

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 19TH, 1892.

NUMBER 3

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de 17, Manoel. WM. GEO. ARBOTHNOT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sunday. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays 11:30 p. m.—E. A. THILLY, Pastor.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Caixa 284).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. H. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., and 11 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:45 a. m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m., on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 83, from 9 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office, 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours: from 12 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua do Real Grande No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquês de Abrantes No. 27. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fees, accommodations, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício at 10:30 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquês d'Albarras.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Mariz, Rua do Livramento. Sunday.—Bible services: in English on Saturdays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES (Late "The River Plate Times.") DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED 1888. The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay. Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States. This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic. FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Advertisements and subscriptions received by post. For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER, Calle Treinta y Tres 61 - Montevideo.

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Ao Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co. at No. 64, Rua do Ovidor, is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

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Machinery for mineral prospecting.—A large field for intelligent exploration in Brazil is mining. Little has been done in this regard. Fortunately men have organized companies for many purposes and, in not a few instances, many companies with similar ends. Mining has been neglected. There is no substantial reason for shutting one's eyes to this most important industry. Geologists and mineralogists who have investigated Brazilian formations, declare that they possess wonderful mineral riches. There is no country that has ever developed its mines systematically but what has risen in wealth and influence. There is a large amount of coal imported every year. Now it is claimed by competent authorities that the coal fields of Brazil are considerable. The same is true of other minerals. Instead of importing these things, why not open the Brazilian deposits and develop them? The country will cut off important items of importations and add to its own wealth by making the earth yield up its treasures.

A company organized just to prospect for mineral wealth in localities marked by scientific authorities as possessing the same, can not fail to pay gratifyingly large dividends. The discoveries made by penetrating under the surface of the earth several hundred or several thousand feet will astonish. The revelations made will be surprising. They usually are, and Brazil does not differ from other countries only perhaps in possessing more of nature's abundance.

Let a mine be discovered and immediately a center of population springs up. A city is built and it always provides itself, too, with the most modern conveniences. Mining always leads to the most progressive civilization. Its wages are high and the recipients can afford to, and always do, surround themselves with the best comforts of life.

A late patented portable drilling machine, durably constructed and easily manipulated, suitable to go down to a depth of 2,500 feet, piercing all kinds of strata and easily presenting to the prospector the exact arrangement, quality, character, richness, etc., of the deposits, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operations of the machine are concluded you can tell precisely what has been accomplished; you can calculate with great accuracy what profits can be made in developing any deposits discovered. Explorations can be conducted anywhere. It is not necessary to go far into the unknown interior of Brazil where even if valuable mines were discovered, it would not pay to work them on account of remoteness from transportation lines.

By addressing the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 122, Rua do Rosário, 1º andar, you can obtain information of a portable drilling machine, just adapted for thorough and accurate prospecting.

The Bureau also has a bonanza mining grant for sale which it will pay a party with capital to investigate.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, 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 coffee reports 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.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 19th, 1892.

There is an exceptional amount of common sense in the recommendations of the São Paulo merchants' committee in regard to improving the port of Santos. Some of the measures recommended are of course inapplicable to the existing emergency, for they imply works which require a long time for their execution. The temporary measures recommended, however, are good, for they will afford relief at once. It is so dangerous to land immigrants there now that the new *hospedaria* built may very properly be transformed into a customs warehouse. Sheds should also be constructed as rapidly as possible for the same purpose. The recommendation that temporary piers be constructed for the discharge of vessels is one that we advanced in these columns a long time ago, and it ought to be carried into effect at once. The increase in the warehouse facilities of the S. Paulo railway and in the hours of traffic are also worthy of adoption, for they afford the only direct means of getting this heavy accumulation of merchandise up country. To this should also be added some provision to enable the company to compel consignees to take away their coffee immediately on its arrival, and not use the railway waggons for storage purposes. This provision could be profitably extended to all the stations of the S. Paulo and Paulista lines, where merchants are only too frequently accustomed to take possession of their goods whenever it suits their convenience to do so. A railway is under no obligation whatever to rent its freight waggons for storehouses. A few practical measures like these would soon make a decided improvement in the situation at Santos, and it is to be hoped that no more time will be lost in carrying them all into effect.

One of two things is certain—either the Deodoro faction is playing a timid game of "bluff," or the stock gamblers are making very frequent use of disquieting rumors to influence the street in their operations. For the past month there have been constantly-recurring rumors of a counter-revolution, by which the Floriano party is to be turned out and the Deodoro party restored to power. And, notwithstanding the fact that these rumors never materialize, they are still circulated and still believed. We do not doubt the wish of many of the Deodoro faction to regain their lost ascendancy, but we very much doubt that Deodoro himself is a party to their schemes, and we have not the slightest belief that they have the courage to fight for it. If they can scare the Floriano party into concessions they will be quite ready to do so, but the government is apparently not so easily scared. There are indications that a vigorous resistance will be made to any effort to overthrow the present government, and this is what the malcontents do not want. In regard to the supposition that these rumors are the work of speculators, there is only too much reason for believing that this is the real cause. There is a very large group of men still on the street who have lost heavily and who are using every means, fair or foul, to recover their losses. If an alarming rumor will serve their purpose, they will make use of it. It is not easy to trace such a rumor to its source, but if it

were possible it would serve these fellows right to send them up for three months, just to give them an opportunity for reflection. There are a thousand interests affected by these false reports, and the public have a right to claim protection against them. There is not a business or an industry in this city which has not suffered heavily from the insane speculations of the past two years, and it is full time that the authorities should reflect whether it is better to let the speculators continue to play fast and loose with the legitimate business enterprises of the country, or to put a rigid check upon their operations.

The financial questions of the hour are still engaging much attention, in spite of the heat and the antipathy which many are beginning to feel against the political purities which seem to engage so much official attention. In Congress a strong party now favors the assumption by the national government of the whole bank circulation, and it is not at all unlikely that this policy will soon prevail. We have always advocated a decentralized bank issue, just as we believe in a decentralized form of government, but we must confess that neither of these ideas is likely to prove successful in Brazil. The attempt to organize a federal republic was a failure from its inception, because its organizers were ignorant of the very first principles of republicanism and were unable to keep their hands away from the exercise of absolute power. What they organized was a centralized form of republican government under the delusion that they had created a federation of independent states. In their banking system they have done exactly the same thing. They have organized a scheme of centralized banking under the idea that it is a decentralized national system. This system has been modified to suit the purposes of one man, and his word has been, until very lately, the law governing the whole organization. Just how far the contradictory and ineffective laws regulating the emission of paper money have been observed, no one knows; but we do know that the issue has attained enormous proportions, and that it has not always been made strictly in accordance with the law and with sound banking principles. On the 13th the *Jornal do Commercio* published an article based on the statements received from a trustworthy source, to the effect that the Barão de Lucca permitted three banks—*Republica*, *Credito Popular* and *Emissor de Pernambuco*—to issue not less than 50,000,000\$ without making the deposits in the treasury required by law. The *Jornal* further states that the Banco de *Credito Popular* has not deposited one real to guarantee its emission of 23,400,000\$. It is simply incredible that a minister could have been so infatuated and so blind to the consequences, as to do an illegal and unbusiness-like act such as this; and it is even more incredible that no official has taken one single step to have the man prosecuted for such illegal acts. Under the circumstances the only remedy and the only security lies in the assumption of this enormous circulation by the government itself. It may be hard on the tax-payers, but certainly not more so that it will be to let this chaotic state of things continue. The sooner the treasury assumes the responsibility for all these acts, for which the government is equally responsible with these parasitic banks, the sooner will there be a return to a better state of things, not only in financial affairs, but in commerce and industry.

THE HOSPITAL.

We had designed to publish the list of subscribers for the new hospital in this issue, but as the list is still far from complete, several of the subscribers not yet having determined the amount which they will contribute, we have concluded to defer the publication until a future issue. Up to yesterday the Treasurer had received a little over 83,000\$ toward the foundation fund, which is sufficient for immediate necessities. Several influential subscribers, however, have not specified the amount of their subscriptions, and it is expected that the names on the list are good for at least 125,000\$. This sum, although large enough for present purposes, will not enable the association to enlarge and reconstruct its buildings next year as may be found necessary, and it is hoped that the friends of the enterprise, therefore, will continue to use every effort to increase the fund for this purpose.

POLICE ASSAULTS.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th January, 1892.

To the Editor of the Rio News:—Sir:—I have read the statement concerning the brutal treatment of three of my countrymen with the greatest indignation, and I consider you are entitled to the thanks of every foreigner in this city, particularly the English-speaking colony, for your admirable article on the subject.

Could anything be more inconsistent than that a gentleman should be arrested by a policeman recruited from the criminal class.

This sort of thing has got to stop, and most energetic representations should be made by the English-speaking people here to their respective consuls upon the subject.

Guardians of the peace, forsooth!!! If such an outrage had been perpetrated in the States, the people would still have a remedy for such delinquents, namely Judge Lynch, who is a great power, where justice tardy may fail to chastise offenders; and everybody knows, or at least ought to know, that the United States government is chiefly remarkable for protecting their citizens all over the world, but England has indeed sadly degenerated in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell.

Everyone will agree with your remarks, viz., "If one of our number is guilty of an offence against the law, let him be fined or otherwise punished as the law directs."

It is indeed "full time that some effective step should be taken to secure the foreigner against further brutalities of this character."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

WM. MAYNER.

SEXTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting was held by kind permission of Mr. E. Old, in the "Clacarea Ernest" on the 16th inst.

The following officers were elected for 1892:

- President.—W. Bailie, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer.—A. Solt, Esq.
Hon. Secretary.—F. J. Colbourne, Esq.
Committee: Messrs. Flaworth, Barber, Fletcher, Tross, Heaver and Harley.

Mr. Young was presented with a Bat for the best batting average.
Mr. Tross with a Ball for the best bowling average.

TENNIS CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Singles: gold medal. Doubles: silver medal.

Singles: Semi-Final.
C. W. Young v. P. S. Barber. C. W. Young 6 to 1 and 6 to 1.
A. L. Tweedie v. H. Fussell. A. L. Tweedie 6 to love and 6 to 5.

Singles: Final.
C. W. Young v. A. L. Tweedie. C. Young 6 to 4 and 6 to 3.
Doubles:
Messrs. Gepp and Lloyd v. Messrs. Flaworth and Fletcher 6 to 5.

Messrs. Young and Elworthy, a bye.
Messrs. Young and Elworthy v. Messrs. Lloyd and Fletcher 6 to 3 and 6 to 2.

MR. HEVLAND'S TOURNAMENT.

Singles: Compendium of Games.
Doubles: Kidding whips.

Singles: Semi-Final.
H. Harley v. F. H. Gepp. H. Harley, 4 games to 3.
C. W. Young, a bye.

Singles: Final.
C. W. Young v. H. Harley (postponed).

Doubles: Semi-Final.
Messrs. Gepp and Lloyd v. Messrs. Flaworth and Colbourne. 6 to 5 and 6 to 1.

Messrs. Sanderson and Barber, a bye.
Doubles: Final.
Messrs. Gepp and Lloyd v. Messrs. Sanderson and Barber. 6 to 3 and 6 to 1.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1891.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Innings, No. of Runs, Highest Score, No. of Not Outs, Average. Includes players like C. W. Young, E. H. Gepp, P. S. Barber, etc.

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1891.

Table with columns: Name, No. of Balls, No. of Wickets, Matches, No. of Not Outs, Average. Includes players like A. Richards, H. Tross, W. T. Osler, etc.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived at Montevideo.
—The London and River Plate Bank has opened a branch at Paysandu, Uruguay.
—The Argentine government has withdrawn the quarantine imposed upon Uruguayan arrivals.
—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that a large quantity of smuggled Brazilian tobacco has been discovered at Rosario.
—It is said that the Argentine province of San Juan has been able to arrange an agreement with Louis Cohen & Co. relative to its debt.
—There is still a strong party in Argentina which insists upon the candidacy of Gen. Mitre for the presidency. A general meeting of the Union Civica Nacional is called for February 25th.

LOCAL NOTES

—A Montevideo telegram of the 17th says that the people there are refusing to take the shares of the new bank because of the provision which makes the president of the Bank an appointee of the government.

—The R. M. S. *Cybele* which entered the port yesterday was the first steamer to come in free of the port and has been appraised by the new law promulgated on Saturday evening.—*Uruguay News*, Montevideo, Jan. 11th.

—In addition to the usual quarantine, the Argentine sanitary authorities have resolved to subject all passengers arriving from Rio to medical inspection for ten days after landing. In our opinion, yellow fever is much less dangerous.

—Captain Mayer, the aeronaut, who made so many attempts to effect an ascension here but was always prevented by some misfortune, has thrown up the sponge and gone to Brazil. The poor fellow must have lost severely by his three months stay here. His absence is greatly lamented by a number of persons who had counted on his assistance, and who have not got their money back.—*Montevideo Times*.

—That admirable institution, the English Literary Society of Buenos Aires, has taken a new departure by organizing excursions for its members to places of interest in the neighborhood. The first of these, to La Plata, came off last Wednesday with great success, and the next one will be to Tandil. There are several places in the neighborhood of Montevideo which would afford rich material to organize the excursion, nor is there aught objection in the community to get up such a Society.—(N. P. "Caution" is not slung, it is good old Anglo Saxon.)—*Montevideo Times*.

—On account of the increase of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, the ministry of war has issued a decree declaring that port "infected." The board of health has consequently issued a decree imposing "quarantine" on all vessels, these which do not comply with the Decree of Art. 8 of the sanitary convention. We believe an arrangement is pending with the Argentine health authorities that vessels from Brazil shall fulfil their quarantine in Uruguayan waters instead of proceeding to Buenos Aires as they have hitherto done. This would leave the real and suspected cases of yellow fever at our gates instead of sending them further on.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The total national revenue of Argentina for the year 1891 was \$70,689,684 m/n and \$162,357,904. The latter sum was received for import and export duties; the former sum includes \$47,866,293 for import duties; \$5,220,250 for export duties; \$1,024,950 storage, etc.; \$88,900 harbor and wharf dues; \$1,890,995 licences (patent); \$3,208,433 land tax; \$101,266 stamps; \$1,478,082 post office; \$75,878 telegraph office; \$121,815 light and buoy; \$35,062 sanitary visits to ships; \$304,067 consular fees; \$125,208 tax of 1% on bank notes; \$1,024,016 sale of lands; \$1,040,079, additional tax, law 2772; \$225,030 tax on beer; 1,212,420 tax on spirits; \$702,584 tax on matches.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JANUARY 9.—*Senate*.—In answer to inquiry from Senator Canida, the president declared that the bill on banks of issue would be called on in a few days. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Samuel Foras inquired why his bills for nationalizing the retail trade and exempting food products from duty had not yet been subjected to discussion. Deputy Fontana replied that for information regarding bills said to have been committed by police authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Deputies Urbano Marcondes and Frederico Borges defended the authorities accused. Deputy Felisbello Friere defended the bill for the reorganization of the states and Deputy Espirito Santo opposed it. Deputy Antonio Acevedo offered a substitute bill.

JANUARY 11.—*Senate*.—Senator Almeida Barreto, on writing the speech of Senator Wandekoff, denied that he had offered to assist Gen. Floriano Peixoto in leaving Gen. Deodoro. On the contrary, he said, he and Floriano had agreed to maintain him in office. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Jose Adriano exercised the provisional prerogative of pardoning for not respecting the decision of the court of appeals of that state on a habeas corpus case. He declared that he has received many threatening anonymous letters and that he is dogged by persons with sinister intentions towards him. He was answered by Deputy Zava. Deputies Leopoldo de Bulhões and Oliveira defended the bill authorizing the government to maintain abolished legations and make deficiency appropriations.

JANUARY 12.—*Senate*.—As a substitute for the bill of the Chamber of Deputies on banks of issue there was introduced a bill transferring to the government the responsibility for the notes issued by banks. Senator Ruy Barbosa defended his financial policy and declared that the substitute bill is incompatible with financial and political article. *Chamber of Deputies*. The bill for the reorganization of the states was passed in 1st discussion by a vote of 57 to 50.

JANUARY 13.—*Senate*.—Senator Campos Salles said that what is now occurring in the states is the logical consequences of the previous state of affairs, and is not due, as is alleged, to the intervention of the general government in the domestic concerns of the states. Senator Ruy Barbosa continued his speech in defence of his financial policy. *Chamber of Deputies*. Deputy Vianna denied that a general strike is contemplated among the employees of the Central railway. He promised to make known at some future time the cause of the recent riots on that road. Deputy Franca Carvalho spoke on affairs in the state of Rio de Janeiro, pointing out the beneficial effects of Gov. Pereira's administration. Under this administration, he said, expenditure had rapidly increased. Those, for instance, with pensions for retired employees had increased from 300,000 to 500,000. Deputy Seabra opposed the bill authorizing the President of the republic to maintain abolished legations and make

deficiency appropriations. Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro corrected some statements made by Senator Ruy Barbosa. Deputy Barbosa Lima defended his bill declaring null and void the acts of government between Nov. 3rd and 23rd. The substitute bill of the committee on legislation does not, he says, answer the same purpose. It merely amuls those acts, thereby recognizing their validity, while his own bill declares that they never were valid.

JANUARY 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Rosa Junior, in replying to the speech made on the previous day by Senator Campos Salles, said that if all governors had been deposed in the same manner as that of S. Paulo, he would have nothing to say against the depositions. Public opinion in S. Paulo was really contrary to the president of that state, but in other states the deposition of governors has been instigated by the government. Senator Raimão Barcellos defended the substitute bill on banks of issue. He vigorously attacked the financial policy of ex-Minister Ruy Barbosa and said that the Decree of Jan. 17th, 1892, had completely destroyed the cohesion of the first ministry of the provisional government. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Jesuino de Albuquerque complained of the delay in calling up the bill for the organization of the federal district. The municipal dictatorship, he said, is intolerable. Deputy Miguel de Castro spoke on affairs in Ceara, which, he said, would cause still greater delay. Deputy Martinho Rodrigues inquired whether Gen. Buys and a war vessel had been sent to Ceara to assist in deposing Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz, governor of the state, whose administration, he says, has the hearty support of the people of Ceara. Deputy Miguel de Castro spoke on affairs in Ceara, Grande do Norte. He says that Dr. Pedro Vello, who governor of that state gave an exclusive privilege to his own father for establishing a cement factory.

JANUARY 15.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa announced that he is collecting data to answer the speech of Senator Raimão Barcellos. He says he is tired of refuting every day charges that on the following day are repeated against him, and he complains very much of the manner in which he speaks. Senator Antonio Cavalcanti attacked the bill for transferring to the government the responsibility for the issue of banks. He was answered by Senator Rangel Pestana, who reviewed the fever for speculation which prevailed in this city during the latter part of 1889, the year 1890, and the beginning of 1891. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Frederico Borges answered the speech made on the previous day by Deputy Martinho Rodrigues. Deputy Miguel de Castro said that he had been incorrectly reported as having said that Dr. Pedro Vello, when governor of Rio Grande do Norte, had got into his own father an exclusive privilege for a factory. He desired the mistake to be corrected. It was not Dr. Pedro Vello who had made the grant. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça inquired whether the government is going to permit a election to be held in Paraná before Congress acts on the question of state organization. The Chamber struck out of the bill on suppressed questions and deficiency appropriations the clause authorizing the government to maintain those legations. That clause was substituted by an amendment authorizing the government to make appropriations for liquidating the affairs of abolished offices. Deputy Barbosa Lima's bill declaring null the acts of the government from Nov. 3rd to 23rd was voted on. The bill on promulgations and the bill for putting an end to the sanitary agreements with Argentina, Uruguay and Uruguay were also voted in 1st discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Bahia signed the state budget law on the 12th.

—It is stated that 30 or 40 health inspectors are to be appointed in Campinas.

—Commodore \$8 notes, of the 6th series, 8th stamp, are in circulation in Pará.

—On the night of the 10th the printing-office of the *Declarator* in Pará was attacked, and was damaged to the estimated amount of 5,000\$.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 12th states that Visconde de Pelotas, much to everybody's astonishment, has retired from public life.

—It is stated that Cande de Leopoldina, now residing at Barboeira, has applied to the New York Life Insurance Co. to insure his life and the lives of his children for \$110,000.

—The Companhia Agua e Luz do Estado de S. Paulo has offered to light the city of S. Paulo with electricity on expiration of the present contract with the gas company, for little over half the sum now paid.

—One cause of the block at Santos is said to be that the office warehouses of the S. Paulo railway company at that port being insufficient for the storage of coffee, 250 freight cars are used for this purpose.

—Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz telegraphs from Ceara that he has the unanimous support of the people of that state, and Gen. Urquiza has left Pernambuco with a war steamer and 60 soldiers to go to Ceara and see what Gen. Clarindo means.

—The editor of the *Republica* of Coritiba, Paraná, telegraphs that the scandals of official colonization have reached such a degree that in the infancy of Dr. Meneses Doria 127 prescriptions were charged over 1,800\$. This is a business which should be investigated.

—The law faculty at São Paulo having been consulted by the minister of interior, has decided in the patrimony of the Princess Isabel is property of the civil laws, notwithstanding the fact that the property can revert to the state only in case of the death of the Princess without legal heirs.

—The good people of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, are now enjoying a season of small-pox and typhus fever.

—The S. Paulo papers state that there were 159 cases of yellow fever in Santos on the 14th. From all we hear this is much under the actual figure.

—The river steamer *Diamantina* arrived at Montevideo on the 18th from Corumbá, Mato Grosso, with several cases of beri-beri on board.

—The town of Taubaté, S. Paulo, is to have a new three-storey market with cold-air rooms, and all the modern conveniences, including an ornamental garden.

—The post-office and telegraph employés are asking for higher salaries. The increased costs of living have rendered it very difficult to live on present salaries.

—A telegram from Campinas of the 17th says that the projected purchase of the English line by the Paulista company has produced a bad impression in that city.

—The lack of small notes is causing much inconvenience throughout the interior. In S. Paulo it is charged that the sub-treasury gives small notes only to favored friends.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has sent a commission to Cantagalo for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of preventing the spread of yellow fever in that city.

—Contradictory telegrams are still received from the state of Santa Catharina over the attitude of the people toward the usurping military government which has fastened itself upon them.

—When the governor of a state telegraphs to Rio that he has the unanimous support of the people, you risk very little in predicting that before many days have elapsed he will be deposed.

—The state of Rio Grande do Sul received 10,578 immigrants during the past year, of which 6,838 were Italians, 2,990 Russians, 1,990 Spaniards, 1,491 Germans, and the balance of diverse nationalities.

—The governor of S. Paulo has offered every assistance to the local authorities of Santos and S. Vicente for the relief of those places during the continuation of yellow fever there. He has already sent money, physicians, ambulances, etc.

—Gen. Cesario belongs to the homeopathic school. Telegrams have been the cause of all his woes, but he continues to telegraph with unaltered vigor. The general evidently thinks that the whole coat of hair of the dog is good for the lot.

—The state of Ceará is now in the throes of revolution. As the people themselves are not inclined to depose their governor, Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz, the national government has sent Gen. Ouriques to assist there with a military force to do it for them. If the people of Ceará have any spirit at all they will return Gen. Ouriques on a sluttish, with their compliments.

—The committee appointed at a meeting of importers held in S. Paulo on the 13th and placed in his hands a petition memorializing the President of the republic on the block at Santos. The committee asks for prompt action in regard to the discharging of vessels and storage of merchandise at that port, suggesting that the immigration law be diminished, that the process for the entry of merchandise be simplified; that the contract with the S. Paulo railway be strictly enforced; that trains be kept constantly running for twenty hours every day; that the motive power at the inclined plane be increased; that the company's warehouses in construction at Santos be completed; that a larger working force for handling merchandise be employed; that the railway-stocks on the central railway be increased so as to facilitate the shipment of merchandise from Rio to S. Paulo.

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RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Phis* of the 13th contradicts the report that a general strike is contemplated by the employés of the Central railway.

—The Central railway has suspended until further notice the shipment of goods from S. Diogo and Gamboa stations. Why would it not be a better plan for the government to close the line altogether?

—The São Paulo state government has authorized the superintendent of public works to notify the Sorocabana company to modify their passenger cars and part of their rolling stock, to fence their lines and change their timetables, all within a period of nine months under the penalty of a fine thereafter of 1,000\$ a day.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 13th states that an agreement has been reached in regard to the transfer of the English road to the Companhia Paulista. The capital is fixed at 4,500,000. All claim to an exclusive privilege for the ten years at Santos will be relinquished. Double tracks of broad and narrow gauges will be laid. The rates will be lowered, and the road will hereafter be under the jurisdiction of the state government of S. Paulo.

—The committee appointed by the merchants of S. Paulo held a meeting on the 17th and resolved to protest against the sale of the S. Paulo railway (English line) to the Paulista company. They claim that the present capital of the English company will soon afford a large reduction in tariffs, which will be defeated by the increase of capital proposed by the Paulista company. They also object to the Paulista company becoming the master of all the railways of that state.

—Our long drouth was broken to-day by a heavy rainfall.

—Gen. Deodoro, at his request, has been placed on the retired list.

—Dr. Manoel Martins Torres has been appointed chief of police, *ad interim*, of this city.

—Executive Decree No. 707 transfers to the state of S. Paulo the agronomic station at Campinas.

—On the 11th a man committed suicide in the Campo d'Acclamação park by shooting himself with a revolver.

—We are on the eve of an epidemic of manifestations. One is spoken of for Vice-President Floriano Peixoto during the present month.

—Cande de Figueiredo left for Europe on the 10th on the French steamer *La Plata*. The street has it that he is entrusted with a very important financial commission by the government.

—They say the pen is mightier than the sword; but Gen. Ruy apparently thinks, from the tongue he is mightier than either, while Gen. Cesario claims that none of them is equal to the telegram.

—We are indebted to the American Bank Note Co. for a package of their beautiful and convenient calendars for 1892, accompanied by a new and equally convenient form of memorandum book.

—A vendá-keeper in Rua Sete de Setembro went crazy yesterday because of a loss of 27,000\$ in Central railway debentures. And in all probability he is not the last one who will be affected in this manner.

—Some days ago Aristides the Just, wishing to have a little fun, made a violent attack on the press of this city. But now he doubtless thinks that if he again wishes fun, it will be better to attack a hornet's nest.

—There was a meeting of British residents in this city at the offices of John Bradshaw & Co., on Saturday last, to take appropriate action on the death of the Duke of Clarence, eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 16th states that it was at the request of Senator Silveira Martins that he was admitted to conferences with Vice-President Floriano Peixoto and the ministers of war and agriculture.

—A man named Ribeiro was stabbed in the arm in Rua da Conceição on the evening of the 17th, by a soldier of the 10th battalion. The crime seems to have been done without the slightest excuse and through sheer malignity.

—The complaints of a scarcity of water are coming in from every part of the city. And yet, not only is nothing done to check wastage, but the authorities are intending to throw much of what we now have into the sewers.

—A telegram from Santiago, of the 18th, announces the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer *John Liles* on the Chilean coast near Talestano. The ship and cargo are a total loss, but the passengers and crew were saved.

—It is reported that Barão do Rio Apa will be appointed to the command of the national guard, *vice Gen.* Almeida Barreto, resigned, and that he will be succeeded in the office of adjutant-general of the army by Gen. Conrado Nogueira.

—Municipal Councillor Barros Figueiredo asserts that 60,000 kilos of beef, worth 360,000\$, shipped from Santa Cruz station, failed to reach S. Diogo, and he attributes the disappearance of this beef to employés of the Central railway.

—It is really getting worse. Gen. Almeida Barreto says that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto agreed to assist maintaining President Deodoro in office, instead of his (Gen. Almeida Barreto) offering to assist in deposing him. Duplicity is a two-edged sword; it cuts both ways.

—Lieut. Colonel Hermes da Fonseca and Capt. Clodoaldo da Fonseca have discovered, and struck the overthrow of Gen. Deodoro, that it is very bad for army officers to meddle with politics and they appeal to their comrades to let politics alone. Better late than never, gentlemen. It is in order now for Col. Fragalhe to deprecate the destruction of printing offices.

—On the 12th a hearse went to a place in Laranjeiras after the remains of a person deceased, which will be placed in the hearse and the driver asked for the papers to present at the cemetery. These not being ready the brute deliberately took the coffin out of the hearse and drove away, leaving the body in the street, where it remained for two hours.

—The intense hot weather which we have been experiencing, and the consequent increase of fever in the city, brought on only too frequently by exposure of improper food and drink renders it necessary for everyone to use the greatest precautions in these respects. Spirits, beer, wine, etc., should be avoided, for which milk and Apollinaris may be substituted with the best results. Care should also be taken to avoid chills.

—According to a complaint lodged with the police by Mr. Carlos Haas, of the firm of A. Dreyfus & Co., his partner, Henry Elstein, temporarily cashier of the bank, Elstein embezzled 200,000\$ from the firm's bank account and from cash paid in by customers. Elstein was arrested on the 12th, while attempting to escape. He confesses to a loss of 100,000\$ in bolsa operations and in gambling at the Nova Cassino Fluminense. Subsequent inquiries show that other parties were also victimized through looting. Elstein money which was of course lost in stock gambling.

—The minister of interior has consented that the *intendencia* of this city may enforce the mounting of automatic flushing tanks on the ground floors of all buildings, which shall be regulated to discharge every two hours. These tanks will hold from six to ten litres of water each, and the houses must be provided with one for every twenty persons residing in the place. As there are not less than 40,000 closets which fall within these conditions, and as a discharge every two hours means at least 72 litres a day for each, the city will require a minimum of 2,880,000 litres a day for this purpose alone. Is the water available?

The Diario Oficial of the 14th denies that the conference between the minister of agriculture and Senator Silveira Martins was at the minister's request.

BIRTH.

At Larangeira, Rio de Janeiro, on the 14th inst. apt. the wife of Hy. C. Murdy, of a son.

DEATH.

Youth.—On the 17th inst. at 55 Rua Humayra, FREDA ADLINA, daughter of F. L. Voule, of this city, aged 18 months.

MUTINY OF MILITARY PRISONERS.

This morning at about five o'clock the prisoners confined in Fortaleza de Santa Cruz succeeded in obtaining their liberty and in overpowering the garrison. They had been in great part released from their cells for the purpose of cleaning up, when by a sudden movement they succeeded in overcoming their guards and in getting possession of arms. The officers and men of the garrison were quickly placed under lock and key and the strongest fortress of Brazil was entirely at the disposition of a desperate body of soldiers and marines who were serving various terms of imprisonment there. At an early hour a steam-launch arrived at the fortress with provisions, which also fell into the hands of the mutineers. With this they sent a force to Fort Lage, which was admitted without suspicion. It easily overcame its small garrison. They then liberated the prisoners confined there, and then sent a small force across to Fort S. João, which was also captured without difficulty. The latter, having no ammunition, was not held. Fort Pico above Santa Cruz also fell into the hands of the mutineers.

The government received information of the mutiny a little before 8 o'clock, and is now making vigorous preparations for suppressing the mutiny. Two infantry battalions have been sent to Jurujuba to prevent the escape of the mutineers by way of Fort Pico and the ironclads have been placed in position to bombard the forts, if necessary. In the meantime, the desperadoes are firing upon the ferry boats and steam launches, and are demanding the restoration of Gen. Deodoro. All efforts to bring them to terms by negotiation have failed, and it now looks as if a fight will be fought. The mutineers are under the command of Sergeant Silvino, who says that he will make the fortress his tomb before he will surrender.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The December receipts of the Porto Alegre custom-house amounted to 205,576\$73.

The Bahia state budget for 1892 fixes the expenditures at 5,123,761\$ and estimates the revenue at 5,464,931\$.

There is a great scarcity of small currency in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Why not issue a few more 100\$00 bills of the Credito Popular?

Law No. 31, dated the 12th inst., authorizes the government to establish custom-houses at Gargalim, Macaé, and Andraós Reis in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Under the new tariff the so-called free goods will pay 10 per cent. on invoice value. We are inclined to believe this an infraction of the treaty with the United States.

A telegram from the Pernambuco junta announces an economy of 600,000\$ in the estimates for that state. The thing that tells, however, is the economy in the actual expenditures as shown at the end of the year.

The police are finding a great many falsified *caudillas* of the Companhia Geral. One calling for 10 *deleturas* was seized to value 1010, while another of 10 was made to call for 1200.

The minister of agriculture has instructed the Central railway officials to suspend the collection of the transit tax on merchandise imposed by the state of Minas Geraes, as this tax is contrary to the provisions of the constitution.

The minister of finance, in a circular to the custom-house authorities, declares that merchandise imported in vessels arriving before Jan. 1st is not subject to the additional duties of 50% and 60%, provided entry shall be made before the 29th prox.

The recent action of the Portuguese authorities in prosecuting dishonest directors is commended to the attention of the Brazilian minister of justice. When steps are taken to punish the men who have been swindling the people of this country during the past two years, we shall then begin to feel a little hope for the future.

The pension list which was estimated to require 1,960,083\$774 in 1889—the last year of the monarchy—is this year estimated at 2,432,261\$947. There has been not a slight abuse of this public service by the advocates of severe economy in the new government, and it would be well to inquire whether everything has been regular.

The Chamber voted the payment of an account on Saturday which has been running over 25 years. In 1883 the Chamber resolved to pay a total of 203,291\$081 on this claim, of which 89,839\$473 was described as indemnity. The claim was not paid, however, and the appropriation now made, which includes interest, amounts to 468,626\$821. Delays in payment are certainly not profitable.

The receipts at the Rio custom house in September were:

Table with 2 columns: Item (Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Stamps) and Amount (1891, 1890).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Deposits, Restitutions) and Amount (1891, 1890).

Table with 2 columns: Item (Internal revenue receipts) and Amount (1891, 1890).

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, January 18th, 1892.

Table of Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 97 d. and other financial data including bank rate of exchange and values of various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

January 12.—The market was a trifle firmer. Official rates at the banks were 12 on London, 90-91 on the Paris at sight, and Hamburg at 90 pts. (87-90-420 on New York at sight, and the business reported was in bank sterling at 12-12 1/2 for ready bills, later on London at 12 1/2, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/4. Up to the end of the month bank office paper was quoted at 2 1/2, and commercial at 1 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 206 1/2, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 205 1/2.

January 13.—The market was firm, at unchanged official rates, except at the Banco Sul Americano where 12 1/2 was posted. The business done, as reported, was in bank sterling on bankers at 12-12 1/2, at 12 1/2 on London office and at 12 1/2 for repressed bills. Commercial sterling was quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/4. Forward delivery bank sterling was reported at 206 1/2, and commercial at 205 1/2, sellers at 205 1/2 for cash; sellers at 205 1/2 for the month, and buyers at 205 1/2, sellers at 205 1/2 for the 30th.

January 14.—The London and Brazilian, Paris e Rio, Republica and Sul Americano banks posted 12 1/2 on London, and the others were officially at 12. The market was steady, but quiet, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 3/4, repressed paper at 12 1/2 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 205 1/2-200 for cash; and 205 1/2 for the 31st closing with buyers at 205 1/2, sellers at 205 1/2 for the 31st and sellers at 205 1/2 for February 15th.

January 15.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, which rate was advanced in the afternoon to 12 1/2 by the Banco Paris e Rio. The market was firm, but there did not appear to be much doing, and the coffee market is in a standstill. The business reported was in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/4, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/4, according to the hour of the day. Sovereigns sold at 205 1/2-200 and closed with buyers at 205 1/2, sellers at 205 1/2.

January 16.—The banks all opened at 12 1/2 on London, and the market was firm, closing with an upward tendency, due less, perhaps, to any excessive supply of commercial bills than to some carelessness on the part of the banks to secure a fair amount of coffee was reported sold, in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/4, at 12 1/2 on London offices and for repressed paper and 12 1/2-12 3/4 for commercial sterling. The paper and bill market were 12 1/2 on London, 78 1/2 on Paris and 90-91 on Hamburg at 90 pts. 420-420 on New York at sight. Sovereigns sold at 205 1/2-200 and 205 1/2, all for the 31st, and closed at 205 1/2, 205 1/2, sellers at 205 1/2 for cash; sellers at 205 1/2 for the 31st and buyers at 19 1/2 for the 31st.

January 18.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, but bills were readily obtained at 12 1/2, and later the London and Brazilian Bank posted 12 1/2; the Paris e Rio finally came out at 12 1/2 officially, and 12 1/2 in fact. Repressed paper was reported at 12 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/4, the market closing very firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 205 1/2, sellers at 19 1/2 for cash; buyers at 19 1/2, sellers at 19 1/2 for the 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales including Sovereigns, Apolices, Brazil, and other securities with their respective prices.

Railways and Transports.

Table listing railway and transport services like Obras Publicas, Althoramas, and de S. Paulo.

January 13. 1000 Sovereigns... 20 580 3000 del. Geral, £20 5

50 Brazil... 338 25 Paris e Rio... 102

124 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 36 150 Obras Publicas 91

1000 Sovereigns... 20 500 241 Apolices, 35... 985

100 Brazil, 25... 180 54 Republica... 127

1000 Sovereigns... 20 800 1000 del. Cemal, £20 4

50 Brazil, 25... 180 100 Republica, wd. 123

200 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 36 150 Obras Publicas 91

January 18.

Table of financial data including 1000 Bova's, 1000 do do, and Apolices.

Bank.

Table of bank transactions including 45 Brazil, 40 do do, and 160 Paris e Rio.

Railways and Transports.

Table of railway and transport services including 200 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 36.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th January, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been business doing every day during the week and the sales can not be far short of 80,000 bags. The market has been firm, all along, but no changes were made in quotations up to the 14th inst., when brokers were ported the market nominal and have not furnished quotations of coffee colley on which the demand has principally run, and such as appear are held firmly.

Receipts here and in Santos show very little difference in relation to the preceding week, and we are inclined to believe that 100,000 bags per day is to be about the average in Rio for the rest of the crop season. Santos is likely to lead this market, not least, but if reports are reliable, there are dangers of a block there, and the dealers are not entirely free from the suspicion of creating it, by retaining coffees on the wharves for an unnecessary time.

There is a demand here, but the steady advance in exchange renders exporters cautious.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table of shipments including 52,830 bags for the United States, 18,420 for Europe, and 2,950 for elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table of vessel clearances including Jan. 15 New York Amer str Progress, 15 do do Br str Halley, and 15 New Orleans str Hogarth.

Jan. 15 Cape Town Nor br Pantou, 14 Port Elizabeth Swed Ing. Inca.

Receipts for the past week were 75,481 bags, against 74,384 bags for the week before, and 5,000 bags for the preceding week.

Receipts in Santos were about 97,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 231,571 bags in all.

The market was reported firm on Saturday, which some 200,000 bags as supposed to have changed hands, but quotations were nominal. We give, pro forma, the quotations of the 17th, viz:

Table of coffee prices per arroba for various types and origins.

There has been no change made in the prices which remains at 229 1/2 per kilogramme.

Yearly Loading and to land.

Table of yearly loading and to land for various ports and origins.

NEW YORK BR STR EXPORT.

Table of New York Br Str Export prices for various origins.

BALTIMORE AMER BR STR EXPORT.

Table of Baltimore Amer Br Str Export prices for various origins.

PORT ELIZABETH DAN BR ANTE.

Table of Port Elizabeth Dan Br Ante prices for various origins.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Jan 11 to Jan 17, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated December 31st.

The killing of cattle in this state has commenced and is being carried on now upon a fair scale; the total head killed amounting to about 30,000 up to date, against 6,000 for the same time last year and 2,000 in 1889.

Hides.—In salled no transactions have become known so far, as our *subalterno*s are asking extremely high prices for which exporters do not seem inclined to invest in view of the dull news from Europe and the rising tendency of our rates of exchange. We, however, expect that within the next few days some business will take place, as cattle are coming in freely and there is already a good number of hides for disposal. Supplies of dry hides have continued to come forward on a very moderate scale, and business for export has again been limited to some sales of a few thousand hides for Hamburg. Prices here have been ruling at about 12 1/2 d. 5/4 per kilo, cost, steamer-freight and commission for American, and at 13 1/2 d. 5/4 per kilo, for heavy hides, at which quotations there appear to be no more buyers at present; but so far it is impossible to buy at a lower price, the stock in the hands of *carregadores* being almost nil.

Wool.—Has continued in very brisk demand at our last quotation of 2 1/2 d. 5/4 per kilo, free on board with steamer-fee and commission.

Wool.—Supplies during the month have been plentiful, but the bulk of the receipts was not previous to arrival, chiefly to the factory established here. Business for export has been done at the parity of 1 1/2 d. 5/4 for fine wool and 1 1/2 d. 5/4 for medium, for sale at Antwerp, and a quantity of fine Banda Oriental wool was sold lately for exportation to the United States, at equal to 1 1/2 d. 5/4 cents per lb., free on board with steamer-freight and commission.

KNIVES.—Since 1st of January up to date, 499,811 salled and 208,822 dry blades to Europe, 43,466 dry blades to the United States, against same period in 1890: 389,347 salled and 127,399 dry blades to Europe, 129,216 dry blades to the United States.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Brantano & Co's Market Report, dated January 2nd.

Coffee.—Our coffee and coffee markets are so closely connected, that an advance or decline in the former immediately affects currency prices. Holders, however, generally raise their pretensions proportionally more than the decline would warrant, and this month, with temporarily advancing rates, appeared quite indifferent and were not sellers, except at their own prices, being we believe to a pretty large local short interest then existing.

From 1st to 17th ult. coffee was very quiet, but with easier exchange from 17th to 18th an active demand sprang up, sales during that period reaching 150,000 bags. Demand on the market has been quiet in view of a somewhat firmer exchange, but holders are not anxious to sell.

Hard and low grade coffees which are in full supply are much neglected and great concessions have to be made to market them.

Market closes quiet but firm at our quotations, which show an advance per wt. of about 3s. 6d. for Superiors, 4s. 6d. for Good Average, 4s. 9d. for Fair Average, and 1s. for the lower grades.

Stock is 267,000 bags, in all hands of which 145,500 bags are engaged for shipment.

Receipts averaged 15,822 bags per diem, against 11,655 bags in 1890, and 7,789 bags in 1889. From 1st July to date they reach 2,277,936 bags, against 1,974,517 bags in 1890 and 1,280,210 in 1889.

We quote f. o. b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, 1% commission and exchange 1 1/2 d. Good average 68 s. and 14 1/2 c.

The shipments in December were divided as follows, viz:

Table of December shipments to United States (New York 66,959) and Europe (Havre 125,615, Antwerp 56,888, Rotterdam 17,141, Amsterdam 1,000, London 4,780, Trieste 40,298, Marseilles 45,298, Genoa 7,539, 364,941, Rio and coast 18, Total 431,213).

Table of total foreign clearances of coffee from Santos for six months of crop-years (1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90).

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months of crop-years.

Large table showing destination of coffee exports (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) with columns for 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90, and various sub-categories.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the year:

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891, 1890, 1889. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, and ELSEWHERE with sub-rows for various regions like North of Europe & Baltic, etc.

Total clearances of coffee from Santos during the last year in bags of 60 lbs:

Table with columns: U. States, Europe, Elsewhere, Total. Rows show data for 1891, 1890, and 1889.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the years 1890-91, and the internal revenue receipts which consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc., but which also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits.

Large comparative table with columns for Months (January to December) and rows for 1891, 1890, and 1889. Includes sub-sections for 'Total Receipts' and 'Internal Revenue Receipts'.

In the figures for 1890-91 we have included deposits, which appear to be considered a source of revenue, and deducted restitutions: the figures therefore show the net amount received at the custom house.

Imports. The week has been generally quiet, with very slight changes in quotations. Flour has been firm, but bakers do not change quotations. The cargo ex John H. Cranston of Pith pine and a moderate quantity of White have arrived during the week; the first comes to a dealer and the latter has been sold within an hour. Rice is firm at our last quotations, and Coffee is rather dear and steady at the advance. Hay and Indian Corn are without changes, the supply of native corn is, however, rather small at present and stocks are running low. Turpentine, Rosin and Cement are about as at date of our last report. Exchange has been fairly steady during the week and closed on Saturday with a tendency to better figures. It seems doubtful, however, that rates will advance so materially as to seriously affect the prices of imported articles of consumption. Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been 2,000 lbs. per Advance and 700 lbs. per Enclind, from the United States.

Stocks in first hands are estimated at about 3,000 bbls. and brokers report the market firm, but do not change quotations, viz: Richmond 1st... Baltimore 1st... Western & Interior... City Mills

The quotations for city mills flour are somewhat nominal, as bakers are taking foreign flour in preference, at the difference in price.

Stock, December 31st... Receipts since... Sales and withdrawals

Stock in all hands January 13th... Pitch Pine.—Receipts are about 400,000 feet per Advance from Fernandina; this cargo has been reduced smartly by jettison, and comes to a dealer. The market is firm and brokers quote at 73,500-75,000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts are 183,119 feet per Vigilancia and Archer. We may quote at 230-250 rs. per foot firm. Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 48,500-50,000 per doz. for red and 46,500-47,500 for white deals.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Kerosene.—Receipts have been 10,000 cases per Advance and Archer, from New York. The market is firm at unchanged quotations, viz: 85,500-88,500 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 500 kegs per Archer and 500 kegs per Advance. The market has declined and brokers quote George's lard, in lots, at 90c. and other marks at 470-480 rs. per cwt. steady.

Rice.—There have been no receipts, and the market is firm at 16,500-17,500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 500 half-barrels Canadian codfish. Stocks are estimated at about 3,500 packages, and dealers report the market steady, with a fair demand, at 28,500-30,500 for Canadian fish, 28,500-30,500 for haddock, and 28,500-30,500 for Norwegian cases.

Bran.—There are no receipts of foreign, and city mills is quoted at 5,500-6,000 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been 74 bales, from the River Plate. Quotations of 130-150 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil and River Plate corn is quoted at 780-790 per bag. Native corn is rather scarce and quoted at 580-590 per bag, as to quality.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 500 cases from New York per Archer, Advance and Enclind. Quotations are slightly lower at 800-820 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 355 kegs per Archer. Brokers quote, according to marks, at 18,500-19,500 per lb. Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 5,500 tons per Enclind, from Cardiff 4,015. Little Carter, from Norfolk.

The latter, American coal, comes to the gas company. Cement.—Receipts nil and quotations are unchanged at 115,000-118,500 per lb. for British; 108,000-110,000 for German and 115,500-120,000 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 11. NORFOLK.—Amer lug Leick Carter; 758 tons; Goodman; 40 ds. coal to order. NEW YORK.—Amer bk Archer; 438 tons; Heney; 50 ds. sundries to Viaja Venezuela; Guzman & Co. JAN 12. BALTIMORE.—Amer ship A. E. Under Gibson; 2121 tons; Lubinski; 20 ds. in disbrs. bound for San Francisco. OPORTO.—Port bark Pernambuco; 399 tons; Pereira; 46 ds. sundries to Maranhao, Prud & Co. JAN 13. CARIBBE.—Br ship Elnbath; 2188 tons; Greig; 51 ds. coal to Central Brazil Railway. BERNES ABIES.—Arg schr Dou Duarte; 152 tons; Nappa; 33 ds. ballast to Duarte Ferreira Monteiro. JAN 16. FERNAMBURGO.—Br bk Aeromant; 446 tons; Monteil; 46 ds. pine to order. JAN 17. NEW YORK.—Amer bk Corrie T. Balano; 599 tons; Bond; 50 ds. blue to order. S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Br lug George Foster; 978 tons; Prydie; 13 ds. sundries to Queiroz, Moreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 12. BARRADOS.—Amer bk John H. Cranston; 502 tons; Nowell; ballast. —Amer lug James W. Fitch; 1074 tons; Pitcher; do. —Br bk Sylvia; 1074 tons; Mc Dougal. JAN 13. TYBER.—Br bk Parthenia; 749 tons; Davies; ballast. PORTO RICO.—Swed bk Olga; 970 tons; Esker; do. LUTTERLO.—Br ship Perth; 1446 tons; Griffiths; do. PARANAGA.—Ger bk P. W. Fischer; 216 tons; Alm; do. JAN 14. FAJAS POINT.—Br ship Maranal; 1257 tons; Keith; ballast. BERNES ABIES.—Br bk Hindostan; 683 tons; Criggs; do. PARANAGA.—Ger lug Alvel; 469 tons; Lundstedt; do. JAN 15. CAPE TOWN.—Nor bk Punctum; 228 tons; Olsen; coffee. PORT ELIZABETH.—Swed bk Ince; 251 tons; Hogston; do. BERNES ABIES.—Br lug White Wings; 505 tons; Dart; ballast. MACAO.—Nor bk Corles; 433 tons; Beck; do. JAN 16. AMALCALMA.—Ger bk Elise Both; 405 tons; Krieger; ballast. TALLAHU.—Port ship Helios; 156 tons; Hulzer; do. MACAO.—Port ship America; 281 tons; Corrie; do. —Port bk Glama; 545 tons; Vello; do. —Ger lug August; 214 tons; Straholder; do. JAN 17. SAN FRANCISCO.—Amer ship Alexander Gibson; 2313 tons; Hibbard; some cargo. BARRADOS.—Br bk George B. Doane; 341 tons; Whitehouse; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENSAOLA.—Br ship Crusader; ballast. BARRADOS.—Br bk Hibernica; do. —Nor bk Anna; do. DIAMOND ISLAND.—Br ship Whinlatter; do. OLIV.—Nor bk Yner; do. CALETA.—Fr bk Marguerite Elliot; do. PALETAS.—Port bk Bos Sorte; same cargo.

The coasting arrivals at this port during the past year numbered 1,373 vessels, aggregating 755,033 tons. In 1890 the number was 1,090 vessels, with 613,730 tons. —There 64 sailing and 258 steamer arrivals under foreign flags from other Brazilian ports during the past year. Of these 103 were British, 80 German, 35 French, 29 Norwegian, 24 American, 20 Italian, etc. —According to the annual statement of the Jornal do Commercio the shipping arrivals here from foreign ports numbered 1,686 last year, with an aggregate of 2,287,912 tons, of which 576 were British, 201 French, 197 Norwegian, 182 German, 157 Italian, 88 American, 65 Brazilian, 42 Swedish, 37 Argentine, 35 Portuguese, 33 Belgian, 27 Uruguayian and the balance of diverse nationalities.

Freights. Steamer. New York 25-30c per bag Trieste... 40-45c per ton New Orleans 45-50c do Havre... 30 f. do London... 35-40c do Bordeaux... 20 f. do Liverpool... 35c do Marseilles... 40-45 f. do Antwerp... 30c do Genoa... 30-40 f. do Hamburg... 40c do

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freights. Steamer. New York 25-30c per bag Trieste... 40-45c per ton New Orleans 45-50c do Havre... 30 f. do London... 35-40c do Bordeaux... 20 f. do Liverpool... 35c do Marseilles... 40-45 f. do Antwerp... 30c do Genoa... 30-40 f. do Hamburg... 40c do

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish vessels.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish vessels.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish vessels.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Rows include Jan 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT

OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 18th, 1892.

Large table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Rows include American, Argentine, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish vessels.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 16th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks such as Banco de Janeiro, Aliança do Brazil, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Cia. de Navegação Costeira and others.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, and others.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks offering hypothecary notes.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Aliança, Bom Fim, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1835
Loading Dock: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General Information apply to
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 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
 FORNIGHTLY SERVICE
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAIIS
SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
 SEGUHANÇA..... Feb. 9
 FINANCE..... " 13
 The fine Steamer

ADVANCE

Captain **PETRIE**
 will sail for
NEW YORK
 Sunday, 2nd January, calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Passage Rates

To Liverpool.....	\$32.00	—	—
New York.....	\$44.50	\$7.00	—
& back.....	\$87.00	—	—

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents
 No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs
 And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
 No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 21	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Aires
" 25	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
 For freight, passages and other information apply to
 Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Laplace..... Jan. 23rd
 Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
 For cargo apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
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