# RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1891.

NUMBER 45

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

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#### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Larangeiras Office hours to a. m. to t.p. m. E. H. CONGER,

BRITISH LEGATION - Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8 GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL -Nº 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL — Nº 8, Travesso de D. Manoel. W.M. GEO ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH. -- Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Service every Sunday at UTA-III

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH — Largo do
Estate — English services: at 11,30 a.m. Sundays, and Cattele. English st 7130 p.m. on Fridays

Portuguese services: at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. days: 7 30 p.m. Tuesday. E. A. THAY, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHUCH - N° 15 Travessa da Barrena Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m., Phursdays. A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122 Services in Portuguese every Sunday at (1, 30 a.m. and 7, p.m. and every Wednesday at 7, p.m. W. B. BAGBV, Pastor

W. B. MAGBY, Pastor

REREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINEN 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINEN 9.

REREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINEN 9.

Residence on Sindays: Payer meeting at roa. m. y Worship at 1 a. m. Biblical class to study the H S worship at faternoon. Gospel precading at roa. m. p. m. The Lord's Supple Schedung of 17 pm. The Lord's Supple Schedunged on the first sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the first Sunday at 1 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Past r.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Acconcheur, ust returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kosch's use remode for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua

107. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surge u and Acconcheur, ust returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kendison we mendy for tuberculose. Office and readmer: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from? 24 Jenne; Office 41, Rua des Ourrees. Hauss, State State Sessioner, Rua da Residence, Rua da Davidence, Paga Dosposite Abrantes No. 57. Felephone 1135.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician, Residence, Paga Dosposite Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office, Rua do Onvidor No. 14; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Kis de Janeiro School of Menicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consolitations at private honses and in board vessels. Lua Dr. A Stewart, late resident support.

des Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A Stewart, late resident sangeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 50 Run do Hospitoi v to 3 p m.; residence rols Run Manques d'Abantes,

#### Miscellancous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saude Bethel service 7 p.m. Sundays and M. ndays. Reading-room open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Cooperation solicited. EDWAND E. Wesson, Missionary

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- 40 Ouvidor 14

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CAIXA 186.

. MEE,
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## H OTEL WHYTE -TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers and the public in general, that from the 1st December forwar this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

#### **TIJUCA HOTEL**

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its health fulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the near and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001

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Business Founded 1795.
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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These beomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narroto Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

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Gelightic is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the funes after no soon not being adjuncts to the writers. On this account, using great adjuncts to the writers. On this account, using great adjunction of the properties of the properties were and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

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Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and

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Advises dealers in alimentary and medicinal products that they are about to receive for their own account, and on order, from the northern States, and for the supply of this market:

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salsa. chestnuts. quina, turtle,

sweets,

objects of Indian manufacture, and natural products.

For fuller information apply at the company's offices, where all orders are received upon advantageous conditions and to the satisfaction of every customer.

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Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 63 to 7 per cent. per annum.

N.B. - No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

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#### ONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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Rua da Alfandega

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK

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Messes. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG Messes. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

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Paulo.

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:

In account current .  $4^9_0$ By bills at fixed date:

From 2 to 5 months .  $5^9_0$ 6 to 9 do .  $6^9_0$ 10 to 12 do .  $7^9_0$ Stamps for account of the bank.

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank Hamburg," Hamburg.

## Capital. . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Direction der Disconto )

Germany	Gesellschaft, Berlin.	and corres-			
	Norddeutsche Bank in	pondents.			
	Hamburg, Hamburg.	] `			
	N. M. Rothschild & Son	s, London			
England	] International Bank of Lot	don, Limited			
Bilgiana	London.				
	Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co	o., London			
France	Crédit Lyonnais				
Spain	and branches				
Belgium	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.				
Deigium	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.				
	( Banca Generale, branches and corres-				
Italy	pondents.				
	( Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.				
Portugal					
	pondents.				
United States	G Amsinck & Co., New	Vork.			
Uruguay Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevi					
Argentine	Ernesto Tornquist & Co	B. Avres			
gentine	Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres.				

and any other countries

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business

Boettger-Krah,

## Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital ...... Rs. 10,000,000\$ Debentures ..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

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are, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
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(P. O. Box 136).

Casa Lupton Banco dos Lavradores (Secção Comm

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ammended branus. Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay, Karlovitz. TOKAY WINE

constituent for convelescents from fever and ess; recommended by most of the medical occially for females and children. Sole Importers

Rombauer & Co.

Rio de Janeiro.

## Business Notices

Au Printemps.—This well-known house a No. 139 Rua do Ouvidor has just received a fine assortment of goods for the season's trade and isoftering great bargains in all lines. The proprietors, Messrs.—J. de Magalhaes and Co., have spared no efforts to import for their patrons the same class and most recent styles of goods as are exposed in the best Parisian establishments. Mr. Magalhaes' intimate acquaintance with his business enables him to make the most advantageous purchases and consequently his firm can offer to the ladies of Rio de Janeiro decided bargains. It makes a speciality of children's wearing app red but carries also a varied and choice stock of bryst and girls' clothing. Their display of the latest models of ladies' hats is large and an examination cannot fail to please the most fastilious fancy. For moderate prices and high-class goods this house stands in the first rank.

stands in the first rank.

Trunks, Valises, etc.—The stock of trunks, valises and other articles necessary for the traveller, carried by the firm of Messrs. Frank and Co., No. 38 Rua do Rosario, is complete and of the best quality. During Mr. Frank's 24 years' business career in this city, he has followed the invariable practice of handling nothing but first-class goods. For example, his firm sells only English and French saddles particularly noted for their superior workmanship, durability and good appearance. In the matter of vehicles, the purchaser finds here the American trolly adapted for the country, the phaeton for general use and the Kensington carriage which is the synonym of elegance, strength and comfort. The firm has just received a large invoice of English felt hats of fine quality and a choice line of straw-hats, expressly made for the Rio de Jancior trade. These hats are the latest novelties in shapes, worn in the fashion-centres of Europe. Special attention is called to the straw-hats which are not only a handsome article of wearing apparel, but contribute much to personal comfort in the great heat of the summer. The best investment you can make is in one of these straw-hats before the supply is exhausted.

best investment you can make is in one of these straw-hats before the supply is exhausted.

Trade of the Amazon River.—The valley of the Amazon river constitutes a vast section of Brazil which nature has liberally endowed. Its fauna and flora have unlimited wealth of variety and numbers, and exploration is constantly adding fresh surprises to the list. John Astor laid the foundation for the princely fortune of his descendants by the exploration of the single item of hides, skins, pelts and furs of British Columbia and the Columbia river in North America. The Amazon river valley, however, is far richer than the country which was the field of Astor's activity. An office has just been opened in this city by a company which is energetically and systematically devoting itself to explore the imperial riches of the Amazon river valley in all its diverse kingdoms, and offer to the public its productions whether natural or resulting from the labor of human hands. The company referred to is the Companhia Pará e Amazonas, organized with a capital of 5,000,000 granized with a capital of the secretary of the company is Mr. Laurengo da Craz Cardozo. The office at No. 129 Rua do Ouvidor has been opened since October 1. The company has established its purchasing agency at Manaos, capital of the state of Amazonas, located at the conjunction of the Amazon river and its important tributary, the kio Negro, in the heart of the great valley and where its trade can be best commanded. The company specets to be able to offer all the productions of this immense valley to the market and will soon receive here large shipments of goods. The simple enumeration of only a partial list will give an idea of the extensive scope of the business into which this company is entering, and embraces such productions as rubber, sugar, coffee, cereals, the great varieties

Photographia Americana.—There is now on exhibition in the salom of the Pair the photographs in one large frame of the pharmaceutists of the class of '01 who will soon receive their diplomas from the Faculdade de Medicina do Rio de Janeiro. Of the twenty young gentlemen who will graduate, many are from the state of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.

In the beautiful show window of No. 134 Rua do Ouvidor is another picture showing the members of the Congress of the state of Rio de Janeiro of May 11 and June 29 of this year. The same contains also a handsome photograph of Governor Portella.

The photographs of both exhibitions were executed by the prominent establishment, Photographia Americana, Messrs Alves Ferreira and Röltgen, at No. 38 Rua dos Ourives.

These photographers have attained a high reputation for their superb work. They make a speciality of life-size pictures and oil paintings. They do, too, work in all branches of their art. Their landscapes and views of magnificent natural curiosities and points of interest in Brazil are worthy of particular mention and should be seen by residents of this country as well as by strangers.—To fully appreciate, however, the splendid character of their work, it is necessary to visit and make a leisurely examination of their gallery. You will then be convinced that these gentlemenare thorough artists in every particular of the art of photography.

## The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aflairs, a list of the artivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, assum-mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-mercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here) SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, terminate on June 30th and December 41st

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1891.

THE declaration of martial law in this capital and the restrictions placed upon the press, render it unadvisable for us to ex-press any opinion at this moment upon the extraordinary events of the past week fact that this journal has no con extraordinary events of the past week. The fact that this journal has no connection whatever with any of the political elements of the country, or that it is simply a repre-sentative of important commercial interests, is not accepted by the authorities as a sufficient reason why the repressive measures enforced against the native press should not be extended to ourselves. Were we to commend the government in what it has done, as a few subsidized journals are doing, our editorial comments would undoubtedly be heartily welcomed; we prefer, however, the silence imposed by despotic force. On matters relating to commerce and investment we shall continue to exercise our right of discussion in the interests of the thousands of foreigners and the millions of foreign capital concerned

The decree of the Deodoro government The decree of the Deodoro government in regard to the lease of the state railways, it is to be feared, will gain nothing by the precipitation with which it has been promulgated. We have already advocated this measure in these columns, in the interests both of the government and of the public. The recent suspension of constitutional government and the uncertainties of the future, however, will make it exof the future, however, will make it ex-ceedingly difficult for the government to find any responsible lessees for the roads, recentingy tunnal. The central railway is a most valuable property and in good hands would yield a handsome profit even at rates much below those now ruling. The requirement, however, that one half the rental for a period those now ruling. The requirement, now-ever, that one half the rental for a period of years (33 at the maximum) shall be paid in advance, will certainly defeat the meas-ure, for there is not available capital in the country for this, and foreign capitalists will not even think of the risk. If Minister Lucena will modify his demands in this respect to one half the annual rental, he may find offers on fair terms as soon as the situation inspires confidence. At the may find offers on fair terms a software the situation inspires confidence. At the present moment, however, it will be useless to seek capital abroad, much less to expect the advance which the minister requires

#### THE COUP D'ETAT.

We gave in our last issue the two decrees of the President dissolving Congress and declaring martial law in this capital. The manifesto accompanying these decrees, which was published on the morning of the 4th, is as follows

MANIFESTO.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE BRAZILIANS.

When on November 15th, 1850, there fell to me the honor of assuming the supreme direction of the government of the republic, in virtue of the solemn proclamation of the army and sury, as the high depositares of the national will, my first care was to organize the internal administration of the country in accord with the new democratic system and prepare the people for the exercise of the sovereign faculty of electing their legitimate representatives, to whom would be committed the mission of discussing, amending and approving the constitution which it was my firm purpose to decree, even before the expiration of the revolutionary period, as an experiment in fitting the country for constitutional life. The provisional government provided, by all the means within its reach, that the elections to be held should take place in the most perfect tranquality, guaranteed by absolute hile the provisional government provided, by all the means within its reach, that the elections to be held should take place in the most perfect tranquality, guaranteed by absolute hile the provision of the work of the revolution, that is, the Republic. This important object was accomplished, and Brazil and the world were enabled to see that the republic was the only form of government compatible with free America.

The Constituent Assembly, having met on the 15th of November, 1890, the nation proceeded to provide for its definite political organization, accepting as a basis for its abors the constitution by me decreed and promulgated on the 25td of June of that year. In this shocument I sought to affirm all my love for the granden of filterty, and all my respect for the majesty of right, a lopting the federative form of government, the division, harmony and independence of political powers, the rights and duties of brazilian citizens as well as the constitutional guarantees on which depends general concord in manutaning order and the general to concentrating in its own hands the direction which did not belong to it, which, had it been succes

order.

At the authority to be wielded by the President of the republic were aimed the heaviest blows, because it was believed that the dictator who had established the republic without bloodshed and had secured order without resorting to tyranny, was plotting to change into a dictatorship the office of president.

An utter mistake, an error and injustice of man kind in passing judgment upon the victims chosen by fate, or by Providence, for the realisation of a work of grandeur and of sacrifice! In rapid synthesis I will recall the work of the dictatorship and point out the objects of my

In rapid synthesis I will recall the work of the dictatorship and point out the objects of my amistion.

Calm and serene, I kept before my eyes the image of our country, reminding me that vengeance, oppression and tyranny would diminish the generasity of the revolution and divide into hostile factions, dilacerated and diminished by civil war, a nation that on the 15th of November behaved as it it were a single family. Few measures for general security were adopted with reference to persons exposed to the risk of being vertims of popular vengeance and prejudices, or likely to conspire against accomplished lacts. Even liberty of the press, which among us is the institution having the widest range, suffered little from exceptional laws decreed by the force of circumstances. The right of meeting was not restricted, and both old and new political opinions enjoyed the atmost liberty whenever the people were called upon to exercise their sovereign rights. This normal situation in the midst of a revolution attracted to our country the general confidence of the midistrial and financial world, and in a few months capital and association completely transformed in an economic sense the whole face of Brazil.

At the same time we effected all the reforms

Israel. At the same time we effected all the reforms which for so many years had been the object of universal longing, not to mention those naturally flowing from the new form of government which we had adopted and which in a short time assured us the prestige of a disciplined people under a constitutional form.

Finally, public order and tranquility essential to the vitality of the institutions and to the fecundation of progress in all the manifestations of human activity were maintained without the slightest violence, such is the love of Brazilians for the mestimable blessings of peace.

And yet, as if all this work, which is the glory of the class to which I am proved to belong, did not constitute a sacred patrimony and for history and democracy a title to honor and applause, it so happened that the constituent congress in closing its labors with the election of the President of the reputilic, sought to display its disapproval of our pacific victory, rousing against me the spirit of faction. I awaited events with the imperturable calm of one who knows that he has already received his highest reward in the applause with which the world hailed the completion of republican America. However, the leave nof factious passions and indiscipline still remained, and the country, had it not been assured of the support of the conservative classes, which have added me so much in the defence of the new mustitutions, would certainly have witnessed the most deplorable scenes of anarchy and reaction.

Matters, however, urew worse, so as to make in second

defence of the new institutions, would certainly have witnessed the most deplorable scenes of anarchy and reaction.

Matters, however, grew worse, so as to make us lose faith in our bloodless victories, when the constituent assembly, now thoroughly inbued with hate and passion, began its work as an ordinary legislature. Since then the country has had to face the greatest dangers, and not only has faith in the new-born republican institutions grown lukewarm with the near prospect of anarchy, but also, and this is extremely serious, under the shelter of this lamentable and deleterious work, the adherents of the former institutions of the country endeavored to raise the banner of restoration.

The moment chosen for this crime is very opportune, as I shall proceed to demonstrate after laving reviewed some of the sahent circumstances of what has occurred between Congress and the Executive.

loading reviewed some of the saltent circumstances of what has occurred between Congress and the Executive.

Exercente.

Exercente who has kept informed in regard to public affairs has observed that Congress, as soon as it began its work as an ordinary legislature, assumed an attitude entirely hostle to the President of the republic and his ministers. This conduct which was inspired by dissespect for the constitution voted produced at once a complete adulteration of the institutions of the country founded on the system of a presidential republic and entirely contrary to the usages of parlamentary government.

This fact, which painfully surprised the country, is demonstrated by the manner in which, contrary to Art, 50 of the constitution, the two chambers were led to pass a bill in which ministerial functions, only incompatible with others from the timpossibility of their simultaneous exercise, were declared absolutely incompatible, so as to force some of the present ministers to resign life-tenure offices which they held in the judiciary and to deprive me of the faculty, conferred upon me by Art, 348 9 of the constitution, to freely appoint and dismiss ministers of state.

Deprived of parliamentary usages that made and unnade cabinets by voting motions of confidence, Congress had recourse to the summary process of factious laws, decreed without reflection, from which resulted substantially a return to that system candemned by its examet.

Non after, the Senate, on prefect of performing the duty, appertaining to it, of confirming the appointments of judges of the Supreme Court, startled the country with a secret session, causing the constenation which is always felt furing grave pointual movements and which is so detrimental to the interests of the nation. And all this display had no other object than to expose the President to the distance of a moral defeat, since those appointments, having been made under the dicatorial covernment, were not subject to that constitutional formality.

the disgrace of a moral defeat, since those appointments, having been made under the dicatorial government, were not subject to that constitutional formality.

In the Chamber the same tendencies towards parliamentry government, the same itching for meonstitutional legislation ruled from the beginning the factious majorities formed of the accretion of thwarted interests.

The opponents of the government thought they could inflict a defeat on the ministers in the election of officers and committees of the two houses by the means employed in the parliaments of the monarchy, that is, by re-electing persons taken almost wholly from the ranks of irreconcilable enemies of the government.

The ministers, however, faithful to the letter of the constitution, neither solicited support nor consistenced themselves weakened by seeing their most analogistic of the two houses. Amoning that they prosessed and still possess my entire confidence, and that it is the President of the republic who is responsible or the acts of the government.

Some of the deputies were not satisfied with the policy which illustrous governors by me appointed, patroits of ackowledged moral worth, had adopted in the direction of public affairs. To free themselves from this obstacle to their plans they had only to intic with the oposition in the Chamber and there was at once voted a bill violating the constitution, which confers upon the government has been hampered, and, I may say, entirely suspended by the panic caused to the public by certain reactionary bills.

Thus it is the government's place to provide for a general system of means of communication by making the necessary contracts, this being administrative work which cannot be done by Congress, whose duty, in accord with the constitution, sincerly to establish general conditions and vote the appropriations.

Notwithstanding the constitution and other rules that radiament in administrative science, the

whose duty, in accord with the constitution, is merely to establish general conditions and vote the appropriations.

Notwithstanding the constitution and other rules that radimental in administrative science, the Chamber frequently attempted to absorb the limited faculties of the government, sometimes originating special caussistic legislation for the purpose of annulling grants made, and in executing and sometimes asking for information in language libellous to administrative morality.

The only purpose of these maneuvres was to lavor thwarted interests, but those of the public suffered great detriment from the impression produced that the government lacked authority for making definite contracts for establishing means of communication and for other services.

Nothing could more completely check the development of our industrial progress than this political maneuvre; the country well knows that any legislative action to this effect is unconstitutional and, consequently, impracticable; but material interests that rest upon capital are, as a rule,

limid, and at the first hostile movement of the legislature against the government they change their course and withdraw from the objects which they had pursued.

The same tactics were employed in regard to perfected contracts made in conformity with the axes of the country, often relating to important interests of an industrial and economic nature, or to the just claims of public health.

In Congress there would be immediately raised an outery, that was not harded at the government and its immediate agents. And, as a complement of this, reactionary bills of a specific nature would be introduced, curtating or annuling faculties of the manicipal council or the government.

Extending its action in every direction, the space in to this, for self-granumenent the minicipal authority of the federal district, and the bill on the point of being definitely adopted its full of detects and attacks the civil and political rights of Brazilian citizens, which to condemo or favor. Finally, the authors of this bill, with a view to establish local self-government went, so to speak, to the extreme of separating the federal district from the national territority, severing all its political ties and affinities with other authorities recognized by the constitution. On one hand this law was an embodiment of personal interests; on the other there revealed the idea, with which Congress as constantly absorbed, of placing the President in a secondary position; and in the cyos of Congress the President was not the political abstraction of which the law takes cognizance, but the present head of the government.

Among the serious occurrences appears the law for the impeachment (regonshikidade) of the President of the republic, tanted by casuistry that lowers the condition of the republic, the condition, to which the law the constitution, to which the law the condition of the present depolation, and the present depolation, and the present depolation of the propert of the day of the condition, of re-opening the authorities, he was prefoundly

Vet another resource was employed by the Chamber of Deputies, as a weapon against the government, without consideration that the first victim sacrificed would be the youthful (nascentes) republican institutions. Under the pretext that our financial position was that of complete ruin, and that a colossal deficit was proven between the revenue and the expenditure the Chamber, disorganized, cutting out or suppressing indispensible appropriations for the proper progress of the administration. Not satisfied with thus em-

barrassing domestic order, the Chamber sought to break the ties of international solidarity, which were cultivating for us very finently relations with the principal powers of Europe and America, by suppressing diplomatic legations at this moment when Brazil the more requires to render its new institutions sympathetic and well received. I may remark that in the Senate considerable efforts were made by true conciliatory minds, for the purposes of at least re-establishing the legation to the Holy See. We are a Catholic nation, and although we have decreed the separation of Church and State, nevertheless a certain subordination has not disappeared, which forms the unity of the church and stimulates with increasing power conscience and faith. It was not possible, to secure a majority in the Senate to reconsider, which means the same as the condemnation henceforward of Brazil to be a country the more ignored under the republic, than under the monarchy.

If from political considerations we emerge into those of economy, here it will be seen that the Chamber of Depaties was a constant cause of the most serious difficulties. The magnitude of the budget deficit, entirely obviated by the simple resource of cutting down expensess and mercasing some of the customs tariffs, sufficed to show that so vast are our resources that we need have no fear. Moreover that the prosperious conditions of the Treasury and the ampler means at our desposal might be assured, the government had published official documents by which it proves not only that it is provided with the necessary balances in London for all the first half-year of the coming fiscal year of 1892, but, besides this, it holds in its codiers a net amount in excess of one-third of our revenue.

And it should be noted, and I state it wth great satisfaction, that the averremment has muchally the contents of the contents

of our revenue.

And it should be noted, and I state it with great

And it should be noted, and I state it with great satisfaction, that the government has punctually met all the engagements of the Treasury, it has realized the espenditures required by the various services at the charge of the administration, and has valliantly confronted everything, although the shares of government employes are doubled, or increased, the pension list augumented, and this without ever issuing paper money, or Treasury notes, without contracting loans at home or abroad, with the product of which we might conceal a deficit, as was the practice in former times.

Notwithstanding the official confirmation of all these facts, in Congress and in various organs of the press opposed to the government, it was insisted that our position was, and is, that of bankruptey, that we have a budget deficit of more than two-thirds of our revenue, by which it was clearly seen that if the empire was the deficit, the republic is and will be onerous debt, the devastating depreciation of public and private wealth; in fact, the destruction of our principal strength—credit.

It was not enough to destroy the prosperity of the Treasury for the overthrow of the government; it was logical to invade commerce, warm this powerful class against imaginary dangers, to convince it that the banks of issue disturbed substantially the economic life of the country and of industries, through the excess of credit paper thrown into circulation, and, even conceding the hypothesis of an equilibrium between the amount issued and the real necessities of business, the said instrument lacked a basis of metal, or of titles, to afford it value. To such a point was this carried that recommer was had to charging with nativersation the administration of our principal banking institution is value, and the contract of the country and conjectures.

When the situation had assumed the condition of a social schamiers of Congress, which resulted in the mass protound and depressing alterations to the public credit. After the debates appeared projects of a s

of exchange at periods when usury is most oppressive.

It is necessary to inform the nation that this plan was set aside without being substituted by a better one; on the contrary, as the discussion of the financial bill of the Chamber advanced, under the impulse even of foreign intervention interested in converting the crisis into an inexhaustible source of profit, greater and greater because of the pressure of embarassments in every department of commercial life. The natural consequence of this is the general impoverishment, the rapid depreciation of fortunes, the oppression and sufferings of the poorer classes, the immoral gambling of speculators, the compulsion placed upon the government to force it to return to artificial measures in the exchange market, everything, in short, that contribute to hasten the denouement of the crisis. And the government could neither act for itself nor offer immediate remedies for so many evils, for on one side it is hampered by legal restraints and on the other it is hindered by Congress, which denies its timely authorization for action and the ready approval of its plan. What was to be foreseen has followed; general calamity which penetrates simultaneously to the heart of all industries and all fortunes, preparing throughout the country a sud-

den explosion against the valueless nature of republican institutions.

den explosion against the valueless nature of republican institutions.

To this point are matters tending, When financial and political anarchy are introduced into the life of a people, the latter either becomes a factor of its own rain or resists by means of a revolution, turning for help to whomsoever seems willing and able to save it.

Aware of this anomalous situation, created by the legislative Congress, the enemies of the republic have availed themselves of the difficulties with which we are beset and of the general panies to work without exposing themselves to detection, and to hoist in the midst of the public clausor the banner of monarchical restoration.

The government has information that enables it to judge what progress has been made by these machinations against the republic; it knows perfectly well where to find the adversaries who, convinced that they are sheltered by the dissensions and anomalies of Congress, audaciously affront the laws and the authorities.

Up to the present moment I have temporised. If in the crisis, which now involves the republic at lailed to appeal to the Nation, dissolving as I now dissolve, the present Congress, I should be a traitor to my country.

#### BRAZILIANS!

The situation of our beloved country is supremely difficult.

difficult.

To save republican institutions I assume in the presence of the nation the responsibility of the activities which I have just performed by dissolving Congress.

Besides, it is forced upon me as a measure of a measure of the properties of the properties

which I nave just performed upon me as a measure of public safety.

On November 15th, 1889, I stood by you in deposing monarchy; you will now find me still faithful to my mission as a soldier and Brazilian in

latibial to my mission as a solder and Brazilian in densing anarchy. We are undermined on every side and the idea of restoration gains ground through the influence of the most pernicious clements of social dissolution. The enemies of our country openly attempt the destruction of our institutions. Their weapon is the desperation of all classes, the discredit of our finances.

The people suffer from the excessive cost of living, and want and famine stare them in the face. Trade and the productive classes are devoursed by ominous syndicates.

The greater the exuberance displayed by agriculture, so much the more does fraud sterilise its vital sap.

culture, so much the more does fraud sterilise its vial sap.
The public revenue is prosperous and the Treasury has resources to meet all its obligations, and yet we are pictured to the world as a nation ruined and without credit.

Our army and navy are a model of constancy and discipline, and yet there are no plots that are not attempted to divide them and to make them the accomplices in conspiracies and sedition.

We have been generous to monarchists and now they affront us with conspiracies or with open and unparalleled acts of defiance.
The language of the partisan press that espouses the cause of restoration is a daily andacious appeal to insurrection. Every little insignificant disturbance among the people is at once magnified to the proportions of a civil war, and the telegraph everywhere announces tyraniny and carraage.

The speeches in Congress daily widen the breach between the different branches of government and are weapons in the hands of the enemies of the republic.

Not a single law establishing principles has been voted but to it the other hand their the side of the proportion of the republic.

are weapons in the hands of the enemies of the republic.

Not a single law establishing principles has been voted; but on the other hand there is the law for increasing the pay of those who voted it and who at the same time have refused funds for public improvements on the ground that the country is on the brink of bankrapicy.

To avoid all these evils, I decide, as I have said, to dissolve an assembly from which can only arise still greater misfortunes.

I assume the responsibility of the situation and I promise to govern by the constitution which rules us.

I guarantee peace, order and the truth of the

I guarantee peace, order and the truth of the dican institutions.

pecuniary engagements of the state will be

republican institutions.
All pecuniary engagements of the state will be respected.
All acquired rights, acts and contracts legitly celebrated will be respected.
All acquired rights will labor in the execution of the laws and for the satisfaction of rights.
The laws in opposition to the general weal and safety will be altered, modified and revoked.
The necessary reforms will be decreed and completed, these to remain dependent upon the appropriate of the future Congress.
The national army and navy will enjoy all the prerogatives and advantages secured to them by the laws, and such as may be compatible with reforms which I intend to decree the better to establish their high position as the principal sustainers of order and of the institutions.
The new Congress will be opportunely convoked by decree.

Brazilians!

#### BRAZILIANS!

I, your legal and constant friend, make this appeal to your sovereign will, and I count upor your assistance to save the republican institutions, which alone can assure the greatness and happiness of our dear fatherland.

of our dear fathertana.
Federal Capital, in the City of St. Sebastian of Rio de Janeiro, November 3rd, 1891.

Manoel Devidoro da Fonseca.

#### OCCURRENCES OF THE WEEK.

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The appearance of President Deodoro's manifesto, with the decrees of dissolution and martial law, on the morning of the 4th, occasioned a protonnd surprise. The existence of bitter feelings between the executive and Congress was well known, but no one dreamed that a step of this character was premeditated.

At the usual hour a number of senators and deputies assembled at the S. Christovão palace, but were premedir from entreirn by a millione senator.

were patrolled by soldiers instead of policemen, and all officers, including those serving in Congress, were ordered to report for duty. Police orders were also issued forbidding departures from the city by rail or steamer without a "safe conduct" from the police. The telegraph and cable offices were placed under fiscals and the telephone lines were closed. To reduce the cost of food, orders were issued abolishing duties on live cattle and sheep, and consumption taxes at the city slaughter house, and reducing freight rates one half on meats, cereals, etc., on the Central railway. The city was perfectly quiet and a rain-storm maintained order at night.

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On the 5th some journals discontinued giving news, the chief of police having advised them that the government would interpret anything published at its own pleasure.

On the 6th there was no change in the situation. Some arrests were made, and Mr. Figuenedo was called to the police station and required to report there every day. Various rumons were in circulation, but public order was not disturbed, another rain-storm taking possession of the city at night. The fiscal was removed from the cable station toward evening.

The 7th was much like the preceding day, the streets being patrolled by armed soldiers. There were many passports issued for people desiring to leave the city. Col. Marciano de Magalhaes and Lieut. Baptista da Motta, ex-deputies, were declared descriters for not having reported for duty. Many telegrams were received from governors and other officials declaring their adhesion. No news whatever of an unlavorable character had been published. Messrs. Mayrink and Leopoldina, prominent speculators of the city, announced their intention to distribute food grantutosity among the poor.

On Sunday two important decrees were published,

iention to distribute food gratutously among the poor.

On Smoday two important decrees were published, one authorizing the leave of the state railways (gold rental, maximum period 33 years, one-half in advance), and the other recalling the Ray Barbosa decree converting 3% publices into 4% gold, it having been found that the latter rate is more onerous at low exchange than the former. The city was quiet and the aimed guards were in great part removed. Toward evening it was known pivately that difficulties had arisen in Rio Grande, the telegraph lines to the south being closed and the fiscals again placed in the telegraph offices. Yesterday the interruption of communication to the south continued and telegraphing to the north and to Europe was subject to rigorous inspection. No telegrams at all were published in the morning, which gave color to runors affoat of difficulties in the provinces. No confirmation to these rumors, could be procured. Many of the ex-members of Congress have already obtained permission to return bown, although a few have been refused. The city is absolutely quiet and aparhetic and the rains continue.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"SECRETARY'S XI" US. "CAPTAIN'S XI."

The above return match was played November 1st, the former winning by 99 runs.
"CAPTAIN'S XI."

"Captain's XI."	
H Fussell, hit wicket, b. Orsler	16
J. W. Elworthy, b. Tross	3
J. Ashton, b. Tross	3
A. L. I weedie, hit wicket, b. Tross	1
A. Sell, b. Barber	
J. Williams, b. Barber	1
R. G. Roberts, ct. Barber, b. Orsler	
B. L. Mills, not out	
Extras	2
	26
•	20
4 000000	
"Secretary's XI."	
H. Toss, b. Elworthy	37
H. Born, b. Elworthy	
F. H. Gepp, b. Elworthy	1
J. Ralston, ct. Ashton, b. Elworthy	
J. Ralston, et. Ashton, b. Elworthy P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie	62
J. Ralston, ct. Ashton, b. Elworthy P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie C. Thomas, b. Ashton	62
J. Ralston, ct. Ashton, b. Elworthy P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie C. Thomas, b. Ashton	62
J. Ralston, et. Ashton, b. Elworthy. P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie C. Thomas, b. Ashton W. P. Moulinier, not out W. T. Orsler, b. Elworthy	62
J. Ralston, et. Ashton, b. Elworthy. P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie C. Thomas, b. Ashton W. P. Moulinier, not out W. T. Orsler, b. Elworthy F. J. Colbourne, b. Elworthy	62 13 7
J. Ralston, et. Ashton, b. Elworthy. P. S. Barber, b. Tweedie C. Thomas, b. Ashton W. P. Moulinier, not out W. T. Orsler, b. Elworthy	62
J. Ralston, ct. Ashton, b. Elwarthy, P. S. Barter, b, Tweedie, C. Thomas, b. Ashton W. P. Moullinier, not out W. T. Orsker, b. Elworthy, F. J. Colbourne, b. Elworthy, Extras	62 13 7

F. J. Colbourne, Hon. Sec.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 31.—Senate.—Senator José Hygino recapitulated the abuses and usurpations committed by the President of the republic. The reasons alteged by the President, he said, for vetoing the bill defining crimes for which that functionary is subject to impeachment, are so frivolons and commonplace that it is useless to waste time in reterring the matter to the committee on legislation. The Senate voted his motion to alter the rules so as to take a nominal vote on vetoed bills immediately on their reception. Senator Amaro Cavaleanti made a substitute bill. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bernardino de Campos was elected president of the Chamber, receiving 63 votes, 60 being cast for the resigning president, Deputy Matta Machado.

NOVEMBER 1.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy

Powerful Theorem Populy and Manada Manada.

November 1.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzeiello asked for information in regard to the state of the deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue and inquired whether any paper money has been issued since October 15th. It is currently oelieved that there has been an illegal issue.

The appearance of President Deodoro's manifesto, with the decrees of dissolution and manifal law, on the morning of the 4th, occasioned a profound surprise. The existence of bitter feelings between the executive and Congress was well-known, but no one dreamed that a step of this character was premeditated.

At the usual hour a number of senators and deputies assembled at the S. Christovão palace, but were prevented from entering by a military guard. Steps had also been taken to prevent their assembling elsewhere. The newspapers of the city were intimated not to publish any criticisms on the acts of the government under penalty of military trial and deportation. All the public places had been placed under guard, the streets

NOVEMBER 3.—Senate. The Senate voted Art. 2 of the bill on banks of issue. Senator Ruy Barbosa made a long speech on the bill, promising to speak again on the following day. Chamber of Defuties.—Deputy Erico Coelho related the following 1-0 no one occasion Benjamin Constant, conversing with the speaker, expressed deep regret for mistakes he had committed. "General," answered the speaker, "there is one mistake for which posterity would never forgive you, and that is your failure, naturally from modesty, to insist on your right to be the head of the provisional government. Had you not made this mistake, we should have had a republic very different from that which we now have." The Chamber in the midst of much excitement voted part of the electoral bill.

NOYEMBER 4.—The Dario Official this morning

NOYMBER 4.—The Diario Official this morning amounced a decree of the President dissolving Congress and assuming the sole direction of the government. A military force was statuoued at the legislative chambers and the senators and deputies who presented themselves were prevented from entering by force and under threats of arrest, The members of Congress were also prevented from meeting by force and under threats of arrest, The members of Congress were also prevented from meeting elsewere in the city.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-Gold was quoted at 386 at Buenos Aires on

-An epidemic of influenza has broken out in Montevideo.

—The Argentine government has suppressed the  $2^{n}_{\hat{0}}$  tax on deposits in private banks.

—The Argentine senate has voted in favor delivering the Entre-Rano railway to the credit of the province of Entre Rios.

The Uruguayan deputies voted on the 4th to increase the import duties on Brazilian tobacco from 40 to 60 per cent. The first rate was that of the original proposition; the second an outcome of Minister Lucena's proposed retaliation.

## Provincial Notes

-There are news of a difficulty with rubber.

-We are anxiously awaiting news from Mococa,

—The Bahia legislature has voted to prorogue its sessions to the 20th mst.

-Deputies Martinho Prado and Lopes Chaves sturned to S. Paulo on the 5th.

—In São Paulo the newspapers have been sub-ject to official inspection before publication. —The coffee orchards about Itatiba, São Paulo, are in fine blossom and promise a good yield for

—The Paraná legislature has voted in 1st discussion a tax of from 6\$ to 10\$ per head on the exportation of cattle.

ine exportation of cattle.

—The coasting steamer dymore, which struck on a rock at Victoria, has been taken off and is returning to Rio for repairs.

—The Imperiors of Nictheroy wishes that every one could be made to wear his opinion of the republic on his forehead. Better wear it in your heart, colleague.

—The other of victors at the victor of the contraction of the co

—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the telegraph agents at Nictheroy and Sant'Anna de Marahy not to forward telegrams without his vise.

—The S. Paulo legislature has voted a measure in joint session making vaccination and revaccination obligatory, under proudities of 3 days impresonment or 10\$ to 100\$ fine.

—A Babia telegram of the 4th says that the news of the dissolution of Congress produced a great sensation in that capital, but did not alter the "habitual calumess" of the people.

—On the 6th the senate and chamber of deputies of Pad voted motions promising support to the governor of the state in preserving order and mantaning federative republican institutions.

—The Imprensa of Nietheroy, after devoting 24 hours to the study of the question, arrives at the conclusion that "the comp deat is a political incident whose effects are naturally ephemeral."

-- I'wo more cheques have turned up with sig-natures declared to be falsified. They represented a value of 6,000\$, and were presented for payment at the Baaco do Commercio e Industria of S. Paulo.

—In Babia a farseeing state deputy on hearing of the coup d', tut prudently tendered his resignation. Gentle violence was at once applied to him with the usual effect. And then they all wept and embraced.

—The situation in Santos is steadily growing worse. The streets are blocked with merchandise, the custom-house is overflowing, the port is full of vessels waiting to discharge, and almost nothing is being done to facilitate discharge and transport up country.

—Vallow form is expected to be steadily in a very large transport.

—Yellow fever is reported to be steadily in-creasing at Santos. At first it was confined to the shipping and foreigners; now it is attacking the natives. On the 4th there were 7o cases in the Misericordia hospital. There were 84 cases of yellow fever in the hospital same on the 6th.

—On the 5th the president of S. Paulo communicated, through his secretary, to the senate of that State, the telegram he had received from the general government amouncing the conp d'etal. The senate passed a motion expressing confidence in the ability of the president to preserve order and maintain the independence of the state.

and maintain the independence of the state.

—We learn that Gov. Portella's chief of police has sent circulars to police delegates in the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro ordering them to arrest and deport without delay, or trail, any one who causes disturbances. The Jacobin chief has evidently been seized with a fit of emulation and thinks that martial law is too good a thing to be restricted to the federal district and the city of Nictheroy.

## LOCAL NOTES

-O that mine enemy would issue a manifesto -One hundred passports were issued by the police on the 6th.

-Mr. Ernest Corrie has a letter awaiting his orders at this office.

-Visconde de Pelotas has resigned his position on the council of war.

-The coasting steamer Santos left with 716 immigrants for southern ports on the 7th inst.

—We are no longer surprised that Senator Pedro Paulino refused to withdraw his resignation.

-And now Lopes Trovão is sorry he yielded to gentle violence and withdrew his resignation.

Deputy Bernardino de Campos and Senator Campos Salles left for S. Paulo by the night train on the 6th.

—We desire to say that a bag of potatoes and a pan of Boston baked beans will be very acceptable at this office.

—If you wish to leave the city, go to your consul for your passport, and then go to the police for the permission.

—The Big River aborigenes appear to have resolved at last to break out of the reservation. All communication with them has been closed.

—The city papers were wholly without telegrams yesterday morning owing to their having been suppressed in the cable office by the fiscal placed there sunday afternoon.

—We hope to be able to survive the crisis, but we tremble when we hear that General Ruy is going to publish his speech on the financial question, adding to the speech he made the speech he didn't make.

—We regret to say that a Methodist clergyman residing at Juiz de Fóra was refusel a ticket yesterday at the railway station because he was without a possport. It has profoundly shaken out faith in the cloth.

In this city in the month of October there were 800 deaths from small-pox, 55 from measles and 51 from yellow-fever. Would it not be real charty for Mayrink and Leopoldma to do something for the hospitals.

or the nospitals.

—We very much fear that the president of Pera is disgraced beyond redemption in the opinion of Generals Ruy, Quintino and Co. The man has actually reduced the rank of general conferred on him by congress.

him by congress.

—A society called the "Humanitaria do Brazil," had a meeting a few nights past for some anknown purpose. It would be very satisfactory to hear that it intends to do something for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

of crueity to animals.

—The new seaman's mission at No. 1 Travessada Moreira, Saude, will be formally opened at 7 p. m. on Sunday next by Rev. E. A. Tilly. The will be served at 5:30 p. m. on Monday, and public services will follow at 7 p. m.

punic services will follow at 7 p. in.

—It is getting to be "up and tuck" betwee
Mayrink and Leopoldina now-a-days as to which
can get the most credit for public philanthropy on
of the money won in specialism. We are betting
on the man with a printing press.

The office of the

on the man with a printing press.

"The editor of the journal Brazii has suspended the publication of his paper, which, he says, will not be published again till perfect freedom is guaranteed to him in the expression of his opinions. Farewell, Carlos, we can not hope to live always!

"It is gratifying to learn from our contemporary O Pairs that the conservatives have carried the elections in Ohio and New York, and that Mackinlay and Cyril Flower have been elected senators. The Intes of the Pairs are always of a high candle power.

power.

—Col. Marciano de Magalhães and Lieut.
Baptista da Motta, both depaties and the former
brother to the late Gen. Benjamin Constant, were
declared, deserters for not presenting themselves
at the head-quarters of the army. On subsequently
reporting they were placed under arrest.

esporting they were piacen under ares.

—Still they come! The Banco dos Functionarios Publicos and Banco de Ceedito Popular are going to establish deposits in various parts of the city to supply food to the poor at old prices. We have always believed that some of these banks would eventually drift into the grocery business.

eventually drift into the grocery business.

—In view of their telegrams to President Deodoro, the majority of the governors of states seem to be sincerely and thoroughly convinced that nothing succeeds like success. The governors of Pernambuce, Alagoas and Sergipe, however, appear to be really glad that congress has been dissolved.

—We heard a gentleman complaining a few days since that the price of good American whisky had gone up to \$\$000 a horten whisky had gone up to \$\$000 a horten, whisky had gone into the patternal philanthropic business, why would it not be a good idea for him to send for a shipload to be sold at half-price to the suffering inglease?

ingless!

—On Thursday the 3rd police delegate called on the editor-in-chief of the Tempo and officially informed him that the government reserves the right of interpreting his allusions to its acts and of punishing him as it may see fit. A similar intimation was given to the editor of the Jornal do Commercia.

Commercia.

—The well advertised philanthropy of Messis.

—The well advertised philanthropy of Messis.

Mayrink, Leopoldina & Co. had the effect of filling the Ouvidor yesterday with pensioners, many of whom, of course, were professional beggars. One half of the city, including ourselves, are in want, and it is good therefore to have our patron saints doing something for us.

—The company organized to absorb all the private contractors who remove rubbish, etc, from private houses, and which has been doing an abominably had service during the past month, has been compelled to suspend. The private contractors will resume their old places, and the directors who were to get big salaries for doing nothing, will seek a modest living at something else.

—It is stated that the distinguished philanthropist Councillor Mayrink has ordered his agents in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul to huy up all the food products in the markets there for the purpose of feeding the hungry of this city. The natural inference is that there has been no decrease in the circulation of the Banco da Republica. Also that prices will go up in the south.

# 19

Also that prices will go up in the south.

—Gen. Cesario, president of Minas Geraes, telegraphed to President Devdoro that he regrets that the latter has been forced to do violence to the exceedingly noble mildness of his character and that he hopes that the generalis-simo will be immortalised in history by his worthy and patrotic conduct. He assures the President of the republic that out of free ballot-boxes there will never issue anything to cause him annoyance.

On the 9th plt., at 3. Prince's Mansions, Victoria-street, the wife of E. B. S. BENEST, of Rio de Janeiro and Hextle House, Hadlow, Kent, of a son.

HARKER—At Cruzeno, state of S. Paulo, on the 5th inst., HAROLD HAVES HARKER, aged 36 years,

## FINANCIAL NOTES

-The October receipts of the Santos customouse amounted to 3.419,246\$424.

house amounted to 3.419,246\$424.

The October receives of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 28.870\$174, against 44.602\$181 in the same month of last year.

The October receipts of the Pernamburo custom-house amounted to 1.520,734\$932, against 1,232.274\$481 in the same month of last year.

The inflationists are now in high leather. They are going to have unfinited bank notes, unfunited companies, unfinited of ortines—and a very limited eternity for repentance.

The governor of Sin Grande do Note the

The governor of Rio Grande do Norte tele-graphs to Councillor Aranje that exchange has unproved in Natal. Ergo all lears of a financial crisis in Brazil are dissipated.

crisis in Brazil are dissipated.

Three times the present amount of paper-money; no restriction on the organization of companies; the establishment of a large bank for lending money to manufactures; all this constitutes what the Corteo do Pero calls an 'Industrial Pobley' (with full-grown capitals) and this is the policy that it advises President Deodoro to adopt, now that, as the Certein naively observes, he is no longer hampered by Congress.

### COMMERCIAL

	Rio de	Janeiro, Novembe	r9th, 1891.
Par value of		nilreis (1\$000), galo do n U. S	
		.65 per Li stg	
do \$	noo (U. S. coin	) Brazilian geld	. 18827
do of	Li ste, in Bra-	nuan gold	. 4 300
	~····		
Bank rate of	exchange, officia	Lon London to-day	135 4
		m mil reis (gold)	25033
do		do (paper)	
do	do	do in U.S.	
	coin at \$1.80	per &1 stg	27 50 C
Value of \$1	no 151 So per	& stg   in Braz-	. ,
		(paper)	17773
Value of Lr		1	

#### EXCHANGE.

November 3- A gloom hang over the masket during the stay, under a belief that important pointed events were peniving some triffing transactions in Souk stelling at 11/2, and in commercial at 11/2, were reported early on the stelling transactions that the start of t

at 18\$500, sellers at 18\$500 to cash, loyers for £10, estimated that 18\$500 and hopers at 18\$500 to the post of the path.

November 4—The news that Congress had been dissolved naturally put a stop to teasures in the exchange market pending further occurrences, and move of the banks nameriates, until in the afternoon, when the Banco da Republica problem of the path of the path

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

November 3						
27 Apolices, old. 1	,CRIX	Q13	deb Ge	rid, 620	82	500
scot do	1.0	7418	do		83	-
160 deb Geral, 120	81	4 111	d.		83	500
2300 do	81 500	450 +	do		84	
5000 do	8 :	1.60.1	do	30th	95	
•	Rat	eks.				
2So Brazil, 28	101	250	Lav. e	Com'cio	140	
140 do	197	300	Pariz e	Rio	110	
50 Commercio, 25.				ю		
300 Constructor	12Q	CO.	do		145	
Kaii	ways ar	d ra	manavs			
so Geral, 2015				**	14	
500 Vinc F Sap'y,		2000	do		15	
150\$, 30th						
	Miner	laneou:	٤.			
500 Evoneas	10	200	Melh. Rio (	e Viaç. 3'de Sul	32	

Q MEWS.	4 4
November 4.	The second secon
An Anglian old a see	after dall Claus I for the
62 Apolices, old 1,000 36 do 48 1,007 15 Gold 6s, 68 1,350 1000 deb. Geral, £20. 62 100 do 62 500	2600 deb. Geral, £20 63
15 Gold 6s, 68150	700 do 64 50 do 66
1000 deb. Geral, 620. 62	1700 do bo.30th 73
100 do 62 500	1000 do do 73 500
Ban	ks.
50 Brazil, 28 191 120 do 191 500 50 Ur Commercial 160 50 Pariz e Rio 109	foo Un Ib Amer as
50 Cr Commercial 160	200 do 74
50 Pariz e Rio 109	100 do 76
Railways and	
37 Geral, 200\$ 40	350 V.F.Sap'y,150\$ 57
154 do 40 500 40 do 41 55 do 70\$ 12	500 do 58 50 do 58 500
55 do 70\$ 12	100 do 50
50 Sorocabana	27 do 50
prolong, 115	350 V.F.Sap'y,150\$ 57 500 do 58 50 do 58 50 do 59 27 do 50 200 do 60 500
Miscella	aneous.
7:0 Inic. de Melh . 25	100 Melh. no Braz 151
- oo do 26	
November 4	
20. Gold to: '68 1 261	11050 deh, Geral, £20 68 500 10150 do
o deb Geral, 620. 66	totso do 60
,050 do 66 500	3600 do 69 500
7450 do 67	4250 do 70
55 0 do 67 500	200 do 30th 77
1000 1111 000	74 do (11 s 80
Bas	, do 211.31. 00
20 Brazh	370 Republica 163
150 do 25 191	1054 do 164
1000 d 120	100 do 166
3 m do 130	60 do 168
100 Republica 148	500 do 171
200 do 160	200 Sul Amer., 120\$ 90
Kailways and	d Tramways.
100 Geral, 200\$ 40	
November 6.	
58 Aprilices, old 1 gg8	900 deb. Geral, \$\int 20\$ 66 500 6350 do 67 7500 do 68 20 0 do bo 30th 75 15 do \$\int 1.5\$ wd 83 50 ,, O. Pub. \$\int 20\$ 160
6 d1,000	6350 do 67
40 d 45 1,007	7500 da 68
1 1400 den Gerai 2/0 03	2010 do 60 30th 75
5950 do 65 500 9900 do 60	50 (). Pub. A20 160
D.	nks
	B 10 a
100 Hrazil, 28	700 Republica 185 900 do 187 900 do 189 1005 do 190 1000 do bo 3 Dec 192 1000 do do do 196 1000 do do 200 500 do bo 4 Dec 192 300 do bo 31 Dec 214
70 Br.N Amer 405 27	900 do 188
to: Constructor 145	630 do 189
so do 157	1005 do 190
500 do (60	1000 do bo.30th., 190
300 Cred Popular 90	too do do 190
550 d 100	500 do bo 4 Dec 102
200 Lav. e Com'cio 140	300 do bo. 31 Dec 214

		Ban	45			
200 70 100 500 300 1203 550 200	Brazil, 28 do Br.N Amer 40\$ Constructor do do Cred Popular de de Un de tr., 28	191 27 145 157 760 90 100 102	900 900 630 1005 1000 1000 500 300	do do do do bo do bo do bo	30thdo	187 188 189 190 190 196 200 192 214
	Ran Getal, 200\$ d V.F.Sap'y,15.\$		d Tra.	mieays. Geral, j	ro\$	15
100	1.1,50p3(15)0p	Misceli	анеон	<b>5</b> .		

600 Inic. de Melh . 400 Melh no Braz	37 100	too Torrens	60
November 7. 3200 deb. Geral, £20. 1300 do 65-0 do 1.000 do 24950 do 755-0 do	75 500 76 76 500 77	42130 deb. Geral, £20 2600 do 2900 do 4000 do 100 , Agricola de Rib. Preto.	78 500 79 80

		Ba	nks.				
2	Brazil, 2s Cauç e Desc Constructor do	25 164	300 400	do do	Popular.	108	
	Un. de Cr., 28		50	do			50

2.0	Geral,	200\$	47				70\$	22 50
3 >	do		48		6324	do		23
103	do		49	500	1000	do		23 50
44.1	do		50		591	do		24
80	do	70.	21		500	do	15th.,	25
2.40	do		21	500	500		ру, 150\$	58
4:10	do		22		100	do		59
			M	iscell	aneou	s.		
251	Melh. do	no Braz.			400	Melh.	no Braz.	164

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED. Capital £ 1,500,000
do paid up 730,000
Reserve Find 450,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1891.

Assets:	
Capital, un-called.  Ryls discounted Bills receivable. Head office and branches. Loans, current accounts, etc. Securities for accounts current, etc. Cash	5,555,555\$560 1,773,693 990 4,970,654 920 4,818,453 170 6,822,977 680 9,746,513 890 13,582,276 620
	-3,500,070
Lanbibilies.	47,270,125\$830

ŀ	Liabilities.	
	Capital, abscribed	11,111,111\$110
	Deposits in account current, without interest	
	do 30 and 60 days notice	
	do fixed maturity	
	Securities for accounts current, etc	
	Sindry accounts	
	pills payable	130,302 770
	E. & O. E.	47,270,125\$830

Ri de Janeiro, 6th November, 1891.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

E. A. Benn, Manager. E. A. Benn, Manager.
W. J. W. Honey, actg. Accountant.

### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th November, 1891.

#### Exports.

COFFER.—The market was decidedly quiet until Saturday last, when a moderate business was done at lower prices than were asked early in the week, although they are still higher than quotations of a week ago. The exchange market has been extremely irregular, and, if reports be true, some of the coffee shipping has been drawn against at quotations by 60 css. per arroba, and on the next day by 15000, but this last advance appears to have "choked-off" exporters and on Saturday 80 or so of the advance was taken off. Reccipts show a moderate increase, through the entries coastwase, and we have again had a good week's shipments. If no political disturbances interfere, we are certainly institled in current week, although it is possible that the decline in the market will have some effect on the planters.

33,361 bags for the United States 35.019 , Europe 1,000 , Cape of Good Hope 1,000 , Riewhere  93,340 bags.	
The vessels cleared with coffee are:	
United States :	bags.
Oct. 30 New York Ger str Catania	
Nov. 4 New Orleans Br str Delambre	
Galveston do	2,129
Europe:	
Oct. 31 Havre Fr str Ville de S Nicolas	5,700
31 Antwerp Blg str Leibnita	2,000
London do	
31 Antwerp Ger str Schoenburg	2,493
Nov. 3 Havre Fr str Ville de Rosario	
3 Mediterranean Fr str Poitou	
3 Genoa Ital str Giava	
6 Hamburg San Nicolas	.,.
7 London Br str Clyde	
Antwerp do	
7 Genoa Ital str Europa	1,675
Elsewhere:	
Nov. 4 Valparaiso Br str Iberia	
The clearances in October were divided as follows	viz:
United States:	bags.
New York 179,608	
Baltimore 8,000	
Richmond 2,924	
New Orleans 27,269	
Galveston 14,756	232.557
Europe:	
'	
Havre 36,770	
Antwerp 10,185	
Hamburg 50,074	
England 2,453	
Bordeaux 277	
Lisbon	
Mediterranean. 43,803	143,968
Elsewhere:	
Cape of Good Hope	
River Plate and West Coast 8,481	22,251

Shipments since our last report have been :

398,776 Receipts for the past week were 76,125 bags, against 62,222 bags for the preceding week and 73,763 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos for the week were about 89,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 293,907 bags in

he market i	s reported flat at	the following quotations, viz:
Type.	per arrobu.	Type. per arroba.
No. 6	13\$600	No. 8 11\$600
7	12 600	9 11 000

The pauta remains unchanged at 792 rs. per kilo	gramme.
Vessels loading and to load. b.	ags.
New York Br str Sirius	
do Euclid	
do Asiatic Prince	
do " Oransay	
do Amer str Advance	
do Fr str Colonia	
Baltimore Amer Jug Good News	
do , Glad Tidings	
New Orleans Br str Hogarth	
Havre Fr str Corsica	
London and Antwerp Br str Trent	
Bremen and Antwerp Ger str Weser	
Hamburg Ger str Pernambuco	
Trieste Aust str Szechenyi	
do , Castore	
Genova Ital str Giulio Mazzino	
Port Elizabeth Nor lug Levant	4,000
do Swed lug Emmanuel	3,500
Port Natal Nor lug Patmos	3.750

## DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF

Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 500 primage	Exchange on London	F N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 7	N Y per @	Average price No. 6.	Stock	D   Total Shipments bags	H Elsewhere	Cape	Europe	R Shipments U. States.	Receipts	,
os bags	500 primage.	ondon	No. 7	7	per @	6.	:	bags	:	:	:	ates	bags	
:			13.0	:	:		319,472	:	:	;	;	;	8,350	Nov. 2
25,000	3.1 €	131/6 d		12\$400	13\$400		317,019	24.540	;	:	11,007	13,533	12,087	Nov. 3
18,358	30 6	Nom	131/4 (	14,400	0.141		368,164	16.984	850	1,000	6,218	8,916	8,129	Nov. 3 Nov. 4 Nov. 5 Nov. 6
14.033	300	13	2 %t.	Nom	Non.		295,996	18,136		;	7,766	10,370	5,968	Nov. 5
16,570	30 0	131/4	131/6 0	Nom.	Nom.		285,392	17,821	150	1,640	5,438	10,593	7.217	Nov. 6
15.138	30 C	13%	131/6 €	12,600	13,600		286,830	15,859	;	320	5,590	9.949	17,297	Nov. 7 Nov. 8
1	:	;	:	;	:		293,907	;	:	;	:	:	7,077	Nov. 8
89,149	:	:		:	;	_	:	93,340	1,000	2,960	36,019	53,361	79.575	since 1st Nov
1,190.134	1	:		,	;		:	1,542.414	55,747	61,430	470,325	954.912	1,665,200	since 1st July

DESTINATION	1891	1890	1889
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,363 131	1,270 286	1,077 634
Baltimore	132 252	166 400	234 502
Richmond	4 224	1 750	1 500
New Orleans	77 527	136 672	166 474
Galveston	23 763	29 389	30 073
Total	1,600 897	1,604 497	1,510 183
EUROPK.			
Channel L. O	2 500	7 550	28 969
Havre	79 660		42 604
Antwerp	43 773	29 377	25 667
North of Europe & Baltic	224 487	195 661	133 215
England	60 683		201 910
Bordeaux	3 627	2 375	3 335
Lisbon I. o		3 380	• • •
Gibraltar t.o			20
Portugal	486	114	186 eq6
Mediterranean	266 878	203 188	150 6g0
Total	682 094	580 929	621 816
Elsewhere			
Cape of Good Hope	77,870	56 700	81 177
River Plate & West Coast	38, 324	51 551	5 : 457
Rio and coast			
Total	116 194	108 251	134 634
United States	1,600 897	1,604 497	1,510 183
Europe	682 094	580 929	621 816
Elsewhere	116 194	108 251	134 634
Totals			- 11.1-

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months of crop-years:

DESTINATION	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90
UNITED STATES New York	Bags. 769 864 53 146 3 424 48 261 17 906	Bags. 499 466 61 366 759 73 983 9 031	Bags. 347 028 53 801 1. 59 443 11 193
Total	892 601	644 596	471 465
EUROPE Channel f. o			
Havre	48 934 31 94	17 197	14 276 4 620
North of Europe & Baltic England	141 691 31 808		19 439 14 865
Bordeaux. Lisbon t. o. Gibraltar f.o.	1 828	1 4u0	
Portugal. Mediterranean.	429 180 172	14 114 491	20 50 219
Total	436 756	283 780	103 439
Elsewhere			
Cape of Good Hope	62 170 21 614 	22 050 23 385	41 887 31 068
Total	83 784	45 435	72 955
United States	892 601 436 756 83 784	644 596 283 780 45 435	103 439
Totals	1,413 141	973 811	647 859

#### Imports.

Business has continued on a fair scale during the past week, with nearly all articles quoted higher again. Receipts of Flom have been fair and were all for account of dealers, or at once sold: there is consequently no stock in first busin. In pure we have to note the natural control of Spruce and four considerations of the sold of the sold

4.843 brls.
7.950 ,,
2,320 ,,
200 ,,

which are all withdrawn from stock. Broker speak a fairly active demand, and the market flum. Quodations, from dealers, are 28500—23800 per bil. for Tireste and 27500—33800 per bil. for Richmond and Baltimone brands. City milk flur is quoted at 318500—238500 per bil. Receipts in October were:

10,075 bils. American
200 "River Plate

10,975 bits. American
450 · Tites
250 · Ti

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign and River Plate corn is quoted at \$\$400-\$5800 per bag; market steady. Corn from the norte is quoted at \$\$600-65000. Receipts of foreign last month were \$9,930 bags, against \$8,134 bags in October; 1850.

ofscoo. Receipts of foreign last month were 2,939 bags, against 5,135 bags in October, 1890.

Hay—Receipts are 50 bales from Europe. River Plate is signly higher at 10 ~ 95 is per Ridogramme. Receipts in October were 2,971 bales, against 15,855 bales in the same month last year.

Rosin – Receipts have been 865 bits, from the United States. Brokers quite at 105000 – 138000 per bit according to marks. We received last month & 4500.

Turpentine.—Quotations of 860~ 900 rs. are unchanged. Receipts for the week were 415 cases, and for October 1,240 cases and to bris, against 1,005 cases in October last year.

Coal.—Receipts sine our last report have been:
2,061 tons per Menai from Cardin 1,255 Riadto do 2,314 Altair do 1,509. Cannte do 888 Langet do 2,414 Ebos, from Liverpool 1,501 Cannty of Forfar, from Greenock 1,501 Artein, from Newcastle.

All to Jealers and companies.

All to dealers and companies.

Receipts in October were 33,406 tons of British coal and so tons of patent fuel from Antwerp, against 28,859 tons of all descriptions for the same month last year.

and descriptions for the some month and see year.

Cement.—Receipts are 300 bils. French per Priesor.

Brokers report the market from at (18000 – 118) 000 per bil for British, 105000 – 11800 of German, and (18000 – 1200) for French. Last month receipts were 8,020 bils. French and 33 bils. sundries, against 4,615 bils, of all kinds in October, 1890.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 2
SAVANAMI—Nor ble Sterling; 757 tons: Liet 63 ds; in distress, bound for Java.

Linat—Nor ling Islamaren; 375 tons; Jansen; 84 ds; pine to Chr. Hecksher 8. Co.

OPORTO—Port ble Adelina; 561 tons; Santos; 60 ds; similiries to J. A. G. Santos 8. Co.

Timostin —Orient ble Praceased Nadal; 400 tons; Fontes; 44 ds; alt to Max. Nothmann 8. Co.

Mesure, 567 Praceasmicco—Nor ble Adeline; 256 tons; Johandy at ds; part of pine to Bernaman Stoliz 8. Co.

NOV. 3.

Johansen: 11 ds. pine to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

NOU. 3.

Girlia, eta Perreaminico — Nor la Echo; 464 tons; Pedersen; 13 ds. pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

Orostro—Port lak Now Sillencio; 550 tons; Ferreina; 66 ds.;
sindries to J. A. G. Santos & Co.

NOU. 4.

PERSACOLA—Amer ling Allanwolde; 6.88 tons; Keyes; 80 ds;
pine to Industrial do Brazil company.

ARDIFF—Hr ship Memit; 1376 tons; Lewis; 52 ds; coal to

Wilson Sons & Co.

NOU. 5.

PASPERIAC.—Br lg Reaper; 137 tons; Godfrey: 67 ds; codifsh
to Magalhies & Bastos.

CARDIFF—Gre ble Reality; 1122 tons Gunther; 60 ds; coal to

Belmine Kodingues & Co.

CARDIFF—Gre Br ship Centry of 1 order; 949 tons; MacAlipies;
to order

GRERENCE—Br ship Centry of 1 order; 949 tons; MacAlipies;
55 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

NOU. 6.

NEW YORK—Amer ling Fost Olivari; 6.94 tons; Arey; 54 ds;
sundies to Geral de Commercio e Industria company.

QUEBLE—Nor lik Headerne, 905 tons; Manoen or ds; pine to

CARDIFF—Br ship Centry (15); 125 tons; Spiles

NOU. 6.

NEW YORK—Amer ling Fost Olivari; 1.59 tons; 6.

NEW STOR—Amer ling Fost Olivari; 1.59 tons; 6.

NEW STOR—Amer ling Fost Olivari; 1.50 tons; 6.

New York—Amer ling Fost Olivari; 1.50 tons; 6.

Nor be shipped of Industria company.

QUEBLE—Nor lik Header; 1.58 tons; Lie; 6.04 c. coal to Brazilian;

Coal company.

New Cartiff—Reader: 1.50 tons; Lie; 6.04 c. coal to Brazilian.

to Lage Irmãos.

—Nor bl. Lauget; 538 tons; Lie; 60 ds; coal to Brazilian,
Coal company.

Coal company.

Coal company.

Coal company.

MARSHILAS —Aust bls. Prichar; 1975 tons: Fagerland; 68 ds;
coal to Indiantial do Brazil company.

MARSHILAS —Aust bls. Prichar; 44 tons: Bantielich; 60 ds;
sundriss to Avenier, Dale & Co.

Pastremax —Br bg. C. R. C.; 248 tons; Le Conteur, 46 ds;
codifist to Magallifas & Bastra; Sorensen; 85 ds; sundriss to Magallifas & Bastra; 26 tons; Muller; 86 ds; pine
to Chr. Heet sher & Co.

Lonos de Arbergar—Br ship Prince Amadeo; 1581 tons;
Norton, 66 ds; in distress, bound for Falmouth.

\*\*\*MOV.\*\* 7.\*\*

NOV. 7.

MARSBILERS—Fr bk Le Bearnais: 387 tons: Boss; 57 ds; sundries to Progresso Industrial do Brazil company.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FUNDAMENTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP

NOV. 4. :o--Ger ship Clara; 1637 tons; Kuhlmann

NOV. 5. New Orleans—Br ship Charite Baker; 1063 tons; Soren-sen; ballast. Barbados—Nor bk Ferda; 610 tons; Nielsen; do.

NOV. 6.
Macáo-Nor bk Maritzburg; 349 tons; Wollner, ballast.

NOV. 7.

BATAVIA—Nor bk Nterling; 757 tons; Lie; same cargo.
BARBADOS—Ital bk Degregori A.; 834 tons. Travesso, bal-

hast.

PARA—Ital bk Paradiso; Bolasstrelli; paving stones.

SANTOS—Br bg Alice Ada; 298 tons; Leigh; sundries. SANTOS—Br bg Alfre Ada; 298 tons; Leigh; sundries.

NOV: 8.

MacAo—Ger bg F. H. Lelling; 355 tons; Altwar; ballast.

DESTERRO—Arg sehr Cafe Frenorit; 150 tons; Bester;

sundries.

SANTOS—Br bg Reafer; 137 tons; Godfrey; same cargo

#### CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CLEARED AND READY FO
WILMINGTON-Nor bl. Howeving; ballast.
SAYANNAI—Nor bk. Anatrin; do
Monille.—Nor ship Anatrina; do
PERSACULA—Port bk. Bella Formigena; do
BARRADON—I tall bk. Hanade; do
——Ital bk. Maria C.; do
AXVAN—Br. ship Bondica; do
ILOILO—Br ship Bondica; do

—Nor bk Sterling, from Savannah for Java, put in here for stores, etc., on the 2nd inst., and sailed on the 7th —Br ship Prince Amado, from Lobos de Afuen a for Falmonth, with gnano, put in here on the 6th inst. with radder damago. —Ger ship Clara, from Liverpool for San Francisco, here indistress, proceeded on her voyage on the 4th inst.

an distress, proceeded on the voyage on the 4m inst.

—Advices received here on the 5th stated that the Aeronaul, from Fernaudina for this port, had put into Bermuda in distress, and would discharge a part of the cargo.

—The master of Br ship Canute reports speaking: on Oct. 7th. Lat. 2° 8° N. Long. 24° 5° N. Bactriat [sic] for Calcular, on the 20th, Lat. 2° 4° N. Long. 23° 25′ 25′ N. G. C. S. for Calcular; on the 25th in Lat. 5° 5° S. Long. 30° 30′ N. West York, bound north.

#### FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. Freights Steamer:

Trieste.,	405	per ton
Bordeaux Marseilles	30 f. 50 f.	do do do 1. do
il: { 155-	-225 6d	
	Havre Bordeaux Marseilles, Genoa	Havre 35 f. Bordeaux 30 f. Marseilles 50 f. Genua 30-40

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 8th, 1891. NAME | S | AR- WHERE | CONSIGNER

Channelf. o. 375 6d—425 6d

American lug R.A.C.Smith lug Good News. bk V.H.Hopkins lug Benj, Fabens lug Glad Tidings lug Allanwilde lug José Olivari.	658   Sep. 25   Briniswick   Ind. Braz. Co.	
Argentine bk Leopoldina lug Meteoro Bril. schr Mer. Dorada schr Maria Julia.	1454 Nov. 3 Macáo P. Bernardes & B 160 Aug 14 1723 Sep. 11 Bs. Aires Camuyrano & C 123 Oct. 14 Bs. Aires Camuyrano & C	
Austrian bk Pelesac	144 Nov. 6 Marseilles . Avenier, D. & C	
British bk Chignecto bk Shun Lee bk Linwood bk AliceN, Craig	1032 June 1 5 Rosario To order 650 July 5 Cardiff In distress 1233 21 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C 369 30 Rangoon H. Stoltz & C	

27 Cardiff
28 Angeon
29 Sep. 1 Cardiff
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29 Sep. 2 Cardif
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lik Alicek, Craig 36
lik Catherine. 79
lik Alicek, Craig 36
lik Catherine. 79
sp Roby. 228
sp Bondown 182
sp Bondown 182
sp Bondown 182
sp Bondown 182
lik Ragiar 92
sp Ellen A. Read 179
sp Stiffing Shifting. 192
lik Rookwood. 71
lik Rookwood. 72
lik Rookwood. 73
lik Rookwood. 7 F. P. Passon Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Kie Flour Mills Geral de C. & I. To order To order To order To order Lloyd Braz, I. distress I. C. Pacheco XC. Lage Irmãos Central Br. R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. Watson, R. & C. Central Br. & R. R. S. Paulo R. R. S. Paulo R. R. S. Paulo R. R. Watson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C.

sp Pr. Amadeo Danish bk Peruvian Rangoon

Dutch bk Nelly Helena 1236 French sp Mentaua ... 1022 bk Mazatlan ... 458 bg Fleur de Marie bk Le Bearnais. 387 Nov. 1022 Aug. 1

| German | G s. June 5. Rosarios..., Cond. Cruzeño 6. 10 New York. 10 Phipps Bros. 8. C. 7 Newsastle. 1 Newsa 1198 1100 Oct. 226 1122 Nov. 2347 261 sp Altair....bg Detmar....

Italian bk Ismaele..... bg Maria C.... 410 Sep. 4 Marseilles. Karl Valais & C 442 Leghorn ... Karl Valais & C hg Maria C.

Normogian
bk Superb
bk Superb
bk Superb
bk Superb
bk Facel
bk Facel 760 May 590 534 585 585 587 707 365 821 1518 347 477 579 923 793 Oct.

lng Fryd
bk Amerika
bk Gyda
lg Frode
bk Johannes
bg Swift
lng Banta
bk Adbine
lng Isanta
bk Echo
bk Echo
bk Lauget
bk Rota
bk Arbela
bk Heidrun

Oriental lug Magdalena... bk Frans. Nadal. Paraguayan schr Luiza.... Portuguese
bg Victoria.
bg Maria Isabel.
bk Henriqueta.
bk Triumpho
bk Bella For'gosa
bk Audacia.
bk Novo Silencio
bk Sereia 

| Sracilish | 173 Ang 23 | Resario. | Rio Flour Mills | Talisman |

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO DATE NAME

2 Eboe Br
2 Eather Rios Fr
3 Eather Rios Fr
4 Eather Rios Fr
5 Eather Rios Fr
5 Eather Rios Fr
6 Description Ital
6 Mazzino Ital
7 Pest Juarez Arg Ba. Aires of
8 Pest Juarez Arg Ba. Aires of
9 Peistou Fr
6 Giava Ital
6 Giava Ital
6 Lapana Gr
6 Advance Amer
6 Kpr. F Wilh Carpan
6 Europa Ital
6 Anni Coltat
6 Obin Cort
6 Europa Ital
6 Obin Cot
6 Europa Ital
6 Obin Cot
6 Europa Ital
6 Obin Cot
8 Anni Nocins Gr
6 Europa Ital
6 Obin Cot
8 Anni Nocins Gr
7 Wandsworth Br
7 Wandsworth Br
7 Wandsworth Br
8 Vadparaiso Gr
8 Vadparaiso Gr
8 Vadparaiso Gr
8 Harver 2 od
8 Mentana Ital
8 Mentana Ital
8 Mentana Ital
8 A Fionta & C
8 Wandson, R. & C
8 Mazon, R. & C
8 Mazon
6 Vale Anni
6

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARG
OV . 2	Schoenburg Gr	Bremen*	Sundries
	Provence Fr	River Plate	do
3	Clyde Br	Southampton*	do
2	Catania Gr	New York	Coffee
3	Nord America Itl	River Plate	Sundries
3	Weser Gr	Santos	do
4	Pernambuco Gr	do	do
4	V.deS. NicolasFr	Havre	do
	Umberto I Ital	River Plate	do
5	Krp.F.Wilh'mGr		do
5	Delambre Br	New Orleans	Coffee
	V. de Rosario Fr		Sundries
- 6	Siddons Br	Santa Lucia	Ballast
	Solferino Ital	Santos	Sundries
	San Nicolas Gr	Hamburg*	do
	Ohio Gr	Bremen*	do
7	Poitou Fr	Marseilles*	do
7	Castore Aust	Santos	do
7	Advance Amer	do	do
8	Europa Ital	Genoa*	do
8	Iberia Br	Valpararso*	do

· Calling at intermediate ports.								
VESSELS AFLOAT & L		OR RIO						
Aeronaut	Fernandina							
Aeronaut	Hamburg Pensacola	4 Sept						
Agate	Brunswick	21 Sept						
Amazon Augusta Aurora America	Autwerp	17 Sept						
Augusta	Westerwick	12 Sept						
Aurora	Glasgow	21 Sept						
America	Op∵rto	3 Oct						
Asiana	Liverpool							
Borc	Brunswick Memel	10 Sept						
Ben Cruachan	Leith	10 Sept						
Blanche	London							
Criemhilde	Hamburg	16 Aug						
Carrizal	Liverpool	30 Sept						
Cortez	Grimstad							
Curlew	Glasgow Cardiff	8 Oct						
Dagmar .	Glasgow	22 Sept						
D. Pedro II	Baltimore	28 Sept						
Evelina	Boulogne	6 Aug						
Esther Roy	Cardiff	∍8 Sept						
Esther Roy Elize Both Eliza 3 - McManemy Fortuna	Cardiff Philadelphia	25 Sept 30 Sept						
Fortuna	Hernosand	30 Sept 10 Sept						
Fritz Smith	Copenhagen	23 Sept						
F. W. Fischer	Westerwick	30 Sept						
Fritz Smith F. W. Fischer Fulwood	Cardiff							
Gladys George B. Doane George W.Lochner	Cardiff	16 Sept						
George B. Doane	Sharpness New York	20 Sept 11 Sept						
Gunhild	Cardiff	11 Sept						
Helicon	Cardiff	2 Oct						
Hugo	Newcastle	1 Oct						
Henry	Wishy	10 Oct						
Imes	Westerwick	12 Sept						
Imes John Harvey John Swan	Brunswick New York							
Johanna	New York Hamburg	27 Aug						
Yulia	Brueswick	23 Sept						
Julia Julia Kollins J. W. Clandon	Baltimore	23 Oct						
J. W. Clandon	Baltimore							
Kelverdale	Cardiff							
K/w	Cardiff							
Kvik Larnica.	Marseilles Cardiff							
Linda Park	Liverpool	28 Aug						
Linda Park Leyland Brothers	Cardiff	2 Oct						
Macedon	Cardifl							
Macduff	Pensacola							
Moorhill	Saguenay Cardiff	29 Sept						
Morguerite Marguerite Mergareta Margareta	Westerwick	23 Aug						
Margareta.	Liverpool	23 7106						
Marie	Cardiff							
Margareta. Mara: Marava! Marava! Margarethe Eliss Nanna Nesson Nesson	Cardiff							
Margarethe Elise	Cardiff	3 Oct						
Nanna	Cardift Leith	5 Oct						
Norna	Rangoon	25 Aug 11 July						
Nor	Pensacola	11 July						
Nimroa	Newcastle	8 Sept						
Nina	London	18 Sept 18 Sept						
Norden	Hernosand	18 Sept						
Otago Prince Arthur	Newport Newport	13 Oct 9 Sept						
Reigate	Newcastle	9 Sept 31 Aug						
Reigate	Cardiff	30 Sept						
Reciprocity	Cardiff	30 Берг						
Souverain	Cardiff							
Svea	Hamburg	10 Oct						
	Liverpool Baltimore	12 Sept						
Serene Stelia Skjold	Westerwick	26 Sept						
Skjold.	London							
Skjold. Skibadner Valtsman Framph Vega White Wings	Memel Newport	10 Oct 15 Sept						
Framph	Newport	19 Sept						
White Wings	Liverpool Marseilles	19 Sept						

## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 7th. 1891

	GOVERNMENT BONDS.							BANKS.							
Present Amount	interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closs	ng quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve rund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last saie	Closing quotations
381,521,700\$ 119,600 18,017,300 31,632,500	Jan.—July do Apr.—Oct. Quarterly do	4 4 6 4 16	Apolices, gold	200\$-1,000\$ 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	1,007\$boo 1,363 000 1,350 000	-		10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000	4,000,000\$ 476,000 5,000,000	99,378\$ 34,000 434,927	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	4\$000-July 91 4 200-July 91 10 000-July 91	80\$ 120 200	180\$000 60 000 250 000	
109,694,000	1 .		DEBENT	URFS	1,006 000	1 .	All the street sections	20,000,000 M 10,000,000 100,000,000	10,000,000 1/2,500,000 33,000,000	86,187  42,345,841	Bolsa Brasilianische Brazil	20 000—Feb. 91 10 %—May 91 20 000—July 91	100 M250 200 100	75 000 390 000	395\$000
Present Amount	interest payable	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Close	ing quotations	10,000,000 10,000,000 10,000,000	33,000,000 2,000,000 10,000,000 1,923,260	35,701	Brazil-Norte America	80 p.a — July 91	80 200 80	191 000  64 000	190\$000-195 000
1,300,000\$	May-Nov.	8 614	8AILWAYS Bragantina	200\$ 200	196\$			2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	1,513,120 500,000 700,000	8,758 50,000 109,380 2,822,144	Classes Laboriosas	5 9∞0—July or	35 too 35	20 000 108 000 293 000	
£2,250,000	Jan July	5 614 614	do Juiz de Fóra and Piau	200 200	195 83 78 192	7	7\$000— 77 500	2,000,000 20,000,000	10,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	306,154	do 2 series Commerciantes	5 000-July 91	200 100	240 000 170 000 258 000	
15,167,000 (3,049,610	Jan. — July	5-6 5 7	Leopoldina do gold do Maricá	200 L 50 L 11 5 %.	165 400 80 86 °/		=	1,000,0-0 80,000,000 10,000,000	1,600,000 200,000 80,000,000	50,000 1,395,374	do 2 series Commercio e Industria	2 400 - July 91	40 100 200	62 000 100 000 164 000	164 000-170 000
£1,125,000 1,600,000 £137,100 6,679,800	Jan July Feb - Aug Jan July	5 7 6	S Isabel do Rio Preto do gold	£20 200 £50	86 °/ 184 192 44° 84		$\equiv$	2,000,000 1,000,000 12,500,000	4,000,000 800,000 1,000,000	4,492 500,000 123,728	Continental Cosmopolita Credito Commercial Credito Garantido	4 000-luly 91 6 000-July 91 3 000-July 91	80 80 100 200	160 000 205 000	
6,679,800 £177,450 650,000	Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	6 7	Sorocabana	650 200	. 550 140	'	35%-8830	1,000,000 100,000,000 40,000,000	1,000,000 36,000,000 20,000,000	100,000 531,484 115,167	Credito Garantido	15% p.a — July 91 12% p.a — July 91 12% p.a — July 91	200 100	138 000 45 000 110 000	
£787,500 426,553 783,100	Jan July do do	5 6 7	Cant e Viação Flumiuense. Carris Urbanos	£20 500 100	150 490 107 %			20,000,000	1,000,000 2,500,000 1,895,800 10,313,840	650,466	do 2 series	120 op.a - July 91	100 200 60 200	105 000 180 000 23 000 190 000	
240,000 250,000 278,000	Apr — Oct. Jan. — July do	8 614	do Pernambuco S. Paulo and S. Amaro Villa Isabel	200 200 200	198			25,000,000 100,000,000 5,000,000	7,560,000 30,000,000 5,000,000	387.277 30.500 2,000,000	Credito Rural e Internac Credito Universal, gold Depositos e Descontos Federal do Brazil	15°/p a — july or	60 60 200	60 000 20 000 310 000	
1,377;300 12,000;000	May - Nov Jun Dec.	8 7	Lloyd Brazileiro	100 200	1001 <sup>91</sup> 0 202			2,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	675,000 493,010 5,000,000 4,000,000	21,373 15,794 126,717	Franco-Brazilero	4 900 - July 91	60 100 100 80	84 000 55 000 72 000 122 000	=
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr. —Oct. Jan. —July Mar. —Sept	814 6 614	Quissamã Rio Branco	200 200 200	180 195 169			8,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	8,000,000 1,000,000	1,350,000 200,000 1,784,495	Impulsor. Industrial e Mercantil Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian, Lunted	to 000-July 91 12 000-July 91 6 000-July 91	200	180 000 230 000 140 000	140 000
2,000,000 96,000 400,000	Feb Aug Jan July May Nov	7 8	Alliança	20g 20g 20g	200			£1,500,000 40,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000	£750,000 £2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	125,000	London & Brazilian, Lmted. Metropolitano do Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas Mobilisador	to ooo-July gr	200	225 000	=
1,138,600 1,090,000 564,000	May - Nov.	1 7	Rom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Coufiança Industrial Industrial Mineira	200 200 200	207 208 200	500	- manife	1,000,000 5,000,000 50,000,000	984,110	9,423	Mutuo Operarios Pariz e Rio	6 ooo – July or	50 20 8 100	20 000 7 000 100 000	
£450,000	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct	7 6 7	Industria I Mineira Petropolitana Pao Grande Progr. Industrial do Brazil	200 £20 200 200	192  190			1,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000	200,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 100,000,000	50,000 350,000	Popular Regional do Brazil	6 000July 91	30 100 40	24 000 108 000	=
3,000,000 308,000 1,000,000 350,000	Jan — July do May — Nov	614	S. Christovão	200 200 200 200	195			200,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000	997,000	1,295,301 31,516 12,000 5,600,000	Republica dos E. U. do Brazil Rio de Janeiro Rio e Matto Grosso Rural e Hypothecario	5 000 July 91	200 70 60 200	70 000 30 000 450 000	188 000—190 000
226.900 Lh75,000	Jan July	7.	S. Pedro de Alcantara Umão Industrial S. Sebastião MINBS	£22 10 5	198		=	2,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 5,236,530	300,714 361,031 280,053	Rural e Hypothecario Sociedade Bancaria Sul-Americano União de Credito União Ibero-Americano		200	100 000 90 000 220 000	=
197,000 £337,500	Jan. — July Jan. — July	6	S Jeronymo [coal]  MISCRILANBOUS Agricola do Ribeirão Preto  Architectorius	£10	95 160 80			10,000,000 20,000000	6,200,000 2,000,000	248,137	PROVINCIAL		60	73 000 54 000 70\$000	73 000 -100 000
200,000 3,000,000 26,001,400 1,000,000	Mar. Sept Jan. — July	7.	Architectonica. Banco de Viação do Brazil. Banco Credito Movel, consols Brazil Agricola	100 100 200	52 40		50 000	3,000,000	1,833,200 2,519,920 1,789,500	210,000	Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series do comm dep Lavoura, S. Paulo Mercantil, Santos	.lızonu.a—luly or	10 10 100	20 000 60 000 147 000	
£200,000 150,000 £562,500	Apr Oct. Feb Ang Jan July	8	Constructora Constructora Empreza de Obras Publicas	\$50 200 £10 200	:60 200			10,000,000	1,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000		S Paulo 2 series	. 3 000 - July 9:	100	250 000 52 000 123 000	
8,000,000 498,800 1,600,200	do d Mar.—Sep May—Nov	1 6 6	do Docas D Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind & Colon	200 200	190			24,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	7,553,999 1,670,100 1,000,000 200,000	20,249 543,032	União S. Paulo Minas Geraes Territorial, do do 2 series	12 % — Jan. 9 15 000 — July 9 3 000 — July 9	70 1 150 1 200 1 40	80 000 155 000 300 000	
£150,000 266,000 600,000 90,000	Jan. – July Apr. – Oct	8 8	Nacional de Oleos	200	185	500				ŀ	HYPOTHECAL		ES.		·
500,000.	. ј дрг Осе	1 0/2	SHIPP					Present Amount	Interest payable		Banks	Nominal value	Last s	ale	Closing quotations
Capitai	Capitat paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	21116	Closing quotations	548,400±		y 6 6	Brazil	100\$ 100 £11 5 3	100% 81% 115\$00	_ -	116\$000
1,200,000\$ 20,000,000	960,000\$	::	Carioca Lloyd Brazileira, reg do bearer Brazileira, e Estradas de ferro	1 1 <sup>0</sup> 6p a — Jan. 9t 1 1 <sup>0</sup> 6p.a — Jan. 9t	200\$ 200 200	210\$000 250 000 180 000		7, 536, 300 7,790, 800 8,000	Apr.—Oc	6 1	Credito Real de S. Paulo Rep. dos Estados Unidos	190\$ 100 100	9200 10000		80% —100%
11,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000	2,800,000 4,000,000 1,200,000	::	Notte e Sul	12 42°6p.a Jan.91		18 000 55 000		7,996,800	May-No	v.  º  i	do gold Predial Jnião, S. Paulo	100	So o	·	
			INSURA	NCE.	Nominal	Last 1	Characteristics				MILL				<del></del>
Capital	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	paid	value 20\$	sale 23\$000	Closing quotations	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies .	Dividend paid	Nomina value	Last	Closing quotations
4,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	200,000\$ 750,000 200,000	20,441 249.714 42.575 10,000		21 000 - July 91	250 10 20	365 000 9 000 10 000		2,403,000.≸ 4∞,000	2,400,000 400,000	168,212\$ 03,278	Alliança Bom Fim Brazil Industrial	12\$000-July 91	200\$ 200	360\$00 220 00	
2,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000	200,000 200,000 520,000 250,000	192,781	Garantia	2 200 - July 91 15 200 - July 91 6 200 - July 91	100	11 000 125 000 140 000		1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,4×0,000	3,000,000 300,000 1,000,000 600,000	562 169,053 240,000	Carioca Confianca Industrial	8 000 - Aug. 90 12 000 - July 91	200 200 200 200	220 00 200 00 220 00	000
2,000,000 2,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 200,000 400,000	19,200	Getal	4 000-July 9: 1 500-July 9: 6 000-July 9: 1 000-Jan. 90	20 100 10	47 000 18 000 18-3 000 9 000		2,400,000	419,160 960,000 80,000	::	Corcovado	3 :00-July 91	140 120 80	120 00	
1,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	750,000 250,000 100,000	4-75 120,56 24,26 26,27	Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas	3 000 - July 91 2 000 - July 90 5 000 July 91	20	2: 100 16 500 47 000 10 000	=	250,000 600,000 200,000 400,000	250,060 600,060 155,640 430,550	9,092	D. Isabel	Le coo-july co	200 200 140 200	220 00 200 00 45 00 220 00	00
2,000,000	200,000	11.41	ILWAYS AND			10 0001		4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	4, -30,300 600,300 1,000,000	22,000	Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil Rink	9 000-July 89 7 000-July 91 14 000-July 88	200 200 200	140 0 200 0 200 0	50
Capital	Capital	Resert	Cambanies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	3, 200,000 3, 200,000 850,000 280,000	3,201,000 1,600,000 600,000 280,000	31,718 10,612 1,302	S. Lazaro		100	235 0 80 0 220 0 222 0	×
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	fund	Alagoana		40.\$ 40	25\$000 43 000		10, 200,000	4,468,440	.,,,,,,,,	União Industrial União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 400-Jan. 91	2,00	140 0	
\$00,000 2,000,000 50,000,000 00,000,000	100,000 200,000 12,000,000 60,000,000		Estr. e S. Franc. to Chopin Geral do Brazil		20 40 70 200	14 000 23 000	21\$500 22\$000 50 000 52 000				MISCELLA	ANEOUS.			
60,000,000 200,000	290,000	8,52	do Goyaz to Matto Grosso Maricá Minas de S. Jeronymo		200 100	19 500  157 000 16 000		Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000 40,000,000	900,000		Muzambinho		20 60 40	60 000	=	400,000\$ 7,000,000	400,000 7,000,000	:	Agrc. Coloniz. de Vassouras Cant. e Viação Fluminense.	4\$000_fulu	200\$	198\$0	
60,000,000	2,400,000 6,705,000 2,700,000	200,16	Norte de S. Paul		40 200 60 50	33 000 200 000 45 000		768.400 300,000 3,000,000	768,400 300,000 738,000	20,000\$	Carruageus Fluminense. Commercio e Industria Commissões e Ensaq.de Café Empreza de Obras Publicas,	4\$000—July 90 10 000—Jan. 91 10%p.a—Jan. 91	200 200 60	205 00 218 00 200 00 59 00	90
8,000,000	11,073,750		Paraopeba	Int Jan. 9		51 000 86 000		12,500,000	4,500,000 550,000 2,500,000		Ensaccadora de Café	10 % Jan. gt	200 170 40	152 or 87 or 34 or 16 or	x 142\$000
6,000,000 38,000,000	10,000,000 1,200,000 12,000,000 5,200,000		Rio Doce Sorocabana do prolongation. Theresopolis			38 000 350 J00 115 000 10 000	110 000—120 000	20,00,000 40,000,000 2,000,000 220,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 220,000	220,000	Evoneas Fluminense Ind. e Colonisador do Brazil Ind.Lv. e Viação de Macahé Industrial Flum. (Kiosques)	2 800—July 91	40 60 100 50	16 or	00
12,000,000 3,000,000 1,600,000	2,400,000 900,000 1,080,173	32,32	Tijuca		100 100 40	16 000		50,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000	50,000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000		Melhoramentos no Brazil do do Rio do de S. Paulo	Jan. 91 6 000—Jan. 91 Int.—Jan. 91	200 100 80	30 o	0 161 000-165\$000
2 3,000,000 100,000,000	3,900,000	::	Viação Ferrea Sapucany.  do Viação Rio e S. Paulo		1 50 - 200 - 200	59 000 100 000 169 000	62 000 - 64 000	1,200,000 25,000,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 5,000,000 600,000	::	Nacional de Oleos Nova Era Rural Pastoril Mineira Phosphato de Cal	5 000 – Jan. 91 to <sup>0</sup> óp. <b>a</b> – Jan. 91 6 000 – Aug. 90	70 120	130 o	00
5,000,000\$ 9,700,000		84,11	TRAMWAYS Carioca		200\$ 11 200 11 100	190.\$000 120 000	184\$00	650,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 10,000,000	470,000 400,000 2,400,000 2,000,000	::	Saneamento do Rio Serviços Maritimos Torrens Brazileira União	1 3 600 — Jan. 01	120 40 100 80	55 0 38 0 110 0 60 0	00

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