAH—Br lug Cum Danks; 529 tons; Symmons; ballast. —Nor bk Kaldstad; 482 tons; Thorsen; do.

AUG. 7.

HAYR—Nor bk Eliseer; 865 tons; Abrahamssen; same cargo. BARBADOS—Nor bk N. P. Nielsen; 459 tons; Knudsen; ballast. —Br ship Lord Lytton; 1283 tons; Lewis; do. MARAÑHÃO—Port bk Isabel; 1143 tons; Araújo; sundries. AUG. 8. BARBADOS—Amer bk Nehemiah Gibson; 714 tons; Bailey; ballast. —Br bk Unanima; 759 tons; Korff; do. IMBETUA. Ger bk F. H. Lolling; 365 tons; Allevardt; salt. AUG. 9. PORT EADS—Amer ship City of Montreal; 1117 tons; Gross; ballast. BARBADOS—Ger ship Margartha; 1285 tons; Koster; do. —Br bk Nelly Moody; 756 tons; Sæben; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK—Nor bk Inga; ballast. BARBADOS—Amer bk John Mc Dermott; do. PORTLAND—Br ship Sierra Madrona; do. PARAGUAY—Nor lug Gnaa; same cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are: Nor bk Hermanns, Paranaçu and River Plate; Ind bk Pietro 7, Rio de S. Francisco do Sul and Rio, or Santos, and Ger bk J. M. Buck, Leipzig and Rio, both for timber, and all three on reserved terms. Nor bk Mentor, coffee to Port Natal, £475.

Freights. Steamers: New York 20-150 per bag Trieste..... 358 per to New Orleans. 50c do Havel..... 25.6 do London..... 35-40 per ton Bordeaux..... 35.6 do Liverpool..... 35 do Marseilles..... 40 do Antwerp..... 39 do Genna..... 30-40 do Hamburg..... 358 do. Sail: United States, North..... 152-222 6d Channel, S. do..... 326 6d-428 6d Lisbon, S. do..... 378 6d-428 6d

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Table listing vessels, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for Hamburg, Cardiff, Rio de Janeiro, and various other ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Date, Name, Wherefrom, and Consignee to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for Date, Name, Wherefrom, and Consignee to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing ship departures with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 10th, 1891.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrived, Where from, and Consignee.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated July 30th: SUGAR.—Entries have decreased to 500 bags daily, which but little more than supply the needs of local refiners. During this month exports bought 1,500 tons, leaving stock in first hands less than 100 tons. We quote: good family stock, Chalfaux 30 ad to the United States and 1 1/2 more to Halifax; No. 14 1/2 ad asked. Total entries to July 27th 2,978,403 bags, against 1,478,240 bags in 1890, an increase of 64,157 bags. Total shipments to date: Cmp 1890-91 1,889,900 United States, tons 46,820 100,172 Canada „ 6,187 1,388 United Kingdom „ 12,607 5,401 Tons..... 65,614..... 17,161

Shipments coastwise since September 1st 79,019 tons. To show the increasing consumption on this coast we give the figures for the past eleven years, in bags: Exports U. K. U. S. consumption

Table showing exports to U.K. and U.S. consumption from 1879-80 to 1890-91.

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Geff & Co. write under date of August 2nd: COFFEE.—During the first half of July prices were maintained, and it was only in the latter half that any perceptible advance in currency prices took place. This was no doubt due to the unexpected course that exchange took. The general opinion was that exchange might any moment take an upward turn, in which case prices would probably suffer, therefore dealers met the market in order to make room for new crop coffees, which, owing to magnificent weather in the interior, could not be delayed much longer. About the middle of the month dealers discovered that the market was being daily cleared of all offerings, so they raised their prices, and the month closed at an advance of 800 rs. per 100 lbs. over the prices at the beginning.

Cable communication has been interrupted during the greater part of the month, which has probably interfered with business, and we expect a ready outlet at still higher prices will be found for the August receipts. It is understood that a good deal of the coffee to arrive in August was bought up country some time ago, which will reduce market offerings to a comparatively small amount. Receipts for the month of July averaged 1,443 bags per day, against 3,274 bags for July 1890, and 5,212 bags same month, 1889. We quote c. f. and commission as follows, by steamer to London and New York, exchange 100/0. Superiors No. 1..... 8 3/4 ad Low Regular No. 4..... 7 1/2 ad Good Average No. 2..... 7 1/2 ad Ordinary No. 5..... 7 1/2 ad Fair Average No. 3..... 7 1/2 ad N. York Ex. Std. No. 1..... 7 1/2 ad

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the first month of crop-years:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for the first month of crop-years, including destinations like United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for seven months:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for seven months, including destinations like United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 8th, 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 1868.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks and financial institutions.

SHIPPING.

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

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.

MILLS.

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

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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1868

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE..... Sep. 5
FINANCE..... " 19

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA,

Captain BAKER

will sail for

NEW YORK

Saturday, 22nd August, for

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

Passage Rates

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

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

**ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1891**

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 10	Clyde....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 17	Trent....	Southampton and calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, 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.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Subrado

G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

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