

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES

Has the satisfaction to announce that its Branch in Brazil has sufficient powers to issue policies and pay claims without previous consultation with the Head Office in New York.

Manager: HAROLD SORBY
Medical Director: Dr. AZEVEDO MACEDO
Counsel: Dr. LEITÃO DA CUNHA

Postal address: P. O. Box No. 188;
Telegraphic address: "Equitalira;"
Office: 73 RUA DO HOSPICIO.

for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
T. T. WATSON,
General Superintendent of Branches
Rio de Janeiro, 31st October 1891.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751
Uncalled capital £2,400,751
Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.
Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith & Youle.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Watson Ritchie & Co.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,480,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson.

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS. (Importers and Exporters.)

- 129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129
Advices 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:
sugar, rum, fruits, sweets,
fish, pirarucú, birds, skins,
insects, hides, hammocks, salsa,
Chili hats, guaraná, cacáo, chestnuts,
vanilla, copaiba, tamaraná,
andirola, spice, cmará, turtle,
piassaba, woods, coffee, wax,

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

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Capital 1,500,000, Reserve fund 450,000.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
Rua da Alfandega
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO. 42 RUA DO HOSPICIO (provisionally)

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Capital subscribed 25,000,000, do realized 7,500,000, Reserve Fund 557,000.

Capital: subscribed 25,000,000 \$000
do realized 7,500,000 \$000
Reserve Fund 557,000 \$000
Transacts every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital: 10,000,000 Marks.
BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

Transacts on: Germany, Spain, France, Portugal, United States, Uruguay, Argentina, and any other countries.
Directors: Boettger-Krahl.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital Rs. 10,000,000 \$
Debentures £ 675,000 stg.
RIO DE JANEIRO.
Comprises the following factories: FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO, FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO, FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA, FABRICA MANUFATORA DE RENDAS, FABRIL BRAZILEIRA, TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE, FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO. 53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions. Railway Material, Rolling Stock, Machinery.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Chateau Palugyay, Karlovitz, TOKAY WINE.
Sole Importers: Rombauer & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER.
This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced.
Sole Agents: W. R. Cassels & Co., Rua da Candelaria, 8.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Photographia Allemá.—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 40 Rua dos Urubites.
Ao Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co., at No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade.
South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.—A bureau has been established here whose special object is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade.

other part of the world. Printer's ink has been used with enterprise in Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly today Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of securing his share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods to disfavor with years, Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

There is no direction in which you may look but what you will note that Brazil is on the threshold of expansion. Her coffee plantations are adjusting themselves to the system of free labor and are already giving evidence of increase in numbers and in yield. Her sugar productions can be raised to enormous proportions. Her rubber and cotton are the source of much wealth. There are a thousand and one things of the forest, the field and the farm, which remain to be developed in the near future, which perhaps in themselves alone will not reach large amounts but in the aggregate will assume formidable figures.

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits, there are exhaustless iron fields and coal measures to be opened and developed. These alone will give Brazil an impulse that her most sanguine citizens do not realize. Only the iron mines of Antonio Pereira, near Ouro Preto in Minas Geraes, have recently passed into the hands of a company which proposes to develop them. The increase in productions in these different departments will necessitate the development of the transportation systems, and will require the multiplication of railroads in the more thickly settled communities and the building of lines in new territories. The era of prosperity which is dawning will be lasting because this country is vast in extent and limitless in resources.

There is no better field to-day than Brazil to which the manufacturer can turn for the cultivation of trade.

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosario, 17 andar, Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily entries and receipts from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash payments in advance.)

Subscription: 2 \$500 per annum for Brazil.

Foreign: £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 400 REIS. For sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1891.

The death of the aged Emperor Dom Pedro II. was not altogether unexpected, but it has fallen upon this country nevertheless with a shock which has been deeply felt and openly manifested. An exile from the land of his birth, which he loved with unselfish devotion, aged and broken in health, there remained for him nothing but the peace and rest which death only can give. Life must have become to him a daily round of unsatisfied longing and hopeless pain—a longing for the home in which his childhood, manhood and old age had been spent, hallowed with so many associations of family and friends, and with memories of the faithful wife and mother who had been so devoted a companion for nearly half a century, and pain for the ingratitude and desertion of those in whom he had trusted and for whom he had done so much. He may not have been an ideal sovereign and he may not have always ruled wisely, but no one will question his patriotism and good purposes. His first and only thought was for the good of his country and the well-being of his people. He gave his whole life to the service of his country; he saved nothing; he died in exile and poverty. Had he been less unselfish, less patriotic, less devoted to the welfare of his country, he would have saved something for the day of adversity as other rulers have done, but he gave everything he

had to his people. How much he gave no one will ever know. His charities were innumerable and unending. He gave often unwisely, often unthinkingly, but always spontaneously. Many a Brazilian owes his education to the charity of D. Pedro II.; many a Brazilian owes his place and success in life to his protection. His private pension list was a long and burdensome one; but he managed somehow to meet all its demands without ever appealing to the public treasury for relief. And yet, notwithstanding all his charities, sacrifices and dreams for the aggrandizement of his country, he has died in exile, and his ashes will rest in foreign soil. The Brazil of his dreams was never realized perhaps, but at the same time by far the greater part of its material development was secured under his guidance. All the great servants of modern civilization were introduced under his patronage, and he sought to secure for his people everything that would contribute to their progress and happiness. These efforts may not always have been crowned with success, but the purpose was good and should be honored, even by those whose political hostility has degenerated into unseemly personal malice. Time and history, we may be certain, will do justice to the dead, and while they may not exalt him as a ruler of men, they will certainly honor him as a man and a patriot. And they will record that in his death Brazil lost her most devoted and unselfish servant, her warmest and most disinterested friend.

Of all the political absurdities on record that of the movement in favor of unseating the state governors because of the resignation of General Deodoro is perhaps the worst. In view of the fact that these governors were chosen in local elections and have no constitutional dependence upon the national government, the retirement of the chief executive neither implies that they should follow his example, nor that their authority will be in the slightest degree influenced by it. They are neither viceroys, nor ministers. They do not represent the national executive in any sense whatever. Within their own sphere, they are as independent and their authority is as supreme as is that of the President of the republic. It may be that the influence of General Deodoro and his friends was used to secure their elections, and it may be that they used improper means to that end on their own account; but all this cannot be construed to imply a duty on their part to resign office because their patron has done so. This country is supposed to be now governed under the provisions of national and state constitutions, and these constitutions provide for the regular election of officials. If a governor abuses his authority, or is guilty of an offence against the laws, there ought to be legal means for his removal and punishment. A mob has certainly no authority to do this, nor is the choice of a mob a legally-chosen officer. If the country is in a state of revolution, then we must accept revolutionary acts, but no one pretends that such a state exists. A mob in Bahia, a military usurpation in Curitiba, or a proclamation from a score of agitators in Niteroi can certainly not be considered a revolution in any sense of the term. They are nothing but common disorders, and should be treated as such. If there were any real respect for law and order in these states, the authorities would have had the leaders of these agitations arrested, and the national government would have applauded the act. Instead of that we find many of these agitations led by military officers, some of which, like Col. Roberto Ferreira, are garrison commanders, and we find others initiated and led by members of Congress. The very men who ought to uphold the majesty of the law, are doing all they can to break and discredit it. With such examples as these, with such precedents to guide the future citizen of Brazil, an orderly republican government will be absolutely impossible. Practically, this whole country is in a state of anarchy, and it will never get out of it until a decided stand is taken, backed by arms, that the laws, good, bad and indifferent, must be enforced, and that all changes must be made by legal and orderly means. The pronouncement of a man who talks and intrigues may not be so dangerous as that of a man who fights, but in the life of a nation it is just as bad and even more demoralizing. A country cannot be ruled by caprice and mobs; it must have laws for its guidance, and every citizen

must be taught to obey them. Short of this, good government and national prosperity are absolutely impossible.

The crisis in the affairs of the Geral railway company has at last reached so acute a stage that a disastrous termination is considered unavoidable. The government has very properly declined to grant either money or credit and the directors are therefore thrown back upon their own resources to meet the multitude of obligations pouring in upon them. Much as we regret the difficulties and losses which must follow the collapse of this corporation, it must be confessed that the minister of finance has done perfectly right in refusing aid and that the company fully deserves the fate which seems to be impending. The Geral railway has been most grossly mismanaged, its resources have been wasted or have gone to swell the private fortunes of those entrusted with its management, its stock has become the sport of curb-stone brokers, its financial affairs have become an inextricable mass of complications and absurdities, such as the paying of 30 percent. a month on report operations, it has employed every artifice to induce the unwary investor, or the trusting friend, to invest in its securities, and now, as a last resort, it has tried to force a loan from the public treasury to keep it from bankruptcy. The directors of the Geral company have only themselves to blame for the situation, and they have no just and legal claim upon the public for assistance. If they are in need of help to pay the company's obligations, let them draw upon their private fortunes for it. The £2,250,000 said to have been received by them as a commission on the last loan of the company would fill several large gaps and would go far to restore its finances. It is even more than they want the government to advance. Why not restore that sum to the shareholders and then why not cut off all the commissions and perquisites which are proving to be so heavy a burden on them? A good enterprise can always get assistance, and if the Geral directors will first win that reputation they will then find it very easy to secure all the help they require. As for the threat that they will suspend traffic if the Treasury does not help them, that is sheer nonsense! Such a step would warrant the immediate liquidation of the company and the appointment of a receiver. The traffic of these roads will not be stopped, no matter what happens, and the directors should bear this in mind.

D. PEDRO II.

The death of the exiled Emperor D. Pedro II. took place at the Hotel Belford, Paris, at half past twelve o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. He had been suffering from a severe attack of influenza which, in his enfeebled condition, he was unable to resist. At the hour of death the Comte and Comtesse d'Eu and his grandson D. Pedro de Saxe were at his bedside. A number of old and faithful friends were also present. His death was peaceful and apparently painless, his face wearing the aspect of one who had fallen asleep.

The French government as well as the municipal authorities of Paris manifested the deepest sympathy with the bereaved family, and accorded every honor due to the high character and position of the illustrious dead. Telegrams were also received from all parts of Europe and America expressing profound sympathy with the Princess Imperial and speaking in the highest terms of the character and ability of the dead sovereign. At the earnest wish of President Carnot the obsequies were carried out with official honors, and the catafalque will be exposed for a day at the Madeleine before starting for Lisbon, where the mortal remains of D. Pedro II. will be laid at rest in S. Vicente de Fora beside those of the Empress. The sympathy and reverence shown by the people of Paris, and by the people of all countries have been touching in the extreme, and from none have the eulogies been more earnest, the expression of sympathy more fervent and the regret more poignant than from the United States and other republics of the western continent. According to the announced programme the official funeral ceremonies will take place to-morrow at the Madeleine, after which the remains will be taken to Lisbon by special train.

D. Pedro de Alcantara, João Carlos Leopoldo Salvador Bibiano Xavier de Paula Leopoldo Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga,

second Emperor of Brazil, was born at the Boa Vista palace, S. Christovão, in this city, on December 2nd, 1825. His father, D. Pedro I., was the son of D. João VI. of Portugal, and his mother the Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria, who died about twelve months after his birth. He was a descendant therefore of the Braganças, the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs. Shortly after his fifth birthday, on April 7th, 1831, his father, D. Pedro I., abdicated and returned to Portugal, leaving the young prince heir to the Brazilian throne. The country was governed by regencies during his minority, which was suddenly terminated by a political revolution in 1840 which led to a legislative act (July 23) declaring his majority. He was, therefore, only a little over 14½ years when his long reign began. He was crowned July 18th, 1841, and one year later a contract was signed at Vienna for his marriage with Princess Theresia Christina Maria de Bourbon, daughter of Francis I., of the Two Sicilies. He was married by proxy on May 30th, 1843, and his bride, the devoted companion of very nearly his whole life thenceforward, landed in Rio de Janeiro on the 4th September following.

His youth was spent in the midst of incessant political intrigues and revolutions. His education was therefore spasmodic and was obtained in the worst possible school. Studious by habit, impressionable and ambitious, he had in him the qualities of a truly great man, but between his instructors who sought to please the prince rather than to train his mind, and his political counsellors, who intrigued for power by ministering to his little vanities, his education was both neglected and perverted. His pronounced tastes as a student, however, strongly colored his whole life and led him into pursuits and associations rarely chosen by princes. During his long and busy life he found ample time for literature and science, for pleasant associations with learned men and societies, and for the encouragement of learning among his own people. He was a student by taste and had his lot been cast in a humbler sphere he would have achieved by force of the talents with which nature had endowed him, a prominent place among the investigators and educators of his time.

During his long occupancy of the Brazilian throne, which lacked but a few months of a half century, his life was one of almost uninterrupted peace and quiet. The turbulence which marked the years of his minority soon disappeared. A revolution in Rio Grande which cost a severe struggle, and a less important attempt in Pernambuco, were the only serious efforts against his authority that he had to encounter at home, while abroad a war against the Argentine dictator Rosas (1850-52), an armed intervention in Uruguay in 1864 and a war against the Paraguayan dictator Lopez (1865-70) were the only occasions on which he had to appeal to the sword. His victories were largely those of peace—the building of railways, the opening of cable and steamship communication with the outside world, the founding of schools, the development of commerce and agriculture, and the acquisition abroad of all that science and genius had been able to discover for the progress and refinement of mankind.

His first visit to Europe took place in 1871, and during this visit, under the regency of his eldest daughter, the Princess Imperial, was adopted the first emancipation act, known as the Rio Branco law. In 1876 he visited the United States, returning the following year by way of Europe. In 1887, his first serious illness led his physicians to advise another trip to Europe, during which the second and final act of emancipation was passed. At the very time this act was passed the Emperor was gravely ill at Milan, Italy, and was saved only through the consummate skill of his physicians. His return home in August of that year was made the occasion of an elaborate manifestation in his honor, the whole population turning out to receive him.

The seeds of discontent and revolution, however, had already been sown. There was insubordination in the army over questions of privilege, and the act of abolition had aroused the antagonism of the richest and most powerful class in the country. Various unpopular administrative acts also conspired to extend the prevailing feeling of discontent. On November 15th a

FINANCIAL NOTES

The customs receipts at Bahia were 1,240,637\$...

A meeting of the board of directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro and several merchants and capitalists interested in the affairs of that company, was held today...

The Banco de Credito Brasileiro has been permitted to transfer from the Banco da Republica to the national treasury the deposit of 20,000\$...

In October the customs receipts of Ceara were 412,442\$827 against 342,842\$862 in the corresponding month of 1890...

The minister of finance on the 4th inst. sent the following answer to a telegram from Messrs. Rothschild & Sons: "I have just taken office and received your telegram..."

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000 gold = 20 milreis)...

EXCHANGE.

December 1.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, which was advanced by the Paris and Rio and Sud Americas to 12 3/4...

December 2.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, but withdrew shortly after, and business was reported at 12 1/2-12 3/4 on bankers and London office...

December 3.—The London and Brazilian Bank and the Sud Americano posted 12 1/2 on London, the Credit Universal was drawing small amounts at 12 3/4...

December 4.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, but the market gave way about mid-day, when 12 1/2 was posted at most of the banks...

December 5.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, with the Credit Universal drawing "over the counter" at 12 1/2...

December 7.—The Banco de Credito Universal posted 12 1/2 on London for "counter" business and the other banks opened at 12, but all withdrew their rates early in the day...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for stock type, quantity, price, and total value. Includes items like Sovereigns, deb. Geral, and Commercial.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales, including Brazil, 20, and V.F. Sap'y.

Table listing Miscellaneous sales, including Obras Publicas and various stocks.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 1.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 2.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 3.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 4.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 5.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 6.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 7.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 8.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 9.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 10.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 11.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 12.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 13.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 14.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 15.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 16.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 17.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 18.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 19.

Table listing Bank and Railway and Tramways sales for December 20.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and other financial details.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1891.

Table listing Assets, including Capital, Deposits, and Securities.

Table listing Liabilities, including Deposits, Bills payable, and Other liabilities.

Capital, un-called, 6,666,666\$750. Bills discounted, 1,146,918 090.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th December, 1891.

Exports. Coffee. We have had a quiet week in Rio, and the sales will reach 20,000 bags, but Santos has shown more movement...

The vessels cleared with coffee are: Nov. 30 New Orleans Br str J. W. Taylor.

The clearances in November were divided as follows viz: United States: New York.

United States: New York. Receipts for the past week were \$3,582 bags, against 24,595 for the preceding week.

Brokers report the market firm and quote as follows, viz: Type per arroba.

The Pantis remains unchanged at 950 rs. per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load. New York Br str Plato.

do do Moarisch Prince.

do do Marvis.

do do Fr str Gervasio.

do do Cachemir.

do do Amer str Seguranga.

do do Ger str Salerno.

Baltimore Amer lug Glad Tidings.

New Orleans Br str Hogarth.

do do Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires.

do do Bordeaux, Portugal.

do do London and Antwerp Br str La Plata.

do do Bremen and Antwerp Ger str Muenchen.

do do Hamburg Ger str Argentina.

do do Trieste Aust str Alois.

do do Marseilles Fr str Cherbon.

do do Mediterranean, Espagne.

do do Valparaiso, Chile.

do do Rio de Janeiro, Adria.

do do Rio de Janeiro, Sul America.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing Receipts and Shipments of Coffee at Rio de Janeiro for various dates.

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 4th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures like Tramways, Railways, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Agricola do Brazil, Banco do Brasil, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Name, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various hypothecary notes.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

