NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13TH, 1891.

NUMBER 41

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Ouvidor. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or erminate on June 30th and December 31st. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Run Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1891.

We are very glad to see that ex-Minister Francisco Glycerio has had the good sense to revise and correct his speech of the 6th inst. in regard to emigration to the United States. A man of his position can not slander a half of the world with impunity. According to the Gasela de Noticus report of his speech he undertook to defend his of his speech, he undertook to defend his own extraordinary measures in behalf of immigration by comparisons with the steps taken in other countries, in which he sought to prove that the character of the people going to those countries, particularly to Australia and the United States, was for the most part bad. The *majority* of the emigrants to the United States, according to the Gazeta's report, was made up of "bandits and criminals." In view of the fact that and criminals. In view of the fact that such a statement is a gratuitous insult, as well as a gross falsehood, we are glad to see that it has been eliminated from the cor-rected version of the speech. No one with any knowledge of the subject could make such a statement, not even with respect to Australia which was in part a penal colony for many years. If a careful inquiry were to be made it would be found that the number of criminals sent there was but a DRUGGIST AND
small part of the heavy emigration of honest, industrious people which tollowed. In the United States a few shiploads of bad characters were sent out to certain colonies at the beginning, but the percentage of

such people is so infinitessimally small in proportion to the millions of honest emiproportion to the millions of nonest emigrants which have gone there, as to be completely lost. It is but a drop in the ocean.

Of the emigrants to the United States—
Germans, English, Irish, Scotch, Scandinavermans, French, etc.,—a very, small proportion can be classified as vagabonds and criminals, and it is a malicious slander to apply to them the epithet which the Gazeta reporter put into Deputy Glycerio's mouth. Still more, for many years the American Still more, for many years the American immigration officials have used every effort to sort out the paupers and criminals and send them back home. The deputy may do what he pleases to defend and excuse his blunders as minister of agriculture, but advisable to make as little use of such slanders as possible.

The news from Montevideo advise us of revolutionary attempt in that unlittle country. It is not enough to happy little country. have the treasury practically bankrupt through extravagance and misgovernment, is it enough to see the trade and industries of the country almost ruined by the financial crisis thus brought about; to all these troubles must be added the losses and ruin of civil strife. If there were really any question of principle at stake, as in Chili, one might have a little patience with these constant revolutionary attempts, they rarely ever rise above a sordid ggle for power. No matter who has struggle for power. No matter whether the colorados or the blancos are in power, the situation is always the same. Neither side struggle situation is always the same. Neither state ever tries to raise the country out of the quagmire of partizan rivalries and petty controversies, of plundering dictatorships and unscrupulous oppression. No fairer country of the countr try than Uruguay can be found in any part of the world, and yet it will be difficult to find one more ruthlessly misgoverned. Her revenues are systematically plundered by every official through whose hands they pass, from the lowest to the highest, and her presidents even accumulate enormous fortunes in the same unscrupulous, dishontorunes in the same unscriptious, dishonorable manner. Patriotism is, of course, a religion with such a people, for it is the cloak used to cover every grade and description of usurpation and theft. To speak of placing Uruguay under the control of an outside Uruguay under the control of an outside power never fails to arouse a storm of patriotic protest and denunciation, and yet the men who protest most are those who are most ravenously sucking the blood of the country. It is a shame that this farce of the country. It is a shame that this farce of a government should be permitted to go on any longer. If the honest, industrious people of Uruguay would rise up against the political vampires who are living upon them, they would have the sympathy and encouragement of the whole world, but such a rising can not be in the interests of either blanco or colorado, it must be in the interests of honesty, legal government and the protection of personal rights.

THE situation in Santos is really becom-The custom-house is blocked ing alarming. The custom-house is blocked with merchandise, the landing facilities are far insufficient to meet the requirements, the expenses of lighters, demurrage and labor are becoming most oppressive, the S. Paulo railway cannot get the merchandise away fast enough, and the railways of dise away fast enough, and the ratiways of the interior are becoming greatly crippled for the want of coal. And now, to crown the misfortune, yellow fever has broken out in the city and shipping with a virulence which lorbodes a frightful epidemic during the hot season. Fifty cases of yellow fever so early in October is a very unpromising beginning, to say the least. In view of the beginning, to say the least. In view of the situation there—the accumulation of sailing vessels, the latest arrivals of which can not expect even to begin discharging for the next seven or eight months, the crowded next seven or eight mounts, the condition of the port, the neglected condition of the city, the dearness of food and the lack of sufficient hospital accommodation and medical assistance—in view of all this further delay in the work of clearing that port and in improving its transportation facilities can not be considered in any other facilities can not be considered in all light than criminal responsibility for the fatal results which must follow. Further apathy and neglect can have no excuse. The must have temporary piers and sheds the immediate discharge of vessels, the custom-house must have more facilities for landing and storing merchandise, and the S. Paulo railway must bring more rolling stock into use to reliable the countries. stock into use to relieve the houses of the port. It would be most desirable also for this railway to double its

force for a time in order to keep its traffic going night and day. The situation must be faced at once, or horrible results will surely follow. The danger is not hidden, nor are its consequences unknown. No man will like to feel that a thousand lives have been lost and the trade of a port checked, for months because he filled to for months because he failed take precautionary measures in time, and yet more than one will never be able to escape such a conclusion if this situation is allowed to continue. The municipality, the board of health, the state, the national government and the private citizen must all unite for the common weal. The port of Santos must be cleared at once and the city put into a good condition to meet this im visitation of yellow fever. will move first?

THE situation in this city during the past week was of no great importance in many respects, but it exhibits tendencies among the people and on the part of officials which can not be viewed without apprehension. It is inconceivable, in the first place, that so serious a difficulty could have sprung from so trifling a cause. A party of young coxcombs choose to consider themselves offended because an opera manager refuses to spend any more money in placing new operas on the stage, and they resolve to make a demonstration of their displeasure make a demonstration of their displeasure during the last night of the season, on the 6th. An incapable police delegate then undertakes to quell the disturbance, not by the arrest of the offenders, but by sending a force of police soldiers to clear the galleries. In the fight which followed a large number were cut and bruised, and the soldiers even invaded the body of the theatre cutting and striking everyone. Ladies even were struck and many escaped only by climbing upon and many escaped only by climbing upon the stage. It was nothing else but a savage outrage. The young fools who caused the disturbance could easily have been arrested then, or on the following day, but it seems to have been entirely unknown to the authorities that any measure short of the most violent could be used. The populace was naturally and reasonably indignant, but instead of seeking redress by legal and peaceable means the people proceeded to attack the police force in every direction. The police were then withdrawn from the streets on the 7th and 8th, which was a mistake, and were then replaced on duty, in squads, armed with loaded rifles, on the evening of 8th, which was another mistake. This last 8th, which was another mistake. This last step was nothing less than a challenge. step was nothing less than a chairing. Early in the evening, a mounted policeman fired a pistol shot into a small group on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula, wounding one man, and then the row began. Conflicts occurred at various points; pistols, stones and bottles were used by one side, swords and rifles by the other. A triffing little barricade was begun in the Ouvidor, but a volley from the police sent everybody running for their Several elight encounters occurred. and with the result that two men are known to have been killed and a considerable to have been killed and a considerable number wounded. It is believed very generally, however, that many more were killed than the number reported. In spite of the indignation aroused by this event, the hostile attitude of the police and the orders of the chief to storm every house with the bayonet from which any missiles are thrown, have prevented any recurrence of the conflict, but it has not altogether settled the difficulty. The hostility created settled the difficulty. The hostility created between the people and the police may at any moment lead to a collision, particularly through the conduct of the latter who While appear to desire another fight, appear to desire another ignt. Write we have no sympathy with the parties causing this disorder, nor with the manner in which they choose to express their feelings, which they choose to express their feelings, we can not condemn too severely the manner in which the authorities have sought to suppress disturbances. Bullets and swords may be a necessity at times, but they should never be used until pacific means have failed. Both at the theatre and in the street, no pacific measures were tried. In both cases the innocent spectator was the victim of this savage thirst for blood-letting. It may be said, in a word, that these acts of wanton cruelty can not go on forever. The fate of the Buenos Aires force ought not to be forgotten.

THE HOSPITAL.

THE subscriptions thus far received represent about 100,000\$, and the list will be published as soon as the sums are filled in by those who are awaiting instructions from England. In the meantime the committee

is taking the necessary steps to secure a site, or building, for the hospital, and to obtain the necessary authorizations.

We are glad to state that the ladies are taking an active interest in the work. have already received a cheque for 1,000\$ from Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lowndes to initiate:

LADIES' SUBSCRIPTION LIST,

which will be sent out at once. So generous a subscription as this cannot fail, we are sure, to lead to an equally generous support among the ladies of this city. As the hospital will need supplies of various kinds, we would suggest that the ladies or ganize a committee to solicit donations and to provide the things needed. There is much to be done if we get ready for the coming summer, and no time should be

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 5th.

IMMIGRANTS CHEATED IN BRAZIL.

There were landed at the Barge Office yesterday I rty-three Russian Helrews from the Brazil Mail steamship Alliança. They were citizens of the United States and went to Brazil last spring upon representations which they declare was false. The spokesman of the party, Joseph Silva, said, "We went to Brazil with the understanding that we were each to receive ten and a half acres of land, a house of four rooms, a cow, agricultural implements, and two horses or a yoke of oxen. It was also told to us that we should receive from the government 70 milreis for every adult and 45 milreis for every child over fifteen years old. When we arrived at Maranham last spring we were kept for two months in a house in the city under the pretence that the houses were not prepared for us on our farms. Finally we were sent filten miles from the city and found that the houses built for us were not habitable and the land was entirely uncultivated. We had been promised that three acres of our land should be under cultivation."

had been promised that three acres of our land should be under cultivation."

He then told how an official had come around and paid each man 22 1-2 milreis instead of the 70 and 45 promised. The delegation of thirty-three men then marched into the city of Maranham and demanded of the inspector of immigration that the promises male should be kept. The inspector sent them back to the colony under an escort of soldiers, and they sent an appeal to the American consul. On July to an official came to the colony and paid each man 17 1-2 milreis. Seven days later forty-two of them marched to Maranham and again protested to the inspector of immigration. He sent to the governor, who ordered out the garrison of the city and told the colonists to return. They said they would rather die than go back, as they were compelled to work fifteen days each month for the government, building roads and houses. Thereupon the governor put the forty-three immigrants in prison, and telegraphed to the minister of agriculture at Ro de Janeiro to ask what he should do with them. The minister said, "Send them back to the States," and so they were put aboard the Allianga and landed here yesterday.

At the Brazilian consulate yesterday it was said that the immigrants were dissatisfied with the land

Attach and landed here yesterday, it was said that the immigrants were dissatisfied with the land given them, because it was not near enough to the city. The agreement to pay them 70 milreis a month was made before the fall of the empire, and no such large subsidies are paid to immigrants now. Most of the returned immigrants are from Philadelphia.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-President Pellegrini has returned to Bueno Aires.

-Gold was quoted at 443 in Buenos Aires

-There are over one thousand empty houses in

-A second installment of Russian Jews has ar rived at Buenos Aires.

-Electoral disturbances are reported from va

-Uruguay has suspended payment of interest on her public debt until some accord can be reached.

—It is estimated that the Argentine governmen will have a deficit of about \$40,000,000 to mee

-Twenty-three employes of the Rosario cust house have been dismissed for cause and probably be prosecuted.

—The South American Bank Note Co. of Buend Aires has applied for a moratorium to pay its debt Its principal debtor is the national government.

—It is reported that Baron Hirsch has purchased a thousand square leagues of land in the Chaco, Argentina, for the establishment of colonies of Russian Jews.

The chief of the Argentine stamp office, Santiago Launcestre has been convicted of stealing stamps to the value of \$20,000, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and perpetual disqualification for public employment.

—The Argentine telegraph department has enter I into a contract with the representatives of the outh American Telegraph Co. (Galveston) for econstruction and working of two wires between alparaiso and Buenos Aires.

—The provincial legislature of Santa Fé, Argentina, is showing its "illustration" by a proposition to impose taxes of eight, twelve and fifteen thousand dollars on "apporting" establishments. The measure of a people can be pretty accurately gauged when they discriminate against legitimate business in such a way.

—Two more signs of crisis: the Continental Hotel is closed and no less than eighty members the "Centro Commercial" withdrew their names from the list of subscribers to that important business centre, on the 1st inst.—Uruguay News.

—The funded debt of the city of Buenos Aires amounts to \$54,753,342, on which the interest charge is \$3,379,784. As the city government estimates the revenue for next year at \$10,186,000, it will be seen that one third of it will be required to meet interest on this debt. In addition to this the city has a floating debt of \$14,350,321.

—Telegrams from Montevideo yesterday announce a revolutionary attempt by the blancos the preceding night, under the leadership os Dr. Terra. There was a sharp fight, which resulted in the defeat of the revolutionists. Several of the leaders, including Terra, were taken prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not given. It is also reported that a conspiracy existed, for the assassination of the President. The city was placed under material law on the 12th and a large number of arrests were made. of arrests were made.

—The following is the text of the dispatch sent to President Herrera y Obes by the Antwerp com-mittee of Uruguayan bondholders in regard to the Ellauri conversion scheme:

Ellauri conversion scheme:
"Meeting of Belgian Uruguayan bondholders of 2,000,000 sterling unanimously reject the Ellauri scheme. Demand maintenance of existing bonds and guarantees. Consent to provisional diminution of interest. If bondholders do not retain rights, will demand striking out all loans from official lists. We affirm London meeting to be invalid. Demand first of all settlement with Brazillan creditors, internal debt, liquidation of National Bank, and the floating debt. We pray you instantly send over decision of Congress after receipt of letter. The forced execution of the Ellauri scheme would ruin Uruguayan credit."

Edlauri scheme would ruin Uruguayan credit."

—The situation at Rosario, Argentina, is certainly not very satisfactory. The following summary of charges, proved by an official inquiry, against the criminal courts of that city, is given by the Argentine News:—That the Jurgudo of Crime is turned into a commercial house by the judges, a statement that is backed up by the facts: that any criminal can obtain liberty by paying or having friends who can pay; that the officials of the prison steal the food and starve the prisoners; that the judges are incompetent and victious; that they refuse to allow prisoners to see their families on visiting days; that numerous cases are post-poned through the negligence of the judges; that the accused are barbarously treated, sometimes receiving 100 strokes. As regards the women and girls in the Asilo del Buen Pastor, the state of things is still more scandadous.

—Mr. Muller, manager of the Argentine Coloni-

girls in the Asilo del Buen l'Astor, the state of things is still more scandalous.

—Mr. Muller, marager of the Argentine Colonization company, has presented to the government a proposal for binging from Europe 20,000 laborers for the next harvest. The conditions of the proposal are:—That the government is to guarantee the passage-money of the immigrants, who are to be distributed among the propinces by the office of work, the employers signing contracts to pay the men the minimum wages to be fixed beforehand and paying to the government the passages of the laborers included in the contract with a commission of \$5 per laborer, which is to be Mr. Muller's remuneration for his work in bringing out the men. The employers are to deduct half the passage-money from the men's wages. In our opinion, the only persons who would benefit by this contract are the high contracting parties on the one side, who demand the modest recompense of \$5 each laborer, or \$100,000 for their disinterested services. The chances are that, after the fare is repaid, the laborer will be turned adrift to shift for himself, and even though he obtain employment, he cannot, with the greatest economy, save sufficient money in an entire year to pay his passage back to his own country. To any man, and especially the English-speaking man without friends or capital, desirous of coming to this country at present, we say without hestation, "don't." — Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 3.—Senator.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended Congress from the charge of wasting time. The Senate, he says, has discussed 48 bills, some of them of the utmost importance. In view of the sessions being nearly ended, he moved that the chair should be instructed to confer with that of the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of prolonging it. The motion was adopted. Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of prolonging it. The motion was adopted. Chamber of Deputies The bill for the organization of the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Custodio de Mello, in speaking on the navy bill, said that there is much discontent and discouragement among the officers of the navy. One of the causes of this state of affairs is favoritism. At Itamaraty palace there are employed three naval officers who draw pay to which they would only be entitled if they were employed in active service on board. The same is the case with the navy.

secretary and ade-de-camp of the minister of the navy.

OCTOBER 5,—Senate—The electronal bill was voted in 3rd discussion with several amendments, Chamber of Depaties.—Deputy Arthur Rios and others introduced a bill making an appropriation of 600,000\$ for the relief of the sufferers from the drought in Bahia. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça read telegrams from Paraná, stating that there are in that state 3,000 immigrants who cannot obtain employment or settle on public lands. There are not, he said, sufficient accommodations for these immigrants, many of whom are, moreover, beggars and criminals, and nearly all entirely unsuted to the state. He offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking the government to check the abuses committed by immigration contractors, Deputy Cesario da Motta introduced a bill for the settlement of the boundary question-between Santa Catharina and Paraná. Deputy Oliveira Pinto protested against the contract made with the castom-house at Rio de Janeiro for collecting export duties for the state of Minas Geraes. The state of

Rio de Janeiro, he says, will demand compensation for the losses occasioned by this contract. A bill was introduced for obligatory vaccination and

re-vaccination.

October 6.—Semate.—In the vote, in and discussion, on the bill interpreting Art. 6 of transitory provisions of the constitution, the substitute bill of Senator Virgilio Damasio was adopted. The bill for boring artesian wells in Plauby was voted in and discussion, and also the bill ratifying the treaty with Peru. The Senate voted in final discussion the amendments that passed in the 3rd discussion of the electoral bill. The Senate's amendment to the Emperor's pension bill, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, was sustained by a vote of 30 to 5, This amendment provides for the payment of the pension at the exchange rate of 27d. per 18. Chamber of Deputies.—The bill regulating the powers of the federal and state-governments in regard to internal improvements, was voted in 3rd discussion. In the vote on the extradition bill the substitute offered by the committee on legislation was adopted. Deputy Jodo Pinheiro and Oliveira Pinto debated the question of the contract for the collection of export duties for the state of Minas Geraes.

OCTORER 7.—Senate.—A resolution was offered for prolonging the session of Congress to November 15th. The bill for the reorganization of the federal judiciary was voted in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—In the debate on the budget of the department of agriculture the Bahia delegation offered an amendment making an appropriation of 400,000\$ for connecting the Bahia and S. Francisco railways, and authorizing the government to purchase the Santo Amaro railway belonging to the state of Bahia. The administrative reorganization bill was voted. The committee on petitions and powers reported favorably on the message of the President, asking leave to employ Deputy José Augusto de Freitas on a special mission. The Chamber voted to grant the leave required. Deputy Vinhaes denounced the conduct of the police in the row at the Theatro Lyrico, and offered a motion signed by himself and others, asking for information on the subject. Deputy Feliciano Penna defended the contract for collection of export duties for the state of Minas Geraes.

October 8.—Senate.—The Senate having voted

contract for collection of export duties for the state of Minas Geraes.

October & — Semate. — The Senate having voted in 3rd discussion the bill for establishing a school for machinists at Para, against which the committee on finance had reported, the members of that committee tendered their resignations which, however, the Senate declined to accept. The bill for boring artesian wells in Plauby, and that for ratifying the treaty with Feru, were voted in 3rd discussion. The resolution to prolong the session to November 15th was adopted. Chamber of Departies.—Deputy Serzedello, taking the floor to communicate to the Chamber the results of the labors of the joint committee appointed to report on banks of issue, availed himself of the opportunity to allude to the rioting in the city, and to censure the conduct of the police authorities. The bill for delivering antional property to the state governments was voted in 2nd discussion, as was also the bill regulating the trial of the President of the republic and ministers of state for ordinary crimes. Deputy Antio de Faria, in speaking on the budget of the department of agriculture, said that the immigration bureau had always displayed want of zeal. Deputy Glycerio:—"Not in my time." Deputy Garcia Pires offered a resolution calling the attention of the government to the necessity of postponing the execution of the order for the collection of duties in gold until Congress shall have acted on the subject. Several members of the S. Paulo delegation introduced a bill making an appropriation of 200,000\$ for building a temporary pier at Santos.

October 9.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke in opposition to the bill interpreting Art. 6

S. Paulo detegation introducer a for meaning anappropriation of 200,000\$ for building a temporary pier at Santos.

OCTOBER 9, —Senate, —Senator Ramiro Barcellos spoke in opposition to the bill interpreting Art. 6 of the transitory provisions of the constitution. The bill, he says, gives that article an undue latitude and deprives the states of the right to reorganize their judiciaries. As in many of the states the judiciary is already organized, the bill, if converted into a law, cannot be executed. Deputy Rangel Pestana also opposed the bill which was defended by Senator Gil Goulart. The bill from the Chamber of Deputies for compulsory retirement of amy officers was brought up, and the point was raised that it could not be discussed by the Senate, which had already rejected a similar measure, since Art. 40 of the consitution declares that bills rejected, or vetoed, cannot be renewed during the same legislative session. Several senators discussed this point, on which a vote could not be taken forwant of a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—In discussing the resolution for prolonging the session, Deputy Barbosa Lima censured the government for having delayed the action of Congress by refusing to furnish information, and Deputy João de Siqueira retorted by attributing the delay to the dilatoriness of Congress. Deputy Zama said that during the prolongation Congress should devote itself exclusively to legislation that is absolutely necessary, such as voting the budget and the electoral and impeachment laws. As to the question whether the members should draw pay for the additional time, the considered it already settled by the considered it already settled by the considered of the department of the navy in 1st discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The small-pox is declining at Victoria.
- —In Campinas the price of beef has risen to 600 reis a kilo.
- —An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Guara-tingueta, S. Paulo.
- -Maestro Gomes Cardim was robbed of 5,000\$ in S. Paulo on the 8th.

—An immigrants' Acceptance is to be constructed in Santos at a cost of 30,000\$.

-Dr. Henrique Gorceix, ex-director of the Preto school of mines, has gone to S. Paulo to

—In Bahia on the 6th a man was arrested with forged orders in his possession to the amount of 25,000\$.

-The commander and the major of the 7th regiment of cavalry at Curitiba have been placed under arrest.

—The motion to exclude the governor of Mara-nhão from the Pernambuco senate was rejected by that body on the 8th.

—In the S. Paulo chamber of deputies there was introduced on the 8th inst. a bill fixing the police of the state at 3,940 men.

—The operatives of the match factory at Villa Mariana, S. Paulo, struck on the 6th inst. on account of non-payment of wages.

—It is stated that the president of S. Paulo has asked the minister of finance to raise the wages of the custom-house laborers at Santos.

—In the city of Juiz de Fóra there wer tered in the quarter from July to Septer marriages, 62 deaths and 135 births.

—According to the Fornal do Brazil, of the 9th, telegrams from Amazonas report that the people of that state have revolted against the governor.

-In Nictheroy there were 158 arrests in the month of September. Of these arrests 56 were for vagrancy, 48 for drunkenness and 41 for disorderly conduct.

—In the S. Paulo legislature there has been introduced a bill establishing a premium of 10,000\$ for the cattle-breeder who produces the largest number of cattle.

—It is stated that a capitalist at Cataguazes proposes to insure coffee against losses on the plantations and during shipment over the railways, charging a commission of 1/2 %.

A telegram from Pará, of the 6th, says that Capt. João Francisco da Luz, the celebrated democratic leader that repulsed the police force last May, has been murdered at Capim, where he resided.

—On the 7th inst. at Curityba there was a quar-rel between the commander and other officers of the 7th regiment of cavalry. The officers declared that they would not continue to serve with the commander.

—The laborers at the Santos custom-house struck for higher wages on the 7th and resumed work on the following day on receiving assurances that efforts would be made to obtain an increase in heir wages.

—There were 21 cases of yellow fever at Santos on the 8th which as increased to 50 by the roth. In view of the crowded state of that port and the apathy of the public officials, such a number of cases at this hour must be considered a very ominous beginning of the summer.

—A telegram of the 8th from Pelotas states that there was an altercation between Visconde de Pelotas and Gen. Frota in a theatre in that city. It seems that theatres are not contributing as much as they should towards promoting peace and quiet.

—The governor of Amazonas is at loggerheads with the state legislature and thinks that his life is in danger. The governor has recently been making many changes in the state administration and has thereby probably incurred the ill-will of Bariad de Juruá and his friends.

News continue to be received of the horrors of the drouth in the interior of Bahia. In the town of Caife all the sources of water have gone dry except one, which has to be guarded by a police force, the water being distributed to the thirsty population in rations.

The municipal council of Pelotas has issued a ordinance requiring breat to be made of good flou and the loaves to be of the following weights 60, 100, 200, 300 and 400 grammes. Any infraction of this ordinance is punished with fines of from 30\$ to 60\$ and imprisonment of from 8 to 15 days

—If the clurch gets crowded to the wall in its contest with the state, it will have to blame its own clergy quite as much as its enemies. At a christening in Cachoeiro, Espirito Santo, a priest recently refused to accept a man and his wife as godparents because they had been married by the civil rite. Such an incident is sure to excite more antagonism and to cause more repressive legislation.

—Quite an excitement has been caused in Victoria by the arrival of a piano for the police of that city. A telegram says that the newspapers of the place are discussing the fact, being naturally anxious to know what part the piano in going to take in maintaining public order and security. As music is supposed to have charms to soothe the savage breast, would it not be well for the Rio police to follow the example of their Victoria brethen?

--When the news became known at Maceió that Governor Pedro Paulino had resigned, the opposition organized a procession on the 9th in honor of the event. On their return the police attacked them and a severe fight ensued which resulted in two killed and several wounded. Both sides claim that the other began the fight. A telegram of the 11th asys that three more of the wounded died on the 9th. The situation in Alagoas is becoming decidedly unsatisfactory. the 9th. The situation decidedly unsatisfactory.

decidedly unsatisfactory.

—Some time ago a S. Paulo gentleman, when visiting the island of Madeira, found some wine with which he was much pleased and bought a case to take home with him. Unfortunately this wine also pleased the custom-house people at Santos, for, when the case was delivered to the gentleman's correspondents at that place, they discovered that seven boutles' were missing and the other five either broken or empty. Moral: It is safer to look upon wine when it is red, or even to put old wine into new bottles, than to attempt to pass it through the Santos custom-house.

—The story is told us of the mislortunes of one of the many vessels lying in the port of Santos, which is now completely abandoned by officers and crew. The captain first fell ill and was sent up to S. Paulo. Then a young lad was taken ill and went to the hospital, where he died. Then the steward, mate and and mate took the fever and went to the hospital. The crew left the vessel, the Zadob, and no one could even be induced to clean the cabin, which remained as the sick men left it, nor for a time would the port doctor do anything to have it cleaned and disinfected. Such a case demands an investigation.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Juiz de Fora station amounted in September to 46,247\$380, hesides 10,713\$ collected there on freight received from other stations.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul is calling for tenders for building 350 kilometers of railway on the extension of the Porto Alegre and Nova Hamburgo road.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that the Companhia Carris de Ferro has changed its name to Companhia de Viação Paulista and decided to increase its capital to 4,500,000\$000.

—An accident occurred on the Central line at Maxambomba last night, resulting in killing a brakeman and in wounding, several others. The accident was caused by the negligence of a switchman who caused the S. Paulo express to run into a feasible team. freight train,

The government is going to make a contract with Joaquim Caetano Pinto Junior to build branch railways as teeders for the 'Central road. The minister of agriculture has requested that of finance to allow the contractor to deposit in the treasury the sum of 60,000\$\\$ as security for the execution of the contract.

The Companhia Geral has published the following notice: "To avoid delay in the shipment of merchandise, due to accumulation of freight at the junction with the Central Railway of Brazil, the board of directors has decided to make shipments by way of Inbethla, shippers paying freight at the same rates as by the Central railway."

—We are advised that the Mogyana, Paulista, Yuana and Sorocabana railways of São Paulo are seriously cripled becarse of inability to get all the coal they require at Santos. They are all keeping up their passenger trains, but their freight traffic is much reduced for want of coal. It requires only a yellow fever scare in Santos just now to block nearly the entire coffee traffic of that state.

nearly the entire coffee traffic of that state.

-At the station of Morro Alto on the Muriahé branch of the Leopoldina railway, a large quantity of coffee had accumiated, the company failing to farnish cars for taking it to market. Tired of asking for cars, the planters determined to have revenge, and on the 20th ult. obstructed the track with logs of wood, thus preventing the passage of trains. The company sent eight empty cars to the station, the coffee was shipped, and the obstructions removed. We suppose that this incident is something entirely new in railroad history.

LOCAL NOTES

-Dr. Antonio Prado has returned to Brazil.

-We have received a third remittance of 20\$000 for the Hospital fund from an unknown friend in Santos.

-It is stated that Visconde de Ouro Preto is writing the history of the cabinet of which he was premier.

-The damage done to the Theatro Lyrico during the row on the night of the 6th is estimated at from 8,000\$ to 9,000\$.

—President Deodoro was again taken ill on the 6th and passed a very bad day, his physician being in constant attendance.

—In the rubbish of the houses that were burnt on Rua dos Invalidos 700\$ in money and 14,000\$ in other property have been found.

-The government has not permitted the so —The government has been permitted as the conflict at the Theatro Lyrico and the subsequent rioting.

—The Vice-President, who has been ill again, has recently experienced a decided improvement. It is said that he will fix his residence out towards Realengo during the summer.

—It is said that the government has accepted the proposal of the English government to open negotiations in regard to the boundary treaty be-tween Brazil and English Guyana.

—It is stated that Gen. Deodoro has peremp-torily declared to the minister of foreign aftairs that in the question of the boundary between Brazil and French Giyana he will accept no line on this side of the Oyapok.

.—If it is really desirable to have an end of such occurrences as the disgraceful scene at the Theatro Lyrico on the 6th, it will be necessary to employ the cane as a necessary part of every young man's education.

—We regret to note that the Aconcagua is to take back 8 carriage horses to Buenos Aires, whence they came only a very short time ago for the amusement of our bran new capitalists and no-blemen.

-Street fighting in Rio is favorable to higher rates. It is currently believed that a whole week of pasteboard barricades and student rhetoric mixed with as little blood as possible, would have sent

—On the 10th the police captured a Comblain rifle with aquantity of ball-cartridges, other ammunition, swords, etc., at a house where rooms are let in the Rua Silva Manoel. The equipments were declared to belong to the army.

—One of the men killed by the police on the night of the 8th is said to have been an Englishman. His body was evidently plandered, for nothing remained to identify him. . Several tried to find the body on the following day, but without avail. The police apparently did not want the unhappy man identified.

—The price of fresh beef has risen to 540 reis a kilo to the butchers who are retailing it at 700 and 800 reis, that is, at the moment when we are writing this item. When this paper is published, it is not at all improbable that a kilo of beef may cost 15000. And yet the Correio do Povo insists that we shall all be optimists.

—On the 19th inst, José Martins Pereira Pinto complained to the police that 3,000\$ had been stolen from him in the Banco Rural e Hypothecario, He laid the money upon the counter, he said, and a thief picked it up and ran away with it. It is to be hoped that José fully explained how it happened that he did not run after the thief.

—It must be confessed that Senator Pedro Pau-lino has shewn a much better appreciation of the situation than the so-called founders of the republic who objected to his resigning his post as senator. He has acquiesced in the wishes of his colleagues so far as the senatorship is concerned, but has promptly, resigned the governorship of Alagoas.

The rapidity with which telegraphic messages travel between Rio and S. Paulo is something startling. On Saturday last a gentleman took the train at S. Paulo for Rio at 6a. m., after having sent a telegram advising a friend in Rio of his coming. He arrived in Rio about 7 p. m., and at 9 o'clock, two hours later, his message of the morning was delivered.

morning was delivered.

—The Telegrafo Maritimo of Montevideo says that several commercial houses of that city are closing up there for removal to Rio. If these firms bring capital with them, we will embrace them; but if they are bringing more Metropolitana rail, but if they are bringing more therefore the affile the River Plate markets, we are better off without them. Could not the Brazilians ship a few of the provisional cabinet to the River Plate along with the horses that are going south?

along with the horses that are going south?

—The declaration made yesterday by the academic youth (angide students) that they were not hostile to the police brigade, furnished us with perfect security as to the reestablishment of order." O Tempo, 11th. That a sensible journal should publish such nonsense as this is simply incredible. Are the students of Rio de Janeiro the arbitrers of our lives, property and peace? To permit these young gentlemen to manifest their opinions by rhetorical effusions is a licence, and their interference in matters of a political description richly merits the switch.

THE PRESIDENT.

From all we can learn as we go to press the President is very slowly tecovering from the veree illness with which he was attacked on the 6th. He is extremely weak, and his present enfeebled condition is sufficiently critical to inspire keen anxiety. For some inexplicable reason his physician and family furnish no news to the public, nor do the newspapel's manifest any special interest in the matter. Beyond a four-line item to the effect that his state is "melindrosa", or that "the President is reported to be improving," very little information is given. Everyone has known, however, that President Deedoro has been critically ill since the 6th, and it is also known that there has been talk in military circles of a probable successor. As soon as he can stand the journey it is said that the President will be moved to Petropolis, but may, in the meantime, be taken to Tijuca for a few days.

Financial Notes

—On September 3 the circulation of the Banco da Republica amounted to 274,501,260\$.

It is stated that the Santos custom-house re-fuses to receive in payment of duties 500\$ notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

The binder of stations of the state of the s

"The legislature of Amazonas has voted a tax of 20% on the India rubber exported from that state to the other states of Brazil. It is reported that the general government considering the tax unconstitutional, will take measures to prevent its collection.

The Banco Pariz e Rio has given notice that it will issue cheques for fixed sums on deposits drawing 4% interest compounded quarterly. The cheques will be of the following colors: 105%, white; 500%, blue; 1,000%, pink; 5,000%, green; 10,000%, yellow.

10,0008, yellow.

—The budget presented to the chamber of deputies of Bahia on the 6th inst. estimates the receipts at 4,010,000\$ and the expenditures at 4,028,000\$ for the expense of causing the state to be represented at the Chicago exhibition.

Chicago exhibition.

—According to our New York exchanges another ribber syndicate has been organized by the Baráo de Gondoriz, of Pará, and prices are being rapidly forced upward. A similar undertaking by the same man in 1883 resulted most disastrously. Late advices indicate a failure in this scheme also.

advices indicate, a failure in this scheme also.

On the 7th inst. a deputation from the Associação Commercial called on the minister of finance and requested him to postpone until after Congress shall have acted on the matter, the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. The minister declared that, in view of the state of the treasury, it was impossible to comply with their request. On the 9th, however, the government decided to postpone the execution of the order for collecting import duties in gold. It will continue to collect in paper at the rate of 2od, per mil reis till Congress acts on the question.

—One of the requirements of one of the mush-room banks of this city is that depositors shall not sign cheques for less than 100\$ and that cheques to hearer must be indorsed. It is evidently in-tended to make the receipt of money easy, and then to place every possible obstacle to taking it

out.

—Much anxiety is felt as regards the grande bance hipotecarie alla mode argentine. It was to be organized with foreign capital, and we, suspect the torganizers have been slyly introducing this capital, at the low rate of exchange, to spring upon this market a surprise, the which was not equalled when the Metropolitana railway was inaugurated.

—The governor of Pará estimates the revenue of that state at 5,277,000\$, and the expenditure at 6,000,000\$. This estimate, he says, is still subject to revision. This is of course understood. The revision generally goes on fqr six or eight months after the year is closed, when it is not infrequently found that the expenditures are much in excess, of the estimates.

... The new fiscals appointed by the government declined to certify that 5,000,000\$ had been deposited in the Banco da Bolsa to permit the organization of a "wild cat" bank known as the "Banco União Agricola do Brazil de Credito Real." This means that the directors of the Banco da Bolsa are declared to have passed a suspicious document, and the authorities should investigate the matter with 'the utmost vigor. the utmost vigor.

—The September balance sheet of the Banco da Republica sets at rest the disputed question as to how many of—or how much in—tokens representing money may be issued by the great financial institution of Brazil. The amount is 277,041,260\$, which is all in the hands of the confiding public, except 2,540,000\$. This is how the bank explains the operation:

Bond secured issue:	
Banco dos Estados Unidos	50,000,000\$
Banco Emissor de Sul	3,500,000
Gold secured issue:	
Banco dos Estados Unidos	12,669,380
Add 1/2 to complete 3\$, ,,,,,
in paper for 1\$ in gold	6,334,690
Banco Nacional, idem	50,000,000
Idem, idem	25,000,000
Banco do Brazil, idem	50,000,000
I lem, idem	25,000.000
Banco da Republica	51,997,190
do to be issued	2,540,000
Total	277.041.260\$

The deposits that should be in the Treasury are: 53,500,000\$ In bonds 53,500,000
In gold 74,514,090 Total 128,014,090\$

At first sight 277,000,090\$ seems a large amount— but exchange is so very low that the sterling value is reduced by about 80 per cent.

-The September receipts at the Rio custom-house were: 1801 1800

Importation Port dues Exportation Sundries Stamps	5,320,999\$665 20,460\$682 632,570\$802 20,649\$539 2,205\$000	3,518,722\$093 20,325\$430 807,067\$457 185,665\$669 2,260\$600
	5,996,885\$688	4,534,041\$249
Premium on gold sold	1,778,633\$880	_
Deposits	7,775,519\$568 66,748\$927	28,094\$747

And for the nine months ending September 30th

7,842,268\$495 4,562,135\$996 Restitutions.... 62,997\$266 45,599\$201

the figures are as follows:						
	1891	1890				
Importation	53,832,177\$181	36,880,355\$744				
Exportation	5,387,948\$024	5,838,659\$617				
Total receipts	59,585,031\$682	44,799,313\$307				
Internal revenue						
receints	15 OES 124\$541	11 075 628\$674				

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, October	toth, 1891.
Par value	e of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold.	27 d.
do	coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 stg \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold	54 75 cts
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	8 890
Bank rate Present	of exchange, official, on London to-day	14¾ d 1\$810

EXCHANGE.

October 6.—The banks opened at 14% on London, but withdrew this early in the afternoon and named no rate until
3 p.m. when bank on bankers was quoted at 14% and on
London office at 14%. The only official nates stumin, the
casy were 14% on London, 640 on Paris and 793
bug at 2061; \$410.—\$450 on New You fail. Commercial sterling was reported at 14% and on the morning
with the former bid and 14% anded as the afternoon. Sovengins sold at 16% 200 and closed with buyers at this price,
sellers at 16% 500.

sellers at 16\$500.

October 7.—The market was lower again and still flat. The banks upened at 14½5, but, withdrew about mid-day and only at 14½ were bills on bankers obtainable, with head office bills uponed at 14½5. Commercial steriling opened at 14½5, and declined to 14½5—14½5, the last at 15½500 and 1600 with buyers at 15½500 allers were many rumors on the street, among the most important being the very unsatisfactory state of health of both the President and Vice-president of the republica, and of proposed attempts at rioting consequent upon a disgraceful scene yesterday at the Opera.

October 8.—The was a marked reaction in the market, which was very firm throughout the day. The banks opened at 14%, which rate was advanced in the afternoon to 14% by the London & Brazilian and Paris e Rio banks. Bank on Paris 652—669, on Hamburg 819—86 and on New York 38400—38490. On head office business was reported at 14% for the 15th and commercial striling was quoted at 14%—14% ready bills and 14%, up to the 15th commercial francs were reported at 651 ns. Sovereigns sold at 165900 and closed with buyers at 168640, sellers at 168750. October a.—The market was higher again and strong. The

intercial francs were reported at 63 trs. Sovereigns sold at 163 tro. 163 too. An official rates were reported at 63 too. An official rates with the same at 63 too. An official rates with the same at 63 too. An official rates were reported at 14 to 61 to 61

October 12.—Holiday.

SALES OF	STOCK	8 A1	4D 8H	IARES		
October 5.						
3433 Sovereigns	16 200	3859	deb. Ge	ral, £30	74	
189 deb.Geral £11.5	70	500	do			500
5923 do	71	4112	do		75	
1270 do	71 500	973	do		75	500
11430 do	72	3695	do		76	
1121 do	72 500	528	do		76	500
12913 do	73	550	do		77	
6900 do	73 500	400	do	•••••	78	
1000 do	74	100	do	•••••	79	
1000 do so. 31st. 200 do £20	72 500	100	do	20 Nov.		500
	70	5000	do so.	20 Nov.	77	
	71	2000	do bo.	31 Jan.	95	
	72	3000	do	do Ens.Café	100	
500 do	73 73 500	84	,, C.e.	Ens.Cale	25	
1000 40	73 300					
	Ban	As.				
100 Constructor	130	30	Republ	ica	148	
400 Republica	147 500	750	ďο		140	
	Mucel					- 1
70 Com.eEns.Café	15	100	Ind. e (Colum	12	
October 6.						
112 Sovereigns	10 300	1000	deb. Ge	ral, £ 20.	.03	
to Apolices, old1	,000	4000	do b	0. 31 5t. .	100	
100 deb. Geral, £20	85 500		do	15 Nov.		
. 967 do	86	2500	do bo.	15Nov	100	
3950 do	86 500	500	do	£11.5	72	
2041 do	87	1100			73	
280 do	88	1303				500
500 do	88 500	. 5588	do		74	
3400 do	89	7611	_ do		74	500
11,615 do	90	2480	5 do		75	
142 do	90 500	12500	do		75	500
1000 do 15th	94	200	cons. C	r. Movel	36	
*	Bar	iks.				
100 Constructor	110	360	Republ	ica		
300 Republica		450	do		140	5000
					147	
Rails	vays and	t Tra	mways.			
3000 Geral, 70\$	8 42	650	Geral,	200\$ xd.	45	
125 do 200\$	42	500	do bo,	11 Dec.	60	
125 do bo.giDec	55	50	V.F.Sa	11 Dec. Py,15⊕\$	50	
	Miscell				-	
and Mally no Dane		aneous				
300 Melh. no Bras.	130					
October 7.					:	
600 Sovereigns	16 600	400	deb. Ger	al, 🕻 11.5	76	
2685 deb. Geral, £20	89	500	• do		78	
2000 do '	69 500	2839	do		79	
14,646 do	90	4638	do		80	
2500 do	90 500	529	do .		80	500
13,409 do	91	13684			81	
9778 do	91 500	625	do		81	500
2666 do	92	3443	do		82	
200 do	92 300	100	do		83	
1600 do	93					
	Ban	45.				
Commercial			Danut 1	ion		
25 Commercial 200 Constructor wd.	120	300	do	ica		
500 Pariz e Rio	100	1040	do	••••	145	500
500 Talle C 10	,	100	do	••••	146	
					. 40	500
Rails	nave and					

1600	do		93				- 3	
1000	uo		73					
			ı	Banks.				
25	('omme	rcial	283	300	Repub	lica	145	
200	Constru	ctor wd.	130	200	do			50
	Pariz e			1040	do			
300			,	100	do		146	
•		Rails	vays a	nd Tran	ntvays.		•	•
2200	Geral, 7	o\$:	24	1125	Geral.	200\$	60	
200		20∪\$.	57	25	V.F.S	ър'у г5о\$	50	
			58	100	do		53	
75 200			59	300			33	
200	110		39					
			Miss	eltaneou:	f.			
50	Constr.	Civ.,60\$	9	330	Agro I	ecuaria.	40	50
200	Inic. de	Melh	22	100	Obras	Publicas	145	-
100	Melh. n	o Braz	131				-43	
. '	Octobe	r 8.						
1000	o Sovere	igns	16 7			eral, £ 20.	95	
	Apolice			585	do		96	
	do			500		€11.5		
	∞\$ d∘			200	do		81	
180,0	oosdo		100/					

180 000 do 100 1/2	1300	do		82	
1050 deb Geral, £20 92	1500	do		82	500
3500 do 93	2270	do		81	-
265 do 94	•			-3	
Ba	mks.				
70 Popular 108	100 R	epubl	ica	144	500
100 Republica 143 500	1250	do		145	
1523 do 144	350	do	.,	145	500
Railways an	d Trams	vays.			
153 Geral, 200\$ 60	700 V.	F.Sp	'y, 150\$	64	
286 do 65	200	do i		64	500
400 do 60\$ 20	3650	do		65	
556 do 21	1000	do			500
2600 do 70\$ 25	600	do		66	
500 V.F.Sap'y,150\$ 62	500	do		66	500
3400 do 63	500.	do		67	
				68	
700 do 63 500	200	do			

				Misc	ellaneou	s .		
1500 410 500	Melh.	no	Melh. Braz 80\$	131	500 (632		Publicas.	
3								

ı	500	ao	202	43					
		October	9.				4,14		
	14 113 190 932 165	Apolices, do deb. Gera do do	old	90 500 91	4750 d 2161 4885 8285 15409	do do do	£11.5	94 80 80 81	500
	8775 1085 6157		::::: <u>:</u>	92 92 500 93	2000 2500 201 h	do do .n. Pr	edial	82	500

١	Banke,
	100 Beasil 384 3819 Republica 143 75 Industrial 180 485 do 143 500 600 Republica 142 500
	Railways and Tramways.
	500 Geral, 70\$
	Mescellaneous.
	1300 Înic. de Melh. 40 500 Întern. Marahû 280 500 do 41 60 Melh. no Braz. 133 600 do 42 500 O. Publicas 141 100 do 45
	October 10.
	17 Apolices, old. 1,000

			300	1900	do		82 5	0
			Bar	As.				
100	Industrial Lav. e Com'ci Republica	0 149		250 · 1000		Rio		
	Ra	ilway	s and	d Tra	тимуз.			

900 100	V. F. Sap'y 150\$	бз	1100 V. F. Sap'y, 150 64 5000 do 66
200 800 225	Melh. no Braz do do do	155	100 Melh. no Braz. 160 50 do 165

BANCO BRAZIL E NORTE AMERICA.

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1891.

Aisets.
 Directors' guarantee.
 80,000\$000

 Bills discounted
 100,205 000

 Guaranteed accounts current
 9,151,731 220

 Shares of banks and companies
 15,248,203 765

·	113,000 000
Securities pledged	9,137,705 000
Furniture, etc	8,652 035
Bank premises	
	278,638 700
Sundries: balances of various accounts	14,992,074 645
Cash: balance in current funds	382,282 918
Liabilities.	49,481,993\$283
Liabitities.	
Capital	10,000,000\$000
Reserve fund	1,812,058 848
Shares pledged	80,000 000
Accounts current, with interest	16,456,967 770
Banco Emissor do Norte	111,587 810
Guarantees	113,000 000

E. & O. E.
) de Janeiro, 6th October, 1831.

F. P. Mayrink, President.

Carlos Vieira Lima, Accountant

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital	€ 1,500,000
do paid up	730,000
Reserve Fund	450,000

HALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Assets :

1	********	
	Capital, un-called	5,555,555\$560
	Dills discounted	2,106,677 620
ı	Bills receivable	5,579,691 660
i	Head office and branches	6,044,966 430
i	Loans, current accounts, etc	9,957,413 930
ı	Securities for accounts current, etc	9,874,183 470
į	Cash	11,046,471 020
i		50,164,959\$690
ı	Liabilities.	
	Capital, : ubscribed	11.111,111\$110
ı	Deposits in account current, without interest	8,377,704 040
ı	do 30 and 60 days notice	799,960 770
ļ	do fixed maturity	1,591,761 910
ı	Securities for accounts current, etc	15,762,850 200
	Sundry accounts	12,421,630 820
	Bills payable	99,931 840
	' P & O P	

iils payawa.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1891.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

E. A. Benn, Manager.

W. J. W. Honey, actg. Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th October, 1891.

Coffee.—The week has been generally quiet, for although there have been sales made daily, the total amount will hardly reach 60,000 bags. Prices have been maintained at our last quotations, principally by the steady decline in exchange rates. On Friday however, sechange became much firmer and on Saturday the whole decline during the week was recovered, which put a stop to all the negotiations in the coffee market, for to-day is a legal holiday and stock will accumulate during two days instead of one. Advices from abroad are more favorable, and if exchange remains steady a renewal of business may be expected. Receipts continue fairly satisfactory, and are larger at Santon than here, although the latter market is served by one only railway and Rio by several, hesides the coastwise steam service.

ø.	
100	Shipments since our last report have been:
0	64,451 bags for the United States 26,481 , Europe 1;806 , Elsewhere
	92,738 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are:
,	United States : bags.
	Oct. 9 New York Br str Segurança 26,393 Richmond do 2,174 4 New York Br str Laplace 19,081 6 New Orleans Gordon Castle 9,500
	Cot. 4 Mediterranean Fr str. Aquitains
	Oct. 4 Mediterranean Fr str Aquitaine
	7 London Br str Thames 34 9 Hamburg Ger str Belgrano 11,065
J	10 Antwerp ,, Graf Rismark 1,100

Receipts for the past week were 92,854 bags, against 118,381 bags for the preceding week and 112,847 bags for the week before. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 355,187 bags in all hands.

Brokers report the market firm for grades above No. 7 and about steady for the others, and quote as follows:

		arrah.	•		er arroba.
		12\$000			
6		10 800	9		8 8oo
ere wa	s no chan	ze made in	the da	uta whic	h ramaine

Th

	Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
	Br str Biela	
do	" Bellona	
do	"Kate Fawcett	
do	,, Earndale	
do	Ger str Catania	
do	Amer str Alliança	
	ns Blg str Pascal	
Havre Fr	str Parahyba	
	and London Br str Tamar	
Hamburg	Ger str Montevideo	
	Fr str Béarn	
	st str Helios	
do Ita	l str Attivitá	
Ge noa	" Vittoria	
do	., Arno	•
Cape Tow	n Br schr Wild Rose	3,500
do	Nor lug Zippora	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

	_	_		_	_	<u>.</u>	_			_			_		
	Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 7	N. V per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Total Shipments bags	., Elsewhere	,, Cape	" Europe	Shipments U. States. ,,	Receipts bags	
	19,976	30 €	15 0	Nom.	10\$000	10\$800		361,489	13,322	:	:	2,766	10,556	19.740	Oct. 5
_	13,800	30 €	14%	2 % 21	10,000	10,800		350,544	18,885	;	:	4,239	14,646	7,940	Oct. 6
	16,029	30 €	14%	12% €	10,000	10,800		341,297	17,985	:	:	5,010	12,975	8,738	Oct. 7
	15,209	30 €	****	123% €	10,000	10,800		340,241	17,160	:	:	7,365	9.795	16,104	Oct. 8
	14,150	30 €	15	12% 0	10,000	10,800		340,918	11,855	646	:	3,765	7.44	12,532	Öct. 9
	14,616	30 C	15%	:	10,000	10,800		346.910	13,531	1,160	:	3,336	9,035	19,523	Oct. 10
•	:	:	;	:	:	;		355,187	:	;	:	:		8,277	0gt ::
_	150,742	:	;	:	:	;		;	144,149	4.931	2,980	41,256	94,982	154.345	Totals since 181 Oct.
	814.807	:	:	:	:	;		:	1,193,926	41,329	51,700	335,092	765.805	1,377,992	Totals since 1st July
					-			_			_	_			

A moderate movement, but fairly satisfactory, is reported during the past week. The position of Flour is still very strong. Receipts are small and near arrivals—which are still a fortnight off—have been secured by dealers who are acking high prices, in which they are accompanied by the local milks; there are still no stocks in first hands. The mily receipts of pine are the cargo of deals from Gothenburg which has been sold; the markets are firm, but nominally unchanged. Kerosene is a trille higher; a large cargo has arrived during the week. Lard has declined again and is still reported flat. Codfish shows no change and dealers report that the demand is very moderate. Rice is steady under a very small supply, but no changes are made in quotations. Indian corn is rather flat, under a fair supply of the native article and French cement is also rather easier.

Plour.—Receipts have been 2,450 brls. per Alliance from the United States. There are still no stocks in first hands and dealers hold only about 16,000 bila. which are selling at 25000-205500 per brl. for first Baltimore marks. City mills four is quested at 178000-28\$500. As there is no flour expected before the 25th inst., and near arrivals are in dealers hands, the market is very firm and prices tend to a new advance.

Pitch Pine .- There have been no receipts and the market reported strong at 48\$000 -49\$000 per doz

White Pine. - Receipts nil and the market continues rm at 140-150 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Rectipts are 977 dos. red deals per Gefou from Gothenburg, which were sold at about 40\$000 per dos. White deals are quoted at 40\$000—47\$000 per dos. and the market is firm.

Spruce Pine .- Receipts nil and quotations are nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 34,861 cases per Vilora

H. Hopkins from New York. Quotations are slightly higher
at 7\$000—7\$200 per case.

Lard.—The Alliança brought 1,650 kegs. Quotations are again lower, viz: George's lard, in lots, 450-460 rs. per lb. and other marks 430-440 rs. The market is still rather

Rice.--Receipts are 500 bags via Europe and the market is steady at unchanged quotations, viz. 12\$500-13\$000 per

bag.

Codfish—Receipts have been 483 cases Norwegian per Currityba and 150 brls., 20 half-barrels Canadian coastwise We have been underestimating stocks, which are now about 9,000 packages. The market is rather quiet and dealers quiet Canadian tubs at 35\$000—37\$000 and harrels at 30\$000—33\$000; Norwegian cases are quoted at 36\$000—37\$000; Norwegian cases are quoted at 36\$000—37\$000. Rosin.—Quantions of \$\$0000—12\$000 per lvl. show no change. Receipts are 105 brls. per Allianga.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 50 cases per Ailiança. There have been no changes in quotations of 820—850 rs. per kilo-

amme.
Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been :

4,281 tons per Ditton, from Cardiff
2,366 ,, Prince Frederick, from Hull
767 ,, Osaka, from Leith.

All to dealers and companies.

Bran.-The quotations for city mills bran are unchanged at 4\$500-5\$000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived.

Indian Corn.—Receipts of foreign during the week were 584 bags, from the River Plate. Brokers quote River Plate at 75000—7500 per bag, and corn from the north is quoted at 65000—6500. The supply of 65:00—6500. The supply of native corn has been very considerable.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,588 bales from the River Plate and to bales from Europe. River Plate hay is unchanged at to—80 rs. per kilogramme.

Cement.—Receipts nil and brokers continue to quote
British at 9\$:00—10\$000 and German at 9\$:000—9\$:500, per
brl. but French is a little lower at 9\$000—10\$:000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 5.

Hull-Nor bk Prince Frederick; 1456 tons; Overgaard; 62 ds; coal to order.

OCT. 7.

LEITH-Br bk Osaka; 517 tons; Jones; 55 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

OCT. 9.

GOTHENBURG-Swed bk Gefion, 456 tons; Bjornessen; 61 ds; pine to order. OCT. II.

Buenos Aires-Arg schr Cap Forward; 124 tons; Biester; 16 ds: sundries to order

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

OCTOBER 5.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Port bk Sultana; 459 tons; Reis:

OCT. 6.

New Orleans-Nor bk India; 808 tons; Andersen; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Idun; 341 tons; Andersen; do. Mossoro'—Dan lug Moerdar; 266 tons; Brinck; do.

OCT. 7

PORT ELIZABETH - Nor lug Haave; 445 tons; Kittelsen: coffee.

ARICHAT -- Br Ing O'Blanchard: 260 tons; Le Dain; ballast. PUGET SOUND-Br ship Halewood; 2100 tons; Galt; do.

OCT. 8. IQUIQUE - Br ship Knight of the Thistle; 1428 tons; Sainty; ballast.

Withers; do.

SANTOS—Swed by Zaima; 334 tons; Andersen; flour.

OCT. 9.

MONTEGO BAY-Nor bk Graziella; 442 tons; Eskeland; ballast.

OCT. 10.

PENSACOLA-Nor bk Gler; 640 sons; Arnaldsen; ballast. BARBADOS-Nor bk Orient; 498 tons; Clausen; do.
PRENAMBUCO-Amer bk Virginia; 725 tons; Pettigrew; do. PARANAGUA'-Nor lug Albatros; 323 tons: Amundsen;

OCT. 11.

BARBADO Amer lug Priicilla; 612 tons; McClean; ballast

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Santos—Nor lug *Vega;* same cargo Talcahuano,—Aust bk *Stepan;* ballast. VANCOUVER ISLAND-Nor bk Czer; do New Zealand-Br ship Ecclefechan; do

POREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 19th, 1891.

OF RIO DE	JAN	EIRO	OCTOBI	ER 18th, 1891.
NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
American lug R.A.C.Smith lug Good News. bk V.H.Hopkins	628 676 933	Sep. 30 Oct. 3	Brunswick. Baltimore. New York.	Ind. Braz. Co. Levering & C John Moore & C
Argentine ble Leopoldina sp Margarida bg Seg. Açores lug Meteoro Bril. schr Mer. Dorada sch Cap. Froward	160	Nov. 3 Jan. 18 Aug. 7 14 Sep. 11 Oct 11	Macáo Cape Verds I. Terceira Bs. Aires Bs. Aires	P. Bernardes & R. To order To master. Cameyrano & C Camuyrano & C To order
Austrian bk Stepan British	973	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Watson, R. & C
bg Alice Ada bk Chignecto bk Shun Lee, bk Linwood bk AliceN Craig bk Os. O'Brien bk Catherine sp Ecclefechan sp Newman Hall sp Scot. Isles sp Samaritan bk Norcross sp Dundee	1032 650	Aug. 10 13 14 18 18	Rosario Rosario Cardiff Cardiff Rangoon Brunswick Brunswick Cardiff Greenock Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Rio Flour Mills To order In distress Wilson Sons & C F. P. Mayrink F. P. Passos Cent. Braz. R.R. Ind. do Braz. Royal Mail Cent. Braz. R.R. To order Cent. Braz. R.R. Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C
ap Lattimer ap Robert Sp Vancouver bk Alice Cooper ap Boadicea bk Egeria Sp Carbet Castle bk Lady Nairn ap King Alfred bk Kam ha IV sp Charlie Baker. sp Rossignol. bk Ragnar sp Elilen A. Rest Sp Strillngshire sch Wild Rose bk Rookwood.	2239 1376 863 1824 896 1585 428 1249 494 1063	Sep. 1 3 3 3 4 9 10	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C. J. C. Pacheco & C. Lage Irmãos Rio Flour Mills Fonseca S. & C. Rio Flour Mills B. Rodrigues & C. Lage Irmãos Geral de C. & I. Lloyd Braz, T. Pacrde.
so Sterra Cordova	1430	20 20 20 28 Oct. 2 4 7	London Cardiff Rangoon Cardiff Pisagua Cardiff Leith	Norton, M'w & C To order To order Lloyd Braz. In distress Lage Irmãos J. C. Pacheco & C
bk Richard bk Annine Dutch				Moinho Flum. Geral de C. & I.
bk Nelly Helena bk Njerstein French	1236 548			In distress C. W. Gross & C
sp Mentana bk Arica bk Mazatlan German	1022 630 458		Newcastle . Marseilles Marseilles	In distress To order Melhor. Co.
bg Gesinebk F.G. Hagem' bk Remabk Smidt. bg Themis. bg Vulcan. bg Minna Helent bg Apoll. ling Papenburgbk Athenehig Diana bk Athenebig M. Hanck Spiriusbg F. H. Lolling sp Freiburgbk Linabg F. H. Lolling sp Freiburgbk Lina	340 306 247 623	26 28 Sep. 10	Marseilles Cardiff	Coud. Cruzeiro Phipps Bros. & C Phipps Bros. & C In distress In distress In distress E Pecher & C Moinho Flum. Prog. Ind. Braz. Wilson Sons & C Queiroz, M. & C Queiroz, M. & C Queiroz, M. & C C Vilson Sons & C To order Lloyd Braz. B. Rodrigues & C
bk Lina Italian lik Paradiso bk Degregori A bk Ismaele bg Maria C Norwegian	683	28 July 27	Marseilles	B. Rodrigues & C Duvivier & C J. C. Pacheco &C Karl Valgis & C Evoneas Flum.
bk Sugerb bk Vadin bk Vadin bk Vadin bk Waaland. bk Vasiand. bk Iris bk Manisha bk Pepent bk Winified ing Gunnar bk Joh. Marie bk Joh. Marie bk Manisha big Zippora bk Eleknasund bk Eleknasund bk Levant bk Marierburg bk Broderfolket bk Marierburg bk Ferda	760 590 534 585 389 382 750 223 690 729 334 416 334 707 527	May 7 10 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Pascagoula Pensacola Laurvig Rosario Mossoró Mossoró Newcastle Christ'na Pensacola Mobile Marseilles Cardiff London Bs. Aires Pensacola Camocim Swansea	Braz. Coal Co. Walter, H. & C Duvivier & C Ind. Br. Co. To order Braz. Coal Co.
bk Jenny hk Pr. Frederick bk Orion	821 1518 347 477 266 196 431 453 579 428 923 610 793	1	Greenock. Cardiff Marseilles. Mossoró Fredk'hld. Camocim. Hernosand Glasgow Pascazoula Camocim Pensacola. Rosario Quebec Hull Bs. Aires	To order Geral C. & I.
Paragnayan schr Luiza Portuguese	ł	1	Bs. Aires	
hg Victoria lug José Esteva bg Maria Jsabel bk Lopes Duat- bg Pereira bk Henriqueta. bk Triumpho bk Bella For gos. bk Audacia Russian	271 97 297 212 811 458 560	July 20 Aug. 2	Oporto Oporto Figueira Figueira Figueira Savannah Oporto Oporto	To order. Veiga Pinto & C Veiga Pinto & C Costa Simões & C C. Abranches &C J. J. dos Reis &C C. Abranches &C Veiga Pinto & C Zenha, Ramos&C
bk Melusine	929	Aug. 8	Marseilles.	To order

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHENR PROM	CONSIGNED TO
5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8	Arran Br Coleridae Blg Sirins Br D'a di Genova Itl Washington Itl Sirio Ital Matapan Fr Allianga Amer Earndale Br Belgrano Gr Prior Br Aconcagua Br Aconcagua Br Cousto Br Cousto Br Cousto Br Cousto Br Cousto Br Cousto Br Cousty Br Coust	do* 33d Bremen* 27d Glasgow* 36d Hamburg* 22d River Plate 3d Marseilles* 21d Genoa* 26d Trieste* 58d Bremen* 26d	Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail B & Minas R. R. Norton, M' w & C J. N. Vincenzi & F do Mess. Maritimes Geral dectom. & C J. N. Wilson Sons & C Geral dectom. & C Geral dectom. & C Wilson Sons & C Mess. Maritimes F. Mazon H. Stoltz & C Watson, R. & C Watson, R. & C Karl Valais & C Mess. Maritimes H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes Geral dectom. & C Mess. Maritimes H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes L. Johnston & C Mess. Maritimes H. Stoltz & C J. N. Vincenzi & F E. Johnston & C E. William & F E. Johnston & C E.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

			1	1
, DAT	k	NAME	. WHERE TO	CARGO
	-		1	I
Oct.	5	Thames Br	Southampton'	Sundries
l	5	Segurança Amer	New York	do
		Colombia Arg	Rosario	Bailast
	5	Montevideo Gr	Santos .	Sundries
		Gordon Castle Br		Coffee
	6	D'a di Genova Itl		Sundries
	7	Washington Ital	do	do
	7	Aquitaine Fr	Marseilles*	do
		Sirio Ital .	Genoa*	do
	8	Ohio Gr	River Plate	do
	Q	Campana Fr	Havre*	do
	á	Prior Br	St Vincent	Same cargo
	10	La Plata Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	to	Bélgrano Gr	Hamburg*	do
	10	Equateur Fr	River Plate	do
	10	Coleridge Blg	do	do
	10	Portichol Or	Buenos Aires*	Ballast
	to	Arno Ital	Santos	Sundries
	Io	Alliança Amer	do	do
	to	Catania Gr	do	do
	10	V.deS. Nicolas Fr	do	do
		Graf Bismark Gr	Bremen*	do

· Calling at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FO	R RIO.
Aurora	London	29 Aug
Aeronaut	Fernandina	
Allanwilde	Pensacola	14 Aug
August	Hamburg	4 Sept
Amerika	Newcastle	21 Aug
A gate	Pensacola Brunswick	••
A delina	Oporto	3 Sept
Argo	Boulogne	31 Aug
Arbela	Newcastle	29 Aug
Antigua	New York	28 Aug
Altair	Cardiff	17 Sept
mazon	Antwerp	17 Sept
Augusta	Westerwick	12 Sept
Aurora	Glasgow	14 Sept
HellarminaBenjamin Fabens	Brunswick	
Bore	New York Memel	21 Aug 10 Sept
Ben Cruachan	Leith	io Sept
Criemhilde	Hamburg	16 Aug
City Camp	Cardiff	30 July
Cambrian Princess	Cardiff .	28 Aug
Cambdy	Cardiff	"
Carrizal	Liverpool	
Canute	Cardift .	9 Sept
County of Forfar	Greenock	
Detmar	Westerwick .	23 Aug
Dunstaffnage Erin's Isle	San Francisco	
hvelina	Newport Boulogne	6 Aug.
Esther Roy	Liverpool	8 Sept
Fritz Smith	Stockholm	28 June
Francés	Baltimore	
Frode	Frederikshald	5 Aug
Gyda	Swansea	22 Aug
Gladys	Cardiff	16 Sept
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	9 Sept
Heidrun	Saguenay	
Helicon	Cardiff	
Heulrun	St. Etienne Westerwick	2 Sept 12 Sept
	Libau	12 Sept
Isfararen	Newcastle	to Aug
John Harvey	Brunswick	
John Swan	New York	27 Aug
Larnica	Cardiff	"
Lauget	Cardiff	24 Aug
Le Dearnais	Marseilles	11 Sept
Low Wood	Newport	4 Sept
Linda Park	Liverpool Cardiff	28 Aug
Macduff	Pensacola	
Moorhill	Saguenay	••
Marguerite	Cardiff	••
Menai	Cardiff	to Sept
Mercator	Westerwick	23 Aug
Margareta	Liverpool	
Nanna	Cardiff	
Nelson	Leith	25 Aug
Norna	Rangoon	ri July
Nimrod	Pensacola Newcastle	8 Sept
Nina	London .	8 Sept 18 Sept
Novo Silencio	Oporto	3c Aug
Otago	Philadelphia .	30 Aug
Peruvian	Rangoon	7 July
Prince Arthur	Newport	9 Sept
Primrose Hill	Cardiff	2 Sept
Pelesac	Marseilles	6 Sept
Pythomène	Cardiff	12 Sept
Rialto	Cardiff	3 Sept
	Arendal	22 Aug

Reigate	Newcastle.	31 Aug
Rose of England	Cardiff	
Souverain	Cardiff	
Swift	Cardiff	IT Aug
Strathome	Cardiff	19 Aug
Senator	Cardiff	5 Sept
Svea	Hamburg	0.00
Sylvan	Liverpool	
Serene	Baltimore	12 Sept
Trojan	Cardiff	14 - 15 Tu
Talisman	Newport	15 Sept
Vats!	Havre	13 July
Vega	Liverpool	11 Sept

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Keport, dated October

dated Oxtober 1st?

COPPER.—With deolining prices a large amount of business
was transacted during the past month. Holders, though
generally firm, shouwed a strong desire to lose no opportunity
tor selling and when demand momentarily flattned; they
promptly made concessions, which facilitated the resumption
of business and prevented the accumulation of stocks. This
circumstance; and the more or less pressing requirements for
immediate shipment, account for the irregularity of prices,
which, frequently differed too to 300 rs. on the sales for the
day.

which, frequently differed too to 300 rs. on the sales for the day.

Superior and fine qualities were in strong demand and realized uncommonly bright prices owing to their 'scarcity while ordinary and low grades were entirely neglected.

Receipts averaged 13,656 bags per diem, against 13,655 bags in 1850 and 6,932 bags in 1859. From July 1st to date they reach 677,666 bags, against 7,9,839 bags in 1859 and 555,461 bags in 1859. Stock is 33,1051 bags, in all bands, of which 79,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote f. o. b with freight by steamer to London and New York, with commission, and exchange 15½ d.

Good Average—61 s 6 d—13½ c.

The clearances in September were divided as follows :

United States: .
N:w York..... Europe : Havre..... 58,944 Havre \$8,944
Antwerp 22,374
Hamburg 75,167
Rotterdam 14,000
Londom 9,323
Trieste 51,094
Genon 5,955
Friume 4,000
Marseilles 3,550
Venice 3,249
Rio and coast 247.656 Rio and coast

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Sautos for nine months:

Total....

330,368

DESTINATION	1891	1890	1889
UNITED STATES. New York	Bags. 521 809	Bags. 272 967	Rags. 619 523
Richmond			17 417
New Orleans	. ::	3 247 712	. 4 993
Total	521 809	276 926	641 933
EUROPK.			
Channel t. o	 335 078	220 401	9 000 381 281
Antwerp	.173 085	178 578	183 300
England	676 017	431 747	
Bordeaux	40 420	37 369 I 500	61 945
Lisbon t. o		. 500	
Gibraltar t.o			
Portugal. Mediterranean.	226 183	162 122	164 34
Total	1,450 794	1,031 717	1,297 967
ELSEWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast		::'	٠
Rio and coast	2 746	311	. 813
Total	2 746	311	813
United States	521 800	276 926	641 933
Europe	1,450 794	1,031 717	1,297 967
Elsewhere	2 746	311	813
Totals	i,975 349	1.208.014	1 040 113

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for three months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1801-02	1890-91	1889-90
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	132 600	146 989	271 920
Baltimore	.,,.	.40 409	0 028
Richmond	- 11		, , , , ,
New Orleans		2 997	981
Galveston			. ,
Total	132 690	149 086	281 929
Епнори			
Channel f. o		[5 000
Havre	81 257	59 781	56 954
Antwerp	38 835	62 312	29 058
North of Europe & Baltic	162 575	150 690	79 947
England	11 017	6 856	5 258
Lisbon t. o	10.2	500	••
Gibraltar f.o	***	(c) (c)	
Portugal			•••
Mediterranean	73 798	82 174	41 583
Total	367 482	362 313	217 800
ELSKWHERE			
Cape of Good Hope			
River Plate & West Coast			7
Rio and coast	1 533	. 135	392
Total	1 533	135	392
United States	132 690	149 086	281 929
Europe	367 482	362 313	217 800
Elsewhere	1 533	135	39
Totals	501 705	511 534	500 124

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 10th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					BANKS.										
Present A mount	Interest payable	Rate	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closse	g quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. vaiue	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,500 31;638,500 109,694,000	Jan. — July do Apr. — Oct. Quarterly do		Apolices, gold	1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,350 000 1,350 000 992 000		000	10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000	4,000,000\$ 476,000 5,000,000	99,378\$ 34,000 434,927 86,187	Roles	4\$000-July 91 4 200-July 91 10 000-July 91 20 000-Feb. 91	80\$ 120 200 100	180\$000 60 000 250 000 50 000	
		·	DEBENT	URES.		•		M 10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 33,000,000	42,345,841	Hrazil	10 % - May 91 20 000 - July 91 20 6p.a - July 91	100	384 000 194 000	382\$000
Present	Interest payable .	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closia	eg quotations	10,000,000 10,000,000	10,0:0,000 10,0:0,000 1,923,260	1,812,058 35,701 8,758		80 op.a — July 91	80 200 80	25 000 64 000 20 000	74 000
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8 6%	RAILWAYS. Bragantina Campos and Carangola	200\$	196\$			2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,513,120 500,000 700,000	109,380	Central. Cooperativo Commercial do Rio de Jan.	5 9:0-July 91	35 100 35 200	108 000 283 000	
1,500,000	do 	1 : 1	Geral do Brazil	£11 5 .	195 81 5 92 5	00 B2	5003 82\$500 500 93 000	\$0,000,000 \$,000,000	10,000,000 2,000,000	306,154	Commerciantes	5 000 - July 91	200 100 200	240 000 170 000 258 000	
15,167,000 43,049,610	Jan — July Apr. — Oct. do Jan. — July	61/4 61/4 56 5	Leopoldinado golddo	2000 250 211 5 8.	192 165 490 50			* #0,000,000 #,000,000 80,000,000	1,600,000 200,000 80,000,000	50,000	do 2 series Commercio e Industria Constructor do Brazil	6 000-July 91	100	60 000 100 000 130 000	
209,900	Jan July	1 7 1	Sapucahy	£ 20 200	86 °/ 184 192			10,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	4,000,000 800,000 1,000,000	4,492 500,000	CosmopolitaCredito Commercial	4 000—July 91 6 000—July 91	80 80 100	140 000	
£,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800	Jan. — July Mar. — Sept. Apr. — Oct	6 6	do gold	650 100 650	440 90 550		88',	1,000,000 1,000,000	10,000,000 1,000,000 36,000,000	123,728 100,000 531,484	Credito Garantido Credito Mercantil Credito Movel	3 000 - July 9: 150 p.a - July 9: 12" - p.a - July 9:	80 200 80	60 000 138 000 45 000	
4177,450 650,000	JanJuly	5 6	União Valenciana TRAMWAYS Cant. e Viação Fluminense	% 20	140			40,000,000 1,000,000 40,000,000	20,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	115,167 100,000 650,466	Credito Popular Credito Publico (Caixa) Credito Real do Brazil	5 500—Jan. 9 1200p.a—July 9	1 100	123 000 105 000 180 000	
783,100 240,000	do do Apr —Oct	7	do Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro	100 100	107 %		=	25,000,000	1,895,800 10,313,840 7,560,000	387,277	Credito Rural e Internac	12" sp.a - July 9	1 200	23 000 190 000 60 000 20 000	
250,000 278,000	Jan. — July do	0,5	SHIPPING	200	198			100,000,000 5,000,000 2,500,000	30,000,000 5,000,000 675,000	21,373	Credito Universal, gold Depositos e Descontos Federal do Brazil			310 000 84 000 55 000	
1,377,300	May - Nov Jun Dec.	8 7	Ferry Lloyd Brazileiro	100	202		=	1,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000	\$1000,000 \$1000,000 \$1000,000	120,717	Fluminense. Franco-Brazileiro Impulsor. Industrial e Mercantil	4 000-July 9	t 100 80 1 200	72 0:00 122 000 180 000	179 000-183 000
784,000 1,500,000 100,000	Apr. —Oct. Jan. — July Mar Sept	6	Quissamã	200 200	195		=	1,000,000 20,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	Intermediano	6 000 - July 9	1 100	140 000	135 000-145 000
\$,000,000 96,000	Feb Aug Jan July May - Nov	7 8	Alliança Biribery Bom Fim.	200 200 200	200		— 88'o	40,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000	12,000,000 2,000,000	125,000	Metropolitano do Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas Mobilisador	to non-July g	20 1 20 1 50	225 000	=
400,000 1,138,600 1,000,000	Apr —Oct May—Nov	7	Brazil Industrial Carioca Coufiança Industrial Industrial Mineira	200	204 206 300			1,000,000 5,000,000	984,110	9,423 1,000,000	Mutuo Operarios Pariz e Rio		20 8 11 100	20 000 2 500 121 000	115 000—119 000
564,000 600,000 £450,000	Jan. — July	1 7	Industrial Mineira Petropolitana Páo Grande	200 £20 200	192 190		_	1,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000	3,000,000	350,000		6 ooo -July o	30 100 40	108 000	
300,000 3,000,000 308,000	Jan — Jul	y 7 614	Progr. Industrial do Brazil. Rink	200	195			200,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	4,000,00	31,516	Rio e Matto Grosso	. 5 000—July (1 60	70 000 30 000	·
350,000 226,900	May-No	1 7	S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastiã	100	198		=	10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	12,000,00	300,714	Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americano	8 000—July 0	200	100 000 76 000 220 000	82 000
197,000	Jan Jul	y . 7	S. Jerbnymo coal	. 1∞	95			10,000,000 20,000000	6,200,00	0	Viação do Brazil	4 000-July		68 00 54 00	·
£337,500 200,000	Jan.—July Mar.—Sep Jan.—Jul	y. 6 ot. 8 y 7	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto Architectonica. Banco de Viação do Brazil	100	140 80 52		55 000	10,000,000	1,833,20	0	Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series	3 000—July 120ppa—July	91 50 91 10 91 50	70\$00 20 00 60 00	0
3,000,000 26,001,400 1,000,000	Apr.—Oc	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Banco Credito Movel, conso Brazil Agricola Cantareira e Esgotos, gold	. £50	36		38 000 - 42 000	3,000,00		0 750,00	Mercantil, Santos	12°0p.a—July 12 000 — July	91 100	147 00 250 00 52 00	
£562,500	Jan. – Jul	y . 5	Constructora Empreza de Obras Publicas do Docas D. Pedro II	. 620	170 200 190		=	10,000,00 24,000,00 3,000,00	0 5,000,00	9 116,80	7 União S. Paulo	la "tp.a – Iuly	91 70	123 OC 80 OC 155 OC	0 =
1,600,200 1,600,200	Mar.—Se May—No	pt. 6)2 v 7	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nict	. (10			=	2,000,00	0 1,000,00	543,03	do 2 series	15 000—July 3 000 -July	91 200 91 40	300 .00	
266,000 600,000 90,000	Apr. —Oc	t. 8	Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria	100	185	500					HYPOTHECA	RY NOT	ES.		
500,000	a Apr. = oc	-74	SHIPI					Present Amount			Banks	Nominal value	Last	sale	Closing quotations
Capitai	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	548,40	∘{ Jan.−J do	uly 6	Brazil Credito Real do Brazil do gold	100\$ 100 £11 5 \$	100 ⁰ 81 ⁰ 115\$c	ó l	85%0
1,200,000\$	960,000\$		Carioca		200\$ 200 200	210\$000 250 000 180 000		7,536,30 7,790,80 8,00	o` Apr.—C	1 6	do gold	100\$ 100	1009	6	80% - 95%
1 1,000,000 5,000,000	2,800,000 4,000,000	::	Brazileira, reg	o —Jan. 91	40 160 40	46 000 55 000	=	7,996,80	May-N	ov. 6	do gold	100	80	%	
6,000,000	1,200,000		INSURA								MILI	.S.			
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserv fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomin valu	tal Las	
4,000,000 3,000,000	200,000\$	20,44	Argos Flummense	24 000 - July 9	250	23\$000 365 000 9 000		2,400,000	2,400,000	\$ 168,212	\$ Alliança	12\$000-July	91 200		
2,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 200,000	10,00	2 Atalaia Bunança 1 Confiança	1 000 Jan. 8		10 000 11 000 225 000		3,000,000 300,000	3,000,000	63,278 562	Brazileira			210	000
4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	\$50,000 \$50,000	320,00 198,00	8 Garantia			140 000 50 000 18 000		2,400,000	1,000,000 600,000 419,160	240,000		12 005 - July 120 p. a - July 120 p. a - July	91 200 91 200 91 140 91 120	190 120 125	000
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	\$00,000 400,000 100,000	19,26 360,00 4-75	o Integridade	6 aooJuly 9	0 10	180 000 9 000 45 000	=	1,400,000 400,000 250,000 600,000	960,000 80,000 250,000	: ::	D. Isabel	3 1.00-7.11.5	80 200 200	220	000
5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	750,000 250,000 100,000	120,56 24,26 26,27	5 Prospendade União Com. dos Varegista	2 000—July 9 18. 5 000—July 9	1 20	16 500 40 000 10 000	=	200,000 400,000 4,000,000	155,640	10,833	Páo Grande	l 12 000 — i ulv	90 200	45 220	000
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