

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29TH, 1892.

NUMBER 13

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
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and the

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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio de Janeiro on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
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Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 41, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.

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

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, 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. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cajuazeiro. English services at 11:30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays 1:30 p. m. T. A. KELLY, Pastor. Office: 70, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilareira. 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. 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 N. 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 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. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchier: just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koell'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. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1356.

Dr. C. Feilshagen, Physician and Accouchier. Cons. from 9 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 43. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

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, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saúde.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free out-lying 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. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
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QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000

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Warehouses:—Rua Florencia de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.
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Managing Director.
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CAIXA 186,

COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS.

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Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.
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JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.
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Address correspondence to Caixa 186.
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.
Telephone 1135.
Trains leave Cosme Velho for Guanabara on week days at 6:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5, 15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:15, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Saturdays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras at 2:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguias Fereiras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

(Late "The River Plate Times.")
DAILY MORNING PAPER
ESTABLISHED 1888.

The only newspaper in the English language published in the Republic of Uruguay.
Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the acknowledged representative organ of English interests in the Republic.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.
For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,
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Water supplied on short notice.

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undertakes to make Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.
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MILLER, GUILD & Co.

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P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"
General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
88, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AVRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of
GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:
Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.
DEPOT:
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AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1705.
Re-organized 1879.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1866.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
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(Established 1831)
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,
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.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

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General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR
Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
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Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great heaving power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.
Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.
This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.
For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.
82, Primeiro de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

Table with 2 columns: Description (Insurance in force, Assets, Surplus, New business 1891) and Amount (£160,000,000, 27,000,000, 5,000,000, 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

Agents: Cia. Internacional Commercio e Industria, Rua 19 de Março, Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorised 1870, Marine Risks Authorised 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Wilson Sons & Co. Limited, No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith & Youle, No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Watson Ritchie & Co., No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling, Reserve fund £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson, Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap, No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000, Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

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John Moore & Co., agents, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

ARTHUR H. BROWN,

Agent for Brazil.

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

P. O. Box 954.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO, 4, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON; Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS; Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG; Messrs. J.oh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG; Messrs. Grand Brown & Co., GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario.

DRAWS ON: London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,032)

Draws on: (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in and correspondents, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; International Bank of London, Limited, London; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris; Heine & Co., Paris; Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents; Banque d'Avvers, Antwerp; H. Albert de Hary & Co., Antwerp; Banca Generale, branches and correspondents; Meurioffre & Co., Naples; Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents; G. Amsinck & Co., New York; Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo; Banco Commercial, do; Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres; Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do. and any other countries. Opens accounts current; Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger-Krah, Directors. March 1892

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Share Capital Rs. 10,000,000\$, Debentures £ 675,000 stig. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO: Hessians, coffee 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. TRICELAGEM FLUMINENSE: Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc. FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO: Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

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BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital £1,000,000, Paid up capital 500,000, Reserve fund 225,000

Branches in Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Correspondents in New York and all the principal cities of Europe.

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

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THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

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

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and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

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.

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Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Rua da Candelaria, 8.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.

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AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company.

General and Commission Merchants for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co. RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

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RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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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:

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

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

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(Under new direction.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

Carlsberg Beer.—Since its first introduction many years ago, the Carlsberg beer has increased wonderfully in popular favor. This is owing to the fact that it is one of the best brands sold in the Rio de Janeiro market and justly enjoys the reputation of being the best Danish beer made. The great brewery at Copenhagen turns out immense quantities of the amber nectar which finds immediate consumption wherever sent. At Rio de Janeiro, the sole importers, Messrs. Chr. Hecksher & Co., have established a large depot at No. 1 B Rua Theophilus Ottoni, where they serve the continually growing demand for this beer. The Carlsberg was awarded the *grand prix* at the Paris exposition in 1878. Its fine flavor and its entire freedom from deleterious ingredients render it a delightful beverage and recommend it particularly as a desirable drink in this climate. It has been submitted to repeated analyses both in Denmark and Brazil and the results of all these analytic tests agree that the Carlsberg contains not the slightest trace of salicylic acid or any harmful properties.

Indian and Colonial Outfits.—There are a number of London outfitters who make a speciality of outfits for India and the Colonies, but few, if any, have achieved so wide and better reputation than the popular "Highland House" establishment of T. Mills & Co. Their specialties cover almost everything that ladies and gentlemen may require, not only for travelling, but for everyday and society needs. They make it a point to supply clothing of every description, specially adapted for the tropics, and customers can confidently rely upon their experience in this respect. Those who have tried to feel comfortable in the unusually heavy goods which merchant tailors comparably consider thin enough for the tropics, will know how to appreciate this speciality. A few measurements, assisted if possible by a photographer, will enable them to make up a suit of clothes which for elegance and comfort it will be difficult to surpass. All they ask is that you give them a trial, which can easily be arranged by addressing T. Mills & Co., Highland House, Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London.

South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau. The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day. There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who do not acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who began business with faith in the printer's ink, and whose faith was strengthened with time. The object of this bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying. It pays to advertise and it pays to use the best mediums of advertising.

This bureau will cover the four republics of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay. The people of these countries are as alive to the best and latest in all branches of manufactures as in any other part of the world. The printer's ink has been used with enterprising results in Argentine, producing excellent results. Splendid results can be obtained in Brazil if similar enterprise is shown. Particularly to-day Brazil is materially in better condition than she ever was. Her immense crops will enable her to be a large buyer. The manufacturer has but to seize this opportunity of her resources and share of patronage. Let him herald his goods to the country through its press, the most legitimate and efficient advertising medium. When once he has introduced his goods and has secured their acceptance, it is difficult to dislodge them. The trade he now establishes will increase with years. Brazil's prosperity is just beginning; her resources have scarcely begun to be developed. With progressive development and more immigration, each year her exportation will increase and her buying capacity will enlarge.

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

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

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

Correspondence solicited. Address all communications to the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosario, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro.

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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 29th, 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. As this much-needed improvement shows no sign of materializing, the publisher has no alternative but to advance his rates.

The *Jornal do Commercio* republished, a few days ago, a letter of the Brazilian consul at Cardiff in respect to the question of British emigrants, in which special stress is laid upon the healthiness of Brazil. He even goes so far as to state that the mortality here averages about *two per cent.* and naturally concludes, under so favorable a condition of things, that this is the healthiest country in the world. It is difficult to understand why the Brazilian authorities abroad will persist in making such grossly incorrect statements, when by reference to any reliable newspaper in Europe or the United States it will be seen that the disgraceful state of things which exists here is known to the whole world. Apart from the terrible epidemic of yellow fever which has been raging here for some months past, when occasionally there have been as many as 200 deaths per day, or say 146 per 1,000 per annum, there has been still greater havoc in Santos and other districts in São Paulo, besides other places in the interior. The scourge, moreover, is not confined to this locality, but stretches its fatal grip as far south as Santa Catharina and as far north as Pará. Then, too, hardly are we free from the pestilence of fever through the return of cool weather, than we are assailed with epidemics of small-pox, typhoid, etc., which prevail annually in every part of the country. A pestilence of some kind, arising from the unsanitary conditions in which the people live, may be said to exist all the year round, and will continue to exist until the material condition of the people is improved and they are taught how to live. In view of these facts it is incomprehensible how any official could have the courage to make statements such as that accredited to the Cardiff consul. And it is still more incredible how he could have had the hardihood to make them at such a time as this—when fever is raging all along the Brazilian coast, when the plague is ravaging a score of interior towns, like Campinas, Rezende, Rio Claro, etc., and when hardly

a steamer leaving this port is not obliged to register one or more deaths from this terrible disease. If the Cardiff consul had exercised only *two per cent.* of judgment, he would never have published so evident a falsehood, and if the Brazilian government really wished to retain the respect and confidence of foreign nations it would never permit its official representatives to make such exhibitions of themselves.

We have repeatedly called attention to the disgraceful state of the streets of this city, but the authorities are apparently too much engaged in municipal politics and petty intrigues to occupy themselves with such details as the cleanliness and repair of the streets of the great city under their control. To those who have returned here after a long absence, the general state of decadence must be very striking. Under the old regime affairs were bad enough but at any rate some attempt was made to keep things cleanly and in order, but now matters are going from bad to worse. No attempt is made to repair the pavements, or if such attempts are made, it is in an isolated and desultory manner. Some of the principal commercial thoroughfares have become almost unpassable owing to the enormous holes in the pavement which, when a much needed rain does come to wash off the accumulated filth on the surface, become deep pools of muddy water offering serious peril to the limbs of the unfortunate horses which may step in them unawares. The cleansing of the surface of the streets is left to a contractor, but so loosely has he carried out the terms of his contract, that at last the attention of the minister of interior has been called to the matter and it is to be hoped that steps will immediately be taken to render this service more effective. Whichever way one turns, the same sights meet the eye, dirty streets, bad pavements, stagnant water, and yet the authorities cannot understand why this city has become a prey to the yellow fever.

In our last issue we referred to the unfortunate position of the Banco Industrial and Mercantil, and it has since transpired, that its managing treasurer-director has absconded to the United-States, after having published in the *Jornal do Commercio* a letter recounting his several acts of speculation, which resulted in so deplorable a result as the liquidation of the bank. Unfortunately, however, the play only then commenced, and during the past week most, if not all of the native banks, have been subjected to "runs" of more or less importance, and it remains to be seen whether any additional pressure will have disastrous results. The foreign banks without exception seem to have escaped the trials to which their neighbors have been subjected, and it would appear, that at the present moment they have a golden opportunity to show their readiness to render the assistance now generally needed. Their cash reserves are ample for the present emergency and we are confident they could satisfy all the requirements of the commercial body without risk, and with profit to themselves. It is a recognized fact that trade is much harassed by the demoralized state of the Central railway, and the difficulties of transport with the interior generally, and that large quantities of goods are held waiting shipment. In the meantime, dealers are prevented from realising, and whilst their means may be ample under ordinary circumstances, they cannot naturally hold indefinitely, and must be undergoing a considerable strain. To relieve them, therefore, should be the first aim of the banks, and as the foreign banks are, as a rule, the intermediaries of their operations with Europe and the States,

none should be in a better position to help them. If such help is withheld, the depression is certain to continue, and as a consequence we shall then witness other and perhaps more unfortunate "runs" on the banks, with a general panic, which must prove disastrous to all.

The incident at the jury-room a few days since, where an over-zealous Protestant undertook to remedy an injustice by pulling down the crucifix placed there, is very likely to be given a much exaggerated importance. It takes very little to stir up the slumbering embers of strife between the Catholic and Protestant, and either side will never fail to justify its conduct on religious grounds. Personally we see no reason why a question should be raised as to the presence or absence of this particular image in the jury-room. It neither aids nor obstructs justice. It does not prevent the jury from accepting bribes, nor the judges, nor the attendants. It looks down upon the grossest miscarriages of justice without even a blush. Protestants might very well, therefore, ignore the existence of a symbol which no longer means anything to, or exercises any influence over its own followers. And Catholics might very well repress their indignation over an affront to a religious symbol which they themselves no longer respect and honor. There is something to be said for the men who threw down the image, however, which it would be highly unjust to ignore. They believe that the constitution guarantees full religious liberty and that there is no longer a "state church." They believe that they have just the same rights in the jury-room, or any other public place, as the members of the disestablished church. And they believe that forcing upon them an observance of religious symbols repugnant to their own faith, is unjust and unconstitutional. When they found that Protestants were being fined for refusing to serve on juries because the symbols of the Catholic faith were maintained in the jury-room, they became indignant and resolved to clear out the images themselves. And in doing this they were simply imitating the methods which have been in vogue during the past two years. They sought to do by violence what the constituted authorities are incapable of doing by legal and pacific means. The true settlement of the trouble lies in the full execution of the law as expressed in the constitution. In the meantime the Protestants should remember that an act considered sacrilegious by their opponents will do them more harm than good.

It is an amusing circumstance that the American manufacturers are finding the requirements of the Brazilian government too searching in the matter of consular invoices. They find it difficult, if not impossible, to give the information required, and they have therefore used prompt efforts to secure an extension of the time before the new regulations are carried into execution. The Americans are considered to have a keen appreciation of humor, and will, we are sure, keenly appreciate the situation. For years they have been imposing these same requirements on foreign merchants and manufacturers for their own protection, even to the extent of requiring information which could not be given. In the coffee trade, these demands for information no longer serve protective purposes, but they are exacted all the same. They even want to know the name of the producer, which no exporter, or factor, here in Rio de Janeiro knows, or has ever cared to know. One might as well ask who grew the barley for a blend of Scotch whiskey. The requirement is a vexation pure and unrelieved, and yet protest and argument have been wasted in attempting to obtain relief. And now we have the very authors of this most vexatious and iniquitous system complaining and soliciting relief because, perchance, "the boot is on the other foot." The American manufacturer finds it very inconvenient to answer questions, to tell who made his goods, where the raw material came from, how much it cost, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*. And well he may! It's a petty business, at best! It is a contemptible thing for a nation to not only erect every possible barrier against foreign goods, but at the same time to condition their heavily-taxed admittance on the giving of information which no manufacturer cares to give. The whole system is thoroughly mean and contemptible, and it has not acquired a shade more

of dignity, though it has gained much in plausibility, since the time when it was enforced by the robber barons of the middle ages. We hope the experience which American merchants and manufacturers are now invited to acquire will open their eyes to the impositions and hardships which others have had to stand for their benefit for the last quarter of a century.

From Bradford's, February 27, 1892. BRAZILIAN RECIPROcity.

The Brazilian Consul-General, Senhor Macedo, has received official advices from the Brazilian government postponing until May 1 the decree of November 21, 1891, which was to go into effect on January 1, 1892. The decree sets forth the conditions of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil and the manner in which merchandise is to be exported. The postponement is due to the strenuous objections made by American exporters, who claim that the Brazilian government requires too much information from them. The decree requires that exporters shall formulate in their blanks the list of the articles to be shipped to Brazilian ports, faithfully containing names, marks, numbers, weight, kind, quality, quantity, origin and value of the merchandise, as well as the destination, and shall take it to the Brazilian consulate for legalization.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

The details of the reconstruction scheme have now been published, and while they are necessarily somewhat complicated the general principle of the scheme is simplicity itself. The assets and liabilities of the company are to be turned over to a new concern, to be called the English Company of the River Plate, and the calls made by the liquidator are to be applied as subscriptions to the capital of this new company, which will thus be in possession of all the money and other assets available to the liquidator for payment of creditors' claims. The creditors will receive promissory notes for the amounts due, and will practically control the English company until they are paid off. When fifty per cent. has been paid banking business will be recommenced. Thus, in the course of a year or two, the unfortunate shareholders may be earning good dividends on the money, which, if paid to the liquidator as calls, would be gone without any hope of return, and the creditors will have the same security as before, with the additional benefit that it can be realised to better advantage than in a compulsory liquidation. There are still certain formalities to go through, but the successful issue of these was practically assured by previous negotiations. It is only the creditors who are really concerned, as the shareholders are not asked to incur any liability in return for the advantages offered.—Money, March 5th.

JUAN MOREIRA.

The hero most celebrated in the Argentine republic is probably Juan Moreira. He is represented by his biographer, Eduardo Gutierrez, as a noble and chivalrous type of humanity driven to madness and outlawry by the cruelty of an "alcaldé." Gutierrez's history or novel has been dramatised and with the exception of some "gaucho" songs and dances the drama is one scene of carnage from beginning to end. Moreira is represented as pursued by the police from one "rancho" to another, endangering his life in an attempt to revisit his wife and family, bowing in reverence before his aged father, fondling his children, shedding tears of tenderness at parting, standing at bay when occasion required, and, finally, after a hundred terrible encounters, being stabbed in the back by one for while he was infatigably facing with another. A writer in the *Diario* states that he has an old and faithful servant in his employment who has given his personal recollections of him. He states that Moreira was undoubtedly brave, and rode well on horseback, but that in his time bravery was by no means a rare quality in Argentine "gauchos." In fact, they were all brave, and they acquired a bad infatuation to cowardly "gringo" blood. But for the rest Moreira was a bandit, a thief, a murderer, a man who killed for the sake of killing, a base profligate, and a habitual drunkard. This is the other side of the picture, but Gutierrez, like Byron, wanted a hero and he found him. "Así se escribe la historia."—Southern Cross.

From the Lancashire Evening Post, Feb. 16. THE DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS FROM BRAZIL.

A correspondent has had an interview with the returned emigrants now in Southampton workhouse. They are ten in number, six married couples and a boy from Bradford, a painter from Dublin, and a Blackburn ironmoulder, John Dillon, and daughters. H. Oates, an intelligent machine jobber from Bradford, tells a harrowing story of their experiences. They left England in the spring of 1891. He says they were put ashore at Rio de Janeiro and then numbered some hundreds of English, and most of Rio they were put into a "Home," where the food doled out to every four of the party was not enough for a boy, and even that was only served out at long intervals, and so famished were the emigrants that they fought to get the least bit. From there they were taken to Santos, and most among hundreds of Poles, Jews, Portuguese, or, as Oates puts it, "all the lowest scum of foreign nations." The "Home" was an old theatre, and here they had to stay for eight days. There was no accommodation for sleeping, save small mats, which were laid upon the bare floor, which was covered with filth, while vermin sought their way over the place, and there were no sanitary arrangements. Married and single all had to lie down together, and those who possessed any baggage dare not go to sleep, for if they did they would inevitably wake up to find their belongings gone. Thence they were placed on board a coasting ship for transfer.

They were next placed in a train and taken eight hours' journey up country, and were ordered to stop at a place in the mountains where a "Home" was in course of construction. The one place for shelter at a hospital, numbering 200, and which was all in a fever hospital, which was already full of patients, who died at the rate of three and four daily. Oates says it was a pitiable sight to watch some of the mothers as they struggled to obtain food for their offspring, many of whom soon began to sicken and die in the dreary place, for although a hospital not the least sanitary precautions were taken. After three weeks' misery at this place a number of waggons arrived to take the emigrants farther up country. For four days they travelled, their only food being salt meat called "sharkee" and dry bread, but this was even better than that provided at Santos, where the assisted of rice and fish boiled together, and the latter was so abominably rotten and full of large maggots as to make it simply repulsive as an article of food.

On reaching their destination no preparations had been made for their reception, and they were forced to take their rest on the open ground and live from day to day as best they could. No sooner had they arrived than death made its dread appearance, and daily graves were dug. The survivors worked on roads, but when they asked for wages they were ordered to clear out. The party then undertook the painful journey to Rio, where the English Consul treated them roughly, saying there was plenty of work. They were put on a lighter and towed to an island where the men were sent to work at a factory. When they got there they were ordered off, and had to tramp back, and as this was during the revolution it was dangerous. On arriving at Rio they found the women had been brought from the island and were lying about on the beach destitute and famished. They had been repeatedly assaulted by the police. The British Consul refused to do anything, and they went to Pernambuco, and were offered 75¢ a day for road-work. Thence they travelled to Bahia, where M. Nicolini, the English Consul, worked hard for them and collected funds for the passage home.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The increasing number of crimes at the River Plate ought to arouse some alarm among right-minded men as to the future of those countries.

—The Argentine conversion office (what a misnomer!) has been authorized to issue \$1,500,000 in small notes to pay amounts owing the school council.

—Mr. Jason Rigby, formerly superintendent of the Minas and Rio railway, has been appointed manager of the Central Entreriano railway, province of Entre Rios.

—The immigrant and passenger arrivals at Montevideo last month numbered 1,019, and the departures 909. Of these 515 came from, and 29 left for Brazil.

—Our Buenos Aires papers are nearly always very late, sometimes nearly a month after publication. As our Montevideo exchange come promptly enough, we are compelled to believe the fault lies with the Buenos Aires postoffice.

—The Santa Fé provincial government has ordered the law on the enrolment of the national guard to be put in force. Accordingly all born citizens, from the age of 17 to 45 years are bound to enrol before the end of March, or to stand their chance of being drafted into a regiment of the line.

—Sr. Carulla, the manager of the national gunpowder factory at Rio Cuarto has asked the government for \$5,000 in order to increase his operations in the making of smokeless powder. A quantity of this article has already been prepared, and if Sr. Carulla gets the pecuniary aid he has applied for he promises to produce a ton of it in two or three months.—Argentine News.

—The Rosario municipal council has recently resolved not to accept the drainage works of the company entrusted with their execution. Two of the objections are peculiar: it is calmly set forward that the contract was illegal and that the rates fixed in said contract would weigh heavily on the property-holders. In this is true, why did the municipality enter into such a contract. As the council waits until the works are finished before finding objections, there are reasons for suspecting a knavish trick.

—An Uruguayan, Capt. Maniz, recently took offence at a soldier under arrest who presumed to speak to him when he was passing, and prodded and beat the poor fellow with a rusty sword in so savage a manner that he subsequently died. The press took the matter up and now, after an incessable lapse of time, the officer has been ordered under arrest pending an inquiry. The savage cruelties of the Uruguayan military service are becoming more than even the Uruguayans can bear—which is saying a great deal.

—The petty persecution of the Jews which has been begun about the Hirsch colonies in Argentina, met with a very salutary check at one of the colonies recently. A desperado went to a homestead to rob the people there, and being disappointed in this object he brutally murdered two old people. The colonists immediately rallied, captured the savage and lynched him. If criminals were treated in this manner just a little more frequently in South America there would soon be a decided decrease in crime.

—As a rule a policeman's life is not a happy one, and a Rosario policeman's lot must be a distinctly unhappy one, inasmuch as he receives no salary for months and months, being now 11 months in arrears, and by the unhappy look of the individual apparently receives nothing to eat either; if a robbery does take place in a square where a policeman is quartered, he is at once seized with suspicion and openly accused with the theft. The whole Rosario police force is unfortunately a disgrace to any civilized community and reflects the greatest discredit on the authorities. We should like to know what has been done with the tax paid by the people for the police for the last 11 months.—Rosario Argentine News, March 12th.

—The Paraná river has risen to such an extent at Santa Fé that it has been found necessary to suspend the railway service between that city and Córdoba. It is to be hoped that this suspension, which is the occasion of great inconvenience, may not be of long duration.—Argentine News, March 12th.

—The provinces of San Juan and Mendoza appear to be making fortunes in the export of cattle to Chile. The business has developed wonderfully of late and prices on the other side of the Cordillera are very high. During the first week in March 600 head of cattle were driven from Mendoza to Chile. San Juan in the same week sent 400 head of cattle to the same destination. Even sheep are being sent over to Chile.

—It does not appear certain that Uruguay will be represented at the Chicago Exposition. The Uruguayan Senate voted \$24,000 for the purpose, which the Chamber, on the 12th, considered so ridiculously insufficient that the subject was postponed until the minister of finance could give his opinion, the country can not afford to expend more than \$24,000. It is thought by some that Uruguay should not be represented at all.

—Within the last few days upwards of 20 wreaths have been taken from the tomb in the Recoleta cemetery of Emilio Barreiro, the young man who was shot at the Santa Lucia church during the recent elections. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive of the sacrilege, as two of the wreaths alone were worth from 180 to 200 dollars each. It is estimated that such robberies are by no means uncommon in this country. Merit ought to be taken to stop so disgraceful a practice.—Southern Cross.

—The Rio Negro salt company now supplies the market with more than 50 tons of salt a day. It is brought to the company's stores at the Boca, where, immediately on being landed, it is dried in large kilns. Afterwards, it is passed to machines, which remove all impurities from it and separate it into different classes, viz.: fine table salt, refined salt in barrels, common salt, and salt specially prepared for the "saladeros," for which purpose it is considered quite equal to the foreign salt and is much cheaper.—Southern Cross.

—The government has approved of a contract with Messrs. Robert Christie & Co., authorizing them to cut timber in the territory of Patagonia during the term of five years, in accordance with the law on the subject. The forest to which the contract relates is 12 square leagues in extent and is situated to the south of Lake Nahuel-Huapi. It is estimated that in this country 600,000 feet of timber will be obtained under the concession. The government is to receive 7% of the proceeds, except during the first two years.—Southern Cross.

—A barbarous crime is reported from the Serodino colony (Santa Fé), where at midnight the house of a family named Damiani has been attacked, the father and mother being seriously wounded, and the children so terrified that they cannot bear the presence of strangers. It appears that the assailants went with the idea of getting money, but that finding there was none in the house they vented their spleen on the family, wounding and maiming them at their pleasure. We regret to say that none of the ruffians have been arrested.—Argentine News.

—The Superior Tribunal of Justice has issued a very lengthy document concerning the Argentine vessels *Leonardo Paíre* and *Puan* detained in this port, at request of the Argentine authorities, on charge of piracy on the Patagonian coast. The tribunal comes to the conclusion that the vessels be detained until diplomatically reclaimed by Argentina. The joke of the matter is, if we are rightly informed, that the guano, etc., which they were accused of having taken without leave, has disappeared from on board, having been quietly slipped to some other vessel, probably half way across the Atlantic by this time.—Montevideo Times, March 17th.

—Advices from Palacios and Moisesville in Santa Fé, where the first of Baron Hirsch's Hebrew colonists have been placed, continue to announce all kinds of outrages against the poor Jews. Murders and robberies are said to be of frequent occurrence and the want of action on the part of the authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice is the subject of severe criticism. On the 28th ult. a colonist was brutally murdered by a drunken native who in turn was killed shortly afterwards. The colonists feel inclined to take the law into their own hands and have been organizing in bodies with this object, but on the advice of friends they are exercising all possible restraint. In a letter received from the accountant of the Palacios colony he states that a regular campaign against the colonists is being directed from Buenos Aires. The same letter states that a Dr. Fita of Suñales who had been summoned to attend some of the colonists who had been wounded refused to do so.—Southern Cross, March 17th.

—The following telegram to the Buenos Aires papers shows the situation in the province of San Luis:—"The government continues to mobilize the national guard in order to reinforce the police. The mobilization is effected in a barbarous manner, the police forcing their way into the houses of members of the Radical Civic Union in the middle of the night and compelling the men to abandon their families. Nearly all the public revenue is expended upon the police and the national guard, and therefore the schools have been reduced in number from 114 to 20 and it is said that even these will be closed. As for the teachers, they have not been paid for two years and a half and no rent has been paid for the school-buildings for more than three years. A third of the members of the legislature have protested against the recent election of senators, because it was not effected in the proper place, but in the Governor's office in the police department; because the office and department was guarded by a military force, because two of the deputies present are employees of the executive, and are therefore disqualified, leaving the choice without a quorum; because one of the candidates gave up the governorship *ad interim* in order to become a Senator, by virtue of an agreement as immoral as that which made Dr. Guizazú senator for Mendoza."—B. A. Herald.

—The *Southern Cross*, of Buenos Aires, says:—"We strongly advise all young men born in this country to have their names enrolled in the national guard within the limited time. The following fact related by the *Herald* is suggestive of what may occur in case they disobey that republican ukase:—

'About 13 years ago, Mr. John Gilligan, of Irish parentage, then living with his parents at Guardia del Monte, and being 18 years of age, neglected to enrol himself in the national guard, for which he was sentenced to two years' service in the 'line.' He was discharged about four years ago, having completed nine years and some odd months on the frontiers. His parents were both dead on his return, and all their efforts, when alive, had been ineffectual to obtain his release. The severity of his punishment is worthy of being remembered by others, placed in a similar position, as a warning."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there are 57,644 electors.

—It is in order for all the states to now postpone their elections.

—The troops in Pernambuco were held in readiness yesterday.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has yellow fever.

—Dr. Gabino Besouro was inaugurated governor of Alagoas on the 24th.

—The state legislature of Amazonas was dissolved on the 18th inst.

—It is stated that Senator Campos Salles will leave for Europe in June.

—Dr. Isidoro Martins Junior is a candidate for the office of governor of Pernambuco.

—Up to the 27th 73 cases of yellow fever and 8 deaths had been reported at Vassouras.

—The price of milk will be raised to 320 reis per litre in Juiz de Fora on the 1st of April.

—From November, 1891, to March 1892, there were 861 deaths from yellow fever in Santos.

—On the 27th prox. elections will be held in S. Paulo for one federal senator and three deputies.

—The newly-elected state legislature of Pernambuco will meet on the 7th and elect a governor of the state.

—A telegram of the 24th from S. Paulo says that the yellow fever is making rapid progress in Campinas, where many patients are without medical attendance.

—In Pará elections will be held on the 30th prox. for filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of Senator Paes de Carvalho and Deputies Serzedello and Lauro Sódre.

—It is said that the president of S. Paulo has asked a distinguished American specialist to examine the sanitary condition of Santos and report on the means of sanitifying that city.

—The chief of police of Rio Grande do Sul has ordered the *Federação* to suspend publication for 30 days for infringing the recent decree of the governor of the state on the liberty of the press.

—In consequence of the rioting between the police and soldiers of the 7th battalion of infantry in S. Paulo, the former has been withdrawn from the streets and the firemen are doing police duty.

—The people of Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, are complaining because they have to pay 240 reis per kilo for beef. They say that at such a price a poor man cannot afford to have beef for dinner.

—The executive committee of the republican party in S. Paulo presents Dr. Kangel Pestana as its candidate for the federal Senate and Dr. Julio de Mesquita, Brazillio dos Santos and Cincinato Braga as its candidates for deputies.

—The governor of Parahyba declares that in view of the peculiar circumstances of that state and for the sake of realizing the programme of the central government, he postpones to the 30th prox. the election of the constituent assembly.

—Barão de Canindé, a capitalist of this city and at one time member of parliament, was found dead on the 22nd in a car of the Minas and Rio railway when the train stopped at the station of Contendas. He was on his way to Lambary, where he intended to make use of the waters.

—Complaints are now coming in from Minas that the principal industry of that state—the making of salt pork—is entirely ruined by the inability of the Central railway to carry the salt needed. Salt is quoted at 6\$ a sack in Sabará, where the former price was 2\$.

—Telegrams are now beginning to come in to the effect that the people of Matto Grosso repel the nomination of Gen. Ewbank as governor of that state. We doubt very much whether the "people" care anything about it, and even if they do they will all yield promptly to the elector's wishes.

—Another revolutionary scrape in S. Paulo! Arrests are being made, the troops are held in readiness, the police are active, and the good, old, peace-loving citizen is wishing the republic in the infernal regions. There is more politics and conspiracy than "order and progress" in the Brazilian's cup just at present.

—The president of S. Paulo has issued a decree authorizing the repatriation of the widows and orphans of immigrants who, introduced into that state by contract with the state or federal government, die within 18 months after their arrival, and also immigrants who within one year after their arrival contract diseases or suffer injuries that permanently incapacitate them for earning a livelihood. Besides paying the return passage of these immigrants the state government will give each family a sum of money varying, according to the number of its members, from 100\$ to 200\$. São Paulo must be a very rich as well as foolish community.

-In the state of S. Paulo there have been heavy rains causing much damage, especially in the cities of S. Paulo and Santos. The loss at the latter place is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000. It is said that 50 or 40 persons have been drowned or killed by falling houses. It is to be hoped that these rains will check the progress of the yellow fever.

-The Corumbá provisional junta, when it was inaugurated, celebrated the event by pardoning all the convicts and other prisoners in the Corumbá jail, who were accordingly set at liberty; but Dr. Luiz Benedicto Pereira Leite, who calls himself lieutenant-governor and acting governor of the state, has annulled the act of pardon and issued orders for the arrest of the released prisoners.

-In Pelotas there was rioting on the 12th inst. between soldiers and civilians. The cause of this rioting was a blow received from a soldier by a civilian, whose friends undertook to avenge the insult. In the fighting which ensued one soldier was killed and three wounded. On hearing of this, the commander of the 13th battalion of infantry sent out two detachments in pursuit of the civilians. One of these detachments attacked the quarters of the national guard, which were, however, found to be vacant. The other detachment made some arrests and broke into several houses, inflicting injuries on inoffensive persons and committing other lawless acts.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The contract for the sale of the Rio Claro railway to the Companhia Paulista was signed in S. Paulo on the 27th.

-For the benefit of passengers at the Engenho Novo station of the Central railway there are two large clocks. The clocks don't run, but the passengers who trust them have to run, if they wish to catch the train.

-The frequent smashing-up of the Central rolling stock will soon leave Brazil's great road in a position where even intelligent management will be of no service. It is now getting dangerous to go anywhere near the Central railway.

-As the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro has interrupted work on the Benevente and Minas road for more than three months and as that company has been judicially declared a bankrupt, the government, by Decree No. 765, of the 16th inst., annuls the Benevente and Minas railway grant.

-In reply to a complaint about delays in the transportation of merchandise a few days ago, the manager replied that everything on the Central line is in perfect order. At that moment the complainant had goods delayed at Cachoeira for eight months, and to-day is the first time that goods have been received for São Paulo at the stations in this city. If these delays and the almost daily accidents on that line are indications of "a perfect order," then we want to see the old mule trains right away.

-By decision of the 22nd inst. the minister of agriculture declares unfounded the protest of the S. Paulo Railway Co. against the permission granted to the Sorocabana railway to extend its track to Santos. The minister maintains that that company has no right to exclude other railways from the port of Santos and that, so long as these roads do not receive freight and passengers within the limit of the privileged territory on each side of the company's road, the latter's rights are duly respected.

-On the 21st there was a collision between two trains on the Central railway near Palmeiras. The two locomotives and 10 cars were completely destroyed and 16 cattle cars were derailed. Several cars detached from the trains ran down grade with prodigious velocity, passing by the stations of Serra, Oriente and Bifurcação, and only stopping when they reached Belém. The engine-driver and the fireman of one of the trains were severely wounded, and in tunnel No. 2 one of the runaway cars killed an employé of the road, who was passing through the tunnel on a hand-car.

ARGENTINE RAILWAYS.

According to an official return just published, the railway mileage open in the Argentine republic in 1890 was 5,027 miles, or 700 miles more than in the previous year. The capital account was £68,000,000, or £19,000,000 more than in 1889. The gross receipts were £3,430,000, or £70,000 less than in 1889, but the expenses, which were £2,310,000, also showed a falling-off of £110,000, consequently the net revenue of £1,120,000 was £490,000 heavier than in the previous year. The profits were equal to a return of 1.7 per cent. in 1890, against 2.2 per cent. in the previous year. The government guarantees on railway capital amounted to £620,000 in 1890, against £440,000 in 1889. For the year 1891 the liabilities of the government in this respect amounted to £920,000.—Money.

LOCAL NOTES

-Col. Brandão has been set at liberty.

-There are 520 porters registered in this city.

-These are registered in this city 1016 street-car and carriage drivers and 3,580 cartmen.

-It is said that the government owes 12,000,000\$ for immigrants brought into the country by contract.

-Dr. Astolpho Pio, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, died of yellow fever on the 25th.

-The Diario Official of the 23rd publishes a long list of promotions in the army, among which is that of Gen. Almeida Barreto to the rank of marshal.

-We doubt if socialism will cure high prices in Rio. Capital punishment properly applied might be a palliative, but this would reduce the rich "who ride in chairs."

-The minister of agriculture has fined the U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co. \$2000 for delays in the trips of several of the company's steamers during the year 1891.

-The police have captured two men, French it is said, who have confessed to the infamous crime of dosing unfortunate women with chloral in wine, or beer, and then robbing them.

-The Companhia Aliança Mercantil sold last year 9,160,580 kilos of carne secca, or about one-fifth of the total quantity that came to this market. The prices varied from 360 to 580 reis per kilo.

-The minister of justice has received a communication from Councillor Coelho Rodrigues stating that he expects soon to finish the draft of the civil code which he contracted to frame.

-The Aliança cotton factory manufactured last year 95,591 pieces of goods. The factory employs 504 operatives. The capital of the company is 2,400,000\$ and its bonded indebtedness 1,917,200\$.

-The government has changed the day for the senatorial election in this city to April 20th, but Dr. Ferreira Nobre continues to announce the 21st even in the Diario Official right under the government's nose.

-The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment of 95,000\$, amount of the subsidy due by the U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Co. for the quarters from February to April and from August to October, 1891.

-The minister of the interior, Dr. Fernando Lobo, has obtained a leave of absence and gone to convalesce in the state of Minas Geraes. His portfolio in his absence is in the hands of the minister of foreign affairs.

-One thing is certain. The Leopoldina failure and the Geral imbrolio will prove most excellent report operations to the lawyers engaged on the respective sides. The "bag" will, of course, be held by the creditors.

-Messrs. A. Fiorita & Co. and the Companhia Metropolitana have presented the minister of agriculture an account of £300,000 for the introduction of immigrants, but the minister declines to pay it. Why don't they present it to Gen. Glycério?

-Now that forcible, and most reprehensible, means have been taken to remove the crucifix from the jury room, why not substitute a semibreve of justice? Perhaps the judges and jurymen object to the "young woman, with sore eyes" overlooking their determinations?

-It is a curious fact that among the merchandise at the Central station awaiting shipment to Minas Geraes are hundreds of boxes of potatoes. And the good people up in Minas are complaining of a threatened famine! What an exhibit for an agricultural magazine!

-It is evident that the accommodation at the yellow fever hospital at Jurubá is far from sufficient, as we see that extensive buildings are being erected in the rear of the old hospital. The steam launch which carries the patients between the city and Jurubá has been making lately as many as four trips per diem.

-Dr. Miguel Ferreira has asked to be relieved of the fines imposed on him for refusing to serve on the jury on account of the image of Christ on the wall of the jury room. Unfortunately for him the decision rests not with Dr. Tasso Fragoso, but with Major Franca Leite, who says that Dr. Miguel must pay the fines.

-At the lively stable on Rua dos Ourives a man beat a horse to death with a hammer on the night of the 24th. Some of the neighbors, disturbed by the noise, caused the man to be arrested, but he was afterwards set at liberty. Perhaps that antiquated and moribund society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will now vote the brute a medal.

-Vice-President Peixoto has pardoned a number of military convicts, who during the mutiny at Fort Santa Cruz protected the imprisoned officers and their families. In justice to these officers, who permitted themselves to be surprised and captured without resistance by the mutineers, each of them should receive at least one "step" in army rank.

-The following vehicles are registered in this city:—Carriges, 309; tilburies, 149; omnibuses, 6; cars, 3087; hand-carts, 1,158; street-cars, 459; and the vehicles on tramways, 186. Of the 459 street-cars, 150 belong to the Carris Urbanos company, 92 to the Botanical Garden Co., 74 to that of Villa-Isabel, 123 to that of S. Christovão, 10 to that of Santa Theresia and 10 to that of Cachambú.

-The Daily Graphic, of London, has conferred a great favor on its foreign readers by issuing weekly collections of that paper in a special cover, bound and trimmed. It adds immeasurably to the convenience of the paper and will facilitate its preservation. We have no doubt but what it will also add largely to the Graphic's circulation abroad, which after all is the main point with the publishers.

-The minister of the interior, on the 26th, returned to the intendencia municipal the contracts made for establishing shops where cereals are to be sold for account of the tax-payers to the poor. It appears the "master workman," Lt. Vinhaes, a deputy and president of the Banco dos Operarios, cannot contract with the government, and the M. W. L. D. and P. must lose the contract, or resign his seat in Congress.

-On the 24th the minister of the interior asked the minister of finance to order that merchandise of an edible character be cleared from the bonded warehouses within 35 days, instead of allowing the importers three months, as is usual. This is a virtual charge that the importers of jerked-beef, etc. are holding their goods off the market, when it is only too probable that they are merely trying to save themselves from loss.

-According to O Tempo, the syndicos appointed by the legal authorities to take charge of the assets of the Geral de Estradas de Ferro company were met with a flat refusal on the part of the directors of the Leopoldina company, who are also the directors of the Geral, to hand over the Leopoldina estate. They declared that an appeal had been made to a superior tribunal. As the Leopoldina people were the ring-leaders in the Geral scheme, we shall await the result of this contest with interest.

-Dr. Rodrigues Alves, minister of finance, is ill.

-The government has issued orders for withdrawing from S. Paulo the detachment of the 7th battalion of infantry.

-Up to the time of our going to press no particulars have been published in regard to alleged revolutionary plots in this city.

-Quintino Bocayuva, Aristides Lobo and Ferro Cardoso are candidates for the Senate in the election to be held on the 20th prox. in the federal district.

-A meeting called by Senator Wandekolk o congressmen of the federal district will be held day after to-morrow at Rua Sete de Setembro No. 81.

-A meeting is called for the 31st at the Club Gymnastico to organize the national republican party. This party will oppose the present government.

-Two Protestant congregations, the Fluminense and Baptist, were stoned on Sunday evening, the Methodists and Presbyterians wisely avoiding attacks by keeping their doors closed. Seems something like China.

-The owner of the Hotel Riachuelo received yesterday a letter asking him to give 1,500\$ to 21 unemployed workmen, fixing a place for the delivery of the money and threatening him with death if he failed to comply with the demand or revealed the contents of the letter.

-The Times and Financial News are again after poor Brazil. A telegram from London on the 28th says that the Times is denying the accuracy of "official information" in regard to yellow fever, and the Financial News wants to know when that presidential election is going to be held.

-Yesterday evening a detective arrested two Portuguese merchants who had arrived on that day from Portugal. They paid 7\$ to the detective and 40\$ to secure their release, but were nevertheless detained till this morning, when they were set at liberty through the intercession of friends. The detective has been dismissed.

-The "illustrious cabido" of the diocese has published a solemn protest against the sacrifice of the 25th, has ordered a tríduo de preces in all the parish churches and a public procession on Friday next, and has resolved to petition the minister of interior for the pieces of the image broken in the jury-room for preservation in the cathedral.

-The country may now be considered safe. The "municipal council" of the state of Minas Geraes (whatever that may be) telegraphed from Ouro Preto on the 28th, that they feel deeply moved at the "horribly sacrilegious" attempt on the jury-room images in this city on the 25th. These manifestations of pious zeal ought to insure for us something of good government for a few brief days.

-We should like to call the attention of indigent Catholics to one plain, matter-of-fact question. Is it not just as sacrilegious to stare at a religious edifice as it is to tear down an image? Hardly a week passes but what a number of windows in the pretty little Methodist church on Rua do Cateite are not broken by stone-throwers, and they have to submit. Let us have our justice seasoned with a little equality, please!

-On Friday considerable excitement was caused in this city by the news that at 10 o'clock a.m. that day two men had entered the jury room and torn down and mutilated two images of Christ fastened to the wall, at the same time discharging furniture to the amount of 1,000\$. This they did in perfect security, and then left the building without being stopped, though one was subsequently arrested and will be prosecuted. The minister of justice has ordered the chief of police to proceed to a thorough investigation of the matter.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd instant, the wife of DONALD MACNICOL, S. Paulo, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRANCISCO L. C. DE SALLES, son of the late Baron de Irapuá, to LILA MARGUERITE, daughter of David Stewart Dawson, Esq., of Cawn Gorm, Streatham Park, England.

DIED.

DAWKINS.—On the 17th instant, at No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro, of yellow fever, HENRY J. DAWKINS, a. 26 years.

PARK.—In this city, on the 23rd instant, WILLIAM THOMPSON PARK, late of Kelburne House, Scotland, aged 18 years.

WESSON.—In this city on the 20th instant, of yellow fever, EDWARD WESSON, seaman's missionary, aged 26 years.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-Brazilian 4% stock of 1889 is quoted at 58 in London, showing a decline.

-Decree No. 766, of the 18th inst., makes a deficiency appropriation of 219,546\$842 for naval stores.

-By the steamer Pelotas the government remitted to the southern states on the 25th 1,000,000\$ in small notes and nickel.

-The receipts of the Bahia custom-house in January were 831,813\$446 against 959,559\$521 in the corresponding month of 1891.

-Customs receipts in the state of Rio Grande do Sul amounted in February to 630,524\$663 against 323,188\$436 in the corresponding month of 1891.

-Decree No. 770, of the 22nd inst., makes a special appropriation of 3,000,000\$ for expenses with public health and with keeping down prices of the necessities of life.

-On the 19th the minister of finance ordered the Caixa de Amortização to pay to the war department the interest on the government stock that represents the patrimony of the invalid's asylum, which has heretofore been collected by the Associação Commercial.

-According to a table annexed to the acting minister of the interior's application for 3,000,000\$ to be expended in various sanitary and public health measures, the people of Brazil, through their governors, have expended over 45,000,000\$ in assistance, sanitary improvements, drought, etc., in 10 years, and we should like to know what there is to show for it.

-This sales made last year by the Companhia Industrial e Mercantil de Ferragens amounted to 800,000\$000 and the profit of the company to 294,602\$677. No dividends were declared as the amount of profit was absorbed in the business of the company, from which it could not be withdrawn. The capital of the company is 1,500,000\$, but only 697,700\$ has been paid up.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Rio de Janeiro, March 28th, 1892. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (18000), gold. 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £1 sgd. 54 7/8 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 18 3/4 do of £1 sgd. in Brazilian gold. 8 5/8

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day. 1 1/2 % Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). 2 3/8 do do do (paper). 4 3/8 cts. gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1 sgd. 23 5/8 c Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sgd.) in Brazilian lian currency (paper). 48 5/8 Value of £1 sterling " " " " 20 4/5

EXCHANGE.

March 22.—The banks opened at 1 1/2% on London, but generally refused to draw at this rate in the afternoon and at the close of business 1 1/2% was the quotation for bank sterling. The market was quiet with bank on bankers reported at 1 1/2% and on head office at 1 1/2 1/2, with commercial quoted at the extremes of 1 1/2 1/2 to 1 1/2, and at 1 1/2 just before the close. Official rates were 1 1/2% on London, 800-820 on Paris and 990-992 on Hamburg at 90 dts. 4/200-4/250 on New York sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20 5/8, sellers at 20 5/6 for cash.

March 23.—The official rates at the banks were 1 1/2% on London, 800-820 on Paris and 980-982 on Hamburg, at 90 dts. 4/200-4/250 on New York at sight, and the market was firm during the day. A moderate amount of business was doing at 1 1/2-1 1/2 1/2 bank on bankers, with repassed paper reported at 1 1/2% and commercial at 1 1/2% in the morning, and at 1 1/2 1/2, later in the day, the market closing steady at the higher quotations. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20 5/8, sellers at 20 5/6.

March 24.—The banks made no changes in official rates, but the market was higher and firm. In bank sterling business was reported at the extremes of 1 1/2-1 1/2, in repassed paper at 1 1/2-1 1/2 1/2 and in commercial at 1 1/2-1 1/2. Bank francs were reported at 80 1/2. The market closed steady, but there was still money at 1 1/2 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20 5/8, sellers at 20 5/6, for cash; buyers at 20 5/6, sellers at 20 5/6 h.o. 3/8.

March 25.—Church holidays: the banks and Exchange were closed and there was no doings.

March 26.—The market was firm, but very quiet, for yesterday being a holiday and to-morrow Sunday, the day was virtually still. The banks were still officially at 1 1/2, and were drawers at 1 1/2 1/2-1 1/2, later on London office. Repassed sterling was reported at 1 1/2 1/2 and commercial at the extremes of 1 1/2 1/2 to 1 1/2, and the market closed with bankers at 1 1/2 and drawers at 1 1/2 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 20 5/8, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 20 5/6.

March 28.—The official rates at the banks were unchanged, viz: 1 1/2% on London, 800-820 on Paris and 1000-1002 on Hamburg, at 90 dts. 4/200-4/250 on New York at sight. The market was very quiet, with few bills offering and very little money, and a little trade. In the morning head-office paper was reported at 1 1/2, but this was not obtainable in the afternoon. The business done was in bank sterling at 1 1/2 1/2-1 1/2, in repassed paper at 1 1/2-1 1/2 1/2 and in commercial sterling at 1 1/2-1 1/2 1/2 also. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 20 5/6-sellers at 20 5/6.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Transactions. Includes March 21. 3 Apolices, 58, 1,015 550 deb. L'ima 11.5 12 34 do 1,000 5, Oeste Minas 200

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 49 Brazil, 28, 157 450 Republica 75 60 Commercio, 28, 60 200 do 76 112 Iniciador, 10 25 do 77 500 Partz e Rio, 60

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 250 V.F. Sap'y 150 \$ 23 150 V.F. Sap'y 150 \$ 26 50 do 23 200 600 do 27 350 do 24 500 do 27 1000 do 24 50 400 Jar. Bot. tram. 192 337 do 25 100 S. Christ. do 225

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 50 Melh. no Braz. 51

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes March 22. 23 Apolices, 48, 1,012 300 deb. Leop'dina, 7 do 1,015 £115,000 10

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 100 Brazil, 305 1000 Republica 70 225 Iniciador 9 500 do 70 95 Partz e Rio, 60 230 do 71 1450 Commercio 69 20 do 72 200 do 60 50 200

Table with multiple columns: Railways and Tramways, Miscellaneous, Banks, and various financial data points.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

IMPORTS.

The week has been rather quiet, with moderate supplies of most articles and very slight changes in quotations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 21. ROSARIO—Br bk *Truy*; 580 tons; Carron; 38 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 21. ROSARIO—Br bk *Truy*; 580 tons; Carron; 38 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Mar. 21 arrivals.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Mar. 21 departures.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28th, 1892.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists various foreign sailing vessels.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th March, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been more movement during the last, than in the preceding week, but there appears to be little animation in the market.

Flour.—Receipts nil and there are no stocks in first hands. The market is reported firm at the following quotations:

Table listing market prices for various goods like Flour, Rice, and other commodities.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 28,899 feet per Jacob A. Stamler and 18,164 feet per Fanteles, from New York.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 35,000 cases per Jacob A. Stamler and Fanteles, from New York.

Lard.—The Fanteles, brought 500 kegs from New York. Brokers quote George's lard, in lots at 520-540 rs. per lb.

Rice.—Receipts have been 4,300 bags per steamers, via Europe. Quotations are slightly reduced at 19,000-22,000 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,405 cases per Uruguay and Belgrano, from Hamburg. Stocks may be estimated at about 6,000 packages, and quotations, from dealers, are 30,8-41,000 for Canadian tubs, 35,000-38,000 for barrels and 45,000-48,000 for Norwegian cases.

Bran.—There have been no receipts of foreign and quotations are unchanged at 5,700-6,200 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote River Plate Corn at 6,800-6,900 per bag, and native is quoted at 5,800-6,200, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts are 620 bales per *Truy* and 501 bales per *Alonso*, from Rosario and 421 bales per *Catharina* from Montevideo. The last cargo comes to a tram company.

There are no changes in quotations of 210-230 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 350 cases per Fanteles. We may quote at 760-800 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 845 barrels per Jacob A. Stamler and Fanteles, from New York. There have been no changes in quotations of 12,500-13,000, per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 8,8 tons per *Cesmo*, from Cardiff

1,971 " *Glanna*, do

3,688 " *Durbridge*, do

1,995 " *Dalkawa*, do

3,740 " *Valkyrie*, from Glasgow.

The last is to the gas company, and the other cargoes are to cement, or companies.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 21. ROSARIO—Br bk *Truy*; 580 tons; Carron; 38 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

NEW YORK—Amer bk *Jacob A. Stamler*; 354 tons; Storm; 66 ds; sundries to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

NEW YORK—Amer bk *Truy*; 580 tons; Carron; 38 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

MARSHALLS—Ital bk *Padre Francesco*; 637 tons; Maggiali; 63 ds; in distress, bound for Madagascar.

NEW YORK—Amer bk *Fanteles*; 620 tons; Ulmer; 46 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Gitana*; 1367 tons; Lennart; 44 ds; coal to Lage Irmaos.

GLASGOW—Br ship *Valkyrie*; 2273 tons; Maitland; 46 ds; coal to order.

MONTREAL—Dan bk *Catherine*; 225 tons; 29 ds; hay to Jardim Botânico tram company.

CARDIFF—Br ship *Durbridge*; 2121 tons; Little; 41 ds; coal to Lage Irmaos.

—Br bk *Dalkawa*; 974 tons; Jones; 45 ds; coal to order.

HAMBURG—Dan bk *Fano*; 227 tons; Thomsen; 71 ds; sundries to Chr. Heckler & C.

BURNES AIRS—Br lug *White Wings*; 495 tons; Dart; 13 ds; wheat to order.

BAMA—Ger bk *Adler*; 251 tons; Stroschen; 10 ds; sugar to C. W. Gross & Co.

CARDIFF—Br bk *Thomas Perry*; 1192 tons; Durke; 43 ds; coal to Central Brazil railway.

PISAGUA—Br bk *Paranatta*; 925 tons; Scott; 72 ds; in distress, bound for Pinhoath.

ROSARIO—Arg lug *Yaluz*; 951 tons; Guaguino; 37 ds; sundries to Camuyano & Co.

—via BURNES AIRS—Arg bk *Viedma*; 154 tons; Maylaca; 50 ds; hay to J. N. Vincenzi & Filho.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MARCH 21. ROSARIO—Br bk *Truy*; 580 tons; Carron; 38 ds; hay to Antonio Pereira dos Santos.

TALCAHUAN—Br ship *Hannibal*; 1150 tons; Price; ballast.

QUEBEC—Nor ship *Prince Albert*; 1256 tons; March; ballast.

BARRADOS—Br lg *Mary E. Bliss*; 190 tons; Fanning; ballast.

SWANSEA—Br bk *Rose of England*; 397 tons; Roach; ballast.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Grace Harwar*; 2930 tons; Sewell; do.

PASCOAGUA—Arg bk *Alari*; 593 tons; Hansen; ballast.

HAMBURG—Arg bk *Beatrice*; 516 tons; McGoough; do.

ROSARIO—Br bk *Genesta*; 419 tons; Davis; do.

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CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK—Br ship *Falconhurst*; ballast.

TRINIDAD—Swed lug *Neutral*; do.

HABRADO—Br ship *Lizzie Burrill*; do.

—Br lg *Altoth*; do.

Port bk *Tenadon*; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Achilles..... at Moleira

Antigua..... at Moleira

Antinette..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

Arcturion..... at Moleira

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

March 26th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including Railways, Sugar Factories, and others.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

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 and their financial details.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks and their financial details.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes and their details.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies and their financial details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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