

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 26TH, 1892.

NUMBER 4

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEO. H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
Office hours 10—12. (Caixa 384.)
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'Eu, No. 422. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:15 afternoon. 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 Accoucher; returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23. Telephone 1559.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 m.
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. Fevers, accouchements, 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, 29 Rua do Hospício 1 to 2 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez d'Abantes,

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Infirmary.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Lavramento, Saúde.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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Managing Director,
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CAIXA 186.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
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Proprietors.

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

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Agents in Rio de Janeiro Watson Ritchie & Co No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

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

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Authorized by Decree No. 593, of 15th October, 1891

Subscribed capital... £1,500,000 Realized do... 900,000 Reserve fund... 750,000

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

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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A (Authorized by Decree No. 10,230)

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Comprises the following factories: FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO Hosiery, office bags and jute goods of all descriptions. FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO Cotton, wool and silk goods. FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA Undershirts, hosiery, etc. FABRICA MANUFACOTORA DE RENDAS Lace goods of all kinds. FABRIL BRAZILEIRA Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc. TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE Gimpes, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc. FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO. Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, ladles, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc. Sole Agents: J. H. LOWNDES & Co. Sires, J. V. HALL & Co., No. 84, Rua 1.º de Março. Rio de Janeiro.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London, E.C.

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Receives deposits for fixed periods and transacts every species of Banking business

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen - United States, Brazil, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia.

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors. American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers.

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THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES (Late "The River Plate Times.") DAILY MORNING PAPER ESTABLISHED 1858.

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.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A capital investment.—The Companhia Promotora de Indústrias e Melhoramentos is placing here a loan of 12,000,000\$000, consisting of 600,000 preferred obligations of 20\$000 each, secured by a mortgage on the property of the company.

Table with columns for 31st March and 30th June, listing interest payments for various amounts (1 of, 1000\$, 2000\$, 5000\$, 10000\$, 20000\$, 50000\$, 100000\$, 1,175\$).

Table with columns for 30th Sept and 31st Dec, listing interest payments for various amounts (1 of, 1000\$, 2000\$, 5000\$, 10000\$, 20000\$, 50000\$, 100000\$, 1,175\$).

In all succeeding years there will be the same drawings and the same premiums, differing only as to the number of securities drawn with 25\$000.

The system adopted by the company for the present loan, while new in Brazil as to its distinguishing features, is, however, well-known in France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, whose municipalities have generally employed it with great popular satisfaction.

All these desirable advantages are represented by the obligations of the Companhia Promotora, with mortgage-security on its property, with tri-monthly interest and with premiums distributed in 140 drawings.

The present loan destined exclusively for the development of the large properties which the company already possesses, for the execution of its concessions and for the acquisition of property of real value, necessary for the complete utilization of its resources, has as mortgage-security in accordance with law, not only the present property of the company but all that which may be acquired with the original capital and with the proceeds of this loan.

Among the long list of valuable property which the company owns the following can be cited as principal, whose value exceeds a great deal the amount of the loan.

The Ilha da Marambaia, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, with 25 leagues of circumference and containing 40,000 hectares of land, admirably adapted by its virgin woods, for fields of cattle-raising and agriculture.

The sugar-mills of S. Ignacio, Firmeza, Bom-Gosto and Cayubamba, in the state of Pernambuco, each having a daily capacity of 35 tons of cane and which were appraised at 4,000,000\$000 in the statement of the concession made by the Federal government in Decree No. 486 of August 8th, 1891.

Estrada de Ferro de Macaco a Leopoldina with branch to Porto Calvo in the state of Alagoas with 176 kilometers of extension and guarantee of 6 per cent interest on the capital of 8,000,000\$000, conceded by the decree No. 955 of Nov. 5th, 1890.

Sugar-mill Deodoro in the state of Pernambuco with guarantee of 6 per cent interest on a capital of 75,000,000\$000, conceded by the decree No. 689 of August 23rd, 1890.

A street-car line in the capital of the state of Alagoas with privilege for 50 years. The company's capital is 15,000,000\$000; the reserve fund, 778,995\$77; and the value of its assets according to the balance of September 1891, 19,708,413\$02.

The directory of the company is composed of the well-known residents of this city, Messrs. J. R. de Lima Duarte, Wenceslão Bello and Manoel C. de Souza Bandeira.

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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.000 or £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 Ovidio.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 26th, 1892.

The Santa Cruz mutiny, so fortunately suppressed on the 20th, ought to call the attention of the government to two very important facts: 1st, the insubordination which exists in the army and navy and the need, therefore, of enforcing better discipline; and 2nd, the fatal error of obtaining recruits by force from the criminal and vagrant classes. Had there been better discipline, it would have been less easy for a hundred odd prisoners in Santa Cruz to obtain possession of that most important fortress. It could not have occurred had the officers and guards been watchful and attentive to duty. Unfortunately the officers think more of politics, recreation and display than they do of the duties of their profession, and their neglect or avoidance of duty finds a corresponding echo among the men. It will be remembered that when the mutiny occurred at the artillery barracks in December, 1889, there was not a commissioned officer in the place. To improve this perilous as well as discreditable state of affairs the troops should be all removed to field camps and subjected to severe discipline—officers as well as men. Officers should be prohibited from engaging in politics and should be made to feel that they are designed for something better than lay figures for military tailors. As for the rank and file, the complaint was made years ago by Visconde de Pelotas that too large a part of the army was recruited from criminals. It is useless to expect an orderly and patriotic force from such material. Such an army is a standing menace to the country, an element of disorder, a threat of rapine and assassination. The looting of the little village back of Santa Cruz on the 20th is an example of what may be expected from such men. The daily conflicts and disorders in the streets of this city show what may be expected from them on garrison duty. In our opinion the need of a change in these two particulars is urgent and cannot safely be deferred.

It is not, perhaps, altogether astonishing that the speculators in Rio should prefer having a few miserable criminals shot than losing all hopes of improving their own material position. We are induced to believe that the rumors—some of which are so palpably ridiculous that it seems incredible sensible business men could repeat them—as to disturbances could be traced to disappointed speculators in securities (?) of the Geral railway enterprise and in shares of the Banco da Republica. Desperate men will use extreme measures and there are certainly many such in Rio; men so desperate that rather than abandon their carriages and high-stepping horses, their diamonds and dinners, they would welcome civil war, with all its attendant horrors. These wire-pullers have apparently overlooked the fact that the complaisance—or worse—of the finance ministers of the republic have brought the Banco da Republica so completely under the control of the Treasury, that one word from the present minister might throw this institution into bankruptcy. On December 31st, according to the balance-sheet of the bank, there was owing, directly or indirectly, to the Treasury the enormous sum of 46,000,000\$000, viz: Gold cheques issued, 6,753,910\$554; Exchange contract, 9,779,000\$000; Special acct. current, 22,390,254\$051; Sales of gold acct., 7,570,308\$970.

Now it only requires the minister to demand a modest proportion of this debt to bring the bank—and the bank's debtors—before one of the commercial judges here. We do not suppose such action will be taken by the Treasury, nor do we advocate it; but it is quite time that the alarming rumors which disturb business in all its branches, should cease, and we firmly believe that a hint to the effect that they must cease, or a settlement between the Treasury and the bank would be demanded, would protect the market from revolutionary rumors for some time to come. The representatives of the Brazilian nation have created a legalized dictatorship by their action at the adjournment of Congress; will not Sr. Rodrigues Alves, the present finance minister, use the power his predecessors have unwittingly afforded him to secure the market from speculators' lies? This action in the matter, we feel sure, will be more efficacious, than that of the police—or military.

The epidemic of fever in Santos has at last reached so acute a stage that several lines of steamers have stopped receiving cargo for that port and some of the most influential foreign houses of the city are closing their doors. In some cases there is really no one left to carry on business, the well being obliged to devote their attention to the sick. The situation is desperate to an extreme, and the only recourse, so far as we can see, is to be found in the complete closing of the port to foreign commerce. It was long ago almost a foregone conclusion that this would be the result, and now, when its realization is at hand, the local authorities of Santos and the state authorities of São Paulo, must admit the conclusion that they have only themselves to blame for the disaster. Months ago we called attention to the situation and to the dangers which were threatening them. The enormous accumulation of merchandise in that port, the blocking of the streets and railway, the lack of facilities for unloading and storing merchandise, the apathy and indifference of officials and everyone else connected with the service of discharging, storing and transporting merchandise—all this could have but one end. An extraordinary accumulation of vessels followed, and in the midst of all these a port improvements contractor went on dredging up the accumulated filth of years from the river bottom to deposit it along the banks. In the best and coolest of seasons this would have resulted in sickness in the shipping, but when we add to this the intense heat of a summer in Santos it must be seen that yellow fever was inevitable. And still, up to this moment, we have yet to hear of a single order, either from the sanitary authorities, or from those of the city or state, against this terrible blunder. With a fever epidemic staring them in the face, the authorities of Santos lacked even the common sense to order a suspension of a work which was continually bringing up the poisonous deposits of the river bottom, from which fever contagion was spread broadcast among the shipping. Such a people, to say the least, are totally unfit for the responsible positions which they hold. If strict justice could be meted out in this world they would be held responsible in no small measure for the terrible loss of life which is resulting from their incompetence and negligence. The calamity, however, has arrived and it only remains to limit the consequences within the narrowest bounds. To that end all foreign steamship companies should immediately suspend calling at Santos—for the impossibility of discharging cargoes quickly renders such calls most dangerous—and every foreign house which can do so, should close its doors. Let the government then do what it will! If it can not bring itself to the point of constructing temporary piers, enlarging and improving the custom-house, increasing facilities for transporting merchandise to the interior and of thoroughly cleansing and draining the city, then let the port of Santos be abandoned. There is no use in wasting human life in such a place. The port of Santos, or some other port, is a necessity for the state of São Paulo; the people of that state must therefore see to it that it is made inhabitable.

46,493,466\$575

WHAT we have said in respect to the port of Santos is in great measure true also of Rio de Janeiro. The same apathy and incompetence are to be found here which have brought about so much trouble down there. The port and custom-house are crowded, the Central railway is continually blocked and the city was never dirtier since the days when the streets were made the common receptacle for every species of filth. Add to this a much diminished supply of water — now happily augmented by welcome rains — and we have a situation full of danger to the health of the city. That those conditions have been producing their natural results during the recent hot weather may be seen in the rapidly increasing death rate from yellow fever. We have now reached a death rate of over 30 a day, which may be considered an epidemic rate. This number, it should be noted, does not include the cases from the shipping, which are sent over to Jurujuba and do not enter into the mortality reports of the city. The shipping is beginning to suffer severely and unless something is done at once, Rio may soon find herself in a position little better than that of Santos. There is now no time for idle talk, nor for the execution of pretentious schemes. Providence has once more come to the relief of incapacity by sending a heavy rain to wash out Rio's filthy streets and rain-water sewers, but it will be very unwise to depend on a repetition of the favor. Provisions should be taken at once to keep the streets clean, to provide for a better distribution of water, and then, what is equally important, to provide against the sale of unwholesome food and drink. Food is dear and often bad, and this in itself is a source of illness during the hot season. Then, too, the city if not the whole country, is actually flooded with poisonous artificial drinks. There is hardly a popular drink in the market, whether spirits, wine or mineral water, that is not counterfeited, and there is hardly a hotel or restaurant that is not knowingly selling them. When the best-known restaurants of the city have the effrontery to admit keeping these artificial drinks, then it is quite time for the authorities to stop the shameful business in the interests of public health. There are but few places where the manufacture of falsified drinks is so openly carried on, and for the credit of the country it is full time that something were done to check it. Good and wholesome food and drink are just as essential for public health as pure air. Epidemics generally originate in filth and bad food — in unsanitary conditions and living; and it is essential therefore that they should be opposed by improving the conditions from which they have their origin.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JANUARY 16.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported in favor of the bill of the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the President to make deficiency appropriations. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Lamounier Guedes made a speech in opposition to the bill for the reorganization of the states. In the midst of violent protests he alluded to the conduct of the military officers in the Chamber, who on the day after the *coup d'etat*, hastened to report at the headquarters of the army. He has no desire, he said, to defend governors that embraced the cause of the dictator; but if the crime of complicity in the *coup d'Etat* is to be punished, then let impartial justice be meted out to all the guilty. Deputy Costa Machado also opposed the bill, offering a substitute therefor.

JANUARY 18.—Senate.—The bill authorizing the President to make deficiency appropriations was voted in 2d discussion. Senators Elyen Martins and Theodorico Souto spoke against the bill on banks of issue, opposing also the substitute bill introduced by Senator Anuro Galeanti. Deputy Fonseca Hermes spoke on affairs in the state of Rio de Janeiro, stating that Admiral Marques Guimarães had endeavored to cause himself to be proclaimed governor of the state. This, however, he said, was not in accord with the plans of Admiral Wandenkolk, who wishes to be elected President and at whose instance the governorship was bestowed on Admiral Carlos Balthazar. The bill for removing Barão de Lucca and Councillor Arairipe from the supreme bench was rejected by a vote of 53 to 50.

JANUARY 19.—Senate.—Senator Braz Carneiro moved that in putting to the vote the bill on banks of issue preference should be given to the substitute bill introduced by Senator Anuro Galeanti. Senator Campos Salles moved that preference should be given to the amendments offered by Senator Wandenkolk and others. Both of these motions were rejected by a vote of 22 to 20. The Senate then proceeded to vote on a motion of Senator Pinheiro Guedes for preference for a substitute bill offered by him; but it was discovered that 16 senators had withdrawn and that consequently the vote could not be taken for want of a quorum. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Moniz Freire defended the bill on the reorganization of the states. Deputy Hellarmino de Mendonça said that in some states the governors had been deposed by the people, while in others, that of Paraná for instance, deposition was purely the work of the military.

JANUARY 20.—For want of a quorum no business could be transacted in either house. In the Senate, however, there was something said about the withdrawal of 16 senators on the previous day to prevent a vote on the bill on banks of issue. Senator Esteves complained that the president had censured the conduct of those senators and that another senator had called them wretches (*miséraités*). The president asserted that the senator had been misinformed on both points and that the withdrawal of the conduct of those senators, but had merely, in conformity with the rules, ordered their names to be published. He was certain, he said, that no senator had made use of the expression of which complaint was made. Senator Ramiro Barcellos, in offering a motion of inquiry in regard to loans made by the treasury to banks, said that the whole country condemned the behavior of senators who resorted to such means to prevent the enactment of the necessary legislation for improving the national currency.

JANUARY 21.—Senate.—There was received from Senator Ruy Barbosa a communication resigning his seat in the Senate. Senator Campos Salles, at the conclusion of a speech in which he said that it was necessary for printing paper money broken, offered the following motion signed by himself and 22 others:—“Whereas it is an imperious and ineluctable duty to secure for the conservative classes of society confidence and respect for law; whereas the budget under which the nation is to be governed during the present year, and the impeachment and electoral laws have been voted and signed, and thus accomplished the principal object for which the present extraordinary session was convoked, and whereas the government in the period through which we are passing should be prompt and vigorous in averting disturbances, in preventing anarchy and in checking the restless ambition of professional intriguers of disorder; therefore the Senate resolves to terminate its labors for the present extraordinary session, trusting that the government in which it fully confides and which is strengthened by the support of the whole nation, will make use of every means, even the most vigorous, that circumstances may require for maintaining order, for severely punishing those who may now or hereafter attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity, for re-establishing the real federative system, adulterated by the act of Nov. 3d, and for consolidating the republic.” This motion was carried by the votes of all the senators present except Senators Pinheiro Guedes and Joaquim Catania. Senator Rangel Pestana tendered his resignation. *Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber voted by 81 votes to 37 a motion conched in the same terms as those of the motion voted by the Senate. The discussion of the motion was very stormy and at times some of the deputies seemed almost on the point of coming to blows.

JANUARY 22.—The closing address was delivered by Dr. Bernardino de Campos, president of the Chamber of Deputies, in the absence of Dr. Prudente de Moraes, president of the Senate. This address after reviewing the work of Congress during the ordinary and the extraordinary session terminates as follows:—“Gentlemen, on closing the labors of Congress, we leave our country entrusted to the enlightened vigilance, integrity, competence and patriotism of a government that possesses and deserves the confidence of the nation. It will do its duty, relieving us of the task of carrying to our states words of peace, justice and truth, so that we may definitely organize, executing the constitution that has wisely decreed the federative republican system.”

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The *Kaiser* cruise *Atlanta*, Capt. Higinson, arrived at Montevideo on the 15th inst.

—It said that the Spaniards will soon follow the example of the Italians in founding a hospital at Rosario.

—The total immigrant arrivals in Argentina last year were 73,597, while the departures numbered 90,930.

—The Santa Fé government received an offer from a “tax farmer” of \$250,000 for its new tax on cereals.

—The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé has one debtor for the sum of \$15,000,000. He must have had a “big political pull” in that province.

—The Uruguayan government has advised the Brazilian government that the export tax on cattle will be reduced in case Brazil suppresses the frontier tax.

—According to the *Uruguay News*, the Jaguairão (Rio Grande) police authorities prohibited all communication with the Uruguayan town of Artigas on the 1st inst.

—The governor of San Luiz, Argentina, charges that the bank of that province has diverted to other uses some \$9,000 destined as interest on deposits in the conversion bureau. The money was paid over to the shareholders.

—There were 1,653 foreign passenger and immigrant arrivals and 849 departures at Montevideo in December. These figures do not include the traffic between that city and Buenos Aires. The total arrivals for the year numbered 11,069, and the departures 19,831.

—Reports were circulated on Saturday night that an insurrectionary movement was about to be made. At midnight the cabinet ministers went to Palermo barracks where all the troops were under arms. The police force was also held ready to resist any attack. So far as can be ascertained, there was no ground whatever, for the alarm.—*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 15th.

—Great interest was manifested on Monday, in the sale by auction of the new tax on cereals, in which the provincial government (Santa Fé) proposes to supplement the exertions of the festive boarst. It is expected that this source of revenue, as it is considered, will yield a very handsome return, consequently the number of bidders was far larger than it commonly is on such occasions.—*Argentine News*, Jan. 9th.

—A peculiar complication has arisen in the province of Rioja, Argentina. The governor had ordered elections for the 12th of February, and the provincial legislature declares the order null. The constitution of a state ought to be explicit enough on such points to render such controversies impossible.

—A Spanish physician, named Leal, announced a short time ago that a child had died with yellow fever in the Galvez colony, province of Santa Fé. The health board of that province has now prohibited Dr. Leal from practicing his profession there because it has been found that the child died with typhoid fever.

—The following are the fares the drivers of hackney carriages in Buenos Aires have a right to claim within the municipal boundaries; for the first hour \$1.25, for the second hour 75 cents, and 25 cents per 15 minutes for any further time. No price was fixed for a short drive, say a quarter or a half an hour.

—Shipowners will be interested in a movement to be on foot to obviate the difficulty in regard to cables on the coast, in securing the rodnet rope between the wrecked vessel and the shore. It is now proposed that every ship should carry a supply of heavy ballless kites, to which should be affixed a rope to be liberated from the ship directly she strikes. As the wind in such cases invariably blows on the land, it is assumed that a kite of heavy material would be blown ashore.—*Uruguay News*, Jan. 3.

—The 6th regiment of the line, that was quartered in this city, was called suddenly to the federal capital, and left on Wednesday evening per express. This fact, coupled with the reported mustering of the artillery corps stationed at Saraté, was the occasion of much uneasiness in all quarters. Revolutionary rumors are rife throughout the country, and there is no doubt but arms are being collected everywhere. The only puzzle is to find out who is in league against whom. That is the mystery of the present.—*Argentine News*, Rosario, Jan. 9.

—The Buenos Aires customs inspector has denounced D. Ramon Blanco, ex-director of the Banco Nacional, for defrauding the revenue in the sum of \$149,000 on Havana cigars alone in the years of 1886 and 1887. It is curious that the inspector has waited for Blanco's downfall before denouncing him. It is to be presumed, however, that this is only one more instance of the practice of allowing an influential official to do what he pleases. The *Pressa* of Buenos Aires charges that President Celman and his ministers were in the habit of introducing large quantities of furniture and valuable merchandise without paying duties, having a special custom-house deposit to facilitate that illegal object.

—It is often said that the surest way of keeping peace is by preparing for war. Perhaps this is why the government is steadily pouring arms and troops into this province evidently with the idea of keeping the *Cívicos* well aware of the strength of the National party backed up by the government of the nation. The *Cívicos* in this province, if indeed, would have matters all their way if it came to war, but, as usual, this great party has been split up into so many factions that they practically, politically speaking, are of no account. Each *Cívico* club in this town is ambitious of having a candidate of its own selection for the coming presidential contest, and in so doing is simply giving any rival party a walk-over. It is true that the rival parties are also split for the same purpose, but then there is a very strong probability of a combination being made, and a well-supported candidate being the result.—*Argentine News*, Rosario.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Bahía the board of health is taking steps to prevent the spread of yellow fever in that city.

—The funeral honors paid to the memory of the late Emperor in S. Paulo on the 19th gave rise to some disturbances in that city.

—In Campos the police delegate is taking evidence in regard to the mutiny at the fort of Santa Cruz. Did the plot extend to Campos?

—In the city of S. Paulo 35,342 heaves, 10,746 hogs and 5,625 sheep were slaughtered last year. The municipal revenue derived from this source was 18,495\$684.

—A telegram from Pará says that on the 14th an unsuccessful attempt was made to depose the governor of Amazonas. The governor has established martial law in Manaus.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 20th announces the death of Gen. Astrogildo Pereira da Costa, one of the most active of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement in that state.

—If the telegrams from Santa Catharina are to be believed, there are about a million of armed men in that state in favor of reinstating deposed governor Muller and an equal number opposed to it.

—The people of the city of S. Paulo seem to be suffering even more than those of Rio de Janeiro for want of water. It is stated that several of the streams from which the water supply is derived have gone dry.

—At Campos the engineer of the Maciel e Campos railway dismissed his cashier. The friends of the latter called on the 22nd at the engineer's residence and ordered him to reinstate the cashier or leave the city within twenty-four hours. The engineer adopted the latter alternative.

—The president of Minas Geraes has called an extraordinary session of the legislature of that state for the 10th of March. The object of this session is to take action on the transit tax which the general government, according to a notification addressed to President Cesarío Alvim by the minister of agriculture, considers unconstitutional.

—The Bahia legislature adjourned on the 22nd. It will meet again on March 20th for the purpose of electing a governor.

—The little village of Jurujuba on the other side of the bay, which is largely composed of fishermen, was almost entirely abandoned on the 19th and 24th because of the mutiny in Santa Cruz. The soldiers had the place all to themselves, and they improved the opportunity by looting the place and in getting drunk. The people were more in fear of the military force than of the mutineers.

RAILROAD NOTES

—In the year 1891 the receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central do Pernambuco were 307,364\$820 against 210,348\$600 in 1890.

—The Rivera railway extension in Uruguay, which connects Montevideo with the Brazilian frontier, will be opened to traffic next month.

—The Tribunal Civil and Criminal has decided against the Companhia Geral in its appeal from the decision ordering the judicial liquidation of the company.

—The drivers and conductors on the Jacarepaguá train line have struck and the good people of that little village are now compelled to make the journey on foot.

—Recent failures of Central railway trains to make schedule time are attributed to a want of water. We believe, however, that the trains of this road never have been very punctual.

—The minister of finance has declined to appoint treasury experts to examine the books of the Companhia Geral. In his opinion, he says, commercial experts should be appointed. Quite right!

—The general government has granted permission for the transfer of the Rio Claro railway, now owned by an English company, to the Paulista company. There must be no increase of capital and the purchaser must protect all the obligations of the road.

—The new Argentina railway law allows every passenger free transportation for 50 kilograms of baggage. It also allows him a return of half of his fare if the railway company fails to provide him with a seat. In case a first-class passenger is compelled to go into a second-class car, he is entitled to the return of all the fare.

—On January 13th the superintendent of the S. Paulo line advised consignees in Santos that 240 waggon and his storehouses at Santos were full of coffee and that the time for removal would henceforward be twenty-four hours. The consignees protested and induced the commercial association to protest also, and the order was withdrawn. The block must therefore continue.

—There is a proverb in Spanish which the minister of the interior might well have called to mind before inviting to his office a meeting of railway managers, to discuss the question of a new central railway terminus for Buenos Aires. Said proverb runs thus:—“El gato escaldado hasta del agua fría huye” (the scalded cat flees even from cold water); and the minister might surely have known that, after the appearance in official documents of the grossest accusations of fraud against certain railways; after the passing of a railway law against which all the English companies had protested as impracticable and unjust; and after paying railway guarantees in moratorium bonds, worth less than half their face value; it was worse than useless to ask railway managers to submit to their companies any project which would involve the investment of a single cent more in Argentine railways, as long as the bullying attitude of the government towards English railways is maintained, and a so-called national railway board—whose members may be essentially competent in everything save and except practical railway work—is permitted to harass and annoy the local English administrators by absurd complaints and reports which indicate nothing more than the utter incompetency of their writers.—*Buenos Aires Financial Review*, Jan. 9th.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Guatemalan coffee crop is said to be better than was expected.

—The Mogyana railway, for want of rolling stock, has announced that it will not receive coffee at its stations for shipment until after the end of the month.

—The Paulista company has announced that for eight days no coffee will be received at its stations for shipment to Santos. This is done at the request of the S. Paulo railway company, which has no more storage room for coffee.

THE SANTA CRUZ MUTINY.

The revolt of prisoners in the fortress of Santa Cruz, which was briefly noted in our issue of the 19th, was happily suppressed on the 20th. The mutineers were particularly active on the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th in firing upon the ferry boats and steam launches plying about the harbor, but discreetly avoided firing upon the naval vessels anchored within range. A constant desultory fire was also kept up during the night from the Pico fort, on the Jurujuba side, to keep the troops from assembling the place. It was clearly evident, however, that the mutineers were far too few in numbers to guard so extensive a fortification as that of Santa Cruz and its Pico dependency. On the morning of the 20th the two batallions stationed in Jurujuba ascended through the woods to attack the Pico. A detachment of a

hundred men succeeded in scaling the rocks to a point where their rifles easily commanded the enclosure and the fall of the place, at about 9.30 a.m., immediately followed. At about 10.30 the iron-clad Aquidaua and Riachuelo, the monitor Solimões and the corvette Bahia, which had moved down to the near vicinity of Santa Cruz, opened fire, taking care, apparently, not to hit anything. The roar of the big guns had a magical effect. The mutineers all left the ramparts and in a few moments two white flags were up and white signals were waved from the casemates. The fortress was at once handed over to naval officers, the troops marched down from the Pico, and the mutiny was at an end. The leader of the mutiny, Sergeant Silvino, was found desperately wounded by the bursting of a grenade, but is still alive. It was reported on the 20th that he had committed suicide. Various so-called disclosures have been made by the prisoners, implicating personages outside, but how much of this is very uncertain. The prisoners will evidently seek to shield themselves by fixing the blame on others. Up to the present moment no report of the casualties has been published.

LOCAL NOTES

—There were 40 deaths from yellow fever on the 20th and 41 on the 21st. —The grave of the late Gen. Benjamin Constant was visited by his admirers on the 22nd inst., the 1st anniversary of his death. —There are reports current that the two battalions lost about 70 men in the assault on Fort Pico on the 20th, but we doubt it. —The suppression of the revolt at the fortress of Santa Cruz would not have been complete if Gen. Cesario had not telegraphed his congratulations. —Reports of a revolt among the troops at S. Christovão and Renengo were circulated in the city on the 21st. They were evidently inspired by speculators. —The minister of interior has instructed the inspector of hygiene to suspend horse-races for the present, in view of the existing sanitary condition of the city. —When do the authorities propose to publish the casualties connected with the capture of Santa Cruz on the 20th? There is very little credit in keeping the matter secret. —A commission from the S. Paulo post-office visited the minister of finance on Saturday last to petition for increased pay. The minister promised to do all he can to grant their application. —The minister of the interior has informed the Inspector-General of Hygiene that he must propose the dismissal of delegates at the board of health who fail to display zeal in the performance of their duties. —President Floriano Peixoto has promulgated the law, voted by Congress over President Deodoro's veto, regarding the 121st of the President of the republic and of ministers of state. The law is numbered 27 and bears the date of the 7th inst. —Admiral Luiz Felipe Saldanha da Gama telegraphs from Mozambique on the 22nd inst., denying all knowledge and complicity in the Santa Cruz revolt. It was not in the least credible that this officer could have been connected with so absurd a movement. —The police delegate, who has been conducting the investigation into the affairs of the Companhia Geral, has asked for the arrest of the directors, but the respective judges has refused to issue the warrant and has ordered the investigation to continue. —On the 22nd Messrs. Lombaerts & Co. made complaint to the police that their book-keeper, J. B. Pernechi, had robbed them by means of forged cheques of the sum of 6000\$. Pernechi left on the 21st for Montevideo, to which place telegrams have been sent asking for his arrest. —The other day when Vice-President Floriano Peixoto visited at the Castello military hospital the soldiers wounded in suppressing the recent mutiny, he met there an old soldier who lost one of his legs under the command of the President (then a major) at the battle of Lomas Valentinas. —Two officers of the police brigade of Nieherov were placed under arrest by the chief of police of that state on the 22nd and ordered to report to the chief of police of this capital. They were both incarcerated in the police barracks and prohibited from holding communication with any one outside. What can be the matter? —The opposition papers say that the motion voted by Congress on the 21st re-establishes dictatorship in Brazil. In view of the fact that the constitution requires the election of a successor to ex-President Deodoro, that dictatorship may be said to exist. Illegal government may be said to be the only form which the country can support. —Gen. Barreto Leite telegraphs from Rio Grande do Sul to Minister José Hygino that he is certain that Silvino is the mere tool of ambitious men who are plotting against the government. It is possible that the general is right; but what we fall to see is how anyone at such a distance from the theatre of events manages to be so well informed on the subject.

—The work of preparing the *Almirante Barroso* for a voyage to Europe and the United States is going forward actively. —The inspector-general of hygiene has granted permission to the Strangers' Hospital association to open a hospital at No. 104 Rua do Passagem, Botafogo. —The adjournment of Congress on the 22nd is not altogether to be regretted. It had become apparent that no necessary financial legislation could be procured from it, and it is better therefore to save any further expense on it. —A passenger who took the express train at Cruzeiro on the 20th telegraphed to a friend in this city announcing his coming. The telegram reached the friend in due time, that is, two days after the arrival of the sculler. If anyone is so unreasonable as to wish his telegram to make better time than this, let him take the precaution of bringing it with him. —Over 5,000 immigrants are expected to arrive here before the end of the month. After all that has been said, and in view of the risks incurred by immigrants here during the hot season, this introduction of poor ignorant people into the country at this time is but little better than murder. There is not a word of excuse for the shameful speculation. —The destruction of the now celebrated *estabelecimento* "Cabeça do Porco" has been once more ordered by the government—but will it be accomplished? And what is the use of tearing down a filthy tenement-ranch after the epidemic has actually broken out, and when its unfortunate occupants will be unable to provide themselves with shelter against the inclemencies of the season? These orders should have been issued six months ago. —There were two or three rainfalls in this city during the past week, but on Saturday evening the rains began in earnest. It rained heavily all day Sunday and moderately part of yesterday, and it may now be considered certain that the recent season of excessive heat is at an end. It is now to be hoped that the reduced temperature, abundance of water and the cleansing which the streets have undergone, will contribute materially to improve the sanitary condition of the city. —The celebrated *Dr. Maciel* has again been making himself conspicuous. This time one of the boarders at Freitas' Hotel, at which Maciel has been stopping, accused him of stealing a gold watch and chain, a note for 10,000\$ and 300\$ in money. Several other boarders complain of having lost smaller sums, and Maciel is also accused of having committed some thefts at a Petropolis hotel just before coming to Rio. He registered at Freitas's as a judge. Is it not about time that Maciel should be locked up? —It is stated that Sergeant Silvino de Macedo, leader of the mutineers at the fortress of Santa Cruz, was the instigator of the disturbances committed at Pau Grande on Dec. 14th, 1890, by a party of soldiers belonging to the detachment stationed at the Estrella powder factory. It will be remembered that on that occasion the soldiers acted in a most lawless and brutal manner, wounding three persons, breaking into houses and even attacking women, who fled from their homes in terror, pursued by their assailants. —If those American editors who are so free with their superlatives about trade with Brazil, will only come down and try a year or two at it perhaps they will be able to tell their readers something more nearly approaching the truth. Even a few months' experience with the custom-house would be useful to them. An acquaintance of ours has just had to pay heavy storage charges on goods which he has been trying two months to dispatch and has been delayed by the unwillingness of the officials to do a decent day's work. —The *Financier* of January 1st announces the death of Mr. William Henry Purchard, of the widely-known firm of Purchard, McTaggart, Lowther & Co., of London, contractors and engineers, who have the contract for the construction of a port at Fortaleza, Ceará. The deceased was one of the most prominent men in his profession in England, having been connected with public works in every part of the world. He died at the age of 56. We are advised that the firm will continue under the same name, a sor taking his father's place in its affairs.

BIRTH.

At No. 2 Largo Municipal, São Paulo, on the 20th instant, the wife of D. W. Mitchell, of a daughter. On the 24th inst., at No. 16 Rua Baixo do Plameguo, Rio de Janeiro, the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

MARRIED.

CHALK-GITAHY.—On the 29th December, at S. Paulo, FRANCISCO HENRY CHALK to MARIE ADELAIDE GITAHY, daughter of Candelo Carlos de M. Gitahy.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Ephemerides Brasileiras, by Barão do Rio Branco; Rio de Janeiro, offices of the *Jornal do Brasil*, 1892.—This is the first volume of a most useful chronology of Brazilian events, which will be found handy on every reading table. It is arranged according to the days of the month, and the last date in this volume is that of 30th Sept.

The *Chilian Times* opened the new year by changing its form to a five column eight page paper, which will be issued semi-weekly. These indications of prosperity will receive the hearty congratulations of a host of friends.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The December receipts of the Pará *recebedoria* amounted to 1,636,436\$404, which raised the total receipts for the year to 5,911,145\$171. —We were mistaken in announcing that the *expediente* on free goods had been increased from 5% to 10%. The increase is 10% on the old tax. —The adjournment of Congress without adopting any measures whatever for settlement of the bank question, shows how little can be expected from the *politicos* in that direction. —The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house were 81,255,442\$313 in 1891, against 61,136,036\$127 in 1890. Taking the depreciation into consideration and the premium on the gold received, the increase is really much less than it seems to be. —At the beginning of the year the increase of 10% in the stamp-tax, voted by congress, went into operation. The government, however, has failed to cause stamps of the proper value to be prepared. As there are no stamps of a less value than 100 reis, papers that formerly paid this sum now require 200 reis, those which paid 200 reis, now pay 300 reis, and so on. Consequently the real increase in the tax amounts in some instances to 50% and in others to no less than 100%. And thus it is in everything; the public always has to pay for the negligence of the government.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 25th, 1892. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.86 65 per £1 stg. 54 75 etc do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ... 1\$8.27 do of £1 stg in Brazilian gold 8 80/10 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 12 1/2 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) ... 2\$160 do do do do (paper) ... 463 1/2 gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per £1 stg. 25 00/0 Value of \$100 (\$1.86 per £1 stg.) in Brazil. Brazilian currency (paper) 43000 Value of £1 sterling .. 192800

EXCHANGE.

January 19.—There was a sudden change in the market during the day. The banks opened at 12 1/2—12 3/4 on London and business was reported at 12 1/2, but about mid-day all the banks retired. Later the London and Brazilian Bank posted 12 1/2 and the market closed rather steadily. The mutiny of the garrison at Fort Santa Cruz and the movement of troops through the streets were somewhat discouraging to business although the importance of the revolt was apparently exaggerated. The business doing was in bank sterling at the extremes of 12 1/2—12 3/4, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2—12 3/4. Bank on Paris 72 1/2—77 1/2 on Hamburg 93—96 and on New York 58 1/2—59 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19\$800, sellers at 20\$800 for cash and buyers at 19\$600 for the 31st. January 20.—Church holiday. The Exchange and banks were all closed and there was no doing. January 21.—The banks opened at 12 1/2, and something was done at this rate, but the market became flat and the rate was reduced to 12 1/2 and finally the banks retired for a time. In the afternoon the market was staidier and bank paper on lenders was to be had at 12 1/2. The business done was in bank sterling at 12 1/2—12 3/4, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2—12 3/4. Official rates were 12 1/2—12 3/4 on London, 72 1/2—77 1/2 on Paris and 93—96 on Hamburg at 90 dls; 48\$20—48\$30 on New York at sight. Sovereigns (40) sold at 20\$800 and closed with buyers at 20\$300, sellers at 2\$800. January 22.—The market was firm and higher again. The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, which was shortly after advanced to 12 3/4 by some of the banks, and during the day business was reported at 12 1/2 in bank paper on bankers. The market closed firm, with commercial sterling reported at 12 1/2—12 3/4. It was reported that Santos bills were doing here at 12 1/2, but conditions as to payment were not made public. The official rates at the banks were 12 1/2—12 3/4 on London, 72 1/2—77 1/2 on Paris and 96—97 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90 dls; 48\$20—48\$30 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19\$800, sellers at 19\$800 for cash; buyers at 19\$600, sellers at 20\$300 for the 31st. January 23.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London which was advanced by the British Bank and the Paris e Rio to 12 3/4, with business doing at 12 1/2. Repassed bills were reported at 12 1/2, and money would probably have found bank on bankers at this rate before the close of business. In commercial sterling there was some movement at 12 1/2 in the morning and at 12 3/4 later in the day. Sovereigns sold at 19\$800 for the 31st, and closed with sellers at 19\$600 for cash; buyers at 19\$800, sellers at 19\$800, h. b. February 1st. January 25.—The market was irregular during the day. Some of the banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, and the Banco Paris e Rio closed at 12 1/2, but money appeared from an unexpected quarter, and the official rates were reduced to 12 1/2 all around. In the afternoon the market improved and 12 1/2 was the rate for business. Something was done in repassed paper at 12 1/2 and commercial was quoted at 12 1/2—12 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 19\$600 and closed with buyers at 19\$300, sellers at 19\$600 for cash; buyers at 19\$600, sellers at 20\$300 h. b. February 20th.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date, stock name, and price. Includes entries for January 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, listing various stocks like Apolices, O. P. Labor, O. P. Publicas, etc.

BANCO BRAZIL E NORTE AMERICA

Table showing Balance Sheet for December 31st, 1891. Divided into Assets and Liabilities sections with various financial items and their corresponding values.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1892. Exports. Coffee.—There was no marked change in the market during the week, and daily business appeared to continue as usual. On the 19th the revolt of the garrison and prisoners at one of the forts in the bay had "knocked the bottom out" of the exchange market and strengthened the holders of coffee in proportion, but it was soon apparent that the government would easily subdue the mutiny, and coffee recovered. It is said that a large business has been done in coffee at Santos, where a stock had accumulated of over 500,000 bags, but the particulars have not yet transpired. Our market, however, became flat and on Saturday afternoon quotations were reduced by 200—400 lbs. per arroba, than those given on the 18th, which were 100 250 rs higher than on the 14th. The market here is steady, but if Santos continues to attract the attention of exporters a further decline is very far from impossible. Receipts are smaller here, but Santos keep up an average of very nearly 100,000 bags per week. The shipments since our last report have been: 13,760 bags for the United States, 13,400 " " Europe, 4,000 " " Cape of Good Hope, 7,500 " " elsewhere. 51,760 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Date	Vessel	Type	Tons
Jan. 15	New Orleans Br str <i>Harz</i>	1865	5,830
16	New York Amer str <i>Vigilante</i>	1874	5,830
17	Richmond do do	1874	5,830
18	Baltimore Amer bk <i>Yuba Rollins</i>	5,700	5,700
19	New York Br str <i>Admiral</i>	5,543	5,543
21	Richmond do do	5,543	5,543
25	New York Br str <i>Sandringham</i>	9,020	9,020

Jan. 15 Opato Ger str *Grand Bismark* 13
 23 Genoa Ital str *Diocletian* 17 1/2
Blowfish— 2000
 Jan. 23 Port Natal Dan lug *Amelia* 4,000
 Receipts for the past week were 69,560 bags, against 74,541 for the week before, and 71,245 bags for the preceding week. Receipts in Santos were about 10,000 bags.
 Stocks were this morning estimated to be 259,744 bags in all hands.
 The market was reported steady this morning at the following quotations:

Type	per arroba	Type	per arroba
No. 6	148.00	No. 8	138.00
7	133.00	9	122.00

There has been no change made in the *Araca* which remains at 92 1/2 rs. per kilogramme.
Vessels loading and to load.

Vessel	Type	Tons
New York Br str <i>Capitol</i>	18,000	18,000
do do <i>Republ</i>	18,000	18,000
do do <i>Empire</i>	18,000	18,000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Baltimore</i>	18,000	18,000
Galveston Br str <i>Orion</i>	18,000	18,000
Have Fr str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
London Ger str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
Antwerp Br str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
Hamburg Ger str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
do do <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
Bordeaux Fr str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
do do <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
Genoa Ital str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
These Aust str <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000
do do <i>Leopolda</i>	18,000	18,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Date	Receipts	Shipments
Jan. 18	7,274	7,274
19	6,717	6,717
20	6,251	6,251
21	5,785	5,785
22	5,319	5,319
23	4,853	4,853
24	4,387	4,387
25	3,921	3,921
26	3,455	3,455
27	2,989	2,989
28	2,523	2,523
29	2,057	2,057
30	1,591	1,591
31	1,125	1,125
Total	67,147	67,147

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Destination
Jan. 18	<i>Harz</i>	New Orleans
19	<i>Vigilante</i>	New York
20	<i>Yuba Rollins</i>	Baltimore
21	<i>Admiral</i>	New York
22	<i>Diocletian</i>	Genoa
23	<i>Amelia</i>	Port Natal

The week has been rather quiet and quotations in general show only slight changes. Receipts of four or moderate and prices are slightly higher. There have been considerable receipts of wheat during the week, and the local mills will probably be in "full swing" shortly. There have been no receipts of pine, and all quantities remain firm, but nominally unchanged. Both Kerosene and Lard are higher—the first has sharply advanced—and are reported firm. There have been no receipts of Rice and dealers are asking higher prices. The supply of Codfish has fallen, dealers report a good demand and as Lent approaches and the stocks are not excessive. Receipts of Hay have been few and prices are lower. Bran and Indian Corn show no movement. There have been no receipts of the former and no movement of the latter. Turpentine, Rosin and Cement all about where they were last week. Exchange fell 1/2 cent for the month at Rio Santa Cruz, but has since recovered and closed firm on Saturday.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: *White Wings*, from Baltimore 3,050 bags; *Corrie T. Balmis*, from New York 6,000; *Catania*, do do 700. Total 9,750 bags. Nearly all of the receipts come to dealers, and the stock in first hands is estimated to be only 1,550 bags. The market is reported firm and prices are slightly higher, viz:

Trieste	30.00—30.50
Richmond 1st	31.00—31.50
do 2nd	30.00—30.50
Baltimore 1st	31.00—31.50
do 2nd	30.00—30.50
Western & Interior	30.00—31.00
River Plate	30.00—31.00
City Mills	32.00—33.00

The damaged cargo ex *John H. Condon* has been returned to the United States by the *Sandringham*.
Pitch Pine—There have been no receipts and the market is still firm at 72.00—75.00 per doz.
White Pine—Dealers report the market firm at 230 rs. per doz. There have been no receipts.
Swedish Pine—We may quote quotations of 48.00—50.00 per doz. for red and 42.00—45.00 for white deals. The market is steady and receipts have been nil.
Kerosene—Receipts are 1,000 cases per *Catania*. The market is higher, and firm at 52.00—53.00 per case.

Lard—Receipts have been 5,000 kegs per *Catania* and 100 cases per *White Wings*. The quotations furnished us today are 520—540 rs. per lb. for George's lard, in lots, and 500—520 rs. for other marks, at which the market is reported firm.
Rice—Receipts nil and dealers are asking 175.00—185.00 per bag, and the market is firm.

Codfish—Receipts are 2,614 tubs per *O'Ranchard* from Archat, 1,091 tubs per *Eighty five* from Passepahl, and 608 cases per steamer from Europe, 200 lbs. Canadian have also been received coastwise. With the approach of Lent the demand has improved and deliveries are reported to be satisfactory. Stocks are estimated to be about 100,000 packages, and dealers are firm at the following quotations, viz: Canadian tubs 3 1/2 cts—40 cts, barrels 31.00—32.00 and Norwegian cases 42.00—43.00.

Bran—No foreign has arrived and city mills bran is quoted at 54.00—62.00 per bag.
Indian Corn—Receipts of foreign are 200 bags per *Admiral* from the River Plate, of which quality 68.00—72.00 per bag is quoted. Native corn is quoted at 43.00—47.00 per bag according to quality.
Hay—Receipts are 1,000 bales per *Argentina*, 1,850 bales per *Zet* and 1,244 bales per *Admiral*, from the River Plate, and 100 bales from Honduras. Quotations are lower, but the market is reported steady, at 120—140 rs. per kilogramme.
Turpentine—Quotations are only slightly changed, viz: 90—920 rs. per kilogramme. Receipts have been 100 cases per *Catania*.

Rosin—Receipts nil and we may quote at 10.00—15.00 per lb. according to marks.
Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 2,500 tons per *Prince Albert*, from Cardiff; 1,450 do *Osborn*, do; 1,050 do *Polycauan*, do; 1,375 do *Lakefield*, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.
Cement—Receipts are 891 bags per *Mont* from Marseilles. Quotations are about unchanged at 11.00—12.00 per bag, for British, 10.00—11.00 for German and 11.00—12.00 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

JANUARY 18.

Date	Vessel	Origin
18	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
19	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 19.

Date	Vessel	Origin
19	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 20.

Date	Vessel	Origin
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 21.

Date	Vessel	Origin
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 22.

Date	Vessel	Origin
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 23.

Date	Vessel	Origin
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 24.

Date	Vessel	Origin
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 25.

Date	Vessel	Origin
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
29	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 26.

Date	Vessel	Origin
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
29	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
30	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

JANUARY 27.

Date	Vessel	Origin
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
29	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
30	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
31	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

Date	Vessel	Origin
21 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
22 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
23 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
24 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
25 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
26 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
27 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
28 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
29 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
30 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff
31 Dec	<i>Cardiff</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
18	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
19	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
19	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
20	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
21	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
22	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
23	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

Date	Vessel	Origin
24	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
25	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
26	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
27	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
28	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff
29	<i>Osborn</i>	Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Date	Name	Wherefrom	Consignor
Jan. 18	<i>Mentana</i>	Italy	A. Fiorini & C.
18	<i>Galicia</i>	Spain	Wilton Sons & C.
18	<i>Adela</i>	Arg.	Castellonibranco
18	<i>Gal Bismark</i>	Gr	H. Stoltz & C.
19	<i>Britannia</i>	Gr	Wilton Sons & C.
19	<i>Hela</i>	Br	Stanton, M' & C.
19	<i>Europa</i>	Ital	A. Fiorini & C.
19	<i>Araucario</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
20	<i>Sargo</i>	Arg	Royal Mail
20	<i>Trent</i>	Br	A. Fiorini & C.
20	<i>Nord America</i>	U.S.	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Monte</i>	Br	A. Fiorini & C.
21	<i>Polluce</i>	Aust	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Bidal</i>	Fr	Mess. Maritimes
21	<i>Paralyth</i>	Gr	F. Mazon
21	<i>Rio Para'gy</i>	Br	St. Flour Mills
21	<i>Admiral</i>	Br	Mess. Maritimes
21	<i>Wagon 281</i>	Br	A. Fiorini & C.
21	<i>Wagon 282</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 283</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 284</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 285</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 286</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 287</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 288</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 289</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.
21	<i>Wagon 290</i>	Br	Wilton Sons & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Date	Name	Where to	Cargo
Jan. 18	<i>Vigilante</i>	Amer	New York
18	<i>Galicia</i>	Br	Santos
18	<i>Bismark</i>	Gr	River Plate
18	<i>Mentana</i>	Ital	Santos
19	<i>V. de Rosario</i>	Fr	do do
19	<i>Citra</i>	Gr	do do
19	<i>Leipzig</i>	Gr	do do
20	<i>Europa</i>	Ital	River Plate
20	<i>Araucario</i>	Br	London
20	<i>Monte</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Britannia</i>	Gr	Walparaiso
20	<i>Paralyth</i>	Gr	Hawaitide
20	<i>Trent</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Nord America</i>	U.S.	Santos
20	<i>Zelich</i>	Aust	do do
20	<i>Galicia</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Bidal</i>	Fr	River Plate
20	<i>Wagon 281</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 282</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 283</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 284</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 285</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 286</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 287</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 288</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 289</i>	Br	do do
20	<i>Wagon 290</i>	Br	do do

Calling at intermediate ports.
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 25th, 1892.

Name	Tons	Arrived	Wherefrom	Consigner
<i>American</i>	750	Dec 31	Humboldt	Obrst Publica
<i>bk Agate</i>	595	Jan 2	Humboldt	do do
<i>bk Baltimore</i>	615	Jan 6	Baltimore	Norton & Jackson
<i>bk Lazie Carter</i>	758	11	Norfolk	To order
<i>bk Agate</i>	595	11	New York	Wilton Sons & C.
<i>bk White Wings</i>	654	22	Baltimore	Pell, Wilson & C.
<i>Argentine</i>	145	Nov 3	Macao	P. Bernardes & C.
<i>sch Leopolda</i>	145	28	Br. Aires	Camuyano & C.
<i>sch Leopolda</i>	145	28	Br. Aires	To order
<i>sch Leopolda</i>	145	28	Br. Aires	Camuyano & C.
<i>sch Leopolda</i>	145	28	Br. Aires	P. F. Monteiro
<i>British</i>	660	July 5	Cardiff	In distress
<i>bk Shm Lee</i>	660	31	Rangoon	H. Stoltz & C.
<i>bk Alben</i>	660	31	Cardiff	Norton & M. & C.
<i>bk Mirzapur</i>	660	31	Cardiff	do do
<i>bk Layard</i>	660	31	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
<i>bk Chibros</i>	660	31	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
<i>bk Cardiff</i>	660	31	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
<i>bk Giesek</i>	660			

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

January 23rd, 1892.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan, 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 like BATELHAS, ALIANÇA, and others.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks such as Rio de Janeiro, Agricola 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 Carioca and Lloyd Brasileira.

INSURANCE.

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

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 Alguema and Cabo Frio.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Credito Real do Brazil and others.

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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 ALLIANÇA..... Mar. 5

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 will sail for
NEW YORK
 Tuesday, 9th February, calling at
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 AND ST. THOMAS.

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	<i>cabin</i>	<i>steerage</i>
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— 00d
New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
„ & back..	\$275	— ..

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 And for cargo to
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 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. 27	Clyde	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.
Feb. 1	Mag'lena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
„ 13	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.

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.
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 G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
 BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.
 INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
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 Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.
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 29, Rua 1º de Março.
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 Porto Alegre: 329, Rua dos Andradas | Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Malpá | Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza
 and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Aunacion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

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