NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3RD, 1892.

NUMBER 18

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 3rd, 1892. It has been the contention of Portuga

It has been the contention of Portugal and Brazil that this country was first discovered by Cabral in April, 1500, and the adoption of May 3rd as a national holiday in commemoration of that event will serve to perpetuate the error. Although Cabral's discovery of Brazil was a genuine discovery, as he had no knowledge of the voyages of his predecessors and ran upon the Brazilian coast purely by accident, he had been preceded by at least three Spanish navigators. ceded by at least three Spanish navigators.
The first of these was Ojeda and La Cosa, accompanied by Americo Vespucius, who discovered the northern Brazilian coast near Aracaty in 1499 (about June), followed the coast for some distance and then proceeded northward to the already known coast of Guiana. In October of the same year Vicente Yañez Pinzon sailed from Spair for the same coast and fell in with the land about 8° S., near Pernambuco. He folabout 89 S., near Pernambuco. He followed the coast northward and discovered the great Amazon river in January, 1500. A third expedition under Lepe left Spain in January and touched the Brazilian coast about 10° S., some time in February or March of the same year. Cabral's discovery was dated April 22. While all credit may be given him for discovering and claiming Brazil for the Portugues crown, we should

Brazil for the Portuguese crown, we should not permit ourselves to be blinded to the historical facts.

THERE is an impression current that the customs authorities some time ago promised to grant relief to importers against a longstanding abuse in the dispatch of goods by which trifling discrepancies in weight were made excuses for burdensome fines, one-half of which fell to the *conferente*. This half of which fell to the conferente. This division of the fine made the customs officials very zealous in detecting discrepancies and in opposing the penalties. It is the impression, also, that the reciprocity agreement with the United States makes these fines a violation of the treaty, because each party undertakes to impose no restrictions and obstacles not enforced by the other. As the exaction of unjust fines and the execution of unjust regulations are serious ecution of unjust regulations are serious obstacles to trade, it is believed that they should be considered a violation of the treaty. Whether this be correct or not, there should be considered a violation of the treaty. Whether this be correct or not, there can be no doubt of the injustice of imposing fines for discrepancies in weight which can not be provided against. Many classes of goods absorb moisture during the outward voyage and in the custom-house, and their weights are therefore in excess of the figures given by the exporter. It is impossible to guard against it, or to make allowance for it, and so the importer is regularly bled for the benefit of the co-ferente. Then, too, when the difference exceeds 50\$, the fine is doubled, and to assist in this desirable result the surtax is added to the difference, thus making the occasion for fines much more frequent than formerly. It is an abuse which should be suppressed at once.

THE narrative, published in another column of the treatment received by English emigrants to this country is the most circumstantial and trustworthy we have yet seen. There is no contesting the fact that these poor people were grossly deceived and were afterwards treated with neglect and brutality. The fact that the authors of this article have been for some time employed and have proved themselves industrious and worthy of confidence will give added weight to their statements, and for the good reason that not a few of their comrades were accused of unwillingness to work even when THE narrative, published in cused of unwillingness to work even when the opportunity was offered. It is impos-sible to keep out vagabonds and idlers in any such scheme of immigration, just as it is impossible to avoid deception and disap-pointment. Many of the English emigrants to this country were unquestionably intracpointment. Many of the English emigrants to this country were unquestionably intractable and unwilling to work, but it would be grossly unjust to assert this of the whole number. Not a few of these unfortunate people left good occupations, and a very large proportion of them came here just as they would go to the United States, Canada, or Australia—ready and willing to work, they would go to the United States, Canada, or Australia—ready and willing to work. They expected to be placed at once, however, and they expected to be paid for their work. Instead of this they were kept witing, they found nothing ready for them, they were not paid for the work given them, they were half starved, they were cruelly teated, and at every step they found themselves obliged to defend their wives and daughters from outrage. Their treatment is a disgrace to Brazil; it would be a disgrace even in Turkey. We sincerely trust that these narratives will find their way into is a disgrace to Brazil; it would be a dis-grace even in Turkey. We sincerely trust that these narratives will find their way into every household in Great Britain, so that we shall never again be compelled to see and register such scenes of bitter suffering and cruel neglect.

The formal opening of the second session of the first republican Congress occurs to-day. to-day. Although over a year has passed since the adoption of the constitution, nearly all the legislation affecting the reorganization of the country still remains to be adopted. We are still governed in great part by the laws and forms of the empire, although the country is nominally a repub-lic. It is a discredit to those calling them-selves republicans that such a state of affairs should exist. If the founders of the republic are sincere in their convictions that public are sincere in their convictions that this is the best form of government for Brazil, then they should take the most scrupulous care that its success and permanency shall not be endangered by obsolete forms and laws, by crude legislation, and by mystifying complications. Much has occured since the revolution of 1839 to unsettle popular confidence in the efficiency and permanency of eablicen institutions. settle popular confidence in the efficiency and permanency of epablican institutions, and it is vitally necess: y therefore that every disturbing cause should be removed and that harmony and efficiency should be introduced into the laws of the republic at once. It is idle to talk; too much of that once. It is idle to talk; too much of that when the control of the politic of the politic of the control of the transfer of the country from ruin. It is of importance therefore that Congress should at once settle down to work on legislation relating to the political organization of the states, to the creation of an inzation of the states, to the creation of an inzation of the states, to the creation of an independent and harmonious judicial system,
to finance, banking and currency, to a
better system of taxation, to the survey and
sale of public lands to actual settlers, and to
a score of other questions all intimately related to the development of the country and
the prosperity of its people. There is no
time to be wasted on partizan intrigue and
personal gain. Few countries have ever
been in need of so much remedial legislation and few parliaments have ever tion, and few parliaments have ever had so much important work to do. Let us hope therefore that the Congress now assembling will feel the responsibility and meet the needs of the country intelligently and un-selfishly.

Ir we can trust the news from Buenos Aires in regard to affairs in Matto Grosso— and it is no credit to the government and press of this country that, with a direct telegraph line, we must go abroad for our information—the foolish people of that state have resolved upon separation and a republic of their own. In view of the fact that the population of Matto Grosso is less than a hundred thousand, that the state lies wholly population of matte Grosso is less than a hundred thousand, that the state lies wholly in the interior of a great continent, and that it has never yet been able to support itself, this step must be considered as foolish in

the extreme. There is no advantage whatever in independence for such a state; in fact, it can not be independent. Whether in fact, it can not be independent. Whether agreeable or not, it will always remain dependent upon Brazil, or Argentina, for its communication with the outside world. We doubt whether it can even keep up a line of steamers without a subsidy from one of these two countries. Independence for Matto Grosso will simply be the creation of arouthly washer and more about than the a republic weaker and more absurd than that of Paraguay, for it will be more isolat, weaker in population, and poorer in resources. weaker in population, and poorer in resources. It will not be able to secure revenue enough to maintain even the shadow of a respectable appearance among nations. Its effort therefore to establish a separate government is not only ridiculous, but it is doomed to certain failure. The government of Brazil does not need even to send an expedition against it, for it must fail through its own inherent weakness. Were it not for the precedent, it would be an advantage to Brazil to permit this distant state to separate. Matto Grosso has always been a tax upon the national treasury, and must continue to be so for a long time to come, although the constitution makes no provisions for the support of states unable to maintain themselves. Then, too, the need of keeping up communication with so distant and unprofitable a state, and the necessity of maintaining a strong military establishment there, are both heavy expenses which Brazil would It will not be able to secure revenue enough a strong military establishment there, are both heavy expenses which Brazil would be fortunate to escape. Policy and national pride, however, will lead this country to send a costly military-expedition there for the suppression of the revolution, and this may lead to consequences mutually disastrous. A Buenos Aires telegram says that notice has already been given to the Argentine government that a military expedition is to be sent up the Paraná and Paraguay for the suppression of the revolution. Paraguay for the suppression of the reavolation, and a Santa Catharina telegram of Saturday says that the Solimbes and Bahia have been ordered to sail for Matto Grosso, while a transport is under orders here to receive troops and munitions for the expedition. troops and munitions for the expectation. In a short time, therefore, the Republica Transatlantica de Matto Grosso may have a chance to show how far it is prepared to risk life and property in defence of an independence which can never be of any

From The Railway Times, London, April 2nd "FISCALISATION."

From The Rainbury Times, London, April 2nd.

"FISCALUSATION."

It is the prerogative of a living language to be constantly enriched by the addition of new words, and our English vocabulary owes its latest acquisition to the government of the United States of Brazil. "Fiscalisation" is a very imposing term, but we regret to say that an analysis of its meaning seems to show that it is little better than robbery writ large. So lately as last June an order went forth from Manoel Decoloro da Fonseca, President of the Brazilian republic, that all the railways should be "fiscalisated." Since the issue of this edict there have been stirring times in Brazil, and Manoel Decoloro da Fonseca, under strong pressure from the officers of his navy, has retired into that obscurity from which he ought never to have emerged. But the evil that he did lives after him. His successors seem determined to show that if bedono da Fons ca chastised the railway companies with whips, they can chastise them with scorpions, and despite managerial protests the "fiscalisation" of the railways goes on apace. In order to understand the significance of this expression it is necessary to turn to the decree of June 20th, 1891. The main text, indeed, of this official pronouncement throws little light upon the meaning of "fiscalisation." It runs as follows 1:—"The President of the Republic of the Chited States of Brazil, recognising the advantage of uniformly centralising the inscribation of the railways, approve the following regulations which are signed by Jaron Lucena, minister of sta e for agriculture, commerce and public works, who has a force of their finances, in the case of the Later because it is its duty to protect the aftery and convenience of the public. The government sill the first of the converse of the fixed and interested in their finances, in the case of the later because it is its duty to protect the safety and convenience of the public. The government will the first particle vidence of an intention to make the case of the hormer as

are to be forced to pay the cost of that which they regard as a hateful and unnecessary system of esponage. The section runs as follows:—"For this payment the companies shall deposit at the beginning of each half-year in the national treasury or in the treasury of public works the sum stipulated by the government for the expense o fiscalising the railway or railways which form their system, this amount being, in the case of the subsentioned companies, included in the calculation of the capital for the guarantee of interest, and in the case of the others raised by a percentage on their general tariff rates." It would appear from the last sentence of the paragraph that the government recognises in a half-hearted way the expediency of paying its own servants, for—so at least we construe the decree—the money paid over to the treasury for the salaries of the "fiscals" is to be treated as capital in calculating the annual sums payable to the subventione? companies. But it is obvious that where a company has a closed capital account the blackmail leviel for "fiscalisation" must come out of revenue. That the officials to be appointed under the decree will be nothing more or less than spies is clear from a bare recital of the duties which they are asked to perform. They are to "assist at the deliberations of the directors," and "to identify themselves with the undertakings at all stages of their development, in order to be in a position to conveniently inform the government, and to make themselves acpainted with the accounts for the payment of guaranteed interest." Well may the edict declare that "the fiscalisation of subventioned enterprises will be ample and unrestricted!" Scenningly the non-subventioned companies are to escape lightly, but even in their case "fiscalisation" involves serious dangers, for the fiscal engineers' approval will be a necessary preliminary to the annual ratification of their tariffs. Nor is his novel approval will be a necessary preliminary to the annual ratification of their tariffs. Nor is

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS' EXPERIENCE IN BRAZIL.

The following is the history of the so-called Braldord enigrants. The three last signing have gone home with Mr. Boyle. The two first, with wife and one child each, bave had to remain, as they were not from Yorkshire.

J. V. S. MULLER.

Bangú, April, 1892.

Bangi, April, 1892.

We left liverpool on the ship Britannia on the 4th of Marcis, 1891, and landed in Rio on the 25th. There a tam awated us. From Rio de Janeiro harbor we started for S. Paulo. We travelled some hours before we stopped, when we received some bours before we stopped, when we received some cold water to drink. We proceeded then to a place called Pinheiro, where we arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. It was quite dark; we were led to a home, a building half finished, which had no windows and no roof. We were there there days. When our boxes arrived, they were brol en open and robbed. The third day we left there for S. Paulo, We were travelling from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until six the next morning without a morsel of load or a drink of water. Many fainted from wan.

When we got to the S. Paulo "Home," we had halfa-pint of coffee and a small load between two, We had to seld our clothes then to buy fored, or we would have starved. We were there 17 days. There were some emigrants in the "home," when we got there; they warned us not to go to a coffee parantion, for they had been. They were in a shocking condition, covered with sorces, from grubs and insects and poor food. After they had worked for some time they were turned off the plantation hy police, without imoney or food. They had to walk foon this plantation (S. Cados) to S. Paulo, women and children. One poor woman carried her de-d boby in her arms for three days, then had to buy it to the roadside.

So then we all signed to go to the state of Paraná, where we were told was on English colony. We went from S. Paulo to Santos, and were there 2t days, laying on a stone thour, and receiving but little food. Soldiers walked in and out, insulting the women, and fit the men interfered they were beaten and cut with swords. We then proceeded

to Paranaguá by boat, the Rio Pardo. ceived three meals in four days and we

ceived three meals in four days and were treated very cruelly. We were kept up on deck in the torrents of aim with no canvas. An old woman, 70 years of age, was beaten by two blick sallors. They tried to utrage the women and young gris. When we got to Paranaguâ we we'e put in a train for Paraná (one day's journey). We went to a small place called Barage, where we received the testing they can be such that the same and two sweet potatoes each. We write there three weeks, and during that time I children deed. No food was allowed for any child under 3 years of age. An English lady and gentleman (Mr. Bilster and Mrs. Withers) came sadadvised we would have a house and land and earlie, and money to stat with. It was five day' journey, and we had not sufficient food for four days. It was horrible to hear the poor children erying for food. One child died in the waggon, lasing hal slittle neck broken by the josting. We were there put in another "home," and the men more they worked, and received no money. Then competently worked, and received no money. Then money they worked, and received no money. The money they worked, and received no money. Then competently worked, and received no money. Then competently worked, and received no money. Then they worked, and received no money. Then competently worked, and received no money. Then work they worked, and a day so and the men were buried just as they died, in their filth. Two six kwith the lever. There was no dector and no food fit we allowed the summary of the competent of

PERUVIAN COFFEE.

PERUVIAN COFFEE.

The following description of a promising coffeeproducing district in Peru, on the eastern slope of
the Andes, is taken from a report recently made by
Mr. P. D. G. Clark, botanist of an expedition sent
there by The Peruvian Corporation, Limited, of
Ceylon. This company is organized for the acquisition of a large area of land in Peru for the cultivation of coffee and other tropical products, and its
operations must therefore be full of interest to B...

"To a coffee planter, the Chanchamayo valley
and surrounding lands present a field of vast importance and may be compared to the most favorable situations in Ceylon, every condition favoring
the modern cultivation of this most remunerative
plant. The coffee gardens here number about 100,
varying in size from So 20 acres in extent, and
from the primitive mode of cultivation, such as the
want of systematic pruning, etc., the plant would,
to a Ceylon planter, be considered "Native Coffee,"
It is with pleasure I have to report that, so far as
my observations and instigations went, no insect
pest common to this plant, or indications of Hemicitia wordstoris, "coffee leaf fungus," were apparent. Up to the present the fertility of the soil has
been such as to render the use of manure unnecessary, so much so that on a visit to one of the
gardens I found the bushes laden with ripe fruit to
such an extent as to cause the primary branches to
be calk, and to all appearance,
promising a yield of
from 8 to 10 owts, per acre. The curring of the
bean is here carried out in the most primitive

style, the process consisting of simply drying the berry in the hust in the sun, and thereafter pounding it, giving consequently a broken sample which presents a poor appearance. The total yield of the Chonchamayo valley a nounts to 2.5.00 cwts. per annum; and, as a representative instance of local value obtained, I may state that a parcel of a few cwts. grown in the valley fetched \$15, per quintal (100 lb.) at Tarma, selling again in Lima at \$23. For the information of the Corp ration, I embody a report by Messrs Wilson, Smithett & Co., of 41. Mincing Lane, London, upon a sample procured by myself in this valley, and curred as described by mic. This report I consider highly satisfactory:

Louisn, Mesonsker 21th, 1591.

Dear \$112. — We have examined the sample of coffee from Peru as requested by von. and report as follows: Fine ordinary palsh green, rathey small berry, uneven size, fairly well garbled, clean flavour, value per cwt. \$52.

Without, Suttimetr & Co.

They further add in a letter covering their re-ort:

"We enclose our report on it sample), and in addition have to say that the coffee is of a most saleable and destrable kind, and the flavour is much superior to the small imports of Peruvian growth we have already sold." It might be here withy of notice that on the adjacent hills I came upon a small patch, 4c few growing at an eleva ion of \$1,350 feet, juliging from the climate and the character of flora found. The analysis and handling of the coffee bush do not appear to be pranded, while in the utilization of the land at command, and handling of the coffee bush do not appear to be princed. The shown, who not appear to be pranded of the coffee such some only compare the palmetes of Ceylon dass—what inglite be expected, from an intelligent and systematic cultivation of I am convinced that were modern metally obtained—results which I can only compare the palmetes of Ceylon dass—was made in planting to distinct of the parameter of the palmeter of the palmeter of the palmeter of the palmeter of the palme

DEODORISERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

DEODORISERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

(1) It is of the greatest importance to bear in mind that these items are by no means always interchangeable.

A deodoriser or antiseptic stops unpleasant odours by checking putrefaction. A dissinterant does more, it destroys the germs of disease. Many substances sold as disinfectants are nothing more than deodorisers, very good in their way, but not to be relied on for protection against inroads of disease.

disease.

Chlorine is an effectual disinfectant, and it is to this element that chloride of lime, also called chlorinated lime, owes its efficiency as a germicide, and in destroying feeting gases and checking putrefaction. Its power is increased by the addition of strong vinegar, or dilute subpharic acid, as this process liberates chlorine. Chloride gas is no doubt probably the best, but should never be attempted unless under the guidance of a chemist. For a sick room, a solution of chloride of lime in the proportion of one pound to a gallon of water, makes a convenient disinfectant, to be placed in saucers in different parts of the room. It is hardly necessary to say that so strong a solution would be the rain of any textile fabric to which it might be applied.

In order to secure the thorough and certain disinfection of porous articles likely to retain infection, such as clothing and hedding, it is necessary that they should be dissinfected by beat, made to permeate the articles in every part to such a degree and for such a length of time as to destroy all intectous matters with which they may be imbued.

(2) The modern discovery that certain communicable diseases, e.g., anthrax, are connected with the presence of microbes in the blood and issues—a proposition from which analogy, it is thought, may ultimately be found applicable to all diseases of the same class—has led to the inference that by ascertaining under what circumstances micro-organisms, or the more resistant among them, are destroyed, the conditions necessary for effectual disinfection may be learnt.

(3) Observations, however, have from time to time been recorded, tending to show that the contaga of the commoner indectious disorders, and of yellow fever and pureperal fever, do not survive exposure to a temperature of 2120 F.

(4) The articles for which a more technical disinfection by heat is especially required, are such as will not bear washing in boiling water, such as blankts, rugs, capets, and cloth clother generally, millows, beds, and matt

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

APRIL 27.—The Chamber of Deputies began its preparatory sittings.

APRIL 28.—The Senate began its preparatory sittings. A communication was received from to take part in the labors of the Senate, but was prevented from doing so by being confined by the government, for unknown reasons, in the fortress of Santa Cruz. Senator Elyseu Martins, who was in the chair when this communication was read, thereupon remarked: "The Senate takes note of the fact and deeply regrets the cause which deprives it of the valuable assistance of our distinguished companion, Senator l'inheiro Guedes."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—For the quarter ending March 31st, the trans-adlantic passenger and immigrant arrivals at Monte-video numbered 2,689, and departures 2,463. Of these 1,394 came from Brazil, and 397 left for that country.

The Argentine government has resolved to establish a depot on Staten Island with provisions for a shipwrecked crew sufficient to last six months. This will be welcome news for some of our unhappy financiers.

—A political manifestation against the government by the students of the National College at Buenos Aires a few days ago, led to the prompt closing of the doors of that institution. The faculty then resigned and its resignation was accepted. The students continuing to meet and denounce the government, their manifestations have been probabilities. governi hibited.

"The directors of the National Bank at Montevideo have resolved, it is said, not to publish the report of their legal adviser. Dr. Ramirez, on the "special account" of which so much has been said. It is openly charged that President Herrera y Obes was concerned in the benefits of this "special account" and is still a debtor, hence the reluctance to publish the facts.

reluctance to publish the facts.

—The Times correspondent in Buenos Aires has been making himself quite as conspicuous there for fertility of imagination as he previously had done in Chili. His latest feat is a report of diplomatic negotiations between Admiral Walker and the Argentine government looking to an offensive and defensive treaty in which the United States witually becomes the protector of Argentina. After this, the Times ought to give Thompson a holiday.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, April 21st

From the Buenes Area Standard, approximate, — It is rumored that the Liebig company is about to establish a factory in the province of Buenos Aires, on so large a scale that the killing will be much greater than at Fray Bentos. The low price of cattle on this side of the River Plate is an additional inducement for such a step.

—We regret to say that the distinguished scientist, Dr. Burmeister, lies in a very precarious condition, which is the more alaraming in view of his great age. Only last week the government awarded him a retiring pension on full-pay, after 30 years of valuable and untiring services as curator of the National Museum.

—Owing to the revolution in Matto Grosso the steamers on that route cannot get up the Alto Paraguay. The s.s. Diamantino made an attempt but had to turn back. Affairs all over Fazil are very critical at the present moment, and the wonder is that exchange in Rio has not fallen headlong. The news of the secession of Matto Grosso will be known in Rio to-day and will produce a disastrous impression there. impression there.

impression there.

—The question of Jewish colonization still occupies attention. Col. Goldsmid, confidential agent of Baron Hirsch and general manager, has arrived from England and opened offices in this city. He spublished a general order, declaring his position, and promising to lose no time in organizing the colonies. In this manner he will speedily repair much of the evil done by the untimely removal of Mr. Cullen, in whom the colonists had deservedly placed unlimited confidence.

—Subscription livit for the New Policy of the state of the evil placed in the colonists and deservedly placed unlimited confidence.

deservedly placed unlimited confidence.

—Subscription lists for the new Banco de la Nacion Argentina close to-day. The attempt to induce the public to take shares has proved a failure. Of 100,000 shares offered for subscription the London and River Plate Bank has taken 15,000, leading German houser, 7,500, and the general public about 10,700. This result is much to be regretted, as the institution will now become a state bank, subject to the same dangers which have caused the ruin of all its predecessors in the River Plate.

—It is gratifying to hear the most flattering accounts of rural interests from all quarters of the republic, and especially from the estancias of Buenos Aires. Nevre before have the farmers of this province had so prosperous a year, and the result is that land is rising in value. We must except from the general prosperity the vineyards of Machada and San Juan, which have suffered severely from locusts, another proof, if such were wanting that agriculture in whatever form can never be so safe a business as sheep and cattle-farming.

that agriculture in whatever form can never the so safe a business as sheep and cattle-farming.

—Advices from the Brighton of the Plate, otherwise and more vulgarly known as Mar del Plata, state that some enterprising gentleman has started an oyster-bed down there, so that we may soon expect to have the delicious bivalve for breakfast. The Rio oysters, which used to be so largely consumed here, have lost their reputation and disappeared from the market allogether, a very good thing—we mean the disappearance—for it is pretty well acknowledged that these Rio oysters are plentified on the south coast. There are small ones and large ones, as large even as the Ostend oysters. The settlers along the south coast are quite accustomed to eating oysters. There is no lack of the bivalve, but the difficulty is to bring it up to Buenos Aires. Mar del Plata is destined to come to the front. It sends us shrimps, prawns and a variety of sea-fish, and now it is preparing to send us oysters.

—At last we have some news from Corrientes in regard to the revolutionary movement headed by Blanco whose high-toned manifesto we published in a recent issue. It appears that Blanco was not wounded in his preliminary fray with the government forces. A local exchange perpetrates a horrible purn and states that the bullet aimed at him no the net blanco. Not only is the revolutionist leader safe and sound, but his forces are daily swelling, as there appear to be a good many people who are anxious, as the manifesto has it, "to live honorably," The local governor has in the meanine called out the national guard in Libres, La Cruz, Alvear and Santo Tome, and is trying to make the Correntinos helieve that Blanco's men are Brazilian soldiers. Things are very unsettled in corrientes. Business has dwindled away in view of the general insecurity, but the local papers are making fortunes, as everyone buys to read the latest news.

latest news.

— Since last mail we have to report a revolution at Matto Grosso, which province has seceded from at Matto Grosso, which province has seceded from the federation of Brazil and declared itself independent as the Transaltantic Republic. It is to be feared that other provinces may do likewise, as things have been for some time going from bad to enormous issues of inconvertible paper-money, Several persons of high standing have been arrested at Rio. No attempt has yet been made to put down the revolt in Matto Grosso. Access by water is impossible, the rebels holding the fortress of Coimbra on the river Paraguay, and the arsenal of Ladario, 200 miles below the seat of government, which is the city of Cuyabá. The overland journey from Rio Janeiro thither usually takes six months. Matto Grosso is four times the size of France, but has only 80,000 inhabitants, one-fourth of whom live at Cuyabá.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The cruiser Almirante Barroso reached Pernambuco on the 29th ult.

-In S. Paulo on the 29th ult. a money-changer's rk absconded with 10,000\$ in gold and notes.

-At Saycan, Rio Grande do Sul, a cigarette costs 100 reis, and 50 grammes of tobacco 4\$.

-The Espirito Santo constituent assembly voted ne new state constitution in 1st discussion on the

—On the 20th inst. an election will be held in the state of Rio de Janeiro for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Quintino Bocayuva.

A prisoner on his way down from Nova burgo on the 24th, managed to escape the vigil of his guard and jumped from the train, brea his neck.

The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro as restored Neves and Macabú to the municipal istrict of Macahé, from which they were separated y Gov. Portella.

—It is said that the governor of Paraná has decided to postpone the senatorial election on account of the bad sanitary condition of the coast districts in that state.

—On Sunday, March 19th, was inaugurated at the Bahia British Club the erection of the flagstaff, the president, A. McNair, Esq., hoisting the British flag amidst cheers.

—The town of Itú, in S. Paulo, has been almost deserted on account of the fever epidemic prevailing there. The number of cases is 400, and the average moriality is 16 a day.

The question is asked:—How many of these No. 2 state constitutions will be in force at the end of the year? We must beg to be excused from committing ourselves on that point.

—In the election held in Amazonas the opposition took no part. Dr. Eduardo Gonçalves Ribeiro, the present incumbent, was elected president of the state, and Barão de Juruá vice-president. -The Diario Official of S. Paulo contradicts the report that Vice-President Floriano Peixoto granted annesty to the S. Paulo revolutionists without consulting the president of the state.

-The congressional elections in S. Paulo have resulted in the election of the government ticket: Sr. Rangel Pestana, senator; and Srs. Brazilio Machado, Cincinato and Julio de Mesquita,

—A very light vote was polled at the election in Santa Catharina on the 24th ult. In the capital only 2,537 voters out of 9,533 registered, went to the polls: in Blumenau only 174 out of 2,464, and in Joinville only 81 out of 1,272.

in Johnste only 81 out 01 1,272.

—Telegrams from Pará on the 30th state that the congressional election there (to fill vacancies) had passed off without disorder, the opposition remaining away from the polls. The people took little interest in it, and a very light vote was cast.

—A Desterro telegram of the 30th ult. says that the monitor Solimões and corvette Bahia, now at anchor in that port, have received orders to go to Matto Grosso. We are of the opinion, however, that these vessels will find it difficult to get there except in the season of high water.

—In Pará the authorities got alarmed over a report that the workingmen were intending to do omething bad on May 1st, so they arrested the leaders of the labor party on the 30th ult. and stationed police about the organ of that party. The poor workingman seems to have a very bad reputation among official parasites.

reputation among official parasites.

On the 17th a band of 400 armed men deposed Elias Fassheber from the office of police sub-delegado in Santo Antonio de Chiador, Minas Geras, and appointed Manoel Alves Pinheiro in Jalee. President Floriano Peixoto can consequently again make use of the discretionary powers conferred on him in the congressional motions of January 21st, and issue another amnesty proclamation.

-The new constitution of Espirito Santo was definitely voted on the 28th ult.

-The S. Paulo government has sent ambulances, a druggist and several medical students to the relief of Ird. It is said that the epidemic reigning there is not yellow fever.

there is not yellow fever.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires to the Gazeta de Noticins report that there are expected in that city commissioners from Corumbia to ask for the recognition of the Republica Transatlantica de Mator Grossor They to report that on the 26th vib. Minister Assis Brazil informed the Argentine foreign office that as expedition would shortly pass through the River Plate country on its way to Mato Grosso for the purpose of suppressing the revolution.

RAILROAD NOTES

- -The employés of the Paulista railway company are demanding an increase of 25% in their pay.
- The government declines to make a grant to Dr. Fidelis de Azevedo Alves for building an elevated railway from the Praça da Republica to Cascadura, or Sapopemba.
- —The director of the Central railway has diminished the number of suburb trains, which leads to a corresponding reduction in the numbers of employés. Thirty-two were dismissed on the 28th and 62 on the 29th.
- —Engineer Lisboa thinks that the Central rail-way requires 100 new locomotives. It requires more than these, Dr.; it requires new blood, and a little more brain and muscle. Thieves and loafers with twice 100 new locomotives.

LOCAL NOTES

- -Dr. Julio do Valle, who was arrested on the 12th alt., was released on the 16th.
- The Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribune of March 20th contained 40 pages, a book in itself, all for five cents.
- —A contra-dance among the Brazilian consuls is now in progress. It costs money, of course, but what does that matter?
- The minister of justice has ordered the arrest of Judge Eneas Galvão, and the judge has applied for a writ of habeas corpus.
- —It is stated that the friends of Gervasio Carneiro, a political prisoner arrested on the 11th ult., are unable to learn what has become of him.
- —The court of appeals has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Dr. Miguel Ferreira. Constitutional religious tolerance will not admit it.
- —On the 28th ult., at 9 o'clock p.m., there was a fight on Praça das Marinhas between policemen and soldiers. Two of the former and one of the latter were wounded.
- —The Jornal is informed that the minister of justice was very disagreeably impressed with a recent visit to barracks of the mounted police, and will, it is said, order some important changes at justice
- —It is said that the commander of the police brigade has adopted vigorous measures to put an end to the fighting between the police and the national guard. Mutual extinction will do it—and nothing else.
- —Minister Serzedello very properly informs diplomatic and consular appointees that, if at the end of two months after being informed of their appointments they are still found loafing on Rua do Ouvidor, those appointments will be null and void.
- —Libanio José Alves obtained a place in the custom-house on a forged recommendation from Minister Serzelello. The minister was informed of the good fortune of his unknown protegé, and now Libanio has been promoted from the custom-house to that of detention on his personal merit.
- On the 25th the minister of the interior ordered that the insane persons now kept in the beggars' asylum, numbering about 150, should be sent to the insane asylum. This should have been done long ago, the former establishment having no facilities for guarding and treating the insane.
- or guarding and treating the insaile.

 —On the 27th ult, the board fence of the Metropolitana enclosing the Carioca reservoir was forn down by order of the municipal council. A crowd gathered and celebrated the event with freeworks amid general acclamations. Engineer Pedro Canisal asys he will rundicate his rights in the courts of justice. In the meantime, however, let us have the place cleaned out and put in decent repair.
- the place cleaned out and put in decent repair.

 —It seems that our municipal fathers felt so jubilant over the prospect of celebrating the cent tennial of the execution of Tiradentes that they senrout and rented, all the theatres for the 21st for account of the municipality. The authority for doing this is not clear, but we let that pass. According to the Gatefa, it appears that up to the 26th no payment had been made for the theatres. —Continual conflicts have been occurring during the past week between the police and soldiers of the national guard. The bad feeling aroused between the two bodies makes reconciliation very difficult. In our opinion severe discipline should be maintained on both sides, and every breach of order should be severely punished. Milliary jealousies and disorders are becoming most inconveniently frequent in this city.

 —The government informs the respectable public
- veniently frequent in this city.

 —The government informs the respectable public that the nume of the citizen appointed licuteant-colonel commander of the hattalion of siege artillery in the national guard of this city, is José Joaquim de Campos ad costa de Medeiros e Albuquente, and not José Joaquim de Costa de Campos and costa de Medeiros e Albuquenque. This modification fortunately does not benefit the enemy, for with either name the redoubtable licutenant-colonel can pass for a whole battallon.

- —It is said that there are only eight holidays and Sandays this month. It fatigues us to think of the work before us.
- —The commission appointed by the government to investigate the service of colonization, having concluded its work, has been dissolved.
- -Many of the public departments closed at mid-day on Saturday last in honor of the birthday anni-versary of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto,
- -The minister of interior has ordered that ten-ders shall be received for two steam launches for port inspection service at Pará and Bahia.
- —The minister of interior is considering the priety of appointing a commission to report the establishment of a lazaretto at Pernambuco
- —If it be true that Lord Tennyson has published another volume of poems, as the local press here declare, we are surprised. He is quite old enough to know better.
- —The arrest was effected on the 29th ult, of Izidoro Caetano dos Santos, the author of various falsified cheques, among which is one for 1,500\$ on the Banco Mobilisador.
- —The department of agriculture was closed on Gen, Floriano Peixoto's bitthday. The minister and his clerks have probably not yet recovered from the fatigue of working on Christmas day.
- —A man employed in the tolacco factory at Praia Grande was caught by the belting, on the 25th ult., and damaged seriously. It is not reported, but we are sure that the man was a cigarette smoker.
- —The parents of the naval apprentices are petitioning for an increase of pay for the youngsters. They say they are obliged to contribute for the boys' support, as their present pay will not meet their support, as their pr necessary expenses.
- —The minister of interior has changed his mind in regard to boring artesian wells in this city for sanitary purposes. The health and public works bureaus are against it. The latter prefers an ex-tension of the water works, of course.
- —The seasurtesses who work for the marine department are petitioning for better pay. They are still working at old rates. Without question, their claims are just. They deserve hetter pay just as much as any other class of working people.
- —The Jornal do Commercio says that the government has chartered the steamer Itacolomy, owned by the Navegação Costeira company, to go to Matto Grosso. The object, of course, is to carry troops and munitions for suppressing the revolution
- —The custom house closed at midday on Satur-day, in compliment to the vice-president, to the great inconvenience of business and the shipping. In the opinion of the average official, pomada is of far greater importance for the welfare of the country than commerce and industry.
- —It has often surprised us that so many people were anxious to get work in the custom-house. It surprises us no longer; a volunteer laborer has been caught helping himself to the contents of a box, and now it is clear that a laborer in the custom-house has unlimited wealth at his disposal.
- Tom-nouse has unintered weather at mis asposar.

 —A Pernambuoo telegram of the 30th lift, notes the arrival there of the Almirante Barreso with fourteen cases of beri-beri. This is a very blad beginning for a cruise around the world. It ought, in our opinion, to induce the government to institute a scientific inquiry into the reasons why this mysterious disease is so prevalent on naval vessels.
- vessets.

 —According to the telegrams published here Paris is grievously afficied. The anarchists are after the capital of the civilized would with dynamite bombs, and cholera proposes to take a hand in the game. Where will good Americans and rich Brazilians go, when Paris is closed to them? The first to sheol, and the latter to the penitentiary, perhaps.
- —On the 25th ult., the 6th pretor, who had been suspended by the minister of justice, went and told the newspapers that the police had removed the archives of the pretorium—and then he went right straight to Vice-President Peixoto, and told him all about it. Enéas, the pretor, should have ordered out his litter and "licked" the myrmidons of the law there and then.
- The minister of agriculture has given a free passage to Antonio Ressi, correspondent of the fournal called II Bessagliere, who will visit the colonies in Rio Grande do Sul. While the minister is doing this kind of business, we should like to put in a petition for the same favor. We have long wished to visit the Rio Grande colonies, but have never found anyone willing to pay the expense.
- never tound anyone willing to pay the expense.

 —The Buenos Aires Standard has made the alarming discovery that Brazilian oysters are "yellow fever microbes in disguise." It has been found, we know, that an over-ripe oyster is a colic without disguise, but we never dreamed that it is a yellow fever microbe. In view of the Standard's trepidation over all things Brazilian, we would advise our mid neighbor to pack up and move right down to Patagonia.
- ratagonia.

 —Some clothing having been left with Rev. E. A. Tilly, of the M. E. Church of this city, for distribution to poor and deserving people, Mr. Tilly desires to say that he can be found at No. 79 Ran Sete de Setembro from 10 to 12 every day, except Sundays, and that he will distribute the clothing to persons bringing letters from any English house, or Protestant clergyman, as well as to those which may come under his own personal observation.
- may come under his own personal observation.

 —Gen. Antonio Maria Coelho, one of the political prisoners confined at Villegaignon, having been taken seriously ill, has been permitted to return to his residence. It is said that some of the other prisoners are also ill. We are told that Matto Machado's hair has turned white, and that he employs a special launch to keep friends around him and consume his champagne, in order to mitigate the so-called harshness of his imprisonment.

- —When Councillor Rodriques Alves invited the Banco dos Funccionarios Publicos to go to Congress, he probably did so under the impression that during the present session that will be as hot a place as can be readily found anywhere. And we suspect that he is right.
- suspect that he is right.

 —The minister of the interior has called the attention of his colleague of agriculture to the advashility of disappropriating the uncultivated lambs along the Central rallway near this city for division into small holdings and the cultivation of creaks and vegetables. These lands ought to be used in this manner, surely; but is not the measure proposed somewhat arbitrary? Would not the same result be attained by imposing an extra tax on such lands, compelling their owners in this way either to cultivate or sell?

 —The investment
- cultivate or sell?

 —The inspector-general of hygiene has at last resolved mon a house to house visitation in those streets suffering most from yellow fever during the past season, so as to determine how far the sanitary conditions of the dwellings are responsible for the epidentic. It is noteworthy that the streets which suffered most from fever are those possessing large cortico (tenement houses) in which the poorest classes are herded together in inclosed places where such things as ventilation and cleanliness are never heard of.
- liness are never heard of.

 —We deeply regret to note the death of Mae, Coninne Coarney, which occurred in New Orleans on March 25th, in her 33ol year. The deceased was the daughter of Mr. Charles Vivaldi, a naturalized American, who was engaged in journalism in this city for many years. She was an American by birth and education, but had spent the greater part of her life in this city. She was married in 1880 to Visconit Coaracy, whose literary work is well-known throughout Brazil, and leaves one child. Her tastes led her to share in the literary work of her husband, and later to seek employment as a newspaper writer. In October last she left for the United States on a vacation for her health, during which time she was engaged in writing letters to O Paix, on whose staff she had been for some time employed. She was highly-estemed in social circles and was a writer of exceptional talent.

MARRIAGE.

REID-GALT.—On the 27th April, at the English Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Henry Mosley, M.A., WILLIAM REID, Engineer, managing partner of the house of Middleton & Lancaster, Rio de Janeiro, to JANE FRANCES, youngest daughter of the late John Galt, of the engineering firm of Mattos & Co., of the same city.

DEATHS.

Fox. -At S. Paulo, JOHN HENRY Fox, aged 3, only son of the late Henry Fox.

Movnitan, —On the 4th of April, on board the U. S. Mail ss, Allianga, while off Maranhão, Brazil, bound for New York, MARY JARE ELEMORA, wife of Eugene J. Moynitan, aged thirty-three. Buenos Aires papers please copy.

MILLER.—At São Paulo, on the 14th March ohn Henry Miller, aged 19 years. Greatly

FINANCIAL NOTES

- -The minister of finance has nearly ready a new stamp tax schedule. The country is saved!
- —The government has given an order to th American Bank Note Co, for 2,030,000 notes o 500 reis.
- —Executive decree No. 797, of the 23rd ult., makes a special appropriation of 6,800\$ for increasing the pay of the guards, gate-keepers and laborers of the public gardens.
- aborers of the public gardens.

 —Three citizens of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sal, have solved the difficulty of having no small change by depositing 200,000\$ in the state treasury and issuing fractional currency notes against it. The measure, though illegal, is sanctioned by the state authorities and is working well. In another place, a business man issues his own "vales" without any formality whatever, and they pass current all over the town.
- current all over the town.

 —The Gazeta de Naticias of the 29th ult, says that the commission appointed by the government for reporting on the expeliency of giving government and to industrial enterprises has decided to offer three suggestions to the minister of finance. The first is to when the sphere of action of the law of 1885; the second is to mobilize the lank deposits in the treasury; the third is to issue bends similar to the American five-twenties. The report will also refer to the re-organization of the tanks of issue on the lassis of the mification of the currency. The commission, says the Gazeta, professes to open the commission, says the Gazeta, professes to open the commission, says that exceptional circumscances render such intervention indispensable at the present time.

 —The minister of finance has addressed the
- sames render such intervention indispensable at the present time.

 —The minister of finance has addressed the following circular to the inspectors of sub-reasuries: "Doubts having arisen as to the obligation to receive in payment as legal tender tools of banks of issue, I declare to the inspectors of banks of issue, I declare to the inspectors of sub-treasuries for their information and for all other control of the control

- —The Mint printed some time ago notes for the Banco Emissor da Bahia, which paid 25,000\$ for the work. The execution was so bad that the Caixa de Amortisação rejected the notes, and on the bank's demand, the government has ordered the Mint to return the money.
- the bank's demand, the government has ordered the Mint to return the money.

 —One of the multitatious objects of the Banco dos Funccionarios Pathicus is to lead money to government clerks glited with an mulmited capacity for spending their salaries before they earn them. It appears, however, that they are also able to spend the bank's money faster than it can lend it to them. Six bundred contos have already been swallowed up in the vortex, and the glited clerks, like so many horse leech's wives continue to cry: "Give, give!" Under these circumstances the bank generously expresses its willingness to share with the government this good thing it has discovered, and modestly asks that the public treasury advance it good-oods to begin with and hereafter 50% of all the advances made by the bank in the course of each month. The bank promises to pay interest, and even repay the principal—if it ever gets the money. If it does not, why then, of course, the government—can continue to advance. Councillor Rodrigues Alves, who in his blundness and ignorance can't see it, declines the tempting offer and tells the bank to go to Congress.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 2nd, 1892.

Bank rate of exchange, official an London to-day 11½ d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold). 2\$1 of the to-do to (paper). 4778. gold
to coin at \$1 8 per £1 stg. 22 25 c
Value of \$1.00 (\$1 8 per £1 stg.) in Hazilian currency (paper). 4*144
Value of \$4 sterling , 24\$333

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

April 56—The maket overed at yearchy's rates, vir. 115

115 on London, and equivalents on other modes, but became very flat in the affermon, the banks withdrawing for a time, and faully 115 was posted at the London and Brazilian Bank, the other banks drawing at the same rate. There were not much doing that the properties of the control of

cao, sellers at 145 no. At 1135 a overeign is worth 145 no. and that g his selling under the equivation in exchange is and that g his selling under the equivation in exchange is April 20.—The market was very sensitive, and about midday became flat. There was a good deal of husiness dome, while none of the legitimate takers appeared incined to do sayding. The hunks spend at 1136 not London, at which, about mid-day the posted rates were withdrawn and 1136 on about mid-day the posted rates were withdrawn and 1136 on about mid-day the posted rates were withdrawn and 1136 on banders at 100 for the rest of the day. At the close of business it booked as if the speculators had over-reached difficulty at 1.21th. The business reported was in bank sterling on bankers at 1136—1137 on the same takes. So exeigns at 11376—1137 on and commercial at the same rates. So exeigns at 1353—1137 on and closed with buyers at this pict, sellers at 1353—1137 on and closed with buyers at this pict, sellers and another sellers. The banks all opened at 1136 on London, and small amounts were done at this rate, and at 1136 on london/days. In the control of the same takes the sellers are for lond fraffs on bankers, and commercial stering was done at 1136 take in the day. Then was a good deal of moreous, that how much was beginning taking one appeared to know; possible complications with the Argentines and the Matto Grosso craze was made as much of as possible. There was no doubt, however, that 11530, wellers at 11500. Secretary at 11500.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES April 25.

t Apolices 58... 995
2 do ... 998
7 do ... 1,450
10,8007 do ... 931
3,100\$ do ... 99
400 h.n.C.Rl.Braz. 50 Banks.

100 Brazil 313 510 Commercio 260 100 Constructor ... 62 200 Rural, 28..... 160 500 Republica... 99 500 1900 do 100 1025 do 103 500 800 do 101 Railways and Tramways

40 Oest, Minas, 60\$ 36 25 V.F. Sap'hy, 150\$ 40 25 do 45 Misceilaneous. 200 Melli, no Brazil 6 500 100 Nac. de Oleos. 35 100 do 62 500 50 Nac. de Pesca. 23 200 do 63

April 26.

100 Republica 100 500 750 do 101 50 Rural 410 100 do 25.... 160 8 Brazil 313 480 do vs...... 160 500 Cr. Universal. 10

| Railways and Tramways, | DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS | Hay. — Receipts have been 3,73; bales per Shjold, 5,657 bales per l'encemaker and 5,819 bales per Louis, from Rosario and 1,745 bales per Perni from Montevideo The market is | ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 500 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 20 50 Jar.Bot. tram 191 Miscelianeous. | OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO. | Dates per fencement and 3-sty bates between the market is about unchanged at 120—140 rs. per kilogramme. Last month receipts were 41,200 bales, of which 295 bales from Europe, against 27,875 bales in April last year. | DATE NAME | MHERE FROM | CONSIGNED TO | | |
| 400 Melh, no Brazil 63 100 Melh, no Brazil 64 | Receipts Receipts Euro Cape Cape Cape Cad Shi Shock Average p Average p Average p Average p Cape N. Y General Shi Cape Cap | Europe, against 27,875 bales in April last year. Turpentine.—Receipts are 60 cases per Federation, and a10 cases for April, against 60 cases in April last year. Quotations of 750—800 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged. | Apr. 25 Magdalena 25 Leipzig Gr | | Royal Mail H. Stoltz & C | | |
| April 27. | ts U. ts U. ts U. price price price price price price price s at S | Quotations of 750-800 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged. Rosin.— Receipts have been 305 bils, per Vandyck and Brokers still quote at 11\$000-15\$000 according | 25 Colombo It 25 Potosi Br 26 Colombia A 26 Graf Hisman | Valparaiso* 16d | A. Fiorita & C Wilson Sons & C Gianelli & C H. Stoltz & C | | |
| 000\$ do 99.6 700 do 4 | States. States. Crc. crc. cr No. 6. c No. 6. just No. nt London ght, 3% pg Santos | to marks. Receipts last month were 455 bris. against 1,859 bris. in April, 1891. | 27 Vandyck B | rck Gr Santos 23h New York 37 River Plate 3d | No ton, M'w & C Mess. Maritimes F. Mazon | | |
| 57 do 481,130 1.0 h.n. Un. Agric. 81 00\$ do 113 Banks. | prim 7 pe | Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,535 tons per Flora, from Cardiff, 1,100 , Hedwig, from Greenock. | 28 Concordia 29 Curityba G 29 Federation | Fr Santos 21h r do 16h Br New York* 22d | Wilson Sons & C | | |
| 4 Brazil 314 130 Republica 95 500 | page | to dealers. Last month receipts were 22,722 tons British and 03 tons American, or 22,815 tons, against 47,909 tons in the | 29 Paranaguá 29 Sud America | Fr Havre* 27d ca Itl Genna* 18d | A. Fiorita & C Mess. Maritimes | | |
| 862 do 25 165 2850 do | Apr. 25 7,803 5,495 13 1,780 6,888 220,167 11\$500 14\$500 14\$500 13164 20 c 20 c 20 c 15,748 | corresponding month last year. Cement.—Receipts are 1,650 brls. French per Colombo and Marie Feanne, und 50 brls. Belgian per Magdalena Bro- kers continue to quote British at 128500—138000, German at | 30 Cit. de Gen 30 Amy Br May 1 Medéa Aus | ova Iti Genoa 20d Santos 27h | A. Fiorita & C Wilson Sons & C J. Bradshaw & C | | |
| 25 Constructor 60 300 do 98 25 Constructor 65 150 do 5 May 102 47 Rural 410 | 45 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 | kers continue to quote British at 12\$000—13\$000, German at 11\$000—11\$500 and French at 13\$000—14\$000, per brl. Receipts in April were: | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous. | 6,756 6,382 1,830 1,500 1,500 1,711 219,311 11,500 14,500 14,500 14,500 14,500 14,500 14,500 | 11,650 bris. French 600 ,, German | DEPARTURI | ES OF FOREIGN | 1 | | |
| 100 Sor'bana prol. 40 17 Melh. no Braz. 61 200 Melh. S. Paulo 28 500 100 do 62 | " 1> | 155 ,, Sundries 12,405 brls. | DATK NAM | WHERE TO | CARGO | | |
| April 28. 11,000 Sovereigns 21 000 1000 deb. Geral, £20. 4 21,000 1000 do 4 500 | 4,613 5,677 3,176 5,007 3,176 5,00 9,353 114,470 11,500 13 <i>c</i> 11,500 13 <i>c</i> 11,500 | against 25,039 brls. in April, 1891. | Apr. 25 Koeln Gr 26 Bahia Gr | Santos | Sundries | | |
| 11,000 30 telegram 21 030 1000 do 4 500 1000 do 21 100 100 , L'dina, £11.5 1, 68 Apolices, 551,000 do 15 500\$ do 99½ 50 , Sorocabana. 80 | Apr.: 7,900 4,:2, 7,34 7,34 11,46 210,90 14,5 13,56 13,56 13,56 13,56 20 19,8 | SHIPPING NEWS. | 26 Capulet Br 26 Potosi Br 26 America I | [Liverpool* | Coffee Sundries do | | |
| 5.700\$ do 99 8 to , Aliança initi 205 | 1,902 4,:24 7,345 11,469 11,469 11,590 11,5 | ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. | 28 Graf Bisma 28 Roxburgh 28 Magdalen | arck Gr Bremen* Br St. John | do Ballast Sundries | | |
| 1 do1,130 **Ranks.** **Boo Brazil, 25 160 100 Republica 95 | Apr. 29 7,072 5,732 1,309 7,011 2.0,964 15,900 14,500 14,500 10,420 | APRIL. 25. PENSACOLA—Nor bk Caroline; 1241 tons: Gundersen: 74 ds; | 28 Cittá di R 28 Colombo I | oma Itl Santos Itl do | do do do | | |
| 509 Brazil, 25 160 100 Republica 91 200 do 91 500 100 Republica 92 500 3200 do 92 500 | | pine to Geral de Commercio e Industria company. ROSARIO-Arg bk Peacemaker; 752 tons; Catarinich; 28 ds; | 29 Equateur 29 Concordia | Fr Bordeaux* | do do do | | |
| Railways and Tramways. | 14,233 4,986 496 | hay to Assumpção & Co. APR. 26. | 30 Laplace H 30 Curityba 30 Sud Amer | r New York | Coffee Sundries do | | |
| 40 Sorocabana 145 100 Jar. Bot. tram. 191 50 V.F.Sap'y, 150\$ 19 Miscellaneous. | 37 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | Oporto-Port bk Humildade; 472 tons; Teixeira: 45 ds; | | en'a Iti Santos | do | | |
| 250 Aurif Braz., 60\$ 20 50 Braz. Ind. mill 190 25 Melh. no Braz. 60 100 do 195 | 248. | sundries to Costa Simões & Co. APR. 27. | I - | ntermediate ports. | <u>, </u> | | |
| 500 S'inas Luduberg 100 April 29. | 143,378 143,378 143,378 143,378 143,378 143,673 17,673 195,183 | PASCAGOULA—Ger bk Leopoldshall; 1365 tons; Brandt; 6c ds; pine to F. P. Passos. | OFFICE | ILING VESSELS : DE JANEIRO, MAY | IN THE PORT 2 and, 1892. | | |
| 1000 Sovereigns 20 960 47 Apolices, 451,130 | | Greenock—Ger bk Hedwig; 808 tons; Warnken: 54 ds; coa to João Correia Pacheco & Co. | NAME | AR- WHERE | CONSIGNEE | | |
| 1000 do 21 020 1000 do 4 500 10 Apolices, 581,000 32 h.n. Un Agric 8: | 1 oras 1,334,612 1,334,612 1,85,933 869,176 105,030 1175,578 3,289,717 | APR. 28. Rosario-Nor bk Louis; 569 tons; Hansen; ds: hay to | American | - | | | |
| 50 Brazil, 28 159 750 Republica 93 500 | 995 17 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1 | Victorino Migliora. APR. 29. | | 1006 Mar. 4 New York | | | |
| 440 Republica 92 500 50 do 94 500 50 do 93 500 | 1,264 | MARSEILLES—Fr bk Marie Jeanne; 768 tons: Bourgeon; 6 ds; sundries to Saneamento company. | bk Fantee lug Frances lug Allanwilde | 644 Apr. 13 Raltimore | John Moore & C Okell, W. & C | | |
| Miscellaneous. 49 Braz. Ind. mill 190 24 Saneamento | | MONTEVIDEO-Orient bg Peral; 93 tons: Amor: 16 ds; ha to order. | Argentine | 0,0 | | | |
| 49 1972. Ind. min 199 600 Melh. no Braz. 59 do Rio 40 April 30. | Imports. | AIR. 30. CARDIFF—Br bk Flora: 976 tons: Olsen; 53 ds; coal to Be | bk Leopoldina | 218 Dec. 6 Bs. Aires. | P. Rernardes & R Gianelli & C | | |
| 1000 Sovereigns 21 230 500\$ Apolices, 55 99 8 51 Apolices, 55 1,000 1000 deb Geral, £20 5 | A good deal of movement is reported during the past week | miro Rodrigues & Co. | bg Milano | 951 Mar. 22 Rosario | Camuyrano & C | | |
| 20,200 do 100 Banks. 200 Brazil 28 160 200 Republica 96 500 | Quotations for flour are slightly lower on some grades, an the market is reported quiet; at the same time, it is said that the receipts are going into consumers' hands, about as fa | DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. | bg Viedma bg Seg. dos Acores bg Lobo | s 228 29 I. Terces 220 Apr. 1 Rosario | | | |
| 200 Brazil. 28 160 200 Republica 96 500 200 Republica 95 1200 do 97 100 do 95 500 | as they can be discharged from ship-board. Two mor cargoes of Pitch pine have arrived; one comes to a dealer an | NEWCASTLE-Br bk Arethusa; 1198 tons; Anderson; ballas | bk Peacemaker Britisk | | The second | | |
| Miscellaneous. 30 V.F Sap'y 200\$ 40 700 Melh. no Braz. 59 | the other has been sold on private terms; receipts last mont were very large, but the market stood the shock and price | SAND HEADS-BY Ship Doveney Hall, 1936 tons, Sinter, o | sp Andola | | Cent. Braz. R.R. Cent. Braz. R.R. | | |
| 25 do 1.50\(\frac{1}{2}\) 20 145 do . 60 67 Nova Era Rural 5 100 Saneamento 38 | are only slightly lower. In other qualities of pine there nothing new. Kerosene remains steady, and Lard is nominal | ROSARIO-Br bk Carrie L. Smith; 613 tons; Classon; ballas | bk Cambria bk Annie Bingay sch Hormiga | 1299 10 Cardiff 1048 13 Newport 210 21 Bs. Aires | Cent, Braz. R.R Cent. Braz. R.R Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C | | |
| | unchanged; there have been no receipts of the former and on | y APR. 29. | sch Tortuga | . 1542 25 Cardiff | Cent. Braz. R.R. | | |
| MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, 2nd May, 1892. | sail cannot be very far off. Codfish is steady with small r ceipts and only a moderate demand. Indian Corn is highe | APR. 30. | st. sp W. H. Corsa bk President sp Gitana sp Valkyrie | . 1367 Mar, 6 Marseille | Lage Irmãos | | |
| Exports. | the supply from coastwise ports last month was very sma. The other articles we quote show no notable changes. | CAPE Town-Dan bk Fano; 227 tons; Thomsen; coffee. | sp Dorbridge bk Dalhanna bk Thomas Perr | | Gas Co. Lage Irmãos To order Cent. Braz. R.R. | | |
| Coffee, - There has again been a moderate business doing but it appeared restricted to the exporters' necessities, unti- exchange commenced to give way on the 27th ult sinc when there has been more demand, but dealers were firme | | VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. | bk Paramatta spDal'adernCstl | . 925 27 Pisagua. | In custiess | | |
| at the close of business on Saturday, and the market not | 20,8 | Alart Pensacola Pensacola | bk Glengarry bk Thos Hamli | 300 2 Bs. Aires Bot 5 Newcastl in 688 7 Cardiff 720 8 Cardiff | F. D. Machado B. Rodrigues & C Cent. Braz. R. R Braz. Coal Co. Warson, R. & C | | |
| and have made no further changes since; it is at least | The demand continues very good, and the receipts leave to warehouses about as fast as they enter. Stocks in first han | ds Arrea London | bk Forest bk Antoinette lug Vamoose | 1125 9 Glasgow. 349 10 Cardift | Watson, R. & C B. Rodrigues & C John Moore & Co. Gas Co. | | |
| presented the value of No. 7, at the close of business | River Plate. Brokers quote as follows, viz: | Anna Sofia Abbie S. Hart Cardiff 21 Man | lug Albatross | 14 Grimsby | Gas Co. hia To order l Gas Co. k. V.W.Guim'es &C | | |
| 25th, although it was afterwards stated that the sales were | e Richmond 1st 31\$250-31\$750 | Blair Drummond Letti | I bk Arimgton | 798 18 Brunswid 718 18 Cardiff | W. W. Guim'es &C B. Rodrigues & C | | |
| show a decrease for the week here, and the supply during the current month is generally expected to be but moderate | Baltimore 181 | Catalina Rangoon 6 Feb. | lug Antigua | . 1124 21 Glasgow . 735 23 Brunswic | B. Rodrigues & C. Geral de C. & I. Levering & C. k. Ind. Braz. Co. B. Rodrigues & C. | | |
| The shipments since our last report have been : 20,966 bags for the United States | Western & Interior. 30 000—31 000 River Plate 28 500—30 000 City Mills 31 500—33 500 | Carl Pihl Hamburg Cambrian Princess, Rongoon 3t Mar Carlotta Brunswick Celtic Chief Cardiff 26 Mar | | 976 30 Cardiff | B. Rodrigues & C | | |
| 14,169 ,, Europe 2,000 ,, Cape of Good Hope 5,460 , Elsewhere | Receipts in April were: 63,531 brls. American 700 , Trieste | Gariotha. Brunswick Celife Chargle. Cardiff of Ma County of Angiesta Cardiff 30 Ma D. H. Spoar Salar D. Pedro (I Baltimore 10 Ma Dalawanie Cardiff Cardiff | bk Nil Desp'dn | n. 1164 Mar. 20 New Yor 144 Apr. 17 S. F. do | k. In distress Sul Queiroz, M. &C | | |
| 51,593 bags. The vessels cleared with coffee are: | 4,016 ,, River Plate | Edward d Sanches Baltimore o Ap | French | | | | |
| United States: bag Apr. 25 New York Br str Capulet 11.7 30 do ,, Laplace 19,1 | 68,307 brls. against 29,392 brls in April, 1891 Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 764,775 feet per Ca | Emma Bauer Rangoon 19 Fei | bk Jeanne d'Ar bk Fernand Her bk Marie Jean | c. 1148 Feb. 12 Cardiff . nri 596 Apr. 8 Cardiff ne 768 29 Marseille | Wilson Sons & C Cent. Braz. R.R. Saneamento Co. | | |
| Europe: | 1.027,271 feet per Leopoldshall from Pascagoula, to a dea | nd Feeda Gower Brunswick Saguenay River Cardiff Carderik Stang. Cardiff | German | | | | |
| Apr. 27 Antwerp Ger str Graf Bismark. 2.4 Portingal 3 28 Have Fr str Concordia. 3.5 29 Bordeaux Fr str figuration. Lisbon 6 29 Hamburg Ger str Cardipha. 5.7 | line from Pensacola, said on terms that up on transpire, 1.027,771 feet per Leophitshall from Pa-cagoulla to a dea Quotations of 68% 0.0—70%000 per doz. are only slightly loo and the market is reported steady. In April receipts w 5.201,488 feet, against 3.220,100 feet in the same month | ver Hecla Pensacola ere H. A. Burnham. Baltimore ast Heinrich & Tenio Pensacola Continue Marseilles Marseilles | sp R.v. Ben'igs bg Adler sp Copernious. | en 1492 Feb. 10 Marseille 251 Mar. 26 Bahia 1212 Apr. 7 Sunderle 659 7 Glasgow 370 8 Mossoró ll. 1305 27 Pascago 2808 27 Greenoc | es Avenier, D. & C C. W. Gross & C and J. C. Pacheco & C | | |
| 28 Havre Fr str Concernal 5.7 29 Bordeaux Fr str Equateur 2 Lisbon do | year. White Pine - There were no receipts last month, no April, 1891. Brokers continue quotations of 210-215 rs. | rin Josephine | bk Freya lug Diana | 659 7 Glasgow 370 8 Mossoró | B. Rodrigues & Co. Moss. Assú Co. | | |
| 29 Hamburg Ger str Curityéa 5.7 Elsewhere: | Swedish Pine —Receipts in April were 766 doz. aga | Lothair at Queenstown | | 808 27 Greenoc | J.C.Pacheco & C | | |
| Apr. 27 Cape Town Dan bk Fano. 2,6 Receipts for the past week were 49,720 bags, again | new. | La Querida | ,, | 'o. 687 Mar. 23 Marseill | Camuyrano & C | | |
| 48.050 bags for the preceding week and 53.076 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos were about 65.0 bags. | Kerosene Receipts last month were 10,000 cases, aga | | Norwegian | | | | |
| Stocks were this morning estimated to be 217,289 bags, all hands, | Lard Receipts are 700 kegs per Federation. Brol | Nette Murphy Pensacola Norfolk 19 Me | bk Iris bk Flid | 389 Aug. 9 Mossoré | I'o order | | |
| Brokers quotations are: Type, fer arroba. Type, fer arroba | with others marks, quoted at 500-520 rs. In April rece were 1,255 kegs, 15 cases, or 1,270 packages, against 13 mackages in the same month last year. | Propheta Oporto | bk Homewood bk Seringa bk Arabia | 389 Aug. 9 Mossoré 340 Dec. 17 Skutska 1. 1124 Feb. 12 Cardiff 1116 Mar. 12 Sydney. 973 Apr. 8 Leith 9 Hambur | Gas Co. Ind. do Braz. C | | |
| No. 6 13\$700-13\$9 to No. 8 13\$900-14\$ 7 14 300-14 700 9 13 300-13 at which the market closed firm. | Rice.—Receipts have been 1,250 bags via Europe. Quations are reduced to 19\$000—2 \$000 bag. Last month | ota- Souverain Cardiff | bk Neptun | 365 14 Fernand 1173 22 Pensaco | rg. H. Stoliz & C. Lina F. P. Passos ola. Geral de C. & I. Geral de C. & I. | | |
| There was no change made in the fants on Saturday, s it remains at 978 rs. per kilogramme. | eipts of toreign rice were 124,000 bags, against 92,003 in April, 1891. Codfish.—The only receipts since our last are 225 land 150 half-bris. Canadian fish coastwise. Stocks | Silvereras Rangoon 17 Fe | bk Skjold | 443 241 Rosano | ola. Geral de C & I | | |
| Vessels loading and to load, bags. | | sted Sterra Coraova Rangoon 20 Tel | ar bk Louis | 569 28 Rosario | V. Migliora | | |
| New York Br str Amy. do Amer Finance New Orleans Br str Buffen. | quiet, but steady, at 40500-425000 for Canadian 33500-345000 for barrels and 44500-465000 for largels week 375 packages nadian, 535 cases Norwegian and 250 packages from | Ca- Storfursten | bg Peral | 98 Apr. 29 Mont'v | To order | | |
| New Orleans Br str Buffon Baltimore Amer lug Frances. do Br bk Severn. | United States: in all 1,520 packages, against 4,211 packs in the same month last year. | Slieve Donard Liverpool Thomas Hilyard Cardiff | Portingness | 1 | Fo order | | |
| do Br lik Severn. Havre Frstr Campana London and Antweip Br str Tomar. Bremen and do Ger str Kochn. | Bran.—No receipts last month, against 200 bags in ; jast year. Brokers quote at 5\$500—6\$200 per bag, acc ing to quality. | Pin 1 Theedor Korner Carcill 12 M | ar bk Margarida bk Glama ar lug José Ester | 545 Apr. 8 Macao | l'o order Moss. Assu Co. iantos Abreu & | | |
| The state of the s | | | I sp America | 1 o811 16 Macão | MossAssu C. | | |
| Bemein and do Ger str Kochn. Hamburg Ger str Bahha. Trieste Austr str Madda. Mediterranean Fr str Apolitain. do Ital str Colombo. do , Ctità at Genera. | Indian Corn.—Receipts in April were 250 bags, ag 4,566 bags in the same month, 1891. River Plate co quoted at 6\$500—7\$200, but dealers quote native con 7\$200—8\$200 per bag. | | ar bk Isabel bk Humildad | 1148 17 Oporto c 472 26 Oporto | MossAssú C. Macedo Jr. & C Costa Simões & | | |

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 30th, 1892.

| | GOVERNMENT BONDS. | | | | | BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate 90 | Denomination | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations | Capitai | Capital paid up | Reserve rund | Name | Dividend Faid | | Last c | Hosing quotations |
| 214,060,900\$ 107,580.400 119,600 | Jan.—July Quarterly Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. | 5 4 | Apolices | 200\$—1,000\$ 200 —1,000 1,000\$ | 1,000\$000 1,130 000 | 1,000 1000 - 1,000 100 | 10,000,000\$ | 4,000,000 | 164,229 | RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil | 4\$000-Jan, 92 5 250-July 92 | 80\$ | 46 \$ 500 | |
| 18,017,500 31,632,500 100,694,000 | Apr. — Oct. Quarterly do Jan. — July | 4 1/4 | Gold Loan 1868do 1879do 1880 | 1,000 1,000 500—1,000 500—200 | 1,400 000 1,350 000 1,180 000 100 00 | 1,175 000-1,180 00 | 5,000,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 | 476,000 5,000,000 10,000,000 | 34,000 451,758 343,374 | Alliança do Brazil | 5 250-July 92 10 000-lan, 92 20 000-Feb. 91 10 00-May 91 | 200 2 | 50 000 75 000 | |
| 8,050,800 | Jan.—July | | DEBENT | | 100 (8 | | M10,000,000 | M2,500,000 33,000,000 33,000,000 2,000,000 | 44,151,575 | Brasilianische Brazil do 2 series Brazil- Condres Brazil-Norte America Brazileiro | 20 000- Jan. 02 | 200 3 | | 316\$000— 160 000—165\$100 |
| Present Amount | Interest payable | Rate | Companies | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations | 10,000,000 | 1,923,260 | 1,826,230 35,745 53,500 | Central | | 200 100 100 1 | 64 000 | |
| 1,300,000\$ | May-Nov. | 8 614 | RAILWAYS. Bragantina Campos and Carangola | 200\$ | 196\$ | = | 2,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000 | 1,513,120 1,000,000 10,000,000 | 33,034 109,380 4,000,000 | Cooperativo Commercial do Rio de Jan. | 10 0/0- July 91 10 000 - Jan. 92 | 200 2 | 62 000 | 26: 000—270 con |
| £2,250,000 1,133,200 | Jan - July | 614 614 | do Iuiz de Fóra and Piau | £11.5 £20 200 | 5 5 192 | 4\$500 5\$000 | 20,000,000 | 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000 | 306,159 | Commerciantes | 12 000 - jan, 02 | 200 2 40 | 70 000 60 000 58 000 | 5 000 257 000 60 000 |
| £3,049,610 | Apr Oct. do Jan July | 50 | Leopoldinado gold | £50 £11 5 8. | 350 350 15 86 % | — 22 000 | 1,000,000 80,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 | 200,000 80,000,000 2,000,000 800,000 | 1,485,859 | Constructor do Brazil | 4 000-Jan, 92 | | 60 000 | 56 000 |
| 209,900 5,000,000 £1,125,000 1,600,000 | do Mar-Sept JanJuly FebAug | 5 | Maricá Oeste de Minas Sapucany S. Isabel do Rio Preto | £20° | 200 97 192 | 100 000 | 1,000,000 12,500,000 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 12,500,000 1,000,000 | 500,000 411,937 100,000 | Cosmopolita. Credito Commercial. Credito Garantido. Credito Mercantil | 150 p.a - July or | 200 1 | 155 coo 138 coo | 50 000 |
| £137,100 6,670,800 | Jan. — July Mar. — Sept Apr. — Oct | 6 6 | do gold | £50 £50 | 440 80 700 | = | 40,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 531,484 | do 2 series | 12%p.a—July 91 | 100 | 45 000 48 000 19 000 | |
| £177,450 650,000 | JanJuly | 1 | Cant. e Viação Fluminense. | £20 | 113 | | 20,000,000 | 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,895,800 | 650,466 | do a series | | 100 | 105 000 180 000 23 000 | |
| 426,553 783,100 240,000 | do do Apr. — Oct. | 7 7 | do | 500 100 200 200 | 100 % | 100 00- | 25,000,000 5,000,000 2,500,000 | 10,313,840 7,560,000 5,000,000 2,500,000 | 491,261 2,500,000 107,465 | Depositos e Descontos Federal do Brazil | 150 000 - Jan. 92 | бо | 30 000 320 000 84 000 | |
| 1,377,300 | Jan July May - Nov Jun Dec. | . 8 | Villa Isabel SHIPPING. Ferry Lloyd Brazileiro. CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES | | 198 100 °/ 192 | | 1,000,000 10,000,000 8,000,000 | 493,010 5,000,000 8,000,000 | 15,704 | Fluminense | 4 900-July 91 4 000-Jan. 92 | 100 100 200 | 1 000 31 000 70 000 | 33 000- 40 000 |
| 784,000 1,500,000 | I AprOct. | 814 | CENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES Pureza Quissamã | 200 | 180 | | 31,500,000 1,000,000 20,000,000 | 31,500,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 | 225,000 2,521,188 | Iniciador de Melhoramento Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio | 12 000-Jan. 92 6 000-Jan. 92 | 120 | 10 000 235 000 91 000 | 9 500- 11 000 |
| 200,000 1,960,000 | Jan.—July Mar.—Sept Feb.—Aug | | Rio Branco | 200 | 169 205 | _ | 40,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 | £750,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 | 150,000 | London & Brazilian, Luted Metropolitano do Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas Mobilisador | . 110 000— Jan. 92 | 20 20 20 50 | 35 000 180 000 | |
| 400,000 1,138,600 1,000,000 | May-Nov Apr Oct May-Nov | 7 7 | Alliança Bom Fim. Brazil Industrial Carioca Confiança Industrial | 200 200 200 | 207 207 200 | 195 000 | 5,000,000 50,000,000 1,010,000 | 984,110 | 2,064,500 | Operanos | . 300-Aug. 91 | 100 | 5 500 64 000 2 000 | |
| . 564,000 600,000 £450,000 | Apr.—Oct | 7 7 6 | Petropolitana | £200 | 192 | = | 3,000,000 5,000,000 200,000,000 | 3,000,000 2,000,000 200,000,000 | 400,000 | Regional do Brazil | 6 000Jan. 92 10 000-Jan. 92 5 000-Jan. 92 | 100 40 200 | 97 000 | 97 000 97 500 |
| 300,000 3,000,000 308,000 2,500,000 | | | Páo Grande Progr. Industrial do Brazil. Rink S. Christovão | 200 200 200 | 195 | \equiv | 1,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 | 997,000 4,000,000 10,000,000 | 50,000 | Rio e Matto Grosso | 2 500—Jan. 92 | 70 60 200 | 70 000 30 000 410 000 160 000 | 410 000-440 000 |
| 350,000 226,900 £675,000 | do May-Nov Mar Sept Jau July | 7 7 | S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastiã | . 100 | 198 | | 2,000,000 20,000,000 10,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 407,466 | Sul-Americano | . 10%p.a - lan. 9: | 200 200 200 | 100 000 70 000 140 000 | 67 000 |
| 197,000 | Jan July | | S. Jeronymo coal MISCELLANEOUS. | | 95 | | to,000,000 20,000000 | 0,200,000 | | Viação do Brazil | . 5 000-Jan. 9: | 60 | 40 coo | 70 000 |
| £337,500 200,000 3,000,000 26.671,400 | Jan. — July Mar. — Sep Jan. — July | t.] 8 | Agricola do Ribeirão Preto. Architectonica | 100 | 80 49 30 | 28 000 | 10,000,000 | 2,519,920 | 3 | Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series do comm dep Lavoura, S. Paulo | 3 000—Jan. 9: tz** ₀ p.a—Jan. 9: tz** ₈ p.a—Jan. 9 | 50 10 50 | 54\$000 10 000 50 000 | = |
| £,000,000 | Apr.—Oct | 734 | Brazil Agricola | . 650 | 195 | | 10,000,00 | 1,789,500 1,000,000 | 750,000 | do 2 series. | . 2 500-Jan. 9 | 50 | 110 000 250 000 40 000 123 000 | |
| 150,000 £562,500 £1,125,000 8,000,000 | Jan.—July do do | 5 6 7 6 | Constructora Empreza de Obras Publicas do do Docas D. Pedro II. | 65 | 160 48 200 | | 10,000,00 24,000,00 3,000,00 2,000,00 | 0 7,553,99 0 3,000,00 | 9 116,80 | Minas Geraes | | 1 150 | 80 0:0 155 000 300 000 | |
| 498,800 1,600,200 €150,000 | MarSer May-Nor | ot. 614 | Docas D. Pedro II Ind. Lav. e Col. Macahé Lavoura, Ind. & Colon Melhoramentos U. de Nictl | 200 | 190 | = | 2,000,00 | 200,00 | 0 3431**3 | do 2 series | 3 000 - July 9 | 140 | ••• | |
| 266,000 600,000 90,000 £150,000 | Jan July | 8 8 | Nacional de Oleos Nova Industria | 100 | 185 100 240 | 500 = | | | | НҮРОТНЕСА | RY NOTI | ES. | | |
| 500,000 | Apr.—Oci | . 1 6% | Serviços Maritimos | | 1 200 | | Present Amount | | Rate 91. | Banks | Nominal value | Last sa | le C | losing quotations |
| Capitas | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Naminal value | Last Closing quotation | 15,827,00 | | 1 6 1 | Credito Real do Brazil do gold | L11.55 190\$ | 48°0 115≸000 92 ⁰ 0 | | |
| €,200,000.\$ \$0,000,000 | 960,000\$ | :: | Carioca Lloyd Brazileira, reg do bearer | . 12%p.a—Jan. 91 | 200 2 | 10\$000 50 000 80 000 | 7,790,800 | | 7 6 | Credito Rural e Internacional Ren. dos Estados Unidos. | 100 100 100 | 84°0 81°0 | | 85 % |
| £ 1,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 | 2,800,000 4,000,000 | :: | do bearer Brazileira, e Estradas de ferr Nac. Navegação Costeira Norte e Sul | o —Jan. 91 | 40 160 | 48 000 | 10,336,40 | May-No | ov. 6 | do gold | 100 100 | 55°0 8t°0 | | 56 %0 |
| 0,000,000 | 1,200,000 | | INSURA | | 40 1 | 35 5001 | - | MILLS. | | | | | | |
| Capitai | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | | Last Closing quotation | | Capital | Reserve | 1 | Dividend | Nominai | Last | Closing quotations |
| 4,000,000\$ 3,000,000 | 200,000\$ 750,000 | | Alliança | 2\$000-July 91 28 000-Jan, 92 | 250 3 | 23\$000 70 000 360\$000— | Capitai | paid up | fund | Companies | pard | value | suic | |
| 2,000,000 2,000,000 4,000,000 | 200,000 200,000 200,000 | 42,572 10,000 192,781 | Atalaia Bonança Confiança Fidelidade | . I 000Jan. 89 | 20 | 8 000 10 000 11 000 | 2,400,000# 400,000 | 2,400,000\$ 400,000 | | Alliança | 12\$000-July 91 | 200\$ 200 200 | 350#000 220 000 100 000 | = |
| 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 | 520,000 250,000 200,000 200,000 | 320,000 198,008 150,000 19,268 | Garantia | . 12 000—Jan. 92 . 4 000—July 9: | 100 I | 31 000 47 000 18 000 | 3,000,000 300,000 1,000,600 | 3,000,000 | 63,278 562 169,053 240,000 | Carioca Industrial | 8 000-Aitg. 90 12 000-July 91 | 200 200 200 | 20f 000 220 000 190 000 | |
| 8,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000 | 400,000 100,000 750,000 | 360,000 4.754 120,561 | Lealdade | . 8 000-Jan. 92 . 1 000-Jan. 90 . 3 000-Jan. 92 | 30 | 80 000 9 000 22 000 27 000 — 32 16 500 20 | 2,400,000 2,400,000 250,000 | 600,000 419,160 960,000 250,000 | | Corcovado | 3 :00-July 91 | 149 129 200 | 120 000 125 000 220 000 | |
| 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 | 250,000 100,000 200,000 | 24,265 26,272 11,413 | Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas Vigilancia | 2 000—July 90 5 000—July 91 750—July 91 | 20 | 16 500 47 000 9 000 | 200,000 | 500,000 155,640 400,000 | 9,092 | Industrial Mineira Industrial de Ouro Preto Páo Grande. | 12 000—July 90 9 000—July 89 | 200 140 200 | 290 000 45 000 220 000 | = |
| | | RA | ILWAYS AND | TRAMV | VAYS. | | 4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 600,000 1,000,000 | 22,000 | Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink S. Lazaro | 7 cos=jiii 91 | 200 200 200 200 | 140 000 200 000 200 000 235 000 | |
| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserv fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last Closing quotati | 3,200,000 30,800,000 850,000 10,000,000 | 3,200,000 18,400,000 600,000 4,468,440 | 31,718 10,612 | do 2 series | Inly gt | 100 200 200 | 80 000 130 000 150 000 | |
| 5,000,000 1,600,000 2,000,000 | 320,000 200,000 | · · · · · | Alagoana Cabo Frio Cataguazes. Estr. e S. Franc. to Chopin | :::: | 40\$ 40 20 | 25\$000 43 000 | | 111111111 | | MISCELLA | | | <u> </u> | 1 |
| \$0,000,000 200,000,000 | 12,000,000 60,000,000 | 1 :: | Geral do Brazil | | 40 70 200 | 7 000 1 000 2 000 3\$500— | | | | MISCELLE | INEOUS. | | | 1 |
| 60,000,000 290,000 20,000,000 3,000,000 | 290,000 5,000,000 900,000 | 8,52 45,57 | Marica | | 200 25 60 | 16 000 | Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies | Divisiond . paid | Vomina! value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
| 40,000,000 12,000,000 60,000,000 | 8,000,000 2,400,000 6,705,000 | 200,46 | Muzambinho | :::: | 40 40 200 | 9 000 | 8,000,000\$ | 2,400,000 | | Agricola de Paranapanema. | 3\$000 July 91 | 60† 60 | 604.000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 2,700,000 11,073,750 1,600,000 | : | do 2 series do 3 series Paraopeba Peçanha to Araxá | | 60 50 40 40 | 36 000 30 000— 365 45 000 51 000 | 5,000,000 400,000 7,000,000 768,400 | 2,400,000 400,000 7,000,000 768,400 | 20,000\$ | Agricola do Ribeirão Preto. Agre. Coloniz, de Vassouras Cant. e Viação Fluminense. Carmagens Fluminense | 4 000—July 91 4 000—July 91 10 000—Jul. 91 | 200 200 200 | 198 000 215 000 210 000 | - |
| 30,000,000 | | :: | Outlombo | Int.—Jan. 9 | 1 200 | 86 000 38 000 145 000150 | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 738,000 60,000,000 | 36,832 1,200 | Ceres Brazileira Commissões e Ensaq.de Café Empreza de Obras Publicas. | 10%-Aug. 91 10%-a-lin. 91 15%-Sept. 91 | 80 60 200 | 59 000 32 000 | |
| 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 10,000,000 1,200,000 | | Rio Doce | 3 % — June o | 0 200 1 | | | 4,000,000 | | | | | ,. 000 | |
| 6,000,000 38,000,000 | 10,000,000 1,200,000 12,000,000 5,200,000 | : | Rio Doce | 3 %-June 9 | 40 | 7 000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | :: | Ind. e Colonisador do Brazil Alelhorament 5 no Brazil | 2 800—July 91 | 40 60 200 | 59 000 | |
| 6,000,000 38,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 1,600,000 3,000,000 | 1,200,000 1,200,000 12,000,000 5,200,000 | 32,30 | Rio Doce Sorocabana do prolongation Theresopolis Tijuca União Valenciana Vassouras e Paty do Alfu | 3 %—June 9 3 %—June 9 | 40 40 100 4 200 40 150 | 7 000 16 000 20 000 15 000 20 | 40,000,000 50,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 20,000,000 | 50,000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 | :: | Evoneas Fluminense Ind. e Colonisador do Prazil Melhoramentes no Brazil do de Rio de S. Paulo | 2 800—July 91 4 500—July 91 Int.—Jan. 91 | 40 60 | 59 000 20 000 28 500 60 000 30 000 | 58 500 — 59 000 •6 000 — 30 000 |
| 6,000,000 38,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 200,000,000 | 10,000,000 1,200,000 12,000,000 5,200,000 2,400,000 900,000 1,180,173 600,000 | 32,30 | Rio Doce. Sorocabana do prolongation Theresopolis. Tijuca União Valenciana Vasouras e Pany do Alfu Viação Ferrea Sapucahy. do Viação Rio e S. Paulo | 3 %—June 9 3 %—June 9 | 40 100 40 100 40 150 200 200 | 7 000 16 000 20 000 40 000 20 000 15 000- 20 20 000 | 40,000,000 50,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 000 7,500,000 1,200,000 25,000,000 | 50,000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 5,250,000 1,200,000 8,750,000 | :: | Evoneas Fluminense. Ind. e Colonisador do Prazil Melhorament s no Brazil. do do Rio do de S. Paulo Metropolitana. Nacional de Forjas e Est'os Nacional de Olcos. Nova Era Rural. Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil | 2 800—July 91 4 500—July 91 Int.—Jan. 91 5 000 –Jan. 91 3 500 –July 91 | 40 60 200 100 80 40 100 70 | 3 000 20 000 28 500 60 000 30 000 35 000 5 000 | 58 500— 59 000 26 000— 30 000 — 18 000 5 000— 18 000 |
| 6,000,000 38,000,000 12,000,000 3,000,000 1,601,000 3,000,000 | 10,000,000 1,200,000 12,000,000 5,200,000 2,400,000 900,000 1,180,173 600,000 | 32,30 | Rio Doce. Sorocabana do prolongation Theresopolis. Tijuca União Valenciana Vassouras e Pary lo Alfv Viagão Ferrea Sapucalty. Viação Rerea Sapucalty. Carioca. Carioca. Carioca. TRAMWAYS Corocado (and hotel). Jardim Botanico. Jernambuco. | 3 % - June 9 3 % - Feb. 8 6½ % - Feb. 8 14\$00 July 9 3 000 Sept. 9 | 40 40 100 40 150 200 200 \$ 200 \$ 11 200 11 100 | 7 000 16 000 20 000 15 000 20 | 40,000,000 50,000,000 20,000,000 15,000,000 20,000,000 7,500,000 1,200,000 | 50,000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000 5,250,000 1,200,000 | 24,489 | Evoneas Fluminense. Ind. e Colomsador do Prazil Melhoramentes no Brazil. do do Rio do de S. Paulo Metropolitana. Nacional de Forjas e Est'os Nacional de Oleos. | 2 800—July 91 4 500—July 91 Iut.—Jan. 91 5 000—Jan. 91 3 500—July 91 1200p.a.—July 91 | 40 60 200 100 80 40 | 3 000 20 000 28 500 60 000 30 000 35 000 5 000 | 53 500— 59 000 •6 000— 30 000 — 18 000 5 000— 18 000 33 000— 40 000 33 000— 40 000 40 000— 60 000 |

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| & back | \$275 | | |

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1892 Date 5 Tamar... Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp, 16 Magdalena Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

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