

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1892.

NUMBER 11

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS

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Office hours to a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WINDHAM, Minister.

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

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

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Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cande d'Al, No. 122. 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 No. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m.; Biblical class by the Holy Scriptures, at 2 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays; Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; ut returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Keil'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 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1498.

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, rheumatism, 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 Hospicio 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Dr. Raymundo Banderia, residence: Rua Benjamin Constant 24, Glória. Office: Rua do Rosario No. 23, 12 to 3. Telephone 5251.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 4, Travessa da Moura, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—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.

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

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Business Founded 1795.

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This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

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Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Insurance in force	£ 160,000,000
Assets	27,000,000
Surplus	5,000,000
New business 1891	46,000,000

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund 1,328,751
Uncalled capital 2,400,751

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Office, 2 Rua S. Pedro, 2nd floor.

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Rio de Janeiro: No. 4, Rua da Alfandega, 1st floor (provisionally)

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

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London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
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1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

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N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited London.
Wm. Brasid's Sons & Co., London.
France: Crédit Lyonnais and branches
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Belgium: H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Italy: Meunier & Co., Naples.
Portugal: Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.
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June 1891

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Paid up capital 800,000
Reserve fund 228,000

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This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition
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The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely limited though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.

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22 Becco de Bragança.

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and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
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manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment.

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from superior calendared papers of various colors.

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made from the best white and tinted papers;

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These envelopes are superior in both quality and make. Samples may be seen at the

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(Under new direction.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

The Industrial system of the Companhia S. Lazaro. The spindles and the looms of the New England states have made them the head and the power of the great republic of North America and have filled the savings banks of Massachusetts and Connecticut with plentiful fulfills.

When in 1878 Comendador José Maria Teixeira de Azevedo established at Ponta do Cajá a modest little factory of textile fabrics, he laid the cornerstone for a majestic industrial development.

The plan embraces the completion and operation of a laundry, silk-factory, electric tannery, notions-factory, silk-factory and knitting and spinning mills. The arrangement will be such as to enable the operation of the huge enterprise with the least expense and the pre-test results.

To-day, without alluding to the important tannery at Engenho Novo, where is applied the electric method of preparing leather, there are conspicuously worthy of attention at the main center of the Company's enterprises at Ponta do Cajá, the notions factory the silk-factory and the knitting and spinning-mills.

The notions factory with its myriad of machines, turns out daily a bewildering mass and variety of articles from a pin to a finished umbrella. The silk-factory is to-day making a long list of braids, trimmings, bands, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and patterns of silk-goods for ladies dresses, etc., which find consumption as so n ready for delivery from the packing-room.

But the knitting and spinning mills deserve a special chapter by themselves. There, over the long pier comes a wagon groaning under the weight of a great load of cotton in bales, just received from the plantation in Bahia. It is delivered at the rear of the factory from where it finds its introduction into the machinery which by the first process shall speedily convert it into fine thread for the loom.

The fabrics that are intended for bleaching are then taken to another part of the factory when they are subjected to the action of a vacuum-bleacher. By the vacuum process the bleaching is done thoroughly and speedily throughout the whole fabric. Washing follows and the goods are put into a centrifugal wringer which after the revolutions of a few minutes frees them of water.

The production of the knitting and spinning mills now is 400 dozens of undershirts per day of all qualities, ranging from 65000 to 1200000 per dozen, and 600 dozens of hose and half-hose ranging from 250 to 35000 per dozen.

So great is the demand for these goods that they are sold immediately on reaching the salesroom. The down-town depot of the company is overrun with orders. The factory itself is daily besieged by visitors who insist upon buying, declaring they have vainly awaited the arrival of goods at the depot in town, and not being able to purchase there they had undertaken the long trip to Ponta do Cajá.

The knitting and spinning mills are an irrefutable proof of the success of the Companhia S. Lazaro.

Recently the company floated in this market a loan to complete the plan of the factories and pay for the machinery necessary for its equipment. It is calculated that by the end of the present year, the remaining departments of the factories will have their own buildings and will be turning out products in adequate quantities to supply the great and growing demand.

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: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil. \$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:— 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1892.

NOTICE.

The publisher of "The Rio News," begs to announce that after the 31st instant the currency subscriptions to this paper will be increased to 25\$000 for Brazil and 30\$000 for foreign countries. This increase should have been made at the beginning of the year, owing to the greatly increased cost of labor and material, but it was thought that an improvement would soon come and the necessity for an increased rate would thus be avoided.

We deeply regret to say that the continued heat and drouth, operating upon sanitary conditions of the worst possible description, have again brought upon us an epidemic visitation of yellow fever. And it is to be noted that the epidemic this year is accompanied by some of the most dreaded features of the accesso pernicioso which visited us three years ago. It is always a painful duty for us to record the progress of these visitations, for the foreign residents are peculiarly liable to their attacks and always suffer heavily from them. Every year almost some of our number fall victims to the scourge, and they are only too frequently taken from our younger men. Every year, also, attention is called to the necessity of taking some precaution to avert the plague, but always without avail.

deaf to reason, blind to suffering, and dumb in everything but political intrigue. Their hospitals have become charnel-houses and their cities breeding-places for infectious disease. They are indifferent to the perils and sufferings about them and careless of the unsavory reputation which they are winning throughout the civilized world.

We are glad to note that the authorities have at last resolved to recommence watering the streets. It has taken a terrible experience to teach them the error of leaving the people of this city victims of the dust and heat of a dry hot season, and it is even now late in the year to begin fighting the terrible heat, whose influence is to be seen in the fatal accesso pernicioso; but in this, as in everything else, it is better late than never. When watering the streets was suspended three years ago, through a mistaken theory that it caused fevers, it was immediately followed by one of the worst epidemics this city has ever known. The deaths from accesso pernicioso rose to 50 a day, and the natives were quite as subject to it as foreigners. The protracted drouth this year, accompanied by oppressive heat, has again brought this fatal and terrible disease to the front, and the authorities have apparently been made to see that if something is not done at once we may have an even worse epidemic than that of 1889. The cause is certainly not difficult to understand. It is impossible to stand so high a temperature for a long period, night and day, without its exercising an injurious influence on the system. If the nights are cool so that one can sleep well, the intense heat of the day can be more easily borne, but when the super-heated streets keep the temperature up to a high degree all night and the people are unable, or do not try, to reduce the temperature of their bodies to a normal point, then fevers must unavoidably ensue. For this reason watering the streets, especially at nightfall, can not fail to exercise a most beneficial influence. If, in addition to this, the health authorities would teach the people how to ventilate and cool their rooms, and then advise them what to eat and drink and how to dress, the character of this city in the matter of fever epidemics would very soon be improved.

THE CHILIAN QUESTION.

The two leading independent republican newspapers in the United States are the New York Times and the Evening Post. Both of these journals have been untrigingly opposed to Mr. Blaine as a candidate for the presidency and as a political leader, and both have been in active opposition to the Harrison administration. As advocates of free trade, both have been hostile to the protection policy of the republican party. They have had the independence and courage at all times to criticize and condemn any act of either party, and to oppose every candidate for office who did not command their confidence. Naturally this independence of opinion sometimes leads to a noticeable divergence between the two papers, and in no case has this been more noteworthy than on the Chilean question.

As the Jornal do Commercio has taken the trouble to quote the Evening Post to support its prejudicial view of the action of the United States toward Chile, it is just and proper that the comments of the New York Times on the same subject should also be placed before the Brazilian public. The Times is a newspaper of much wider circulation and much greater influence than the Evening Post, and its opinion on any such question must be considered as a far better expression of the American view than that of its evening contemporary. Both here and at Buenos Aires an effort has been made to prejudice the public mind against the United States, and in some cases much foolish talk has been indulged in about forming a Latin-American alliance against Saxon America. Such an alliance would of course be as fruitless as it is foolish. If its creation is to depend upon the aggressive conduct of the United States toward any Latin-American country, it will never exist, for the Americans have no such policy and no such ambition.

The editorial of the New York Times on the settlement of the Chilean controversy was as follows:—

WISE AND SENSIBLE CHILE!

Our just complaints against Chile, as set forth in the President's message and the published correspondence, are based upon two specific grounds—the vindictive attack upon the Baltimore men and Minister Matta's offensive note of Dec. 11. The first of these acts complained of is an ordinary one; two United States seamen were killed and many others wounded; it is also a national affront, since the resentment so violently exhibited by the Chileans was directed, not against the individuals assaulted, but against their uniform and their American nationality. Minister Matta's note is an insult simply unexcusable with national injury.

For both the insult and the injury Chile very wisely, sensibly, and honorably offers full reparation. The insulting note she withdraws and disavows. The affair of Oct. 16 she offers to leave to the arbitration of a neutral nation, or to the decision of the Supreme Court. That offer is equivalent to an acknowledgment that the Chilean position in respect to the matter was unsound and could not be sustained, and on the determined facts either form of settlement almost of necessity must involve a decree of indemnity and reparation for the injury, as Chile, no doubt, is well aware in making the offer.

To the matter of the offensive note, we did all that the case calls for in threatening to recall our minister to Chile. That is all that self-respect demanded or modern customs impose. In the graver matter of the Baltimore men, self-protection, as well as self-respect, bade us so to bear ourselves that no more United States sailors would be wantonly murdered in Valparaiso or elsewhere, or else abandon all pretense of protecting our own flesh and blood on foreign soil, should be the conviction of every person who is capable of reasoning as a man and not as a woman, as a citizen and not as a partisan, as an American and not as an immigrant. It is always timely to picture forth the horrors of war. No nation can be ever unmoved by such delineations. But the shooting and stabbing of our sailors was horrible and bloody, a cruel, cowardly assault on unarmed men by a furious mob of czikes, soldiers, and police. Before we could quite make up our minds that a few sailors more or less were not worth the cost and risk and the possible horrors of an armed demonstration, we had to consider somewhat the actual horrors of Oct. 16, and not merely that, but the repetition of such horrors in all the ports of the civilized world whenever it should become known that the United States of America allowed the murdering of its sailors to go unmentioned and unpunished, and whenever feeling of hostility against our government might move a street mob to acts of violence against our citizens.

The fact that we did consider these things and gave evidence of it, and undoubtedly influenced Chile in her conclusion. A narrow and miserable view of her affairs has been taken in some quarters, where it is held that nothing but the national flag and the national dignity was at stake, and as these things are not, are exploded traditions, it has been held that we ought to bear Mr. Matta's insults and the Valparaiso mob's gunshot wounds with uncomplaining meekness. If this had been the case, we might, perhaps, have contented ourselves with the recall of our minister. But we are determined to determine not merely a question of national honor, but of protecting the lives and persons of our citizens—in short, of protecting from Chile a voluntary acknowledgment of error of such form and substance that it should have great and sufficient force as a warning example; or else of teaching her and others the needed lesson in another way. The fact that Chile is a small power and we a great one necessarily affected the expectation of naval or military glory to be achieved in any contest we might have with her. But we are not hunters of glory, and disparity of size does not diminish the gravity of an injury on the one part or peculiar the necessity of reparation on the other. That disparity undoubtedly did favor a peaceful settlement in the present case, just as equality in respect to size and civilization diminishes the chance that such causes of misunderstanding will arise between any two countries.

The statements of the President's message and the evidence of the correspondence leave no reasonable doubt that the assault upon the Baltimore sailors was, as our government has stated in Mr. Blaine's note of Jan. 21, "an attack upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government, and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them." To allow such an incident to pass without reparation or the attempt to exact reparation would be tantamount to withdrawing the national interest from from United States citizens sojourning on foreign soil. Our provocation must be held to be just and well grounded unless we are disposed to believe that the officers and seamen of our navy have lied about the cause and progress of the affair of Oct. 16, and that the Chileans alone have told the truth. But we cannot doubt the evidence before us on that point. We can hardly attribute as to the fact that the assault on our sailors was wanton and injurious. We may under Chile's offer propose to arbitrate the terms of settlement, and such a proposition we ought to make.

From The Argentine News, Rosario, Feb. 20th. CAHUE IV SANTA FE. The Argentin says:—"We have already complained of cattle being stolen, day after day, with the connivance and under the direction of Justices of the Peace, but we have now to report daily murders committed with impunity, the victims being colonists and small shop-keepers. Within the last month the following crimes have been committed: 1. A whole family murdered at San Augustin. 2. Señor Rodriguez assassinated at Angelica. 3. Two colonists murdered at Montegotes. 4. Two others at San-Pereyra. 5. Widow of Consul Stoessel murdered, besides many others.

According to the Opinion the cause of these wholesale murders was notorious. All the worst cat-throats in the country were under the protection of persons holding public office, who employed them for electioneering purposes. As for the Justices of Peace in the rural departments they were, for the most part, the greatest ruffians that could be found. With rare exceptions they were a menace to the life and property of every honest man in the country."

ENGLISH JUNIOR CLERKS AND THE PATIENCE.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

SIR.—Will you permit me to call attention to three points in connection with my letter to your paper under this heading, and dated 23rd ultimo.

- 1. My late brother's salary was 4-0/6 per month, and not 4-5/8.
2. This case, as the context of my letter shows, should not have been described without qualification as "typical," inasmuch as his employers, on solicitation, showed themselves willing to pay a portion of his extra expenses to S. Paulo.
3. One firm of the first standing, viz., that of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co., had at some time previous to my brother's decease, completed arrangements for the conveyance, at nights, of their Santos staff to the top of the Serra, and for their lodgment in that safe locality.

Emendation No. 2 bears, it will be seen, in the direction of justifying my contention, viz.: that such special measures are necessary.

But No. 3 strengthens it beyond all measure, and shows, besides, that the means of arresting the yellow fever butchery can be found, where the will exists to find them.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, DONALD MACNICOLL.

NITRATE AS A REVENUE PRODUCER.

Since Chile came into possession of Tarapacá and the other nitrate producing territories she had received in duties on nitrate and iodine up to the end of 1889 the enormous sum of 110,127,783 dollars, as under:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount in dollars. Rows include 1880 (\$1,335,881), 1881 (\$5,829,633), 1882 (\$8,317,712), 1883 (\$10,475,326), 1884 (\$10,855,330), 1885 (\$10,510,182), 1886 (\$10,599,419), 1887 (\$13,098,747), 1888 (\$17,917,858), 1889 (\$21,485,685).

If to the above there be added the duties received in 1890 and 1891 we shall have a total not far short of one hundred and fifty millions. It does not say much for the administrators of the national finances during the last twelve years that, with this enormous sum at their disposal, they should have failed to redeem the paper money issued during the war, and that instead of reducing the national debt they should have augmented it.—The Chilian Times, February 3rd.

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY.

São Paulo, 12th March, 1892.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

SIR.—In your issue of the 8th instant is published a letter from the worthy president of the "Commercial and Industrial Commission of São Paulo," in which he states that the superintendent of the São Paulo railway in replying to accusations made against the service of that line by the Rio News sought to shield his report of the committee who went to Santos to examine de visu the question of transport between that city and São Paulo.

This sub-committee as I then understood their visit, went to Santos to point out any apparent defects which they might be able to detect in the company's arrangements for conveying goods in that city, or to make any suggestions to facilitate the same.

The competency of the members of this sub-committee for the work they undertook cannot be called in question.

If they limited themselves "to the indication of two very comprehensive measures for the definite solution of the question which the service of that line presents in Santos station," it is to be presumed that during their visit they were unable to discover anything else worthy of calling attention to.

But it may not be out of place to remark that the "two" suggestions made could avail nothing for relieving present difficulties, since their execution depended upon other matters than upon the company, and in any case were measures for a future more or less remote according to circumstances.

The worthy president of the "Commercial and Industrial Commission of São Paulo" desires to assure your readers that the paragraph he quotes from the report of the committee to the government dated the 13th of January ult., is still maintained in its entirety. There is nothing in the paragraph quoted that the company need object to, if the service is not all the company would wish it to be, the fault, if any, is with others and not with the company.

The necessities of its growing traffic were long ago foreseen and efforts made to provide for all contingencies, but from various circumstances (without entering into details) the works projected by the company could not be carried out.

Whatever obstacles there may be at present to the rapid handling of merchandise in the Santos station from lack of space, the company is in no way responsible.

No one laments more than my directors, that our warehouses in Santos should only have a limited capacity to meet the sudden, and to most people, unexpected expansion of traffic, and certainly the desire is to provide with the least possible delay for every demand the trade of the state and the port of Santos can possibly make upon the railway.

In this time of alarming telegrams and newspaper reports in regard to the so-called crise de transportes in Santos, which are not always unassociated with the interest of rival schemes, there may be still found some slight consolation to those who do not quite believe that no good thing can come out of Nazareth, in the terms of the report of the committee, of which Dr. C. Teixeira de Carvalho is the worthy president, when urging the government not to consent to the sale of this line to one of the leading railways of this state.

With regard to the desired night service the company will have no hesitation in establishing this when the necessity arises, which has not been the case up to this time, or in taking any other steps possible to meet the necessities of the traffic.

I remain, Sir, Yours truly, WILLIAM SPEERS, Superintendent.

THE HOSPITAL.

It is to be deeply regretted that the Strangers' Hospital is not further advanced so that it could be made ready at once for the reception of patients. It is an undertaking which can not easily be hurried, especially the formalities of organizing, the purchase of property and the reconstruction of the old building to meet the needs of a hospital and the requirements of the sanitary authorities. All the preliminary steps have now been taken, the Rua da Passagem property has been formally transferred to the association, and the plans for reconstruction have received official approval. Work will be begun at once to execute these plans, which will not only include the improvements required in the buildings, but also the laying of water pipes to connect with the public supply, which will be pumped up to the hospital, and provisions for lighting the institution either by gas or electricity. It is calculated that at least two months will be required to carry out these most necessary improvements, after which the hospital will be ready for use. It has been found that the old buildings can very easily be converted to the requirements of a hospital, and will, with a few small additions, be large enough for ordinary requirements. They are also well adapted for the extensions which will have to be made at no distant day. The site is high, healthy and picturesque, commanding some of the prettiest views about Rio. The grounds are capable, also, of being developed into one of the most attractive places about the city. With a comparatively moderate outlay of money, the Strangers' Hospital can be made a model institution of its kind, in which every one of its benefactors will have his name on the tablets. It should not be forgotten, however, that much money is still needed to carry the plans of the directors to completion. Since our last published list the following subscriptions have been received:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes London and River Plate Bank (5,000\$000), The Singer Manufacturing Co. (1,000\$000), J. R. Briscoe (500\$000), C. J. Fred. Adam (203\$100).

Amount previously acknowledged 6,702\$800 Total received to date 108,840\$100

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguanay government has officially suppressed Carnival.

—The Montevideo customs-receipts for February amounted to \$621,322.77.

—It is reported that in some of the departments in Mendoza the crops have been entirely destroyed by the locusts.

—The Argentine health authorities have declared the port of Paranáguá to be infected, yellow fever having broken out there.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in January numbered 1,575 from distant foreign ports and 2,563 from Montevideo.

—There has been some talk of prosecuting ballot-box frauds at Buenos Aires, but nothing is likely to come of it. It will require the greatest revolution Argentina has ever known to secure the punishment of such offenders.

—There was a rain-making experiment at Lomas, Buenos Aires, on the 8th ult., under the direction of a Capt. Fernandez. He succeeded in getting his ball to rise about 30 feet where the dynamite was exploded, causing some damage to a neighboring grocery.

—The trouble in the lazaret at Flores Island last Sunday was caused by some Brazilian soldiers, passengers by the Pelotas, who refused to submit to the regulations of the island, and attacked the sentinels with stones. In repelling the attack one of them was severely wounded.—Montevideo Times, March 4th.

—Our readers will remember the case, on which we recently commented, of the English ship British Prince in Buenos Aires, the officers and men of which refused to go to Rio de Janeiro on account of the yellow fever. We now see that the owners have telegraphically cancelling the charter to that infected port, and consequently the naval court which was to have been held on the men for their disobedience was withdrawn. They have written to the Buenos Aires Standard thanking it for its warm advocacy of their just cause.—Montevideo Times, March 5th.

—Carnival in Buenos Aires may be considered as a thing of the past. With the exception of the usual masked balls at the various theatres and an attempt at a "corso" in the calle Buen Orden and an apology for one in the calle Moreno there was nothing to indicate its presence during the past few days. This is attributed by some to the tension in the political world and by others to a scarcity of cash, anyhow the saturnalia which characterized this season in former years seems to be dead beyond revival. There was a "corso" at Flores which was attended by the families of that fashionable quarter. Many of the balls given at clubs are said to have been failures and in fact the whole thing was as flat as flat could be.—Southern Cross.

—The Buenos Aires Herald says:—"The Argentine republic for the next few years will need more than at any previous period of her history ability and honor in public administration, especially in the department of finance." We are afraid this is about it, it is least likely to get. The whole River Plate seems to have gone completely off the track in financial matters, and its methods, which show little ability and still less honesty, are hopeless. For our part we see little hope of a cure until a new generation springs up, or until some European power takes the financial administration of the countries in hand and teaches the natives correct methods and some common honesty towards their creditors and benefactors.—Montevideo Times.

—Suppose we extend the epidemic of dishonesty and misgovernment to all South America! At the present moment there is confusion and retrogression everywhere.

—For some time past the authorities of the chemical inspection office have been keeping a close eye on the itinerant Basque milkmen with the result that many have been fined and their vile adulterations confiscated. Undismayed, however, they persisted in selling as milk stuff containing large proportions of water. The authorities thereupon determined to put down the abuse, with the result that on Friday last out of 220 milkmen 113 were fined for selling watered milk. The majority resist the payment of the fines and assumed so threatening an attitude that the police were obliged to send for reinforcements, and many refusing to pay the fine were detained in the cantina. On the following day (Saturday) the mounted lecheros went on strike and endeavored to prevent those of the gremios who milk their cows in the streets from doing business; they also prevented the tobaccos in the city from selling milk, the greater part of which they emptied down the sinks. They seized all the milk arriving at the railway stations and emptied the contents of the cans on the road. On Saturday the intendente's secretary, Sr. Williams and Sr. Martinez de Itoz, aided by the employés at the Southern railway station, managed to save enough of the precious fluid to serve the hospitals and other public establishments where it is much required. The strike continued during Sunday and Monday, and the want of milk was much felt throughout the city, especially by infants and invalids. On Wednesday the strike ceased and the milkmen engaged Dr. Mariano Varela to represent them in whatever proceedings may ensue. While the strike lasted the intendente had all the milk arriving at the different railway stations seized, paid for, and sent to the municipal markets for sale. The men who were arrested declare that they were seized outside the city and that consequently the milk could not have been adulterated.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, March 4th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Ceará is preparing to elect a new legislature.

—The new legislature of Sergipe will meet on the 31st inst.

—The cruiser Barnahya reached Maranhão on the 10th inst.

—The election in Santa Catharina has been postponed to the 24th ult.

—In Paranáguá there have recently been several deaths from yellow fever.

—Five prisoners made their escape from the Santa Catharina jail on the 3rd inst.

—The S. Paulo merchants are preparing to memorialize the government again on the block at Santos.

—In the month of February there were slaughtered at the abattoir at Santos 848 heaves, 72 hogs and 53 sheep.

—It is said that a single cargo of merchandise received at Santos was damaged by exposure to the amount of 600,000\$.

—It is stated that Dr. Alfredo Madureira, chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has tendered his resignation.

—At Santos on the 8th inst. the English vessel The Fredrick was attacked by a band of men armed with revolvers.

—It was reported in Santos on the 8th that Dr. Cerqueira Cezar intended resigning the presidency of the state of S. Paulo.

—In Maranhão an election will be held on April 18th for a constituent assembly and governor and lieutenant-governor of the state.

—Ex-Senator Siqueira Mendes, one of the most influential politicians in Pará in the time of the empire, died in Ceará on the 7th inst.

—Part I of the draft of the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro was voted by the constituent assembly in 1st discussion on the 14th inst.

—The S. Paulo merchants, in view of the block at Santos, ask that the time fixed for paying duties without the additional 50% be prolonged.

—It is stated that several members of the legislature of Minas Geraes will resign their seats as soon as Cesario Alvim's resignation is accepted.

—In the constituent assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro the draft of the state constitution was presented by the respective committee on the 8th inst.

—The chief of police of Rio Grande do Sul has set at liberty the persons arrested for being implicated in the recent revolutionary movement in that state.

—A telegram from Bahia, of the 11th inst., says that the tobacco merchants of that city will meet to-morrow to protest against the new tax on tobacco.

—According to a Pernambuco telegram, Deputy José Mariano, in responding to a toast at a dinner, declared that the government of Gen. Floriano Peixoto will not last long.

—As was generally expected, the elections in S. Paulo and Espírito Santo were favorable to the partisans of the respective state administrations. The other side "wouldn't play."

—The employees of the S. Paulo tramway company attempted to strike on the 14th; but the manager with the assistance of the police succeeded in inducing them to return to work.

—Dr. Avelino Pinho, ex-deputy of the state of Rio de Janeiro, was barbarously murdered! some days ago at his plantation near Cantagallo. The report has since been contradicted.

—A Portuguese bookkeeper, said to be very much esteemed, was found on the 10th lying dead, covered with blood and with a bullet in his head, in the corridor of a house in S. Paulo.

—The Junta Commercial of Bahia recorded last year 70 contracts of partnership, the capital of the respective firms being 40,293,599\$051. There were 24 dissolutions of partnership recorded.

—The municipal council of Santos has prohibited the leaving of merchandise on the wharves, and the agents of steamers threaten to cause their steamers to be discharged of S. Paulo merchandise at Rio.

—The Páiz publishes a S. Paulo telegram of the 8th, giving an account of an unsuccessful plot to attack the official residence of the president of the state. Dr. Jesuino Cardoso and Paulino Lima were arrested.

—The chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro arrested at Cantagallo 19 persons said to be implicated in the murder of the planter Manoel da Costa Ram. He seized 30 stand of arms and 2,000 cartridges.

—Has the Campanha government collapsed, or has it not? If it has, why do the newspapers continue to publish telegrams in opposition to that government? And why do its opponents continue to telegraph that they are raising troops to fight it?

—The municipal council of Pará has passed an ordinance requiring the bread sold by bakers to be of the following weights:—50, 100, 150, 200 and 400 grammes, a difference of 10% however, being tolerated. Infractions of this ordinance are punished with a fine of 30\$.

—A Bahia telegram of the 8th indicates that the agreement for electing Councilor Saravia governor of the state has been broken. Dr. Cezar Zama declares in the Pequeno Journal that he will never recognize the election of Dr. Rodrigues Lima, who appears to be the official candidate. The national party, it is stated, will not take part in the election. The political situation in the states is becoming very much complicated. There seems to be none but official organizations, no principle, no liberty, no patriotism, no honor, no shame.

—The Pharol of Juiz de Fora relates a story which deserves attention. The 2nd substitute of a police delegado wished to have a drunken man arrested and taken to jail, and ordered an Italian to do it. The latter refused, alleging that as a foreigner he was not obliged to render such a service. The official thereupon ordered him under arrest. He ran into a house for protection, but the official, accompanied by six policemen, broke into the house through a window, searched all the rooms, and dragged the fugitive away to jail, where he was insulted, beaten and robbed of 15\$. This is a sample of the justice which is to be found in all parts of the country.

—In Santos on the 9th inst., says the Diario Popular, Capt. Hermegildo, a cavalry officer, entered a grocery, called for a glass of alcohol and, after disposing of the contents, threw the glass on the pavement. A fiscal fined him 5\$. The captain paid the fine and insulted the fiscal, who had him arrested and carried to a police station. There the captain insulted the guards and their commander and vowed that he would return with his soldiers and destroy the building. Some of the soldiers then appeared and demanded his release. They were followed by an ensign, who, after apologizing for the captain's conduct, succeeded in having him set at liberty. We do not hear that this model "captain" has been discharged from the service.

The rainfall at Colombo, Ceylon, last year was 119 inches, against an annual average of 88 inches for the preceding 21 years.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—At Porto Novo railway warehouses are entirely full and cars now arriving there with freight are not unloaded.

—The laborers employed at the Gamboa station of the Central railway struck for higher wages on the 8th. They ask for 4\$ a day.

—A news agent in S. Paulo has decided to give up business on account of the irregularity with which the express train from Rio arrives at that city.

—The government has refused to grant permission to the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil to suspend for two years the work of construction on the Benevente and Minas railway.

—The receipts of the S. Christovão tramway lines in 1891 were 2,357,302\$24, including the balance from 1890, and the expenditures amounted to 1,295,924\$509. In 1891 the cars of the company carried 17,113,014 passengers, against 12,998,032 in 1890.

—José Bento da Cruz, who has a grant from the state of S. Paulo for building a railway from Cruzetiro to Bananal, protests against a similar grant made by the general government to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro e Lavouira Rio e S. Paulo. The minister of agriculture decides the protest is well founded, but that, since the state of S. Paulo did not protest in time, the right of the claimant can only be established by resorting to courts of law.

—The Rio Claro railway company has been relieved of a fine of 20,000\$ imposed upon it by the S. Paulo government for not concluding the Brotas branch line in the time fixed. In compensation for being relieved of the fine the company is to relinquish all claim to damages on account of events that occurred at Brotas and will limit itself not to increase freight and passenger rates on account of the difference between the length of the old line and that of the new one.

COFFEE NOTES

-During the month of April the export duty collected on coffee by the state of Minas Gerais will be 53 reis per kilogram.

-A well-known Java coffee planter, Mr. Anton Kessler, writes to a Ceylon friend about coffee as follows:-

"Coffee is doing beautifully now, and if things in Brazil go on in the way they are doing now, the high prices which are now ranging may last some time longer. Still, this Brazil is a puzzle—the emancipation of the slaves does not seem to have done them much harm—though many thought it would be the death of them; and even revolutions do not seem to affect them either."

-The drought has resulted in great death of coffee seedlings on many estates in Java. Large quantities of the available stocks perished owing to the dryness of the season, during which several rivers ceased to run for months. This has proved very hard upon the planters as, in consequence of expected high prices, they had cleared large areas for coffee growing. Hence a heavy demand has risen for seedlings, with small supply, and rates have risen from 1 1/2 to 5 guineer cents apiece. The coffee crop on the west coast of Sumatra, last year, is estimated at about 49,000 piculs.—Straits Times.

-A Selangor correspondent of the Ceylon Overland Times writes as follows of the production of Liberian coffee in that country:-

"Having visited several of the Liberian coffee estates in this neighborhood I can only say that, had I known there was such land to be had in Selangor for 10s. per acre, or even more, I should never have owned any land in Kalutara. In Ceylon, Liberian coffee has been a failure—in Selangor it thrives, and thrives well. Here is an Eldorado for a young experienced planter, with a little capital at his back. Ceylon must always stand well out in the front rank—no one wishes it otherwise. Here can be created a second edition of Ceylon, with good land up to 2,000 feet elevation. The planters can here get a perpetual lease of 500 acres for £250 with the condition that more than three-quarters must not remain uncultivated for 3 years and a beginning must be made in 6 months. Should the planter invest £1,000, the government may assist him with another £1,000 on terms which would make the bygone "agents" in Ceylon rise from their graves with astonishment. As to the land, come and see. The soil is deep and grows luxuriant Liberian coffee. I had never dreamed of seeing such a field as one can walk over within two miles of the capital of this state, which is as fertile as any from the coast. The rainfall is adequate and well distributed, and the climate very healthy. Then the labor question is easily disposed of. A friend of mine has just imported 200 men at \$8 per head; 200 men will go a long way on a coffee estate, and the Tamil cooly will thrive in such a country."

LOCAL NOTES

-It is said that Gov. Thaumaturgo will also publish a manifesto.

-The ordinance for selling bread by weight goes into operation on the 20th inst.

-The Swift comet was seen on the 10th inst. by the Astronomical Observatory in this city.

-On the 10th a servant employed at a house on Rua do Catete, disappeared with jewels valued at 20,000\$.

-A part of the marble stair at the postoffice gateway fell on the 11th. Fortunately no one was hurt.

-The Alliança brought from New York for the government 137 bars of silver weighing 159,494.60 ounces.

-In the cemeteries of this city 130 persons were buried on the 9th inst. This is nearly at the rate of 95 per thousand per annum.

-Councillor João Florentino Meira de Vasconcelos, senator for Parahyba in the time of the empire, died in this city on the 9th inst.

-The Journal do Commercio is publishing some interesting notes written by the late Emperor on the biography of Councillor Furtado by Dr. Tito Franco de Almeida.

-There were 145 deaths in this city on the 13th, equivalent to about 108 per thousand per annum, of which 56 were from yellow fever, 26 other fevers, 10 access pernicioso and 3 from typhus.

-The Journal do Commercio, of the 9th inst., publishes the manifesto of Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz, deposed governor of Ceará. The general says he considers himself still governor of the state.

-No one really knows what the death rate from yellow fever is. The hospitals, which it is heaviest, do not report, and the truth is probably being concealed. The Empresa Funeraria is finding it difficult to bury the dead.

-On the 8th inst. the director general of the post-office wrote to the chief of the 4th section instructing him to answer at once a statement made in the Industrial of that date in regard to the neglect of post-office employes to forward papers, when not by the managers of those papers.

-Dr. Alfredo Mellor Marques de Souza, a physician residing at Bom Jardim, came to this city on the 6th and that night attended the theatre. After leaving the theatre, he met a policeman of whom he inquired the way to Rua do Visconde de Itauna. The policeman, discovering that the doctor had three watches (one belonging to himself, one to his wife and the other to a friend, the two latter having been sent by him for the purpose of being repaired) arrested him and took him to a police station, where he was detained until a clerk on the following day. When brought before the sub-delegado he produced his medical diploma, whereupon the zealous official began to ask him questions about medicine to determine if his statement was true. He was then returned to prison and was released only upon the intercession of a friend.

-The director of the mint has been ordered to send 20,000\$ in nickel to S. Paulo.

-The idea of prohibiting the running of streets on Rua de Gonçalves Dias has been revived. Perhaps the Metropolitan wants the street.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 12th inst. says that the electoral regulations framed by Dr. Macedo Soares have been approved.

-It is said the Companhia de Panificação brought 14 bakers last year from the River Plate, and that of these 13 have died of yellow fever and the remaining one, at last accounts, was dangerously ill.

-Unknown persons have recently broken into the library of Quinta da Boa Vista and carried off some of the most valuable volumes. So, at least, it has been reported to the Journal do Commercio.

-The shareholders of the Companhia Explicadora de Mercadorias, at their meeting on the 10th inst., resolved to liquidate the company. This was apparently influenced by the fact that there is something to do in that line just at present, which was not comprehended in the original plan.

-Deputy Aristides Lobo says that, in the name of national tranquillity, he opposes a presidential election for filling the vacancy caused by Gen. Deodoro's resignation. Tranquillity will cover a multitude of sins and afford no slight protection for such statesmen as Aristides Lobo.

-On Friday there was a strike against the price of 100 reis per cup of coffee. Hundreds of students and other youngsters entered the streets, armed with sticks, and ordered coffee, paying only 60 reis, and compelling the proprietors to agree to charge the old price. The young fools do not know, perhaps, that adulteration will now result.

-The cost of lighting the streets of this city was 1,081,130\$404 in 1891, against 856,047\$146 in 1890. That of lighting the public gardens was 12,209\$407 in 1891, against 7,961\$681 in 1890. The lighting of public departments cost 271,504\$562 in 1891, against 179,043\$203 in 1890. The gas-works consumed last year 47,358 tons of coal and made 15,379,303 cubic metres of gas, of which 11,775,263 cubic metres, or nearly 12%, were lost.

-We cannot recommend too strongly the necessity of observing a rigidly temperate life during a season of intense heat like that through which we are now passing. In such a time only light food and cooling drinks should be taken. It is no more than reasonable to say that spirits, rich food, or anything likely to intensify the heat of the body, at a time when one's blood is in such a ferment, is a source of extreme danger. It might be well, also, to avoid the falsified mineral waters which the Brazilian authorities permit to be sold in such quantities.

-Some days ago a foreigner residing in Tijuca fell ill with fever. A friend went for a physician about to o'clock at night, who refused to attend on the ground that the patient would not be permitted to remain in the house. The next morning he in private turned out and was brought into the city to the private hospital of Drs. Catta, Preta and Werner. At this place his friend was told that the hospital was full and no more could be received. Permission was then asked to leave the patient half an hour in the hospital waiting-room while the friend went out to consult some acquaintances. "Not one minute!" was the unfeeling reply, and the sick man was accordingly turned out into the street. He was then taken to a private boarding-house, whose proprietor took him in. The boarders objected, however, and the landlord, advised by the health authorities that if another death occurred in his house it would be closed up for six months. So for a third time that day the unfortunate patient was turned out into the street, and was taken to the São Sebastião hospital. For sheer inhumanity Rio de Janeiro is fast winning a brilliant reputation.

DIED.

ROMBAUER.—In this city, on the 8th instant, MARIETTA ROMBAUER, wife of Theodore Rombauer, honorary consul of Austria-Hungary, and partner in the firm of Rombauer & Co.

GOETZ.—At the Barra, Santos, on the 7th inst., of yellow fever, GEORGE GOETZ, an American citizen and partner in the house of Goetz, Hayn & Co., aged 32 years.

HALSEY.—In this city, on the 13th inst., of yellow fever, GEORGE ALBAN HALSEY, son of Joseph Halsey, of St. Albans, England, aged 29 years.

STURDY.—At Rua d' Russell, on the 10th inst., of pernicious fever, HENRY D'URRELL, aged 1-0 months, son of Henry and the late Alice Mary Sturdy.

PARK.—On the 11th inst., in this city, MARIAN MCKAY PARK, late of Kelburne House, Scotland.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-A Santos telegram of the 9th says there is talk of liquidating one of the S. Paulo banks.

-The receipts of the Pernambuco custom-house in February were 776,088\$093 against 681,232\$359 in the corresponding month of 1891.

-It is stated that bank supervisors offered by the government have been declined by Drs. Rangel Pestana, Urbalkino do Amaral and Matoso Camara.

-The first balance sheet of the Banco da Republica under its new direction shows that there is some attempt at getting the document into intelligible form. Most of the changes are merely "gross entries," but it appears that government money to the amount of 6,500,000\$ was paid into the bank during February, and over 5,000,000\$ of deposits were withdrawn. It could hardly be expected that the new directors would be able to create order in one month, but the increase in "bills receivable" looks as if fixed maturity had been secured for some of the loans.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 14th, 1892.

The value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000), gold. 27 d.

do do do do in U. S. 54 75 cts

do do do do per £1 stg. 182 27

do do do do in Brazilian gold. 8 80

Bank rates of exchange, official, on London to-day 11 1/2 d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). 2\$300

do do do (paper). 435 18. gold

do do do do in U. S. 23 50 c

Value of \$1,000 (\$1 85 per £1, stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 47255

Value of £1 sterling " " " " 2\$425

EXCHANGE.

March 8.—The market was hardly so firm, and 1 1/2% was the best rate obtainable for bank sterling direct, with 1 1/2% for repurchased paper and 1 1/2% for commercial. The official rate at the banks was 1 1/2%—1 1/2% on London, Rio—820 on Paris and 92\$—\$142 on Hamburg at 90 days; 48 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was very quiet with few bills, and very little money. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208\$70 for cash, sellers at 208\$80; buyers at 208\$60, sellers at 208\$60 for the 15th and buyers at 208\$50, sellers at 208\$50 for the 31st.

March 9.—The market was irregular. The Brasilianische Bank opened at 1 1/2% on London, and reduced the rate to 1 1/2% about midday, but there was no business in bank sterling reported under 1 1/2%. Commercial sterling was reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% and at 1 1/2% in one instance. Commercial reichsmarks 925. There seemed to be an attempt to break the market to induce coffee buyers to enter, but it was not a success. Sovereigns sold at 208\$60, and closed with buyers at 208\$70, sellers at 208\$60 for cash; buyers at \$2700 up to \$20,000 and sellers at 208\$80 on 31st and sellers at 208\$50 on 31st.

March 10.—The market was unchanged and quiet. The London Sul American was alone at 1 1/2% officially, but the other banks were drawing at the same rate. Commercial sterling was reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/2%. Sovereigns sold at 208\$70 on h. o. 23rd, and closed with buyers at 208\$60, sellers at 208\$60 for cash; buyers at 208\$50 and sellers at 208\$50 on h. o. 20th April.

March 11.—The market was firm and a little higher, but there did not appear to be much movement. The London and Brazilian and Parisé Rio banks posted 1 1/2% on London, and the other banks were at 1 1/2% officially, but all were drawing at 1 1/2% on bankers, with 1 1/2% obtainable on London offices. At 1 1/2% repurchased paper was also reported and the quotations for commercial were 1 1/2%—1 1/2% 1 1/2%, although the latter was considered extreme. Sovereigns sold at 208\$60, and closed with buyers at 208\$50, sellers at 208\$50 for cash. O. Hamburg business was reported in bank paper at 97 1/2.

March 12.—The market was firm and rather higher. The banks all opened at 1 1/2% on London and bills were obtainable at 1 1/2%. In the afternoon it was currently reported that the Banc da Republica had drawn at 1 1/2%. There was not much movement, with bank sterling reported at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% and repurchased bills at 1 1/2%. For commercial sterling quotations were 1 1/2%—1 1/2% 1 1/2%, and the market closed firm. Sovereigns sold at 208\$50 and closed with buyers at 208\$50, sellers at 208\$50 for cash; sellers at 208\$50 on 31st.

March 13.—The market was irregular, but at the close was described as quiet and steady. The banks all opened at 1 1/2% on London, and were drawing at 1 1/2%—1 1/2% on bankers and 1 1/2% on L. o. offices, while at the same time commercial sterling found takers at 1 1/2% also; there appeared, however, to be in the bills but money at this quotation, though it was reported the contemplated business in coffee had "fallen through." Official rates at the banks were 1 1/2% on London, 80—810 on Paris and \$100—1\$00 on Hamburg at 90 days; 47\$—48\$300 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208\$50, sellers at 208\$50 for cash; buyers at 208\$50, sellers at 208\$50 on 31st.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

March 7. 500 Sovereigns, 20 580 2 Apolices, 48.....1,135 1 Apolices, 58.....1,005 8 do1,136 7,500\$ do 100

Banks 68 Brazil, 28..... 159 500 Lavra e Com. 100 160 do 160 100 Republica 100 50 Commercio, 28..... 160 2-0 do 101 100 Industrial 145

Railways and Tramways. 100 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 24

March 8. 2,200\$ Apolices, 28..... 100 81,720\$ do 100 3 500 deb. Genl., 200 4 81,720\$ do 1,135 200 .. L'Ind., 211 5 43 24 do 1,135 100 h.n. Cr. R. Braz 68 3,000\$ do 115 6

Banks. 100 Brazil 310 100 Industrial 100 100 do 150 35 Incial-..... 11 200 100 do 160 400 Republica 100 25 Genl. Popular. 32

Railways and Tramways. 6 Jar. Bot. tram. 190 100 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 24 44 do 191

Miscellaneous. 100 Ollas Publicas 42 500 100 Confict. Nat. 13 192 do 43 100 Melh. no Braz. 66 100 do 14

March 9. 2000 Sovereigns 20 600 93,700\$ Apolices 351,000 35 Apolices, 28.....1,005 2,000\$ do 100 43 4 do 1,005 6 do 1,137 1,800\$ do 100 500 deb. Genl., 111 5

Table with columns for Banks, including entries for Brazil, Apolices, Lavra e Com., etc.

Table with columns for Miscellaneous, including entries for V.F.Sap'y, Melh. no Braz., etc.

Table with columns for March 10, including entries for Sov's, Apolices, Lavra e Com., etc.

Table with columns for March 11, including entries for Brazil, Fluminense, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 12, including entries for Cateira Zumbi, Melh. no Braz., etc.

Table with columns for March 13, including entries for Sovereigns, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 14, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 15, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 16, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 17, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 18, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 19, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 20, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 21, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 22, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

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Table with columns for March 26, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 27, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 28, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 29, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 30, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for March 31, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 1, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 2, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 3, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 4, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 5, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 6, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 7, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 8, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 9, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 10, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 11, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 12, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

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Table with columns for April 14, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

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Table with columns for April 17, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 18, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 19, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 20, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

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Table with columns for April 27, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 28, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 29, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for April 30, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

Table with columns for May 1, including entries for Republica, Apolices, Inciador, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th March, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had a very quiet week, and perhaps 3,000 bags will cover the sales made. Dealers and exporters are both rather still, and a renewal of business probably depends upon a decline in exchange, although dealers are prophesying a decrease in receipts, as a cause for their firmness. Exchange has been very steady during the week, even with the scarcity of commercial bills, and it is almost certain that Santos has been more active than published advices describe. A fact worthy of note is, that in February with all the complaints of varied descriptions, there were shipped from Santos over 450,000 bags of coffee, which must be considered a very fair amount, and it possibly caused the lower ideas of European markets, where a suspension, at least partial, of shipments from Santos had been expected.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table showing shipment statistics for United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names and destinations for coffee exports.

Receipts for the past week were 60,831 bags, against 77,256 bags for the week before and 70,890 bags for the preceding week. Receipts in Santos were 53,000 bags, but this quantity covers only five days.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 213,590 bags in all hands.

The market is reported quiet and firm at nominal quotations, but last transactions were made at about the quotations we gave a week ago, viz:

Table showing market prices for various types of coffee.

The pants remains unchanged at 938 reis. per kilogramme.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels, destinations, and dates for loading and to load.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (e.g., Santos, Rio de Janeiro) with their respective prices and quantities.

Imports.

Receipts of all articles continue moderate, or small and the markets have generally been quiet, with very slight variations in prices.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Table listing flour receipts from various sources like Bahia, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro, including quantities and prices.

White Pine.—Receipts nil.

The market is unchanged and firm at 215-220 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—The Henry, from Wisby, brought 856

logs, which are not yet sold, and quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 10,000 cases per Salento from

New York. Brokers quote at 63 1/2-65 per case and report the market firm.

Lard.—The Salento brought 1,000 kegs from the United

States. The market is unchanged and steady at 420-450 rs. per lb. for George's lard, in lots, and 520-530 rs. for other

marks.

Rice.—Receipts have been 12,510 bags per Willombank

from Rangoon, and 1,000 bags per steamer via Europe.

Quotations of 22,500-23,500 per bag are unchanged and the market is firm.

Codfish.—Receipts are 730 cases Norwegian per Auta.

There appears to have been no very marked change in the market, and stocks may be estimated at about 7,000 packages.

Dealers quote Canadian tins at 4 1/2-5-12,000, barrels at 34,500-35,000 and Norwegian cases at 43,500-45,000.

Bran.—Receipts are 450 bags from the River Plate. This

quantity of bran may be quoted at 580-6,000 per bag, and city mills at 580-600.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil and River Plate is quoted

nominal at 6150-7300 per bag. The supply of native corn has been moderate and it is quoted at 5800-6500 per bag, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 210-230

rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote at 760-840

rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts nil and we may quote at 12,500-13,500

per lb. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

376 tons per Neutral from Cardiff.

376 tons per S. R. Beavis, from Newport.

540 tons per Zetina, from Gronowmouth.

1,157 tons per Swegen, from Spynay.

The last cargo comes to the gas company and the others to

dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 4,453 lbs. per Chateaufort, from

London, 12 lbs. British, 20 lbs. French and 40 lbs. Italian

and Portuguese per steamer. Brokers quote the market

about unchanged as follows, viz: British 13,000-13,500,

German 10,500-11,500 and French 12,500-12,800, per

lrl.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

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

February 26th:

Supplies of cattle during the month have continued on a

regular scale, amounting to about 70,000 head; in all for

the season to about 175,000, against 125,000 same time last

year, and 170,000 in 1890. The import duty on cattle, introduced

from the Bahia Oriental, has been abolished in the meantime.

Hides.—For salted a flatter tone has been prevailing during

the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

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the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

the month, owing to the very dull news from Europe, but as

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos

for two months:

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1891 and 1890.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 7.

NEWPORT—Amer. bk S. R. Beavis; 577 tons; Thestrupp;

53 ds. coal to Brazilian Coal company.

WISBY via OSCARSHAM—Swed. lug. Hary; 291 tons;

Knutson; 150 tons; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

MARCH 8.

GRANDMOUTH, via PLYMOUTH—Russ. lug. Zetina; 315 tons;

Frimling; 65 ds. coal to Jodo Correa Pacheco & Co.

RANGBON. Br. bk. Willombank; 800 tons; McMurdy; 80 ds;

rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

MARCH 11.

PENACOLA—Br. bk. Carrie L. Smith; 663 tons; Classon;

55 ds. pine to Industrial do Brazil company.

MARCH 15.

LONDON, via PLYMOUTH—Br. lug. Chateaufort; 430 tons;

Norby; 50 ds. cement to Industrial do Brazil company.

ARACAJU—Br. by Mary E. Bliss; 188 tons; Fanning; 7 ds;

sugar to order.

SYDNEY—Nor. bk. Striving; 1116 tons; Hansen; 77 ds. coal to

Gas company.

MARCH 13.

NEW YORK—Br. lug. Icarus; 481 tons; Telfer; 50 ds. sundries

to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 8.

GUAM—By bk. Alpha Marshall; 1055 tons; McFadden;

Sailon.

MARCH 9.

BALTON—Br. ship Fulwood; 1118 tons; Roberts; ballast.

MARCH 10.

BARRADOS—Br. bk. Luxor; 564 tons; Anderson; ballast.

COQUIMBO—Nor. bk. Prince Louis; 1289 tons; Wetlesen; do.

TALCAHUANO—Ger. bk. Mimic; 800 tons; Meyer; do.

MARCH 11.

SHIP LONDON—Br. bk. Edinburgh; 1299 tons; Roberts; ballast.

SANTOS—Ger. bk. Prinz Albert; 570 tons; Matzen; do.

MARCH 12.

GUAM—Br. bk. Gildard; 332 tons; McLeod; ballast.

MARCH 13.

BARRADOS—Br. lug. Nelly; 185 tons; Wakeham; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Br. lug. George Booth; 281 tons;

Gunn; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Nor. bk. Norby;

QUEBEC—Br. ship Polyzeux; do

BARRADOS—Br. bk. Kate Burrill; do

TALCAHUANO—Br. ship Hannibal; do

PISAGUA—Ger. bk. Evgenie; do

PORT NATAL—Ger. lug. Johanna; do

PARANAGUA—Nor. lug. Livingston; do

FRANCAIA PORT lug. Yoad Estadao; sundries.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at sea, their destinations, and loading status for Rio de Janeiro.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1892.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including columns for Name, Tonnage, Arrived, Where from, and Consigner.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 12th, 1892.

BANKS.

Table listing various banks with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table listing government bonds with columns for Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table listing various debentures and companies with columns for Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table listing hypothecary notes with columns for Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table listing shipping companies with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table listing various mills with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table listing miscellaneous companies with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table listing railway and tramway companies with columns for Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, and Closing quotations.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1805

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

VIGILANCIA..... Mar. 19

ADVANCE..... April 5

The fine Steamer

ALLIANÇA

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,

BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

after the indispensable delay

Passage Rates

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

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