THE RIO NEWS.



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NUMBER 47

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All subscriptions should run with the calcular v terminate on June 30th and December 318

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE

79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1801

THE situation in Santos and the number cases of fever on vessels leaving that port, ought to arouse sufficient interes here and elsewhere to determine whether i is advisable to sacrifice any more lives it order to support a place so badly governed. There has certainly been discussion enough There has certainly been this assion choigh this year to make even the dullest official aware of the situation in that port. The harbor has been crowded with vessels awaiting an opportunity to discharge for months, the custom-house is crowded with months, the custom-house is crowded with merchandise, and some companies have even rented private buildings at a heavy cost to receive cargoes of goods. And, now, to cap the climax, an epidemie of yellow fever has broken out which is not only jeopardizing the lives of the masters and crews of vessels detained there, but is infecting the steamers calling at that port. We some time since called attention to the dangers of an outbreak of fever, and we felt compelled to say that in such case the men dangers of an outbreak of fever, and we telt compelled to say that in such case the men who are largely responsible for the "block" in that port will also be morally responsible for the loss of life which must follow. In our opinion it is criminal to close one's eyes and do nothing before an impending cal-amity of this description. Almost nothing has been done to ward off the danger, and has been done to ward off the danger, and even the little provided for has been made a means of profit for the man who has so injured this country with his pretensions and speculations. Now that a new government has come into power, we trust that something will be done to relieve the "block" at Santos and to improve its santitary condition, but in the meantime every ship that can avoid going to that por should do so.

The corp d'état of the grd instant, which overturned constitutional government in Brazil and re-established the second dictatorship of General Deodoto da Fonseca, has been the occasion of another one of those phenomenal revolutions for which this country is becoming celebrated. It was foreseen that the situation produced by the dissolution of Congress by military force could not endure. It was not only force could not endure. It was not only unconstitutional, it was wholly unwarranted unconstitutional, it was wrony unconstitutional, it was wrony unconstructed and inexcusable. There was no monarchical conspiracy, and no threatened disorder. The only cause was the disputes between Congress and the President over certain measures, in which the latter considered that his personal authority and preside were being curtailed. He could certain measures, in which the latter considered that his personal authority and prestige were being curtailed. He could not see that Congress was free to legislate as it pleased, and that the remely tor any abuses of power lay in an appeal to the country at the next elections, rather than in the employment of force. Instead of yielding gracefully to the decisions of Congress, which in a republic represents the real sovereign power, General Deodoro resolved upon the re-assumption of dictatorial authority, believing apparently that he could still govern under the provisions of the constitution which he had violated, and that he could impose his own ideas of government on the country through certain specified amendments to that instrument. He forgot that this Congress was an instrument of his own creation, that it was the body which he adopted the constitution which he sweet to observe, that it was the body which elected him to the high position which he occupied, and that it was the

sole representative of the people of Brazil. He ought to have known that his act was not only a violation of the constitution, but that it would, if successful, be destructive to republican government in Brazil tive to republican government in Brazil henceforth and perhaps forever. Happily, he has failed. The people of Rio Grande do Sul—all honor to them!—promptly refused to recognize the usurpation and prepared to resist it by armed force. The officers of the navy also ranged themselves in opposition, and as soon as the military forces of the dictator were weakened by the necessity of suppressing threatened disorders at other points. ing threatened disorders at other points, they revolted against the dictatorship and accomplished its overthrow. The twenty days of this dictatorship have taught the people of Brazil what they can always ex pect from irresponsible power, and it has also shown them how much they owe to the people of Rio Grande and the naval the people of Kio Graine and the laws forces of this city. If it shall teach them the necessity of maintaining their constitution and laws and of insisting upon the settlement of all disputes at the ballot box, it will not have been in vain. And if it could only teach them that the prompt resistance of every such augmestion even resistance of every such aggression, eve at the cost of their lives and fortunes, is duty and act of real patriotism, it will be a lesson for which the future republic of Brazil will never cease to be grateful.

THE logical result of the successful reagainst the dictatorship on the 23rd has been realized by the resignation of Genera! Deodoro and a return to the legal status which existed on the 3rd. The new President has declared the decrees of November 3rd null and void. This re-establishes Congress, which is called to reassemble on December (18th, raises the state of siege in this capital and Nietheroy, and restores all the guarantees of law and civil rights under the constitution. The country is again reunited, and the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for a long time. The situation created by the follies of Barão de Lucena and the obstinate pride of General Deodoro had become pride of General Deodoro had become most critical and the ruin and disintegration of the country was threatened. To-day the situation is radically different. There is still some danger to be anticipated from the turbulent and disaffected elements of the army, who are embittered by the success of the navy, but if the people will only show a little resolution and courage all this may be settled without further trouble. Blunders and complications may particular be expected, for they are the trouble. Blunders and complications may naturally be expected, for they are the children of all governments, but with a little more of sound principle, a little more courage, and a little more determination to protect and enforce the constitution and laws by civil processes, the future may be considered secure.

THE DICTATORSHIP OVERTHROWN.

The onp d'eat of the grd inst., dissolving Congress and recestablishing the dictatorship, has been completely and most happing overthrown. To the state of Kio Grande do Sul in the first place, and to home of Brazil in the second place, belong the may of Brazil in the second place, belong the most furnier in particular belongs the honor of refusing to accept the situation from the beginning and of appealing to arms for the settlement of question which no man of courage and principle could think of supporting.

The congrituding to arms for the settlement of the sett

Happily for the credit of the country the state of Rio Grande do Sul refused to submit to this hamiltation. About one-half of the army is stationed in that state, and is largely officered and recruited from its own sons. Immediately aftear the onp delarations of resistance appeared. Open declarations of resistance appeared. Open followed, the garrisons at Rio Grande, Bage. Pelotas, and other points, declaring against the dictator on the oth. On the 10th the regiment at

Sant 'Anna de Livramento revolted, its commander, Gen. Isidoro Fernandes, receiving a wound in the hand, which afterwards compelled amputation and caused his death. On the 11th the garrison at laguardo joined the revolution, followed by those of Caapawa, Alegrete. Uruguayana and other blaces. The revolutionary forces were under the commands of Generals. Astrogiddo, Tavares and borio, and were rapidly massed and equipped formands of Chemerals Astrogiddo, Tavares and borio, and were rapidly massed and equipped for commands of Chemerals Astrogiddo, Tavares and borio, and were rapidly massed and equipped for beodoro party on the 21th. On that date it was alculated that fully 20,000 men were under arms favor of the revolution. On the 12th, however, he garrison of Porto Alegre, accompanied by the was made that the state of Rio Grande do Sal. The junta of Governor Julio de Castilhos, and with him disparent the last vestige of the dictator's control over the state of Rio Grande do Sal. The junta elected to govern the state was composed of Dr Vosis Braid. Dr Barros Casal and Gen. Rocha barrio. Local juntas were also elected in various acts of the state to take charge of administrative-officers in place of the disposessed state and storon districts. From that date forward great activity prevailed troupond the whole state in preparing for the mounding strife with the national government.

From that date forward great activity prevailed troupond the whole state in preparing for the mounding strife with the national government, the ranks of the national guard were rapidly filled, and it was estimated that fully 50,000 men were more arms on the 23rd. A thoulk of the small cossels was also organized on the Lagoa dos Patos, and the bodys were removed from the chamels errors. In the populous state of Salo Paulo, from whene the most determined opposition to the dictator-hip.

sessels was also organized on the Lagoa dos Patos, and the baoys were removed from the channels across the horar to prevent the entrance of the mistonal war vessels.

In the portulous state of São Paulo, from whence the most determined opposition to the dictatorship was unticipated, nothing effective was done. Covernor Americo Brasiliense took immediate measures to suppress every sign of opposition, and the rigors of martial law were enforced without even the formality of a proclemation. After the teatm of the São Paulo representatives to the national Congress, steps were taken to organize the opposition, but the willy governor at once put himself on such friendly and hopeful relations with the opposition leaders that nothing whatever was attempted until the governor had roccured reinforcements and arms from Rio and became master of the situation. When everything was ready his surporters secured a session of the state legislature on the 19th and passed an almost unanimous vote of confidence in his administration. On the following day, the opposition rallied and passed a vote of 10 to 11. When the same motion was brought up in the senate and was under discussion, a group of soldiers filled in, and a rote of compleme was at once substituted and passed. It was generally expected that this vote would be reversed on the following day, but an interruption in the mails has prevented our obtaining information on that point. It was expected here that São Paulo would take the leading part in opposing the dictatorship, lam in São Paulo it seems that everybody was waiting for Rio to make the break. The São Paulo planters may love liberty, but they love their plantations and their personal safety even more.

In Pará a personne de movement against the government controlled the telegraph that we can even to-day ignorant of the particulars. Balia also showed a strong inclination toward revolution but nothing decisive was done. Rio Grande alone, and perhaps Pará, had the civic conrage to take issue with a movement Alike institu

contrage to take issue with a movement alike in salting to the independence and dignity of the states, and subversive of every idea of republican institutions.

Of the maral revolt in this capital which led to the intal and complete overthrow of the dictator-hip, the record is a surprisingly brief one. The prominent and most popular officers of the navy were well known to be in sympathy with Congress. Two of these, Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio-de Mello, were members of Congress, and the latter was in frank opposition to the government. The completerers and decisiveness of General Deodoro's preparations on the grd seem to have paralysed them for the moment. Besides this stapears that the vessels had been purposely kept without each provisions and ammunition, so that it was impossible for them to act without time for preparation. Two army officers were also counted upon by the congressional party. Gen. Floriano Fectoro, vice-president of the republic, and Gen. José Simelo, but it was not at all certain that these officers could count upon the support of any considerable fraction of the garrison. One attempt to secure the adhesion of the subordinate officers of the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under arrest. This necessitated new plans, on Sunday evening, although the government knew that conspiracy was on foot the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under arrest. This necessitated new plans, on Sunday evening, although the government knew that conspiracy was on foot the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under arrest. This necessitated new plans, on Sunday evening, although the government knew that conspiracy was on foot the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under formation of the General railway, communications were can and a considerable fraction of the arrest of a new plans of the tendence of the fleet was the formation of the Central railway, communications were consulted in an although the pow

On the morning of the 23rd the Aquidaban was towed into position, the Rinchurlo and Solimões had steam up and several small gunboats and torpedo boats, which had joined the revolt, were ready for operations. For some inexplicable reason the Aquidaban saw fit to fire upon a steam launch which had just left the naval arsenal, one of the balls striking the Candelaria church (!) and another wounding a laborer. In due time, however, the vessels were all in position.

In the city, the greatest panic prevailed for a time, it being rumored that the fleet was about to bombard the city. The unlucky shot of the Aquidaban intensified this feeling, and the people fled in every direction, the streets being filled with struggling masses of trancars, carts, carriages and running men, women and children. Some of these did not stop short of the Botanical Gardens and Tijuca.

At 9 o'clock, General Deodoro announced his

these did not stop snot to the and Titues.

At 9 o'clock, General Deodoro announced his intention of resigning the presidency in favor of his constitutional successor. He thereupon sent for the Vice President, released Admiral Wanden-kolk from arrest and issued the following mani-

BRAZILIANS!-

On the morning of November 15th, 1880, I, with my companions in arms, gave you a free fatherland, and opened for this new and grandiose horizons, signalizing and exalting it in the eyes of the people of the world.

on me world.

This occurrence of the highest patriotic standard, applauded by the nation, which caused it to enter upon a new phase worthy of its historic destiny, is for me, and always will be, a cause for the noblest land justest pride.

Extraordinary circumstances, to which

for me, and always will be, a cause for the noblest and justest pride.

Extraordinary circumstances, to which, I declare before God, I did not contribute, have directed facts to an exceptional and unforescens situation.

I considered I could avoid the dangerous crisis by dissolving the Congress, a measure that cost me anuch to execute, but from the responsibility for which I do not witheraw.

I thought to direct the government of the state upon a safe road and in the sense of saving so anomalous a situation.

Such are the conditions, however, in which downing the past days the country finds itself, the ingratuate of those for whom I most sacrificed myself, and the desire to prevent the conflagration of a civil war in my loved country, that I am determined to abandom (rounteart) my authority to the hands of the functionary to whom it belongs to replace me.

And in thus acting I take leave of my good companions and friends who have always remained to aband friends who have always remained attiful and debeated to me, and I offer my prayers to the All Powerful for the perpetual prosperity and never ceasing welfare of my beloved brazil.

Capital Federal, November 23rd, 1891.

Capital Federal, November 23rd, 1891

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

General-in-chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, resident of the Republic of the United States of

President of the National Brazil:

In conformity with the interests of the National Resolves to resign into the hands of his legal stitute the charge of President of the Republic. Federal Capital, November 23rd, 1891.

Manual Dosalmod at Foitscon.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca

T. de Almear Ararije.

Other decrees accepted the resignations of the various secretaries of state.

triber decrees accepted the resignations of the various secretaries of state.

This practically ended the movement. Vice President Floriano Peisoto at once assumed the presidency of the country, a salute was fired from the Santa Craz fortress which had espoused the cause of the country, a salute was fired from the Santa Craz fortress which had espoused the cause of the congressional party, the streets were tilled with crowds of people cheering for anything and everything contrary to what they would have cheered for the day before, and the Rua do Ouvidou was diressed out in its gayest bunting in honor of the event. A considerable crowd invaded the ununcipal hall in search of the president of the particularly obnoxions by his exactions and job-beries. Failing to find him, the crowd first foredown all his portraits, and then, under the leadership of two or three hot headed politicians, proceeded to deliberately depose the unfonding of the manicipality. On seeking the approval of the President subsequently they were told that the government would take the subject into consideration, the first object being that of maintaining order.

The one genuine surprise of the day occurred a little before midday, a crowd of people suddenly invaling the offices of two aggressive government organs, the Durar of Commercis and Novidudes, and destroying their furniture, fixtures, type and machinery. These two journals had made themselves particularly olmoxious by their bitter attacks on the Congress and its friends, and by their constant demands for vigorous measures against everyone suspected of hostility to the dictatorship, which were the crosses of the organity of the protected the leading against them. Their support of a government which protected the leading masters of the situation, steps were at once taken to reorganize the government which protected the leading papers that they were at liberty to say what they pleased, all political prisoners were released, of which there seems to have been a considerable number, and measur

annonéed:
Minister of Finance:—Francisco de Paula
Rodrigues Alves.
Minister of Agriculture:—Antão Gonçalves de
Farla.
Minister of Interior and Justice:—José Hygino
Duarte Pereira.

Minister of War:—General José Simeão De OLIVEIRA.
Minister of Marine:—Admiral Custodio José De Mello.
During to-day affairs have resumed much of their usual appearance, and were it not for the anxiety which not a few are feeling over the probable action of the army, the revolution of November agrd would already he looked upon as ancient history. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the navy has carried off the honors this time, and that the army is sulking. A considerable number of the regimental officers in this garrison are strong partizans of the overthrown dictator and can hardly be expected to submit cheerfully to the new situation. The absence of the military element in the rejoicings over the overthrow of the second dictatorship is not a hopeful augury for the future.

The manifesto of the new President which arm

The manifesto of the new President which will e published to the country to-morrow morning, as follows:

TO THE COUNTRY!

TO THE COUNTRY!

Having assumed the government of the nation, in conformity with the constitution and at the invitation of Generalismo Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, who spontaneously resigned office on the morning of the 23rd inst., it behooves me to explain to the country the general policy which will govern my administration.

The events which occurred in this city and in the harbor of the night of the 22nd and the morning of the following day, preceded by the rising of the following day, preceded by the rising of the heroic state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the openly hostile attitude of the state of Pará, are all well known.

on the totowing day, preceded by the rising of the heroic state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the openly hostile attitude of the state of Park, are all well known.

The navy, a great part of the army, and citizens of different classes promoted, by means of arms, the restoration of the constitution and the laws, suspended by decree of the 3rd inst., which dissolved the national Congress. History will record this civic deed of the armore classes of the country on behalf of the law, which cannot be substituted by force; but it will record likewise the act of abregation and patriotism of Generalissimo Manoed Deodoro da Ponseca in giving up his place in order to avoid strife between brethren, the shedding of Brazilian blood and the collision between list comrades in grins, glorious factors of the inmortal movement of November 15th, destined to defend undled our national honor and the integrity of our country against foreign aggression, and to defend and guarantee internal order and republican institutions. These events, which have been wrought through the establishment of the republic, the entire transformation of our color laws and through the abolition of slavery, the transformation of our color system, will show to posterity the love of the people, of the navy, and of the army, for the constitutional liberties that form and emolde the life of modern nations.

The dominant idea of the revolution of the 23rd inst., which led to the resignation of Generalissimo Deodoro da Fonseca, was the restoration of law. To maintain the inviolability of the law, which is passion in democratic societies than even in absolute governments, because of the traditions of personal obedience by which these are constituted, will be for me and for nny government a sacred trust, as will also be the duty of respecting the will of the nation and that of the station on place and the surface, then, of the fundamental law, accepting the dominant idea of the triumphant revolution, I perform the duty of considering null and void the action and likewi

occiaration of martial law in tims capitat and in Nichteroy, and of restoring all constitutional rights and guarantees.

The administration of the public revenue with the strictest economy and with the most careful supervision over the employment of the public monies, will be one of the principal objects of my most anxious solicitude. A new nation loaded with debt was never a happy nation, and nothing increases more the debt of a country than expenses out of proportion with its economic resources, with its productive labor, and with its trade and industries, destroying the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, and producing social want and suffering. I trust that with economy and retrenchment in our expenditure, with the maintenance of internal order, with peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our honor and our rights, and manufactures and the reorganization of our banking system, the abundant resources of our soil will gradually improve the value of our circulating neclium, now so depreciated in international exchanges, and will strengthen our credit at home and abroad.

In the administration of the country, which has now confered upon me by the constitution. I con-

medium, now so deprecated in international exchanges, and will strengthen our credit at home and abroad.

In the administration of the country, which has been conferred upon me by the constitution, I confide in the rectitude of my conscience to promote the welfare of the people. The confidence of that people and of the army and navy I trust I shall not case to deserve. I am well acquainted with the valor of our land and sea forces, increased by discipline and by respect for the rights of civil society. I have had cause to admire, as I still admire, my good companions in war and in peace.

The courage and constancy which they have disalyed in battle, have been converted by the years of peace we have enjoyed into love of liberty and of the republic, which with the people they have established and which with the people to the have standard of wealth. In the great workshop in which the progress of our land is wrought, there are neither conquerors nor conquered, neither great nor small. All are os-laborers in the common work. To this work I shall devote my whole strength; and in this labor I ask and expect the assistance of all Brazilinas. These are the purposes by which I am guided and which I have deemed it my duty to make known to the people.

Federal Capital, November 23rd, 1891.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

From The Times, London, Nov. 5th THE COUP D'ETAT.

Some construction was caused yesterday in the City by the news that the Brazillan Congress had been dissolved, martial law proclaimed, and a dictatorship established by the President, Decodoro of Porseca. There is a provoking brevity and lack of details about the amountement, the graphs with the Congress of the control of the most advanced type. When time can be found to draw up a plausible account we shall, no doubt, learn exactly what the Dictator desires us to believe, but in the meantaine we can only onjecture, with the aid of such meagre hints as have escaped the censorship, the nature of the trouble between the President and the Congress. It is hearly two years since Brazil astonished the world by adoitshing the monarchy and carrying out a revolution with omarchy and carrying out a revolution with omarchy and carrying out a revolution with omarchy and carrying out a revolution with one of the condition is certain to produce. Dom Plectro and his family were shipped on board a steamer and despatched to Europe at a few hours' notice as coolly as if they had been bales of coffee, and, although the monarch was supposed to enjoy unbounded popularity, noloody lifted a finger or uttered a world of energetic protest. The provisional government, with Fonseca at its head, could be dimly seen, suiscepturely, to be having a little trouble with its subjects. But the usual presentions were them to grow the customer of the present of the mid methods which made Dom Pedro loved rather than respected. Every possible means of reassuring the European investor was resorted to by the actual in many continues of the new government, which promised to regularize its position with all possible speed by ordering a general election. That election was held in due course, and if we may believe the assurances of the prosident by friends was homorably that the revolution had in fact made no difference to commercial and social stability. Since then Brazili has approximated to the beating and the configuration of a large quantity of notes

country is already in sufficiently grave, though probably temporary, embarrassment. Brazilian stocks had been showing weakness for some time before this blow fell, and the Brazilian schanges had reached an exceedingly low point. This, however, may be explained, at least in part, by the fact that the coffee crop is heavy, and consequently late. Until it can be placed upon the market, Brazil is prevented from using a valuable asset. She cannot draw bills upon Europe for the liquidation of her debts, and must pay in gold. This difficulty would have righted itself, but, unless the President can put a better face upon his action than it wears at present, it will prove a more serious and enduring disaster.

Provincial Notes

—The American ironclad *Boston* reached Bahia the **19**th.

—The ironclad *Bahia* sailed from the port of Bahia on the **19**th.

Bahia on the 19th.

—The 16th battalion of infantry embarked at
Bahia for this city on the 18th.

—Bahia merchants held a meeting on the 19th to
protest against the state budget.

-Col. Moreira Cesar has taken command of the 9th battalion of infantry at Bahia.

—The Bahia chamber of deputies voted a solemn farewell to the 16th battalion of infantry. —It seems that the apostle of the gentiles is about to be swept away by the big river freshet.

-The Pharol, of Juiz de Fóra, and Diario de Santos, have temporarily discontinued publication.

—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery left Curytiba for Santa Catharina on the 20th. —The legislature of Minas Genaes, which adjourned on the 21st, will meet again in March.

ourned on the 21st, will meet again in March
—The disinfection of the streets of Santos conlinenced on the 20th. Barrels of tar were burned
in several places.
—The governor of Piauly telegraphs that the
people of S. João, S. Raymundo and Jaicós are
dying of hunger.

—It was reported in Santos on the 16th that cops intended for S. Paulo had arrived at the bar troops intended for S from Rio de Janeiro.

from Rio de Janeiro.

—It was reported in S. Paulo on the 14th that there would be a socialist insurrection in that city on the following day.

—The governor of Sergipe has signed the bills voted by the state legislature on judicial organization, elections, police, instruction and budget.

—On the 20th the S. Paulo senate voted a motion of confidence in president Americo Braziliense.

There were three votes against the motion.

—The butchers at Bragança, S. Paulo, have combined to raise the price of fresh beef to 1500 per kilo. Bragança ought to import a Conde a once.

once.

—The Piauhy legislature voted on the 18th a
motion approving of the coup d'etat. Evidently the
motto of the Piauhy legislature is "Better late that
never."

—Five sergeants and two cadets of the 10th regiment of cavalry in S. Paulo are to be tried for acts of insubordination committed on Sept. 24th and Oct, 2nd.

—The 15th at Santos, says a telegram from that city, passed like any other day. At night only the custom-house and municipal council buildings were illuminated.

—A Babia telegram of the 16th says that the 16th bettalion of infantry has received orders from the war department to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

—On the 7th at S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, the son of a hotel-keeper shot a man who had refused to pay for a bottle of beer, stating that he had already paid.

—In S. Paulo on the 16th the chief of police sent for the editor of the *Platéa* and ordered him to desist, for the present, from censuring the acts of the federal government.

—The quarantined passengers of the Advance refused to go to the lazaretto at Bahia, alleging the distance and the danger incurred in going in the board of health steamer.

—In saluting on the 15th at Santos an artilleryman lost one of his arms. It seems that to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution costs more bloodshed than the revolution itself.

—In S. Paulo, on the night of the 13th, a physician narrowly escaped a good cudgelling. If had been taken for a police spy, but fortunately the nistake was discovered before any harm wa

done.

—It is stated that there has been a rising among
the colonists at Cocal, Sauta Catharina, and there
were apprehensions of an attack on the town of
Tubaão, which was said to be in a defenceless
condition.

condition.

—The Tempo of the 20th publishes a telegram from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, communicating the death of Gen, Isidoro Fernandes de Oliveira at Santa Anna do Livramento, and stating that tranquillity reigns throughout the state.

quinty reigns throughout the state.

—There was a violent hall-storm in Tatuhy, S. Paulo, on the 14th. Although we do not know whether the hall-stones were as large as hen's eggs or not, we publish this item; for at the present time all news from S. Paulo is interesting.

The governor of Sergipe has ordered the opposition papers Estado, Nova Era, Correlo de Sergipe has publish articles against him. The Folka de Sergipe and publish articles against him. The Folka states that, as martial law has not been declared in Sergipe, it will not obey the order.

the order.

It is stated that six beggars and an employé at the Pernambuco poor-house were bitten by a mad dog on the 10th. What an immense deal of harm a dog can do when be goes mad and begins to torment suffering humanity! People should have the wisdom and courage to put a salutary restraint on such dogs, even when they belong, as was the case in this instance, to the director of the establishment.

—A telegram of the 16th from Bahia says the 5th was officially celebrated in the midst of popur Indifference. The students who had raised noney for celebrating the day returned it to the outributors and refrained from taking part in the

testivities.

--A Santos paper publishes the following: "We learn from a well-informed person who has arrived from the South that in an engagement in Rio Grande Major-General Isidoro Fernandes was wounded in the arm and soon after died of the wound. Col. Thomaz Flores, commander of the 13th, lost an arm."

Lyth, lost an arm."

—The erection of a large building for a butter factory has been begun at Itú. S. Paulo evidently knows on which side its bread is buttered. Even if the blockade at Santos should from any cause become more obstructive than it is now, this state has ample resources for the maintenance of its people, who will probably be able, not only to earn their daily bread, but to make their own butter also.

also. "With joyous agitation did this municipal council receive the news of the dissolution of the national Congress, which, deviating from its Joffy purposes, was plunging our beloved country into the whirlpool of anarchy. With the point of your invincible sword you have written a page of glowing patriotism in the glorious annals of the Brazilian republic." The foregoing was addressed to President Deodoro by the municipal chamber of Cunha, S. Paulo. O Cunha, tru o chapto!

We request to note the retirement of Mr. D. N.

Cunha, S. Paulo. O Cunha, tira o chapto?

—We regret to note the retirement of Mr. D. N. Bruke from the U. S. consulate at Bahia, who had earned the good will and esteem of the people there through a contreous and conscientions attention to the duties of his office. Mr. Bruke had occupied the consulate in Bahia only three years, but as he was the appointee of a preceding administration it was apparently feel that the good and faithful service rendered was of no further use to his government. His successor, Mr. W. O. Thomas, took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

—The S. Paulo chamber of deputies unanimously

Thomas, took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

—The S. Paulo chamber of deputics unanimously voted on the 19th the following motion: "The chamber of deputics, approxing of the conduct of the president of the state in the exercise of the elevated dunes of his office, tenders through and unreserved support to his administration, feeling sure of his ability to maintain public order and tranquillity together with the prestige of the constituted authorities and the observance of the state constitution." Deputy Gongelves Bastos expressly declared that his vote on this motion did not signify acquiescence in the present state of affairs in Brazil.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The government has authorized the director of the Central railway to purchase 80,000 steel cross-

—The railway between Curityba and Lapa in the state of Paraná was opened to traffic on the 18th. The length of the road is 102 kilometres.

The length of the road is 102 kilometres.

—The Rio Claro railway company has profested against the grant made to João Carlos Leite Penteado for a railway from S. Paulo to Bolivia.

—The October traffic receipts of the Geral railway system were 1,405,059\\$470, of which 128,008\\$220 from passengers and 952,810\\$878 from pages.

from goods.

—The traffic receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco were 188,925\$9,10 from March to October this year, agains 129,002\$200 in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The Paulista company has been unable to forward the coffee arriving at Campinas by the Mogyana road. On the 13th all the waterhouses at the station were full, and there were over 100 Mogyana cars waiting to be discharged.

LOCAL NOTES

—" Harry on Johnny" did not appear to be a favorite among takers during the week.

—On the 17th the police seized all the arms they could find in the second-hand shops in this city.

—It is said that the visible supply of flour in this city lacks 90,000 barrels to meet the current demand.

demand.

—The chief of police on the 17th countermanded his order, issued on the 14th, for suppressing the Tempo newspaper.

—The cleaning of the rain-water pipes is to be done by the fire corps. The expense is estimated at 163,5968/234 per annum.

—The 24th battalion of infantry was sent from this city to S. Paulo on the 18th. It is reported that the 10th will shortly follow.

—On the 18th the London and Brazilian Bank formally contradicted all rumors affecting the credit of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London.

—The Companha de Construcções Civis has been authorized by the municipal council to estab-lish wooden bath houses on Copacabana beach.

—And now Silva Jardim is coming into promi-mence again. He appears to be regarded as a sor-of compromise between Benjamin Constant and the opposition.

The opposition.

Gen. Aguiar Lina has been appointed member of the military commission for trying "enemies of the republic," It will consequently be wise in Deputy Serzedello neither to have dog, nor to abstantfrom having one.

It is stated that the steamer Porto Alegre did not touch at Santa Catharina or Rio Grande ports, but went directly to Montevideo. Visconde de Pelotas and Col. Marciano de Magallises lett here on board the Porto Alegre, thinks that some of the S. Paulo papers are altogether too free in their comments on political events. It is expedient, says the Navidades, to look to this, for no one, it maintains, can be permitted to show disrespect to the authorities. The subserviency of the Navidades is becoming painful.

-Will Mococa speak?

-Gen. Deodoro has been sent to Paquetá.

-Will Coronelissimo Piragibe now send in his resignation?

—Minister Chermont failed to attend the cabinet betting on Saturday.

—It is reported that the headquarters of the 5th litary district is to be transferred to Santa uharina.

Calibraina.

—The 16th battalion, which arrived here from Bahia on the 20th, left at once for Santa Catharina, but was stopped at Santos.

—Lieut-Col, Valladão has been appointed to the command of the corps of cadets of the military school in this city.

—The minister of the navy has requested the minister of finance to place 700,000\$\frac{1}{3}\$ at the disposal of the disbursing bureau of the navy department for expenses in December.

—The government has organized three divisions.

The government-has organized three divisions of war vessels, one of which is to be stationed in the extreme north, another at Santa Catharina, and the third in the River Plate.

—The war department has postponed to January the field exercises of the cadets of the Kio Grande military school. The weather will be warmer then and field exercises more refreshing.

—It is stated that Capt. Rodrigo José da Rocha, ex-commander of the cruiser Primeiro de Março, is to be declared absent without leave and ordered to report at naval headquarters within a month's time.

—Lieut, Nelson de Vasconcellos e Almeida has written a book on the New Capital of the Republic of the United States of Brazil. We would much rather hear of new capital for the bank of that

name.

—The population of Rio according to the last census was \$15,000 souls, every one of whom, men, women, children and ladnes, was opposed to Gen. Depdoro, and only the garrison prevented the outbreak until the navy let go.

the outbreak until the navy let go?

—Gen. Manoel Luiz da Rocha Ozono has been declared absent without leave by the adjutant-general of the army, and ordered to report at head-quarters within a month's time. Gen. Ozono is one of the new rulers of Rio Grande.
—We are waiting to see those little volunteer loss who frightened us so with their big revolvers during the revolution. If they were to march into Rio Grande some fine morning, the revolution would not last more than fifteen minutes.
—At the request of Conde de Leopoldina the 50,000\$ subscribed for a demonstration in his honor is to be applied to the establishment of an orphan asylum called Asylo Conde de Leopoldina, to which he contributes an equal amount.
—And now, to cap the climax of our troubles,

—And now, to cap the climas of our troubles, the *Indische Mercuae* of 7th November says:

"Uit Rio de Janeiro komt heden het telegrafisch bericht dat het Congres ontbonden is, de mibraire wet afgekondigd en het dictatorschap bersteld."

—When Adolpho Pinto was arrested on Sept.
9th he was walking with a gold headed cane. Now
that he has been set at liberty he wishes to walk
with it again, and is anxious to know what his
become of it. Perhaps it is a victum of forcible rectuitment.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat proposes to cure the South American republics of their chronic attacks of revolution by the administration of an allopathic dose of Pan-American radways. The railway may improve the circulation, but how about the digestion?

but how about the digestion?

—It would appear that Dr. Fernando Mende-was a little precipitate in choosing as his colleaging on the directory of the Banco da Bolsa, Dr. José Avelino Gurgel do Amaral. Accidents happen, and they seem to have become a rule in Brazi-since the republic was established.

since the republic was established.

—The only feature lacking on the 23rd to make the occurrence a thorough success, was the absence of the lamous tribune, Jose Patrocinio. The want of the congratulations that he would have addressed to the victorious legions of Sr. Nilo Peçanha, made one leel that after all life is hardly worth living.

—Bravo, Industria Nacional? The directory of the Industrial Sardinha Ink company amounce to their customers that from December 1st their schedule prices will be ruled by the rate of exchange! What has an industria nacional ink company to do with the value of a pound sterling?

—An enthusiastic wager layer will bet 3 to 2 that

—An enthusiastic wager layer will bet 3 to 2 that Sr. José Avelino turns up within a short period to explain that he had been hand and glove with the navy. Sr. Peganha and the students ever since the declaration of the republic, but that circumstances, over which he had no control, obliged him to mask his true sympathies.

over which he had no control, onlights in the sympathies.

—The projected new steamship line between New York and Brazil seems to be based upon a promise made by a Brazilin named A. H. de Paula Coello, editor of a New York paper called to Initial States of Brazil, that the Brazilian government would guarantee the interest on \$3,000,000 capital. New York capitalists should be very cautious about accepting such promises.

—On the 20th the District Official published, leaded, the following telegram: "S. Paulo, Nov. 19th, 8.05 p.m.—All quiet in this city. Took and the comparison of confidence in my administration.—Signed, June to Brazicente, president of the state." In a telegram to the press of the same date the presshed to S. Paulo gives the full text of the motion, which we publish in "Provincial Notes."

—The minister of finance has informed the for-

in "Provincial Notes."

—The minister of finance has informed the foreign office here in reply to a request from the Brazilian consul-general in New York, that all merchandise, whether free or nor, must be accompanied by a consular invoice, and that he can see neither motive, advantage, and still less necessity, in modifying the decree, ordering the use of consular invoices, that bills of lading may serve as proof of shipment in place of purser's or dock receipts for the goods. All Braão de Lucena does not know about commercial formalines would fill a basket—and a good big one at that.

—If our readers feel any interest in the movements of Senator Paes de Carvalho, who failed to leave for Pará on the stemer Advance, they may take their choice of the following reports: Diario do Commercio: He will leave for Pará on the delawine (the Piario, of course, means the Finance) on the 20th inst.; Jornal do Commercio: He will leave for Pernambuco on the Trent and then take the first steamer for Para; Tmpo: He will leave for the north on the Sirius; Impensa, of Nictheroy: He left on the 19th; OPais: He won't go at all, because the government won't let him. —We are sorry to observe that some of the clerks in this city are behaving very badly at the pursent lime. Some time ago a bakery clerk abstracted from his employer's safe the sum of 3508, which, if he had been a man of proper feeling, he would have regarded as a sacred deposit. And mow, before we have recovered from the shock caused by this high-handed usurpation, we are startled with the news that another clerk has actually been raising money for his own purposes on a 9008 note of hand belonging to his employer. For timately, the police seem disposed to early these corroschments, and we are very glad to see u, for if such things are tolerated, we shall soon hear of clerks availing themselves of their delegated powers to assume despotic sway over their employers and pethags even to explet them from their establishments. O tempora? O mere:

BIRTH.

At Santa Thereaa, Rio de Janeiro, on the 22nd mst., the wife of J. W. Beswick Purchas, of a daughter.

At the Braz, São Paulo, on the 17th inst., the wife of G. H. Fox, of a son,

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Brazilian funds in London took a tremendous imp on hearing of the overthrow of the dictator-

—The public revenue of the state of Minas Geraes is estimated in the budget just voted at 10,000,000\$.

10,000,000\$.

-Pecree No. 671, of the t4th inst., abolishes the sinking fund of 20 for the redemption of the 50 meternal bonds.

-Decree No. 664 of Nov. 14th, makes an appropriation of 13,000,000\$ for arming and equipping the troops.

—Decree No. 664, of Nov. 14th, makes an epipopration of 13,000,000 for arming and equipping the troops.

—The receipts of the Paraanguáand Antonina custom-houses were 92,515\$154 last September 1590.

—It is said that the number of the Dario Official suppressed this morning outained a decree granting many favors to the Banco da Republica. It was suspended just in time and in spite of Mr. Mayrink's efforts. We shall now hope to know how the Banco da Republica really stands.

—The mint has received orders from the government to issue no more silver come until exchange eaches 20, ber 18. In consequence of this the withdrawal of 500 reis notes from curvalition has been discontinued. We were not aware that these notes were being withdrawn, in view of the new notes constantly being issued.

—On the 17th Mr. Benn, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, sent to the press the following communication: "The London and Brazilian Bank Lontted is authorized by a telegram from its head-office at London to state that the rumors in regard to the firm of Morton, Rose & Co. are entirely talse, and that the credit of that firm continues to stand as high as ever."

—The Proximan, of Pennambuco, organ of Dr. 1000 Auriano, published on the 19th an article in favor of suspending the execution of the commercial code and of all laws guaranteeing foreign creditors. On the following day it suggested the orgotation of a boar in the United States to pay the foreign delet of lozar. It presupposes, apparantly, that the Americans are looks?

—The Associação Commercial of this city held an extraordatay meeting on the 19th for the pur-

The Associação commercial of this city held an extraorduary meeting on the 19th for the purpose of taking into consideration the depression in the exchange market. It is stated that the following conclusions were reached: 1st, that exchange its almonaidy low and that there is no sound reason for the present rate; 2nd, that the principal cause of the depression is the want of confidence both here and abroad; 3rd, that it is also power-fully affected, not by the amount of paper money in circulation, but by the improper application given to this money and by the lack of security for its redemption; 4th, that there is good reason to lave confidence in the luture of Brazil.

(OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 21st, 1891.

mon of the interaction gold of the second of the second of the Brazilian lendon to-day the Brazilian dies (gold).

do do paper do do coin (\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\fra

EXCHANGE.

November 17—The Banco da Republica declined to draw for the steamer of the zest and posted no rates. The Banco de terditio Real was faithful at 143, The day was observed as a half-holiday, the banks closing ob-ut mid-day oud no lebks was held, but "on the steet" bank setting was reported at 11 and commercial at 115, for the end of the month.

month.

November 18—The Banco de Credito Universal opened at 13½ on London, but withdrew from the market early in the day, and none of the other banks posted rates. Bissness is no speculiar a condition that only the utmost necessity forces tokens into the narket, and what first business there was doing wear and the state of the condition of the

November 19—The Banco de Credito Univers I drew some trifling amounts at 13½ in the morning. The market was a shade steadier, with hank sterning reported at 10½ for the a8th, and commercial at 10½—11; the former for delivery commorney and the latter for the end of the month. There was a meeting of merchants and bankers at the Exchange, but no practical solution of the financial stutation was arrived at. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 238-ses, no sellers.

November 20. None of the banks nosted rates, but the market was higher and firm at the advance. Bank paper was reported at 11% - 11% direct and at 11% for repasted bills, and commercial sterling was upoted at 11% - 11% according to date of delivery. It was reported that a considerable business was done up to December just at 12% and upwards. Sowereigns (closed with buyers at 22%000 for cash; sellers at 22%50 x n. December just.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES November 18

350 deh, Geral, £20 52 2000 do so 26Dec 65 100 , Lloyd Braz, 208 100 h.n. Predial ... 78 116 , Republica 92 200 do ... 93

Banks

210 Brazil ... 393
100 db 28 103
25 db 193
26 Commercial ... 285
100 Cred Popular 193
100 db ... 103
101 Bravoura e Com 143
1150 Par Re Rio ... 117
1100 db 117 500 1000 Parize Rio ... 118
1000 do so. 11Dec. 130
2010 Republica ... 180
100 do Dec. 130
2500 do Dec. 180
2500 do Dec. 180
2500 do be 250
2500 do so. 11Dec 250
2500 do so. 11Dec 195
100 Rural ... 495
250 do Un de Cr. 28 39 Miscellaneous.

100 Melli, no Braz. 150 86 Obras Publicas 130

1 Ap-lices, ss 9,0 toor deb Geral, £20 44
60 di 99,7 vi do 45
14 do 998 55 do 6,15 5,75
50\$ dd 998 77 0 do 85
50\$ de 1, 40 500 roo do 81
2200 db 41 50 ln Prediol 75
1500 db 43 500 2 do 50
500 db 48 500 8
88888

Banks 100 Republica ... 172 500
200 d0 ... 173
5 0 d0 ... 174
500 d0 ... 176
500 d0 ... 176
500 d0 ... 176
500 d0 so 25Dec 200
10001 d0 so 30Dec 105
500 d0 so 3tDec 195
80 Rural ... 450 45 Brazil, 28 199
50 do 194
55 do 192
54 Constructor 135
600 do 149
500 Pariz e Rio, 116 500
50 do 117
600 Republica 171
600 do 172

100 Melh. no Braz. 144 2:0 S. Christ tram. 235 10 : Cant e V. Flum. 215

November 20.

33 Apointees 5.5. 938 7350 deb. Geral. £2.2. 40
6 da 999 505 do 11
33 da 950 40 Dec. 48
17 do 4 8 gold 1,020 501 do 8 gillet 15
7 do 4 8 gold 1,020 501 do 8 gillet 15
7 do 4 5 do 5 3 501 do 5 3 501

650 Republica . . . 180 1000 do 15 Dec 190 1000 do do 195 10-0 do bo 20Dec 195 700 do Dec .. 195 2000 do bo (1Dec 195

Railways and Tramways

250 Viaç F Sap'y, 150\$ 52 93 Geral, 200\$... 35 24 Jar. Bot, tram. 185 Miscellaneous.

100 Phar. S. Aranjo 80

November 21.

Banks

25 - GradR. R., 200\$ 28 175 Melh no Braz 130 170 do 135

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd November, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee —The week has been irregular. On Monthy and Tuesday some 30,000 bags were reported s ld at very high price, the business being stimulated by a decline in exchange to bell or tif for commercial sterling, but since, the exchange market has stiftened considerably and coffee exporters have withdrawn from the market pending further developments. Pe linical affairs have also had a share in disturbing business, and as we write the streets are filled with cheering counds celebrating the solution of the conflict between President Fources and the Brazilian Courters. By the residents celebrating the solution of the conflict between President Four-ea and the Brazilian Congress, by the resignation of the former. It is to be hoped, in the interests of commerce, that no more conflicts of a political character will disturb trade here, the position of which was almost desperate.

On the rith coffee questations were advanced by 400 rs. per arrola, on the 17th 18000 was added and on the 19th yet another 500 rs. On the 20th prices were declared to be nommal, and the market closed without movement.

The shipments since our last report have been:

70,131	bags for the United States
23,022	Europe
5,250	, Cape of Good Hope
1,451	, Elsewhere

100,754 bags, vessels cleared with coffee are: United States:

London Belg sti Gailleo

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Antwerp

Ger str Cot

Antwerp

Antwerp

Ger str Weser

Beame

Antwerp

Beame

Bandag

Patagonia

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 234,672 logs in Il bands

Type per acrob. Type per acrob.

Type per acrob.

Type per acrob.

No. 6 175 No. 8 1.45 po.

7 0.0 0 9 13 po.

The patient was advanced on Saturday by 12 rs. try 190 rs. per kilogramme.

Personal section and to math. bugs.

New Vork the str Country.

the Thompson of the Saturday by 12 rs. try 190 rs. per kilogramme.

Personal section and to math. bugs.

New Vork the str Country.

the Thompson of the Saturday by 12 rs. try 190 rs. per kilogramme.

An across the str 19 rs. personal day to the strength of the Saturday by 12 rs. try 190 rs. per kilogramme.

Tested to the str 190 rs. personal day to the strength of t

		co	FF	ΕE	۸	Т	RIO	D	E.	JAN	1E	R	Ο.	
Receipts at Santos bogs 25,340 15,031 15,427 12,667	Steamer freight, 100 primage	Exchange on London	N. V. sp. t quot. No. 7	÷ ×	N Y per &	Average price No. 5.	£	Total Shipments bags	Ekewhere	Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts hags	
21,-40	1 ct 1 1 of	P 7/11		15,100	163000		368,273	13,965	1,451	1,506	ę	10,517	11,721	Nov. 16
13,011	7 02	2,7	2,82	16\$000	- 4000		268,273 256,192 251,605 244,439	13,965 17.00) 17.779 16,095	:	1,784	4.558	11, 197	5.7/8	Nov. 17
18,427	30.0	10 %	=	16,000	17.5 17.500		251,605	17.779		2,460	3,658	11,711	12,392	Nov. 18
	ğ.,	10.7%	14 0	16,500	17.500		244.439			:	5,271	10,824	8,929	Nov. 19
18,117 ,14,022	ď	1,7	14	N. iii	Zi-iii		242,735 234,672	18,785	:	:	4.432	14,853 11,829	16,581	Nov. 20
.14,022	30 (Ę	2,551.1	Nom	None		234.672	17,621	:		5,792	11,829	9,558	Nov 21
	:	:					234,672	:	,	:	:	:		Nov. 22
202,017								, jo	5.18	10,210	1.0.321	187,887	215,310	Nov. 16 Nov. 17 Nov. 18 Nov. 19 Nov. 20 Nov. 21 Nov. 22 since 1st Nov. since 1st July
1.393.042			•					1.747.374	59,929	68,680	534,627	1,784.138	1,810,975	since 1st Ju

PERNAMBUCO.

rom Messes, Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated November oth:

From Masser, Honey Foretter St. Cos. Market Report, dated Vecounder etc...

Storas. Our market has been active at at to its above our last quotations and purchases among to 7,500 tons, of which 1,500 tons were shipped by steam to Liverpool, the balance lass been, or will be, shipped to the United States or Canada. Stocks for sile are only tithing. The recently planted cane, week, we however, expect a smaller crop than that of 45,500 in this and the neighboring provinces of Alagóas, Parahyba, and Rio Grande. No Mascios have as yet been offered in this market: the crop is late. Parahyba will only produce \$5,000 - 93,000 bags, more for soller present. Three cargos \$5,000 - 93,000 bags, more for soller present. Three cargos more soldered, or it vessels are loading there and \$500 tons were wild here at 1,500 for home there and \$50 tons were wild for steamer shipment to Liverpool at 95 dd. We quotest Centrificals 99 -90 for in small supply 136 Good brutos 114, selected 115 dd, Guyannas 105 10d, Rio Grande 50 df for Houted States, 15d more to Halfax. No. 100 esquay Liverpool 150 df to 155 ud.

Emeries to date are 171, 105 bags, against 234,004 bags last Emries to date are 171, 105 bags, against 234,004 bags last Emper and about 1,000 tons have been bought for shipment to Liverpool.

Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to New York, 175 df to Boston, Phila-Friefath.—165 dd to Boston.—165 dd to Boston.—165 dd to Boston.—165 dd to

The large crop of cora and low rates of exchange admit its expert and about 1,000 tons have been bought for shipment to Liverpool.

Freights.—16s 6d to New York, 17s 6d to Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 17s 6d—20s to Halifax and 16s 6d—17s 6d by steam to New York. The shipments to date are:

United States, tons 1,413 1890-91 5,637 Canada
United Kingdom ,, 1,600 421

Total tons... 3,013 6,056
ents constwise since 1st September 7,838 tons.

SANTOS.

n Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co.'s Market Report,

From Mesers. John Bradthaw & Co.'s Market Report, dated November 1st:

COPPER—The weak tendency of exchange throughout last month resulted in a decline of 2½/4 [about 17½] per cent.] which, together with a good and on sevend occasions very pressing demand caused an advance of 2500 per 10 kilos. or equal to about 28 per cent. on currency prices. The demand continued to be for good lots, while low grades were of difficult sale. Our market closed with a strong demand at 3ε Gd above has month's quotations.

Receipts averaged 44,093 lags per diem, against 16,284 hags in 1890 and 84,25 hags in 1890. The model of the per cent 1,144,550 hags, against 1,254,631 hags in 1890 and 81,655 bags, in 1890.

they reach 1,144,550 bags, against 1,254,631 bags in 1800 and 81,656 bags in 1889.
Shocks are of0,731 bags in all hands, of which 111,000 large are engaged for shipment.
We quote, f. o. b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, and commission, exchange 1,15/d.
Good Average 653—13/de.
The clearances in September were divided as follows:
United States:

United States:		
N-w York		99,315
. Europe:		
Havre 62,223		
Antwerp 62,0-57		
Hamburg 132,330		
Rotterdam 20,107		
Bremen		
London 562		
Trieste	٠	
Genoa		
Marseilles 5000		366,543
Rio and coast		236
		-

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months:

DESTINATION	1891	1890	1889
UNITED STATES. New York. Baltimore	Bags. 621-144	Bags, 328 717	Bags. 65: 741 17 417
Total	621 144	332 676	676-651
EUKOPK. Chanuel I. O Havve Antwer, North of Europe & Baltic England Bordeaux Gibeilart I Portugal Mediternanean Total Elskwiikis Elskwiikis	397 401 235 142 832 049 40 988 5 251 832	306 774 213 850 530 586 48 206 1 500 217 643	186 904
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast Rio and coast	2 482		 1 047
Total	2 982	396	1 047
United States Europe. Elsewhere. Totals.	621 144 15757 337 2 982	1,318 625	1,461.964 1.47
t otals	7,301 403		2,1 (9.00)

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for

ion monens	tout mouths of crop-years.					
DESTINATION	1891-92	1890-91	1889-96			
United States New York	Bags. 232 025	Bags 201 836	Bags. 306 138 9 078			
Richmond		2 997	1 481			
Total Europe	232 025	204 836				
Channel I O. Channel I O. Have I O. Antwerp P. North of Europe & Baltic England England Bordeaux Lisbon I O. Gibraltar I O. Portugal Mediterramean Total Elsswinner	143 486 100 892 318 627 11 579 99 447 674 025	97 5uc 24u 52u 17 752 5uc 				
Cape of Good Hope	1 769 1 769	220	62t			
United States Europe. Elsewhere	2 (2 025 674 025 1 7 69	204 836 649 221 220	316 647 381 797 626			
Totals	907 819	854 277	699 07			

Imports.

A moderate business is again reported during the week, at currency prices of nearly all articles are much higher in A moderate business is again reported during the week, but currehey prices of nearly all articles are much higher in sympathy with the very low rates of exchange rulings. Floan was reported somewhat flat at the close, although receipts an moderate and stocks in all hands far from excessive. No, pine has arrived and quotations for all qualities are higher a notably so in the case of Pitch pine, which is likely to become scarce. Kerosene and Lard are both much higher, and Codfish also is dearer with an improved demand. Rice is about unchanged; at least two considerable carges are affact or our port from Rangoon. Indian Corn and Hay are both higher, the Pernambuco state authorities have probabiled the export of corn, after some 1,000 bags, or 1,000 tons, had been purchased for shipment to Liverpool. Rosin has advanced about 1500 per brl. while Turpentine and Cement are quite unchanged.

audit 14000 per bit, while Ampliants and improved tone, which it is to be hoped will develope into, at least, a steadiness in the market which had become almost intolerable

steadiness in the market which man become more than to importers.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been 7,050 brls. American per Marcia.

Stock in first hands is now estimated to be 4,000 brls. and dealers hold some 25,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet, and rather flat, at the following quotations:

nominal
37\$000-37\$500
nominal
37 000-37 500
36 000-36 500
36 000-37 000
nominal
35 500-36 500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers report the marinn at 60\$000-65\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—Quotations are advanced to 150-160 rs. per foot and the market is firm. There have been no receipts rer foot and the market is firm. There have been no receipts.

Swedinh Pine—Receipts in fland holers now quate red

Spruce Pine—Nothing new Spruce Pine—Nothing new

Kerosene—Receipts are only 100 cases, and quotation

mare been advanced to ββγιο per case in lots and 105000 at

entil Market firm.

etail Market firm.

Lard — Quotations lawe been shouply advanced and the nucleosi of mu at \$80--600 s. per III. for George's Lard, in loss, rough 50 n per III. for George's Lard, in loss, rough 50 n per III. for other marks. Receipts have been uly 10 coses per Finance.

Rice.—Receipts are 800 slags via Europe. Dealers' quotainson are unchanged at 145500-1-45000 per losg.

tions are unchanged at 145500 – 14300 ptc 108.

Codfish. Receipts are 3,11 packages per New Domini-ion from Gaspe, which have gone on to Santos, 50 the per person of the person of the person of the per-pendicular of the person of the person of the per-son of the person of the person of the person of the firm, and somewhat higher, at 27\$±∞0−49050 for Canadian tibs, 32\$±∞0−3450∞ for barrels and 35\$±∞0−9500 for Not-wegina case.

Bran, - There are no receipts of foreign and it is reported the mills hold no stocks. Retail quotations are 5\$500 - (\$**) er bag, from dealers.

per bag, from dealers.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are and bags from the River Indian Corn.—Receipts are and bags from the River Plate, for which quality 65860—25850 per bag is quoted, and coun from the northern states is quoted, from dealers, at 75800—75800 per bag. The market is from.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,666 bales per Harry W. Jerustoff from Rosario, 3,654 bales per steamers from the River Plate and 1,146 bales courselvise. We may quote to day at 95—10×18. per kilogramme.

Rosain—Receipts are foo lirks per Filomete, and brokers quote at 1,4500—1,5800 per bil according to marks.

Turpentine Quotations are unchanged at 880 - 910 rs. er kilogramme Receipts have been only 10 cases.

Coal.—Receipts are only 35 tons per Vega from Liver-

ement.—Reccipts nil and quotations unchanged at 000—11\$500 per brl. for British, 10\$000—11\$000 for Ger-and 11\$000—12\$000 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

NOUEMBER (6 LINERGOOD - Not bk Figur 393 tons; Nielsen: 55 ds; sundrier to Guild, Miller & Co. Орокто-- Port ship America; 981 tons; Correia; 44 ds; sun dries to Costa Simões & Co.

NOV. 17. MA(Å)—Swed bk Ma(Å), 854 tons; Lundberg; 24 ds; solt to Ferraz Sobrinho & Co.

NOV, vo. Rosaro—Br lug. Harry W. Levois; 87 tous; Manton: 24 ds. hay to order.

NOV. 29.

PURADILITIES—Br ship Olago; 1003 tous; Crosby; 59 ds; railway material to Notron, Megaw & Co.
LOMBEN—Nor ble Num; 49 do tous; Ellingsen: 64 ds. smalries to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
NEWFORC —Br ble Tallianna; (65) tous Song (65). Norwegian
bk Superb
bk Nadia
lug Velox
bk Wahhud

to watson, stienne & Co. Nigword - Br lik Talimani; 654 tons; Scott; 66 ds; cod to Wilson Suns & Co. Carpiti - Br lik Mirashove; (186 tons; Mawson; 144 ds in distress, bound for Balia Concepcion, Chili

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

NOVEMBER 17.

SOUTH WEST PASS-Br Lk Catherine; 798 tons: Harvey ballast.

hallast:

Bakhados - Nor lik *Jenny*; 492 tons; Andersen; do

NOV; 18.

figurous - Ger lik Smidt; 1697 tons; Goerderer; same carge

NOV; 19. NOV 19.

COLOMBO Nor bk Prince Frederick; 1466 tons; Overgaard ballast

KING GEORGE'S SOUND - Dan bk Peruvian; 607 tons: Han sen; do. NOF-

MAURITUS.—Br bk *Oxidar*, 517 tons; Jones; ballast. SAND HEADS.—Br ship *Roby:* 2230 tons, Edwards, do. PERNAMBUCO.—Amer bk *Vilora II. Hopkins*, 933 tons. Dow. do.

nto.

Santos Br big New Pominion; (44 tous; Lemieux; sameargo, NOV; 24.

PORT ARRAMBA - Br bk Stirlingshire; (240 tous; Isbister bollast.

NOV. 2 Barbados – Ita last

-Ital bg Maria C.; 342 tons; Longobardo; bal

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

CLEARED AND READY FOR PORT NATAL. Nor ing Patinon; collect Port Element: —Swed ling Emmannel; do Channel, F. O. —Nor ling Fri; safted hides Banannos Gership Paridney; ballist Diamons Islandi –Gership Arrivis; do Rangoon, Ership Cambrian Princes; do Calletta – Brish Indiana; do Port Amelandes – Ger lik Lim; do Paranagua/—Ger by Aethe; do

-Br bk Mirzapore, from Cardiff for Bahia Concepcion put in here in distress on the zend inst.

—The Merchar, from Westerwick for Rio, arrived at Vigo on October 27th, leaking badly. —Gar lik Amid, arrived here July 17th in distress, from Newcastle for Iquipic, proceeded on her voyage on the with in the Company of the Company of the Company of the

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Nor $\log Banta$, Nor $\log Bien$ and Ger $\log I$, M, Binek, all to load matte at Paramagna for the River Plate, p, t.

New York 25 - 3	oe per bag	Trieste	405	per to
New Orleans	450 do	Havre	35 f.	do
andon 35 -	-40s perton	Bordeaux	30 f.	do
.iverpool 3	58 do	Marseilles	50 f.	do
Antwerp 3	or do	Gеноа	30-40	f. do
lamburg 4	os do			

Sail: Channelf.o. 375 6d—425 6d

NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American		.,		In A. Donne C.
lug R.A.C.Smith	628	Sep. 30	mrunswick.	Ind. Braz. Co,
lug Beni, Fabensl	601	Oct te	New Vork	Geral de C. & L.
hur Glad Tidings	626	Nov. 1	Baltimore .	Levering & C Ind. do Brazil
lug Allanwilde	606	- 4	Pensacola	indi do Brazil
lug José Olivari	629	6	New York.	Geral de C. & I.
lug John Swan	635		New York	Ind. do Braz.
Argentine		N.	Mart	D Navered - 0 1
bk Leopoldina	1454	Nov. 3	Macno	P. Bernardes & R.
lug Meteoro Bril.	160	Aug. 14	Bs. Aires	Саппусано & С
Austrian		New	Marailla	Avanier D & C
bk Pelesac	444	NOV. 6	starscilles .	Avenier, D. & C
British bk Chignecto		lune	Rosario	To order
bk Chignecto bk Shun Lee	1032	July -	Cardiff	In distress
			Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Linwood	1233		Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C
bk AliceN. Craig	369		Rosario	Rio Flour Mills
bk Lady Nairn .	428		Pensacola.	
bk Ragnar bk Rookwood	993		Cardiff	To order
	740		Rangoon	To order
sp Sierra Cordova			Cardiff	Lloyd Braz.
bk Minden bk Royal Alex			Pisagna	In distress
en Ditton	1072		Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
sp Dittonsp Cambr'u Pr's.	2850			
sp Primrose Hill.	1350			Central Br. R.R.
				Central Br. R.R.
sp Senator	1695		New York	Watson, R. & C
bk Strathome	735		Cardiff	Central Br. R.R.
	1098		Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
sp Pythomene	1796		Newport	Cent. Braz. R.R.
bk Low Wood	1715			Cent. Braz. R.R.
	1091		Newport Santos	S. Paulo R.R.
ble Outario	777		Santos	S. Paulo R.R.
bk Ontario	825			Wilson Sons & C
sp Menai			Cardiff	
sp Co. of Forfar.	949	5	Greenock.	Watson, R, & C Lage Irmãos
sp Canute		6	Lole	In distress
sp Pr. Amadeo	1581		Lobos de A.	Water D C.
lug Reigate				Watson, R. & C
bk Gladys	1344	13	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
Ing H. W. Lewis	287	20	Distant	J. de Sonza & C
sp Otago	1095	22	Manual phia	Norton, M. & C
bk Talisman			trewport	Wilson Sons & C
bk Mirzapore	1186	22	Cardiff	In distress
Dutch				
ble Nelle Helena	100	Con	Cardiff	In distress

	,	,		1	
	French sp Mentana bg Fleur de Marie hk Le Bearnais	242	Oct. 30	Hamburg.	
The state of the latest and the late	bk Bremabg Vulcambg L M, Bunck sp Siriussp Freiburgbk Linabk Amorabg Activ	1276 360 113 179 1735 1895 1198 1100 226 1122 2347 261	July 9 Aug.22 Sep. 16 28 28 Oct. 23 Nov. 4 4	New York. Hamburg Itajahy. Itajahy. Cardiff Cardiff Newcastle London Maceió. Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff West'wick	Phipps Bros, & C Ch. Hecksher & C Queiroz M. & C Queiroz, M. & C Wilson Sous & C Lloyd Braz. B. Rodrigues & C Walter, C. & C A. Queiv-z & C B. Rodrigues & C

	bk Iris	189	9	Mossoró	To order
	bk Patent	382 Aug	. 5	Mossoró	Vieira, M. & C.
	bk Freden	416 Sep	. 1	London	Walter, C. & C
`	bk Eikenasund.	707	5	Pensacola,	Ind. Br. Co.
1	Jug Patmos	347	17	Marseilles	To order
١,	log Fri	477	18	Mossoró .	To order
٠	bk Broderfolket	579	20	Pascagoula	F. P. Passos
ı	bk Toivo	923	30	Pensacola .	Geral C & I
	lug Fryd	200 Oct	13	P. Alegre.	Correia Leite & C
	bk Amerika	820	23	Newcastle	J. C. Pacheco &C
	bk Gyda	6521	23	Swansea .	Braz. Co.d Co.
	bg Frode	104	21	Fred'hld	R. Riehmers & C
	bk Johannes	825	24	Newcastle	Walter, C. & C
	bg Swift	150	27	Cardiff	J. C. Pacheco &C
	Ing Banta	205	27	Antwerp	
	bk Aabine	258 No	1 2	Memel	H. Stoltz & C
	lug Isfararen	375	- 2		C. Hecksher & C
	bk Echo	404	3	Getle	C. W. Gross & C
	bk Lauget	538	ti	Cardiff	Braz, Coal Co.
•	bk Rola	472	6	Stockholm.	To order
	bk Arbela	1070	t	Newcastle,	Ind. do Brazil
	bk Heidiun	12135	- 6	Quebec	Geral de C. & L.
	bk Nelson	978	0	Leith	Watson, R. & C.
	lug Bien	538	10	Macáo	L. Marinho
	bk Pr George	472	L1	Santos	Cent. Braz R.R.
	bk Louis				G. C. de Almeida
	bk Vega		16	Liverpool	Guild, Miller & C
	bk Nina	495	22	Landon	Walson, R. & C

	100		
Oriental lug Magdalena . bk Frans. Nadal.	267 Oct. 12 400 Nov. 2	Bs. Aires Timonha	Guimarães, B &C M., Nothmans&C
Paragaayan sela Luiza	136 Sep. 10	Bs Aires	Camuyrano & C
Portnguese bg Victoria bg Maina Isabel bk Henriqueta bk Adelina bk Novo Silencio bk Serva bg S. Mamoel sp America	57 Aug. (811 19 561 Nov. 1 550 424 3	Savannah Oporto Oporto Oporto Itajahy	To order Veiga Pioto & C J. J. dos Reis & C J. A. G. Santos I. A. G. Santos Veiga Pinto & C Santos, Abr. & C Costa Simões & C
bb. Hilda bk Mar. Marg'ha hag Emmanuel bk Gefion bk Argo bk Malta	733 Sep. 20 295 20 450 Oct. 4	W. Hartlepl Marseilles, Gothe'burg Boulogne.	To order Geral de C. & I.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

			The same of the sa
ATE	NAME	мивинким	CONSIGNRO TO
	6 Weser Gr 6 Corsica Fr	Santos . 2h do 24h	H. Stoltz & C
i		Antwerp* 25d	F. Mazon To order A. Fiorita & C
- !	7 En. Barrozo Ortl 7 Médoc Fr	Montevideo 9d River Plate 4d	To order Mess. Maritimes
- 1	7 Gera Gr 7 Solferino Ital 8 Sirio Ital	do 5d Santos 26h Genoa* 18d	H. Stoltz & C A. Fiorita & C do
1	8 Espagne Fr	do* 201l	Karl Valais & C Wilson Sons & C
,	9 Victoria Br 9 Mabel Br 5 Potosi Br	Bahia 8d do 8d	do do
2	o Potost Br o Colombo Ital o Trent Br	Liverpool* 23d Genoa* 22d River Plate 4d	do A. Fiorita & C Royal Mail
- 2	o Patagonia Gr o Castore Aust	Santos 18h do 27h	E. Johnston & C
2	Portugal Fr	Bordeaux* 16d	Mess, Maritimes

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29Td, 1891.

DATE	NAMB	WHERETO	CARGO
Nov 16	Pernambuco Gr	flamburg*	Sundries
	Galileo Blg	Autwerp *	do
	Weser Gr	Bremen*	do
17	Koeln Gr.	Santos	do
18	V de Men'deo Fr		do
	Olympo Br	Pernambuco	Ballast
18	Apa Br	Paranaguá	do
18	Sirius Br	New York	Coffee
	Solferino Ital	Genoa*	Sundries
10	Corsica Fr	Havre	do
tú	Mat. Bruzzo Ital	River Plate	do
19	Hollinside Br	Pernambuco	do
19	Valparaiso Gr	Santos	do
19	Capua Gr	do	do
20	Rosario Gr	do	do
	Eline Br	Pernambuco	Ballast
	Médoc Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
	Gera Gr	Bremen*	do
20	Espagne Fr	River Plate	do
	Sirio Ital	do	do
20	Bourgogne Fr	do	do
	Trent Br	Southampton'	do
21	Patagonia Gr	Hamburg*	do
55	Portugal Fr	River Plate	do
	Marcia Br	Santos	do do
	Colombo Ital	do	

· Calling at intermediate ports.

- 1	 Calling at intermediate port 	**	
R. R. C	VESSELS AFLOAT & L		R RIO
Ř.	Aeronant	at Bermuda Hamburg	4 Sept
R. R.	August	Pensacola	4 5ept 15 Oct
`	Agate	Brunswick	21 Sept
.c	Amazen	Antwerp	17 Sept
С	Augusta	Westerwick Glasgow	12 Sept 21 Sept
С	Asiana	Liverpool	28 Oct
a. I	Asiana Alart	Pensacola	
000	Amete	Hamburg	17 Oct
C	Adiança	Oporto Brunswick	25 Oct
	Rore	Memel	10 Sept
	Ben Cruachan	Leith	
	Blanche	London Hamburg	25 Oct 16 Aug
	Carrisal	Liverpool	30 Sept
	Cortes	Grimstad	27 Sept
,	Curlew	Glasgow Cardiff	8 Oct
CC	Carnedd Liewellyn	Cardiff	20 Oct
: C	Caroline	Pensacola	
0000	Crown Prince	London Cardift	
c	Dagmar	Glasgow	22 Sept
ć	D. Pedro II	Baltimore	28 Sept
C C		Boulogne	6 Aug
	Esther Roy	Cardiff Cardiff	98 Sept 25 Sept
C.	Eliza J. McManemy	Philadelphia	30 Sept
	Edward A. Sanchez	Baltimore	
1.	Fortuna	Hemosand Copenhagen	10 Sept 23 Sept
εc	F. W. Fischer	Westerwick	30 Sept
	Fortuna Fritz Smith. F. W. Fischer. Fulwood George B. Doane. George W. Lochner.	Cardift	17 Oct
	George B. Doane	Sharpness New York	20 Sept
	Gunhild	New York Cardiff	11 Sept 26 Oct
- 1	Glenesk	Cardiff	27 Oct
- 1	Homewood	Cardift	
8 C 8 C	Helicon Hugo	Carduf Newcastle	2 Oct 1 Oct
	Henry	at Oscarshanin	
ec.	lmes	Westerwick	12 Sept
&C	Imberhorne	Cardift Hamburg	30 Oct
	9 okanna	Brunswick	23 Sept
e C	Julia Follins	Baltimore	28 Oct
		New York New York	9 O.t
ı.	Tomes W' Litch	Buston	
l. C.	Jeanne d' Are	Cardiff	
R. ida V C	Keiverdale	Cardiff Cardiff	28 Oct 28 Oct
V.C.	Kvik	Marseilles	28 Oct 30 Oct
: С	Lamita	Cardiff	
&C	Linda Park Leyland Brothers Lennic	Liverpool	a8 Aug
&C &C	Lennie	Cardiff Cardift	a Oct
С	Lakefield Macedon	Greenock	
	Macedon	Cardifi	
	Macduff Moorhill	Pensacola Sagnenay	16 Oct 29 Sept
C &C	Mareserite	Cardiff	
s is C	Mercator	at Vigo Liverpool	2 Nov
C	Marie	Cardiff Cardiff	24 Oct 21 Oct
кC	Maraval Marearethe Elise	Cardiff Cardiff	21 Oct 3 Oct
	Maraval Margarethe Elise Mimi	Marseilles	
ls	Nor	Cardift Pensacola	5 Oct
	Nimrod	Newcastle	8 Sept
Ł 1.	Norden	Hernosand Pensacola	18 Sept
E C		rewport	19 Oct
	Prince Arthur	Newport Cardiff	9 Sept
ALTER-	Polynesian	Drontheim	5 Oct
та	Parthenia Prince Louis	Cardift Cardift	24 Oct
	Prince Louis Rose of England	Cardiff	30 Sept
:	Reciprocity Rudolf von Bennigsen	Cardiff Marseilles	24 Oct
	Souverain	Cardiff	 10 Oct
С	Sylvan	Hamburg Liverpool	
mes	Serene	Bakimore	12 Sept
ċ	Skjold	at Dartmouth London	29 Oct
C	Skibladner	Memel	to Oct
& C	Sardanha	Rangoon Cardiff	2 Sept
	Sarmatian Triumph	Norfolk	20 Oct
С		Newport Newport	29 Oct 29 Oct
k С k С	Victor White Wings Windsor Castie	Gothenburg	26 Oct
mes E C	Windsor Castie	Marseilles Liverpool	::
	W Harwood	Cardift	24 Oct 2 Sept
ı & C	WhinlatterYmer	Rangoon Sunderland	18 Oct

STOCK AND SHARE LIST. November 21st, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.				BANKS.											
Present Amount	Interest payable	Kate n ₀	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing qui	otations	Capita,	Capital paid up	Reserve	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last sale	Closing quotations
214,060,900\$ 107,580,400 119,600	Jan.—July Quarterly Jan — July	5	Apolices	200\$-1,000\$ 200 -1,000 1,000\$	997\$000 1,020 000	998\$000-		10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	110,378\$	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	4\$000-July 91	8o\$	180\$000	
18,017,500	Apr Oct. Quarterly do	6 436 4	do	1,000 1,000 500 1,000	1,363 000 1,350 000 1,006 000	1,350 000-	-	1,000,000 5,000,000 10,000,000	476,000 5,000,000	34.000	Alliança do Brazil Auxiliar Bolsa	20 000-Feb. 91	100	60 000 250 000 75 000	
100, 694,000 100 4 4 1389,						M 10,000,000	M2,500,000 33,000,000 33,000,000	42,421,704	Brasilianische Brazil do 2 series Brazil e Londres	10 %— May 91 20 000— July 91 20% p.a – July 91	200	392 000 190 000	390\$000 191\$000-192 000		
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing 41	iotation s	10,000,000 10,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 10,010,000 1,921,260 500,000	1,812,058 35,745 50,000	Brazil-Norte America Brazileiro	80 ap.a — July 91 4 000 — July 91 5 9 0 — July 91	100	64 000 108 000	
1,300,000\$	May-Nev	8 614	RAILWAYS Bragantina	200\$	196\$		_	2,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	1,513,120 1,000,000 10,000,000	8,758 109,380 2,853,079	Classes Laboriosas Cooperativo	10 %- July 9:	200	20 000	285 000 292 000
1,500,000 L2,250,000 1,133,200	Ian - July	634	Geral do Brazil	£11 ! £20 200	195 52 31 192	12\$000-	- 70\$000 - 37 500	2,000,000 20,000,000	10,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000	206,154 2,800,000	do 2 series Commerciantes do 2 series Commercio e Industria	8 400—July 9 5 000—July 9 12 000 -July 9	1 200 1 100 1 200	240 000 170 000 270 000 62 000	268 000275 0:00
15,167,000 £3,049,610	Apr Oct. do Jan July	615 5-6 5	Leopoldinado golddo	200 650 611 5 8.	16c 190 78		500 000	1,000,000 80,000,000 10,000,000	200,000 80,000,000 4,000,000	1,395,374	Continental	4 000 - July 9	I 200 So	138 000	
209,900 £1,125,000 1,600,000	Jan.—July Feb Aug	7 5 7	Sapucahy S Isabel do Rio Preto	£20 200	130			2,000,000 1,000,000 12,500,000	800,000 1,000,000 12,500,000	4,492 500,000 123,728	Cosmopolita	4 000—July 9 6 000—July 9 3 000—July 9	t 80 t 100	160 000 205 000	
. 6,679,800	Jan.—July Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct Jan.—July	6 6 7	do gold	650 100 650 200	440 88 550 140		— 80°g	1,000,000 100,000,000 40,000,000	36,000,000	100,800 531,484 115,167	Credito Garantido Credito Mercantil Credito Movel do 2 series			138 000 45 000 48 000	
650,000 £787,500 426,553	Ian - July	1	Cant e Viação Fluminense	620	150 490	_	_	1,000,000	1,000,000 2,500,000 1,804,800	650,166	Credito Popular	5 500 - Jan 6 tz ⁰ ep a July 6	001 100 009 11	105 000 180 000 23 000	
783,100 240,000 234,200	do do Apr = Oct Jan July	. 7,	Petnambuco Villa Isabel supercas	100 2.id 2id	1-7 0	=	=	25,000,000 100,000,000	7,540,000	387,277	do 2 series	-12"ap.a Jan - 9)1 10	190 00 60 00 20 00	0
1,377,300 12,000,000	May - Nov Jun - Dec.	. 8	Ferry Lloyd Brazilenes Critical Sugar Factorie	1:00 200		203 900	-207 -00	5,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	5,000,000 2,500,000 493,010	107,463	Depositos e Descontos Feder d do Brazil Fluminense Franco-Brazileiro	is hope - lan -	1100	310 00 84 00 55 00	0
784,000 1,500,000 200,000	Apr =Oct Jan =July Mar =Sep	- 6	Pureza Ourssanti	200	180 195 160	100	_	10,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000 31,500,000	\$,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 31,500,000	1 350,00	Impulsor. Industrial e Mercantil	10 000-July	91 200 100	72 00 122 00 185 00	0 183 000-185 000
1,960,000	Feb Au	7	Rio Branco Milio Alhanga Bom Fun.	200 200	200			1,000,000 20,000,000	1,000,000	200,000 1.784,493 £450,000	Lavoura e Commercio London & Brazilian Linted	12 000 = July 6 000 = July 110000 a = Oct	91 200 91 100 91 610	140 00	
1,138,600 1,000,000 564,000	Apr = Oct May = Nov Apr = Oct	. 7	Bom Fun. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial Industrial Mineura	200	207 5 208 200	(NI)		\$0,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	12,000.00 2,000.00 2,000.00	125,000	Metropolitan do Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas Mobilisador	lio ooo July lio loo a – July	91 50	225 00	190 000
600,000 £150,000 300,000	Jan Jul	v 6	Petropolitana Pao Grande Progr Industrial do Brazil	(,2) 200 200	192 190	-		1,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	984,11 25,000,00 200,00 3,000,00	1 t, 100,000 0 t0,000 0 t50,000	Operatus Pariz e Rios Poyo Popular Regional do Brazil	6 noo July	30 31 100	117 00 24 00 108 00	116 500-117 500
3,000,010 308,000 2,500,000 350,000	Jan Jul do	1 7.1	S Lazaro	200 200 200	195 198			5,000,000 200,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,00 130,000,00 997,00	0 1, 295, 301 0 31,516	Republica dos E. U do Braz Rio de Janeiro	thre occupied	91 200	179 5	180 000-181 000
226,900 615,000	Jan -Jul	y / 7	S. Pedro de Alcantata . Umão Industrial S. Sebasti MINES	622 103	198	-		20,000,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	2,000,00	0 5.600,000	Rural e Hypothecario	12 000 - July	91 200	30 0 150 0 100 0 87 0	00
£337,500	tan - Jul		S Jeronymo le sali Miscerii Veroris Agricola de Ribenão Pret-	610	160 80			10,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000	6,200.0	0 280,05	3 União de Credito		91 200 91 100 50	220 0	30
200,000 3,000,000 26,671,400 1,000,000	Jan.—Ju	y 7	* Architectomea. Banco de Viação do Brazil Banco Credito Movel, cons Brazil Agricola	100	52 40 195	-		10,000,000	\$ 1,250,00 1,833,20	o# 494,011	Credit Real S. Paulo .	1 000 - July	91 50 91 10	20 0	100
£200,000 150,000 £562,500	Apr Oc Feb Au Jan Jul	12 S	Cantareira e Esgatos, gold Constructora Empreza de Obras Publica	620	160		•	3,000,00 10,000,00	2,519.9 1,789.50 1,000.0 2,250.0	10 219,00- 00 750,00-	o Havoura, S. Paulo	12°0p a - July 12°0p a - July 12°00 - July	91 50 91 100 91 100	250 0	000
£1,125,000 8,0:0,000 498,800	do do d-		do do Docas D. Pedro H	65	43 200 100			10,000,00 24,000,00 3,000,00	5,000,0 0 7,533,9	230,00	7 Himao S Paulo	1 " p.a - July	911 70	80	100
1,600,200 £150,000 266,000	May - No	1 '	Ind. Law e Col. Macahé Lavoura Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nic Nacional de Oleos	£20 h, 200	185			2,000,00	1,000,0	00 543,03		. 15 000-July	91 200 91 40		
600,000 g0,000 £150,000 500,000	Apr. Oc Jan Ju	t ly	Nova Industria Sancamento de Rie Serviços Maritunos	100	100 240 200	_					НҮРОТНЕСА	RY NOT	ΓES.		1970 and an annual resource of the same of
			SHIP					Present A moun			Banks	Nominal value	Las	t sair	Closing quotations
Capitas	Capita: paid up	Reser fund		Dividend paid	Nomina: value	317.1	ng quetations	\$48,20 15,827,00	_{ [] Jan]		Brazil	100 \$ 100		00 .	7400 - 8200
1,200,000\$ 20,000,000	960,000\$ 20,000,000		Lloyd Brazileira, reg do Searer Brazileira, e Estradas de fe	1200p a - Jan. 9	1 200	210\$000 250 000 180 000 48 000	-	7,030,30 7,790,80 8,00) \pr!		do gold Credito Real de S. Paulo . Rep. dos Estados Unidos .	£11.53 100\$ 100 100	92	00	110,\$000-125\$000
14,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000	2,850,000 4,000,000 1,200,000		Nac Navegação Costen. Norte e Sul	12.42°0p.a.Jan.9	100	55 000		10. 336, 40	May - 1	lov. 6	do gold Prediad União, S Paudo	100	86) ⁰ 0	
			INSUR		1						MILI	LS.			-
Capilai	Capitai paid up	Reset Jun		Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last Clost	ng quotation	Capital		Reserve	Companies	Dividend			
4,000,000 3,000,000	750,000	20,4	Alliança	2\$000 - July 9 24 000 - July 9 500 July 9	1 250	23\$000 363-000 9-000			paid up	fund		paid	- val	ue su	
2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	200,000 200,000 200,000	47.5 101.5 19.5.3 420.0	soo Bonança Confiança	1 000 Jan 8 2 200 July 5	G 20 H 20 H 125	10 000 11 000 23 000	725\$	2, 4:17,000 4:10,000 1;100,000	2,400,00 400,00 3,000,00		Bom Fim	12 ooo = July	20	0 220	1 000
4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	\$20,000 250,000 200,000 200,000	1382	Grantu tieral Intermed a	1 500 - July () co)1 20	140 000 47 000 18 000 18 000		(10,000 1,100,000 2,410,000	300,00 1,000,00 600,00	5 56: 5 109,05: 5 240,000	Carroca	8 000 - Aug 12 000 - July 12% pp 3 - July	g0 20 g1 20 g1 20	0 220 0 200	000
8,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	400,000 100,000 750,000	40	Leakhale Previdente	t oon—July s	10 to 11 30	g 000 2 - 500 16 500		2,400,000 250,000 600,000	419,10 963,00 23,496 000,00		Corcovado. D. Isabel Industrial Mineira Industrial de Ouro Pieto.	12º6p.a — July 3 :00 — July	y1 14 y1 12 20 20	0 12	5 000
5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	250,000 100,000 200,000	24: 20:, 12::	ers Magnum to	/50 - july	71 26 71 16	10 000		2 1/1,000 4,51,000 4,000,000	155/14	0 10,83	; Industrial de Ouro Pieto. Pao Grande. Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil	and the manuscriptor	14	0 4 10 22 10 14	0 000
September 1 miles and the september 1 miles			AILWAYS AN	D TRAM	Nominai	Last 10%		± 1,000,000 1,000,000 3,200,000	000, 10 1, 100,10 3,40 1,00	0 227,32	7 Rink S. Lazaro	14 000 - July	85 20	0 20	0.000 0.000
Capitai	7	Ros		paid	taine 40\$	25\$000	sing quotatios	135,800,000 -	600,00	0 10,01.	do 2 series S. Pedr - de Alcantara Umão Industrial S. Sebasti	July ão	/ ut 20	10 22	0 000
5,000,000 1,600,000 2,000,000	320,000		Calso Frio Cataguazes Estr. e S. Franc. to Che	pim	40 2-1 40	14 000	10\$00	20			MISCELL	ANEOU	S.		
60,000,000 200,000,000 60,000,00	60,000,000	,	do Goyaz ti Matto Gresso		70 200 200	28 000 4	28 0		Capita	Reserv	·	Dividend	Nome		ast Clasing availation
290,00 20,000,00 3,000,00	0 290,000 0 5,000,000 0 900,00	0 45	.520 Marică Minas de S. Jeronymo Muzambinho Nardoeste do Brazil		25 60 40	16 000 120 000 60 000		Capitas	paid up	fund	Сотраніо	paid	val		Closing quotation
40,000,00 12,000,00 60,000,00	0 8,000,00 0 2,400,00 6 6,705,00	0 0 0 200	Norte de S. Paul Norte de S. Paul Oeste de Minas do 2 series do 3 series		40 2011 60	\$ 000 200 000 45 000		8,000,000 8,000,000 100,000	2,400,00	10	Agricola de Paranapanem Agricola do Ribeirão Pret Agre, Coloniz, de Vassour.	o. 10 %.—July	91 6	0 198	3 000
8,000,00	2,700,00 11,073,75 0 1,600,00 0 5,000,00	0	Pecanha to Araxi		50 40 40 40 200	51 000 86 000		7,000,000	7,000,00	10 10 20,000 10 36,83	Cant. e Viação Fluminense Carruagens Flumineuse 2 Ceres Brazileira	2 4 000—July 10 000—Jan. 10%—Aug.	91 20 91 8	0 218	5 000
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Nov. 25	Elbe	Montevideo and Buenos Aires					
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