

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1892.

NUMBER 21

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Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.
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 EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24th, 1892.

THE congressional record, or lack of record, during the past three weeks, is not only a discredit to the men who claim to represent the Brazilian people, but it is ominous of coming disaster. In the first place it took nine days to get a sufficient number of deputies together to form a quorum so that Congress could be formally opened; and during the succeeding twelve days there have been momentary quorums in the Chamber only three times, so that it has been impossible up to the present moment to complete its organization. It is a shame for the country and a discredit to its representatives that such a record has been made. As every reflecting man must admit, Brazil is in urgent need of an almost entirely new body of legislation to suit the new form of government which has been adopted. These urgently necessary laws can not be framed without study and discussion, and that is just the work these legislators are employed to do. The country is suffering for legislation in many directions, and the people are enduring burdens and losses which must soon lead to serious consequences if something is not done for their relief. One of

two results will surely happen if this state of things continues; either the people will revolt and demand a stronger form of government, or the country will drift into a state of hopeless anarchy. The deputies will of course consult their own pleasure; they can continue to loaf on the Ovidor, talk politics in the cafés and ogle the demi-monde at the theatres, or they may turn their attention to the work which they are paid to do. From the two consequences we mention, however, there is no escape.

We desire to call the special attention of our local readers to the announcement in another column regarding the needs of the British Subscription Library. We feel certain that there is not a member of our colony who would not feel the deepest regret were the Library compelled to close its doors or restrict its advantages. It is an old and useful institution, the only one in fact which our English colony has been able to sustain. It has had its ups and downs, its seasons of prosperity and adversity, but when an emergency came the means have always been found to keep it going. We trust that this will again occur and that the Library will be placed beyond every one of the alternatives offered which threaten to diminish its usefulness.

We must confess that we can not understand the position assumed by the government in regard to the recent proposals of the São Paulo railway. As the case now stands, it is not merely a question between the government and the railway, nor merely that of the advisability of granting a few years more to that company's privilege; it is a question of saving the port of Santos, of decreasing the costs of transportation for the industries and people of São Paulo, and of guarding against the recurrence of the terrible fever experiences of the past year in Santos. We had been led to believe that the government really desired to do something for the port of Santos, but we appear to have been mistaken. A movement is already on foot among ship-owners to boycott that port, and not only are freights high but it is difficult to get ships to go there. Should this state of affairs continue, Santos must suffer as a port and the whole state of São Paulo will be compelled to bear a large share of the loss and discredit. The improvement suggested will help to improve the port, for it will enable the railway to carry away the merchandise as fast as it is delivered, thus preventing blocks, delays and damage to merchandise. If to this improvement the government can add a half-dozen piers for discharging vessels, with custom house facilities for quick dispatch, the problem so far as handling freight is concerned will be solved. The refusal of the government to authorize the railway company to lay a double track is, for these reasons, utterly unintelligible. The extension of time asked, within which the state can not expropriate the road, implies no burden nor loss of rights of the treasury. Expropriation means that the state must pay for the road when it is taken over, and it is wise statesmanship to see that everything is in good order, including the port, when that event occurs. As the company can not raise the money for the required improvements without the extension asked, and as the benefits will accrue to the state as well as to the company, we can not see why the minister withholds his consent.

The loss of the *Solimões*, with every man of her crew but five, on the Uruguayan coast, is a disaster which will not only be felt all over Brazil, but it will arouse profound sympathy in every part of the world. There is something in such a catastrophe which touches the chords of sympathy as nothing else can do. The *Solimões* might have gone down in battle with every man on board and never have aroused a half of the distress and grief which this unexpected wreck on a stormy, inhospitable coast has done. In battle such a loss would have been swallowed up in the larger aggregate of sacrifice, and the grief felt for the dead would have had its solace in the imperishable glory which crowns those who fall in defence of home and country. In this terrible disaster, however, there is almost nothing to mitigate the pain of those whose loved ones have been so suddenly and mysteriously taken from them. If there has been a mistake, or neglect of duty, no evidence of it remains and no one will care to search for it. The loss of the *Solimões*

is a lesson without words as well as a disaster without record. One thing, however, must be said, and that is that the sacrifice here made should never be repeated. The Brazilian people should see to it that their ships and sailors are tried and tested for every emergency and that every inch of this coast is as familiar to them as the shore line of Rio de Janeiro. Other people have also paid these terrible prices for experience and progress, and Brazil would have been fortunate indeed could she have escaped them. To be a great maritime power she must take all the risks and pay all these heavy costs of blood and treasure. Although one can not provide against a disaster like this, Brazil should do all that human foresight can suggest, to make a repetition impossible.

PROSPECTS OF ARGENTINA.

A report has lately been made to his government by the United States consul at Buenos Aires, the Hon. E. L. Baker, dealing at great length with the commercial condition of the Argentine republic. The consul regrets that the failure of Messrs. Baring was not allowed to take its course, and declares that no good has come, or probably will come, of the arrangements that were then come to. After giving a history of the crisis, he says that the general depression continues, with almost universal distress of the government, and only dim prospects of improvement. Too much, he thinks, was expected of the government; but he notices, as a strange fact, that, after the exposure of so fearful an amount of official swindling and robbery, not the first step has been taken to punish the guilty parties. The consul gives a table showing that the imports of the republic, which rose from £9,107,176 in 1880 to £25,682,422 in 1888, and £32,913,970 in 1889 (allowing \$5 to the pound), fell in 1890 to £23,481,162, while the exports, which reached £18,029,071 in 1889, rose further to £20,163,798 in 1890. A decrease is visible in every kind of imports except cattle, tobacco, materials for railways, etc. (which increased from £4,834,749 in 1889 to £7,254,700 in 1890), and ships' stores. The improvement in exports was more than accounted for by the increase in agricultural products from two to five millions sterling, the cattle and sheep industries showing a fall from £13,832,547 to £12,261,319. What the nation is now counting on, as before, to pull it out of its troubles, is a good wool and wheat season; but these, the consul says, can never save the situation so long as the imports of champagne, French millinery, and the ten thousand articles of useless luxury continue to be so greatly in excess of the exports. The returns for the first nine months of 1891, just issued, the consul thinks decidedly reassuring, the imports being only £11,305,830 (including £1,280,000 of gold), against £23,180,789 in the corresponding period of 1890, exports having only fallen from £18,097,728 to £16,025,228. In spite of the remittances of gold and its decrease in price, it is feared that gold will rebound to a still higher figure at the end of summer. The merchants, while they still have to sell for paper, are trying to reduce their accounts to a gold basis. Many mark their goods at gold figures and sell for paper according to the rate of the day; but this does not suffice to place business in a normal condition. The wonder is that so few of the importers have succumbed to the financial exigencies of the government. At present the best paying role is that of the public auctioneer. Thousands have been sold out of house and home, and the papers are full of advertisements of estancias, palatial residences, and gorgeous furniture for sale in order to meet unpaid notes. The prices obtained illustrate the depth of the crisis. This leads the consul to remark that at the time he wrote capitalists had good opportunities for buying up city buildings in Buenos Aires and estancia lands in the country. Large amounts of British and continental capital were already being sent out for this purpose. The consul cautions his countrymen, however, from emigrating to the Argentine with a view to bettering their condition, and says that, in spite of the country being full of the hopelessly unemployed, the arrivals of impetuous Americans show no abatement. As to the foreign relations of the country, the report says that the suppression of emigration agencies and of the legations in Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, and Mexico has reduced the expenses of the Foreign Office from £500,000 in 1889 to £200,000 in the present year. The consul says that great expectations are based on the line of fast steamers to the River Plate to be provided by the United States post-office department, and predicts that "the trade possibilities which would result from thus bringing New York and Buenos Aires together can hardly be estimated." — *Glasgow Herald*.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Treasurer's receipts since the last acknowledgment in these columns have been as follows: British Bank of S. America, Ltd. 5,000,000; Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. 5,000,000; John Bradshaw & Co. 2,000,000; William Trout (second sub.) 1,000,000; Newlands Brothers 1,000,000; George Holden 1,000,000; Andrew Steele 1,000,000; James Benson Kennedy 1,000,000; G. W. Nicolls 500,000; C. J. Gemmill 500,000; Mrs. Ford 250,000; Stanley Youle 100,000; W. F. Leeson 100,000; Mrs. Miers, various articles and cash (proceeds of sales) 85,000; A. M. 200,000; Total 18,558,000; Amount last acknowledged 108,840,189

Total. Rs. 127,395,100. The Directors of The London & Brazilian Bank Limited have placed at the disposal of the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 35,000,000 when required for extensions of accommodation, etc.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Committee regret that they are compelled to call the serious attention of subscribers to the present financial position of the Library and Reading Room.

Owing to the fall in exchange, the Treasurer is no longer able, as formerly, with the present income of the Society, to meet the accounts in London for periodicals, magazines, newspapers, etc., and at the same time pay current expenses here.

- The present annual income of the Society is calculated at about 3,600£, while its expenditure at present exchange is about 4,600£. Three alternatives are open to the Committee: (1) To close the Library and Reading Room altogether and hand over the property to the shareholders, which they feel would be little short of a misfortune; (2) To cancel their present orders in London either entirely or so largely as would seriously diminish the interest in the Reading Room and cause the withdrawal of a large number of subscriptions; or (3) To appeal to members of the Institution voluntarily to increase their subscriptions. The Committee are unanimous in recommending the latter course. They have themselves raised their individual subscriptions to 50£, and they trust their other subscribers will in like spirit assist in maintaining so useful and old-established an Institution.

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, April.

FREE SHIPS.

The question of free ships has again been brought to the attention of Congress by the report of Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, on a bill for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. The recent special report of the post-master-general to Congress, on the workings of the subsidy law, in response to a resolution of the House, shows that the subsidy law has not produced the results claimed by its advocates. This report shows that only five contracts have as yet been made. Three of these are with the Pacific Mail, embracing the service from New York to Colon and from San Francisco to Panama and Hong Kong respectively. One is for the service between New York and Laguna, and one for that between Galveston and Laguna. But none of these services has as yet been certified by the contractors.

Though the post-master-general has repeatedly called for bids for the other services provided for in the subsidy act, no satisfactory bids have been received. The showing therefore is far from satisfactory.

The payment of subsidies can never put our merchant marine on a substantial footing. In every case in which they have been tried they have proved a failure. In 1858 we saw the Collins line go down under a subsidy when conditions were more favorable than they are now. The payment of a subsidy of \$500,000 per year to the Pacific Mail, in accordance with the laws of 1865 and 1872, also ended in failure. Our own experience has been confirmed by the case of France. Under the operation of the subsidy Act of 1881 the tonnage of France shows no appreciable increase commensurate with the bounties offered.

The question of a sound merchant marine is a question of freedom, not one of gratuitous bounties from the Treasury under restrictive navigation laws. Under our antiquated navigation laws (enacted in 1793) the cost of building ships and operating them under the American flag is greater than similar costs under the flags of European nations. Here lies the whole difficulty. Just as long as these laws remain upon our statute books, the American carrying trade will be conducted under foreign flags, whether the vessels engaged are owned here or abroad.

Senator Sherman of Ohio touched the key-note of the whole matter in 1872 in a speech advocating free ships by saying: "Why not admit them duty free, raise the American flag upon them, put American officers upon their decks, and have American lines instead of British lines? Why, sir, if that bill should pass, authorizing foreign ships when owned by American citizens to be used for the present, for three years under the American flag, one-half of the lines between New York and England would be American lines in sixty days."

LOSS OF THE "SOLIMÕES."

The people of this city were most painfully surprised on Sunday morning last by the publication of Buenos Aires telegrams announcing the loss of the monitor *Solimões* on the Uruguayan coast, with every man on board but five. The scene of the disaster was a partially submerged point of land near Castillos, known as Cape Polonio, and occurred on the night of the 20th about 9 o'clock, although some of the first telegrams led to confusion as to the date. The place, although only 60 miles from Montevideo, is isolated and out of direct communication with that city, which was the cause of the delay in making the disaster known.

According to subsequent information and the statements of the few survivors, which are still somewhat conflicting, the night was misty and the vessel ran in too near the shore, which at this point is particularly dangerous. In passing between a couple of small islands she struck upon a rock and tore a hole in her bottom. The survivors state that they were then sent ashore for assistance, but before reaching land they heard a terrific explosion, which implies that the boilers had burst. Another account is that the five men escaped from the sinking vessel. All the rest of the officers and crew went down with the vessel, which sank immediately after the explosion.

The naval vessels sent to the scene as soon as the disaster was known, report that the *Solimões* sank in deep water and nothing can be seen of her. There was no wreckage whatever in the vicinity.

The *Solimões* was built in France in 1874-5, and was largely reconstructed about three years ago. Her cost, including recent works, was about \$8,000,000. She was commanded by Captain Ferrer, and had on board, only five of whom escaped. She had been selected as flagship of the squadron to operate against the Matto Grosso insurgents, and was on her way thither, via Montevideo, when the disaster occurred.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 14.—The Senate organized, electing president, *pro tempore*, Senator Prudente de Moraes by 49 votes out of 52. In the Chamber of Deputies there was no quorum.

MAY 16.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti offered a resolution, signed by himself and 13 other senators, for asking the imprisoned and banished senators to resume their seats, a copy of this resolution to be sent to the Vice-President of the republic, who would be requested to lay before the Senate proofs of the necessity of the exceptional measures which he proposed. The resolution was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, and defended the action of the government. The Chamber of Deputies was still without a quorum.

MAY 17.—Senator Elysen Martins approved the motion of Senator Campos Salles to refer to a committee the resolution offered by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti and others in relation to the imprisoned and banished senators. The motion was defended by its author, who was answered by Senator Theodoro de Freitas. If the President, said this speaker, should be permitted, under the force of martial law, which he can declare only in the absence of Congress, to destroy a hostile majority by eliminating its members, then Congress, to whom the faculty of declaring martial law normally appertains, may in the same way seize upon absolute power by eliminating the President. After a speech from Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, the debate was closed by Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, who, in defending the resolution he had offered, argued that the faculty of suspending guarantees belongs to Congress, and only in its absence to the President; that the sole fact of the meeting of Congress restores to this body the faculty temporarily exercised in its absence by the executive, and with it sole jurisdiction over the facts connected therewith; and that he considered it his duty to ask the house to which he belongs to recall its absent members, and to demand the proofs of their guilt. The motion of Senator Campos Salles was carried by a vote of 20 to 13, and the resolution was referred to the committee on the constitution. The Chamber of Deputies was still without a quorum.

MAY 18.—Senate.—A bill was introduced for separating the department of justice from that of the interior, to which it was united by law No. 23, of Oct. 30, 1891. Chamber of Deputies.—The vote for president of this Chamber stood as follows: Bernardino de Campos, 65; Gonçalves Chaves, 45; Aristides Lobo, 1; Augusto Freitas, 1. It was then found that a quorum no longer existed and the session was suspended.

MAY 19.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, in a motion signed by himself and 11 other senators, proposed that the Senate should send a message to the President of the republic, asking him for his reasons, together with proofs of such facts as he may allege, for adopting the measures contained in decrees of April 10th and 12th. Senator Campos Salles vehemently opposed the motion and informed the opposition senators that what the enemies of the President failed to obtain by seditious movements, they could not now accomplish by legislative motions. The President of the republic, he said, is responsible for his acts. If Congress thinks that he has not done his duty, let it impeach him. The President, in his answer, has already given an account of his acts. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "I ask the honorable senator whether he is prepared to vote on the question in view of the statements there made, entirely unsupported by proof." Senator Campos Salles: "But that is exactly the situation of the Senate, which cannot judge the President until it has seen the documents." Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "Must we wait for those documents forever?" Senator Campos Salles: "When do you wish them to be presented?" Senator Amaro Cavalcanti: "At once; the President should have presented them as soon as Congress met." The motion, being put to the vote, was rejected by a vote of 10 to 12. Chamber of Deputies.—This house was unable to transact business for want of a quorum.

MAY 21.—Senate.—Senator Theodoro de Souto introduced a bill, signed by himself and 13 other senators, granting amnesty to the political prisoners. The preamble to the bill sets forth that up to this time the government has not observed a provision contained in Art. 80, § 3, of the constitution, so that there is no proof of the guilt of the prisoners, and that, moreover, even if their guilt were proved, humanity and public welfare would call for amnesty. The motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti the Senate decided that the bill should enter at once into discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—The sitting of the Chamber was consumed in the election of members of the committees, which was not concluded.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Buenos Aires advises make it evident that another revolution is in progress in Bolivia. The revolutionists are marching on the capital.

—Epidemic diphtheria seems to be rapidly spreading in Argentina. It began in Mendoza, then broke out in San Luis, and next in San Juan.

—The gambut *Iniciadora*, belonging to the Matto Grosso revolutionists, entered the port of Asuncion on the 19th and surrendered to the gambut *Tayayay*.

—The state of siege is still maintained in Buenos Aires, although no apparent reason can be given for it. It would seem that the Argentine executive is afraid of his own shadow.

—The new Argentine cruiser, purchased of Messrs. Wm. Armstrong & Co., cost the tiny little sum of £295,000. For a bankrupt country, this is a pretty ambitious transaction.

—A "college of accountants" has been established in Buenos Aires. The public record of financial events in that city during recent years had led us to believe that no such thing as an accountant existed there.

LOCAL NOTES

-The Thames from Southampton and the Martha from New York are expected to arrive to-day.
-The site of the former garbage deposit in the Largo D. Pedro II is now occupied by a deposit of rubbish from the ruins in Rua do Carmo.
-The steamer Phidias from Santos arrived at New York on April 10th and reported having lost seven of her crew on the voyage from yellow fever.
-It is whispered behind the curtain in São Paulo that Senator Campos Balles has the presidential bee in his bonnet. It will be a cold day for Brazil if he ever succeeds.
-By order of the municipal council, a survey was held on the 17th on buildings Nos. 334, 335, 35 and 37, Rua do Rozario. They were considered insecure, and the tenants were required to remove.
-When are those wonderful municipal statistics to be published? Eighteen months ought to be quite enough for the computations, unless the commission intends to make a job of it for the sake of the salaries.
-The receipts of the plantation of Santa Cruz, belonging to the government, amounted last year to 66,295\$563 against 60,000\$ in 1890, and the expenses to 26,588\$605 in 1891 against 62,000\$ in the preceding year.
-The chief of police of this city, Dr. Agostinho Vida, tendered his resignation on the 17th inst. His object in resigning is to take his seat in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro, to which he has been elected.
-Condessa de Leopoldina has addressed a petition to Congress protesting that her husband is innocent of the charges brought against him and asking that he may be brought to trial in order to prove his innocence.
-We are glad to note that when the stench from the garbage deposited in the Dom Pedro II square became strong enough to incommode the gentlemen who occupy the department of agriculture building, a quantity of chloride of lime was at once thrown upon it.
-The Alliança cotton factory wishes to import 600 operatives from Leixões in Portugal, and asks the government to pay their passage. The government, however, informs the company that it can obtain the operatives here among the immigrants brought by contractors.
-According to the report of the minister of interior, there were 3,044 cases of yellow fever received at the Jurujuba hospital between the date of its reopening, April 13th, 1891, and March 31st last, of which 1,185 died. Of those dying 314 were moribund when received.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The state legislature of Piahy is convened for the first proximo.
-In Maranhão the congressional elections have been postponed to Sept. 18th.
-Congressional elections were held in Rio Grande do Norte on the 22nd.
-In the election of president of the state of S. Paulo, 113 blank votes were cast at Jacarehy.
-In Espírito Santo the opposition has declared that it will not take part in the election to be held on the 30th.
-Two persons attacked by yellow fever were landed at Pará from the American steamer Emmae, and subsequently died.
-A defalcation of 83,000\$ has been discovered in the Pernambuco treasury. The acting treasurer and the clerk have been arrested.
-In Iguape, according to a telegram of the 20th from S. Paulo, the police has prohibited the delivery of the journal Município de Iguape.
-D. Caetano Duarte, grandmother of Minister Serzedello, died recently on the River Madeira, where she resided. She was 80 years old.
-A telegram of the 19th from S. Paulo says that an Italian merchant has absconded from that city, leaving debts to the amount of 40,000\$.
-The municipal council of S. José de Alem Parahyba has followed the lead of Ouro Preto and has placed a portrait of D. Pedro II in its audience room.
-The town of Findamonhangaba, São Paulo, has asked the state government for 30,000\$ for the construction of a market. But why should the state do this?
-The Alagoas, with Admiral Wandenkolk and two other political prisoners on board, reached Mênas on the 19th inst. The prisoners left on the same day for Tabatinga.
-A Rio Grande telegram of the 22nd says that three inmates of the prison there took advantage of the cold and storm to escape. One had been convicted of murder and two of robbery.
-The political prisoners banished to Tabatinga have reached that place. Those banished to S. Joaquin are at a place called Moura, awaiting a launch that is to be sent from Manaus.
-The new constitution of Sergipe was formally promulgated on the 18th. The constituent assembly then elected Dr. José Calazans, president, and Col. Antonio de Siqueira Horta, vice-president.
-The Diario de Noticias of Pará is claiming credit for Julio Cesar for the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. Would it not be well for the Diario to wait until the solution is beyond the experimental stage?
-In the first half-year of 1891 the Companhia das Aguas da Grão Pará furnished 112,290,000 litres of water to 3,020 customers, against 101,000,000 furnished to 2,584 customers in the corresponding period of 1890.
-News from Goyaz, via Pará, report a serious conflict between members of local parties at Boa Vista. Several persons have been killed in the conflicts, and it was expected that still more lamentable consequences would result.
-Adulterated rubber is the latest discovery. Some of the Amazon rubber gatherers have discovered a process of mixing dry formula (mandioca flour) with the milk of the rubber tree, after which it is smoked and dried by the usual process.
-Dr. Henrique Duarte da Fonseca, of Pantano, wishes to have it known that had he been president of the municipal council of S. José de Alem Parahyba he would have voted against the proposal to place a portrait of D. Pedro II in the sala de honra. And he is so anxious to be on record that he has telegraphed his hypothetical action to the Jornal do Commercio.
-The Gazeta, of Alagoas, telegraphed here on the 18th that the governor of that state, Dr. Gabino Licurgo, had been interfering openly in the elections. Of course he did! That's the way Dr. Gabino, and every other politician in Brazil, has been brought up, and it's just the way the editor of the Gazeta will act when he gets to be governor. A perfectly free and fair election under existing conditions would be little short of miraculous.

-The government has refused to grant permission to the Sorocabana railway company to build a wharf at Santos, between Paqueta and Outerlinhos and below the latter point.
-As it now requires more "express cars" for the present encomenda business of the Central railway, and as it requires five or six days for such encomendas to get through to São Paulo, where is the advantage over the old freight arrangement except in higher rates for the railway? As the case now stands, the encomenda traffic on the Central railway is a shameless extortion.
-The reported revolution in Venezuela, and seizure of one of the English railway lines, must make those interested in such securities a little nervous. There are about three millions and three-quarters of capital invested in the English lines out there—the Quebrada, Puerto Cabello and Valencia, South-Western of Venezuela, Venezuela Central, and La Guaira and Caracas. Of these lines the two first alone have been working for any considerable time, and the third for three years; the fourth is leased to the first for 45 per cent. the gross receipts while the last, even in its attenuated condition after handing over the right to construct a portion of its line to a German company, is not yet completed. Venezuela, like some of its larger neighbors in South America, has got sadly in arrears with its payments on account of guarantees, owing as it does rather more than £100,000. It also proposes to affect a reduction in the amount originally guaranteed from 7 to 5 per cent.—Money, April 23.
-A friend who is accustomed to make daily use of the suburban trains of the Central railway, writes as follows in regard to recent changes:—"The Central railway on the 10th inst. started a reduction in the number of trains, which, presumably, was done so that more locomotives might be available for the goods traffic. The 41 suburban trains which were run each way every day before the above-mentioned date were not at all too numerous for the requirements of the passengers, who, certainly in the morning between 7.30 and 9, and in the afternoon between 3 and 6, were much "squashed," the platforms nearly always being full of people standing. But in spite of all this, we presume that they know their own business best, and that the reduction to 29 will give more profit. What it now comes to is that instead of scaling out in the suburbs, the people will simply be compelled to live in town, to be killed by the yellow fever, small-pox, or some other ghastly disease. It is to be sincerely hoped that the government will soon see the sense of inducing people to live in the suburbs, and will again, when the rolling stock is more efficient, favor the population of those quarters with more trains even than formerly.

COFFEE NOTES

-The coffee of Nicaragua is greatly improving in quality. It is far superior to Brazilian coffee. In the department of Matagalpa, there are 2,000,000 acres which will soon annually produce ten million pounds of superior coffee.—American Agriculturist.
-An employé of the East India Company in 1607, Mr. William Keeling, is believed to be the first among English navigators to mention coffee. He first met with it in the island of Socotora, and thus describes it: "The people have for a certain time a thing called Coby, which is a black, bitter drink they make from a berry brought from Mecca; this they say is hot, and it is reckoned good for the head and stomach."
-Since the enforcement of the retaliatory clause of the new tariff, a question relating coffee circles has been whether coffee shipped from Venezuela prior to March 15th via Europe destined for the United States will be admitted free. The department at Washington has had the matter presented to it, and while no definite reply has been received it is nevertheless the opinion of the customs officers that coffee so shipped will be admitted free.—Commerical Bulletin, April 2.
-A circular issued recently by four of the largest coffee houses in Europe estimates the production of coffee in 1891-92 at 11,342,000 bags, against 9,297,000 bags in 1890-91; 8,658,200 in 1889-90; and 10,598,200 in 1888-89. Messrs. W. Schaffer & Co., however, consider the estimate for 1891-92 too high, their estimate being 10,800,000 sump. This important house gives the following approximate estimate on the present consumption of coffee as determined by custom-house returns.

RAILROAD NOTES

-On the 22nd O Tempo says Sr. Maylasky had resigned the presidency of the Viação Ferrea Sapucahy railway, and that Sr. Luiz Belim Paes Leme, formerly director of the post office, would take the chair thus left vacant.
-The first day (the 10th) of the new schedule for suburban trains seems to have been full of inexplicable confusion. Some of the trains were a half hour late, and no one seemed to know just what to do. Reducing the number of trains seems to be a very confusing business.
-It is stated that 38 kilometers of the Ubataba railway is ready for laying the rails, but that this work cannot be done, because the Central railway is unable to furnish transportation for the rails, for which it was asked a year ago. The government doesn't want any improvements at Santos, apparently.
-After a delay of over six weeks, the minister of agriculture has replied "indecisão,"—without a word of explanation—to the offer of the S. Paulo Railway Co. to duplicate its line in any way desired by the government, on condition that the period within which the line can be expropriated shall be extended. This extension will be necessary to enable the company to raise money for the work. Why the minister refuses the offer is a mystery, as the duplication of the S. Paulo line is a necessity.

-According to the B. A. Standard some influential British residents in Buenos Aires held a meeting to consider the starting of still another English paper in opposition to the threatened "unwilling" organ of the Baring financial group. We are sure there is not room even in Buenos Aires for four English dailies, even if two or three of them are subsidized "organs."—Montevideo Times.
-Another English daily is announced for Buenos Aires, which it is said will be under the direction of the present Times correspondent, whose imagination has so illuminated the columns of the great London newspaper in regard to Chili and Argentina. The Standard dubs its new contemporary "The Unwielder," intimating that it is to be published in the interests of the Baring syndicate, able to unload its burden of Argentine securities. The prospect is good for a lively season of English journalistic compliments in Buenos Aires.
-Another shocking murder in camp. An Italian named José Garzone, a respectable resident of Minas, having left his tent to visit a friend in camp, was found in the outskirts a few days afterwards with a bullet wound in his heart and three terrific gashes in the body. The supposed criminal, a bandit named Zipirria, has been caught and is being placed on trial. There was also a horrible murder in Fray Bentos last week, whilst minor crimes and less sensational murders are recorded almost daily. As a rule the authorities seem unable (or unwilling) to catch the criminals or to punish them adequately when they do.—Montevideo Times, May 15th.
-There certainly seems to be a movement towards much need reform in the police service in camp. Once more we are pleased to be able to record that two commissaries have been dismissed, and the public prosecutor instructed to proceed against them; their proven offence being the sheltering of criminals, and the exercise of brutal violence towards neighbours who incur their displeasure. The culprits on this occasion are the first and second commissaries of Miguez, in the department of Canelones. As is almost invariably the case in charges of this kind both of them were military officers, the one a sergeant-major, the other a sergeant.—Montevideo Times.
-In Uruguay the foreign adult population not only numbers the majority, but the greater part of the wealth of the country belongs to foreigners. The foreign element largely preponderates in commerce and industry. All the existing railways were built and are owned and managed by foreigners, and the gas and water works of the country are owned by foreign companies. In the matter of landed property, where the native element might be expected to predominate, the statistical returns show the number of proprietors and the assessed value of their lands to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country/Region and Value. Includes entries for For Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, England, Belgium, Switzerland, Further United States of America, Canada and Pacific, Cape, Laplata, Australia, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia and Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Levant and Balkan, States, Northwest of Africa, and a Total sum of 13,265,544.

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—Dr. Bernardino Pereira da Silva, who was police delegate in 1886, has been appointed chief of police of this city.

—A child named Moses was found wandering among the burhuses of the Rua Sant'Anna in this city on the 20th inst.

—The industria nacional wants six months time to pay duties on the machinery imported. We propose that the period be extended to the first dividend.

—The sum of 1,500\$ has been subscribed and placed in the Caixa Economica for the little girl who was rescued from the debris of the house that collapsed on Rua do Carmo.

—A telegram to the Jornal do Brazil, published on the 23rd, says that inundations have caused damage to the extent of \$70,000,000 in Chicago. A cyclone or two too many, perhaps.

—Happy 1st battalion of the national guard! According to O Tempo these braves were presented with a laurel crown on the 22nd; and now they are morally obliged to earn the said laurel.

—The Thierentes battalion has gone into mourning for eight days, on account of the loss of the Salimãra. The board of bankers should have suspended the transactions at the Bolsa for the same reason.

—In 1891 the Misericordia hospital received 16,251 patients. The deaths during the year were 2,972. It began the year with 955 cases on hand and ended it with 1,086. The death rate was 17.3 per cent.

—The foundlings' hospital of this city had 112 infants donated to it during the past year. It lost 60 during the year and has a surplus of 186 on hand when the books were balanced and the turn-stile was opened for 1892.

—The hort S. Paulo planter who airs his pains in the Jornal do Commercio on the 22nd, merits pity, but no compassion. We are willing to water a modest sum that cooles will be introduced into Brazil before the republic is a year older.

—The Brazilian chargé at Asuncion, Paraguay, telegraphs to the government under date of the 21st, that he had succeeded in getting possession of the Inticadorã, one of the insurgent gunboats, which had come down to that place. He went on board and arrested the commander, the national gunboat Zaguany being ready to fire on the insurgents in case they attempted to escape.

—The Cassino is now all right, and the "high play" will go on as usual. A police visit was arranged, and the house was duly put in order for inspection. The police delegate was on time, went over the premises, peered under the staircases and into the stove, discovered two tables used for crabs, declared the safe respected, and then fined the proprietor 200\$. It was a beautiful little farce and should be put on the stage at once.

—All efforts to save the Chargeurs Reunis steamer Paraná, which was wrecked on the Massambaba beach, near Cape Frio, on the 15th inst., have proved unavailing and the vessel has become a total wreck. The beach is much exposed and the weather has been too rough to permit effective salvage work. The mails were saved and the passengers forwarded by other steamers.

—One of the principal hotels of this city, which has the hardihood to call itself "a leading hotel in Brazil," has recently been visited by a fortunate passenger from the shipwrecked Paraná. The same hotel has been first among those which turn a sick man into the street in order to avoid having sickness in the house. We have no wish to interfere with any man's private business, but this practice of treating strangers so harshly by hotel-keepers ought to be discontinued. A little sympathy for the victim. The business proposed could not have been honest, or it would have been consummated in his office without any secrecy.

—Some days ago an unknown individual presented himself to a business house in this city and offered to sell some Banco da Republica shares for 22,000\$, stipulating that the buyer should come to a chacara in Rio Comprido to close the transaction. One of the firm went to the rendezvous as arranged on the 21st, and was there attacked by three men and robbed of his 22,000\$. He now complains to the police. We must confess that we have very little sympathy for the victim. The business proposed could not have been honest, or it would have been consummated in his office without any secrecy.

—It would be interesting to know who is responsible for those buildings in the little public enclosure along the Caes da Gloria. In the first place permission was given (very improperly, we think) for a "switch-back" railway, which led to the cutting of the trees and the disfigurement of the little garden. A "switch-back" is not a pretty object at best, but when placed along one of the most attractive water-fronts of the city, it looked doubly worse. The lessees having got one foot into the place, have now proceeded to occupy the whole garden, erecting high, unsightly board fences, and erecting additional buildings for a concert garden. It is a burning shame that such vandalism should be permitted. If the residents of Rio de Janeiro cannot protect their gardens and parks from such defilement, they should sell out to someone who has public spirit and good taste enough to do so.

—We are informed by the manager of the Western and Brazilian telegraph office in this city that their London office has arranged for a news service for South America on terms which seem to us very reasonable. They offer to furnish newspapers from 200 to 500 words a day, which for the smaller number will cost less than 12\$ a day—an expense which our local newspapers ought not to consider onerous. At the present moment our local papers are doing almost nothing to keep us informed what the outside world is doing. They are asking for return. There is a city in the world of the size and importance of Rio de Janeiro whose newspapers have so poor a news service, and it is quite time that some public-spirited journalist should initiate a reform. We venture to say that the newspaper which improves its service in this respect will find it the best investment that could be made.

—It is announced that Gen. Simeão, chief of the Brazilian commission, will leave for Chicago next month.

—The minister of agriculture presents his compliments to the minister of interior and begs to say that it will be inconvenient to flush the sewers with sea-water, as he needs that fluid for other purposes.

—The papers of the 21st give an account of the arrest of a drunken man, who had in his possession the sum of 31,500\$62a. They add that he also had in his possession a silver service that he had stolen from the tenant of No. 57 Rua do Sacramento.

—A defalcation of some 18,000\$ has been discovered in the accounts of the cashier of the Leopoldina railway company; the surprise is that, in copying his superiors, the idiot did not secure at least 18,000\$. He deserves punishment.

—On the 20th there arrived at this port from New York the new steamer Cidade de S. Paulo. This steamer, which is of 135 tons burthen, belongs to the Companhia Nacional Baheneria de Santo Amaro and is intended to navigate between Santo Amaro and Santos.

—The so-called normal school of this city has had a new code of regulations drawn up for its guidance, which it is awaiting the minister to sign. Why is it not possible to create one really good normal school in Brazil, and then let it manage itself?

—Touching ceremony! When Senator Rangel Pestana returned to occupy the seat he voluntarily abandoned, he read the promise he had himself "as sich," with his left hand locked in the right hand of Sr. Prudente Moraes, president of the Senate!

—There were 60 patients in the lepers' hospital of this city on December 31st, last. From July 1st, 1890, to December 31st, 1891, 35 new cases were received, 24 were discharged cured, 2 were sent to the S. Sebastião hospital (small-pox) and 28 died.

—We do not know which are the particular companies in which a Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, who fills a column of the Jornal do Commercio on the 22nd, is interested; but we are persuaded that his companies are the only ones that merit government assistance.

—A municipal officer is announcing that he will fine persons who throw garbage into the street and adds that, if he cannot find the person who did it, he will fine the tenants of the houses in front of which the garbage is found. A witty writer in the Jornal do Brazil asks what this officer will do if he finds the garbage in front of his own house.

—We confess it is asking a good deal; but cannot the Jornal do Commercio open a special section, for the Gazeta Nacional and therein collect the very important notices regarding this very important organization? It is simply exasperating for an ill-tempered reader to find guarda nacional in the most unexpected places.

—The receipts of the Misericordia hospital association during its corporate year 1890-91 were 1,078,68\$174 and its expenditures 1,098,869\$795. The accumulated surplus at the close of the year was

Government bonds belonging to the patrimony of the hospital Banco do Brazil shares 1,840,800\$ 26,400 1,867,200\$

—On the 22nd the Jornal do Commercio publishes a most edifying account of how the directors of the Banco Brazil e Norte America helped themselves the capital paid in by the innocent shareholders, Sr. Theodoro Souto, as vice-president of the bank, lent himself as a borrower 3,000,000\$; two ex-directors of the Banco da Republica owe the bank 1,100,000 and 1,200,000 respectively. As the accounts were not passed by the meeting of shareholders a law suit is possible against the directors of the bank, who were entirely too complaisant in these loans.

COELHO vs. MENDONÇA.

From New York papers received since our last issue, we see that the difficulty between Minister Salvador de Mendonça and Sr. Antonio Hilario de Paula Coelho was caused by remarks made on the latter's character to the effect that he is a fugitive from justice. Coelho had achieved an unequalled notoriety on the 8th by the publication of his persecution of a rich young widow whom he wished to marry. Through a vigorous use of the imagination he at first made the lady believe that he was a military officer and a wealthy man. He then borrowed some money of her, which he never returned, and a watch which he invented and then returned to her. The lady refused to receive him when his true character appeared, and then he took to persecuting her and her mother, threatening to strike them and even to kill them. On the 7th he forced his way into the house, and was so violent that the lady was compelled to appeal to the police for protection. The extraordinary stories which then came out about him and the reasons why he had left Brazil (he had once boasted of having killed three men) led someone to ask Minister Mendonça about him, and with the result that the latter denounced him as an imposter and a fugitive from justice. Mendonça also reflected upon Coelho's conduct, and this so infuriated him that nothing but lead would wipe out the insult. Coelho probably knows that a minister is not at liberty to fight duels, and that the laws in the United States will not permit them. And even if they did permit, the man who is coward enough to threaten violence to a helpless woman, will never risk himself in such an encounter.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório e Synopses of the Proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the year 1891. The Report is accompanied by the documents laid before Congress.

Relatório apresentado ao Vice-Presidente by the Minister of Interior, April, 1892. This is one of the most interesting of the department reports as it deals with all such questions as municipal government, sanitation and public health, civil registry, etc.

A Winter Cruise in Summer Seas; by Charles C. Atchison. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1891. A volume describing how the author regained his health in the brief space of two months, with an expenditure of £200, by a trip to the River Plate, touching at Brazilian ports, and return on the new Royal Mail steamer Clyde. The book is a daily record of the events incident to a long voyage on a large and popular steamer, and is full of life and interesting variety. The ports of call from Lisbon to Buenos Aires are all described, together with all the incidents and novel impressions likely to occur to a stranger on a first visit. Such impressions may not always be just, but they are the same for all of us and mark for us the contrasts between different countries better than the more laborious work of the resident. The writer is particularly happy in his record of life on board the steamer, and in this particular his enthusiastic praises of the ship and its officers will be an invaluable advertisement for an old and very popular company. It should be added also that the book is full of sketches and reproduced photos, both of which are exceptionally good.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The revenue receipts of the state of Pará in the month of April were 328,615\$632 against 141,848\$894 in the corresponding month of 1890.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil, held on the 21st inst., it was resolved to petition for a judicial liquidation.

—We see by one of our exchanges from Minas Gerais that the funded debt of that state now amounts to 13,358,000\$, on which interest and redemption charges amount to 823,350\$ per annum.

—Decree No. 816, of the 17th inst., approves the new regulations for collecting the tobacco tax. As these regulations are de facto laws, it would be interesting to know where the executive derives the power to issue them.

—An extraordinary meeting of the Companhia Commercial de Amériahio e Ferventes was held on the 21st, at which new statutes were adopted, the company retaining its original capital of 10,000,000\$.

—On the 18th the Jornal published a long article from a "merchant of repute" on the aid to industries question. This merchant of repute is so evidently deeply interested in some bankrupt company that his ideas are of as little value as the shares he is holding.

—The little difficulty between the Jornal do Commercio and the minister of finance is nothing more than a question of accounts; the Jornal used the minister's account to prove a deficit, and a deficit there certainly will be. Deposits are not assets; they are liabilities, and if the treasury is justified in using them, it is only because banks do just the same.

—On the 18th the Diario Oficial published a despatch of the minister of finance ordering the delivery of 2,000,000 of protested bills, drawn by the Banco de Credito Universal and endorsed by Conde de Leopoldina, to the Banco Amador de Fomento, which agrees to pay to the government whatever dividend upon the amount is declared by the bankrupt estate of the Count.

—According to the New York Shipping and Commercial List, a project will be submitted to the American Senate for the creation of free ports in the United States, based on the Hamburg free port, which has furnished good results. To these ports foreign raw material will have entry without customs interference; they may be manufactured in bonded and reported as imported, or manufactured without any fiscal contribution. The idea appears sound, and is a novel feature in these days of protective tariffs.

—The semi-annual report of the S. Paulo Gas Co. for the half year ending 31st December last shows that although the consumption of gas had increased 33 1/2 per cent, and 182 public lamps had been added, the extraordinary expenses incurred through the block at Santos and the fall in exchange had transferred the balance on working account into a deficit. The dividend for the preceding half-year was at the rate of 10 1/2 per cent, but for the half-year in question it was necessary to draw upon the Renewals and Contingency account for a deficit of 75,081 1/2\$. The directors, however, hope for better things this year.

—The bill for the incorporation of an International Bank with \$25,000,000 capital is under discussion at Washington. The House of Representatives committee on banking and currency is endeavoring to perfect the bill, before reporting it to the House. It is intended to amend the bill that 25 per cent, of deposits shall be held as a reserve fund. Provision is also to be made for forming a surplus fund out of profits till the surplus shall amount to one-half the capital. It is believed that the bill will provide for a very strong institution and that the bank will be incorporated early this year. In case of its establishment, branches will be opened in this city and in all the large Latin American cities.—Mexican Finance.

—The industria nacional is so very modest in its appeals for assistance that we have pleasure in noting the measures most recently advocated: 1st.—The concession of a reasonable time, never less than six months, for the payment of customs' duties and tolls upon material and machinery deposited in the custom-houses, destined to the installation of the increase of factories and workshops; 2nd.—The concession of free entry for five years for material and machinery expressly destined and effectively applied to the installation and development of factories and workshops; 3rd.—The most extended preference for some years to be given with some sacrifice as to price and quality, for the national industry in all contracts for the supply of articles for various public services and works. What surprises us is that this cheerful industria nacional did not add a fourth clause, viz: "The tax-payer of Brazil is obliged to guarantee 12 per cent dividends to every shareholder in a factory or workshop wherever this may be established in the republic."

COMMERCIAL

Rate of exchange of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold, 27 d. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold, 27 d. do do do \$1.86 66 in U. S. E. do do do \$1.86 66 per £1 stig. 54 75 cts. do \$100 U. S. coin Brazilian gold 18247 do of £1 stig in Brazilian gold 8 890

Bank rate of exchange official on London to-day 11 1/2 % Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) ... 28127 do do do do (paper) 4128.18 gold do do do do in U. S. do coin at \$1.86 per £1 stig. 22 25 c Value of \$1.00 (\$1.86 per £1 stig) in Brazilian mil reis currency (paper) 21431 Value of £1 sterling in Brazilian mil reis 21432

EXCHANGE.

May 17.—The banks opened at 11 1/2 on London, which was maintained during the day, but in the morning they were not free drawers at the official rate, and some reposed paper was done at 11 1/2 also. The day was quiet, owing to the mail closing at mid-day, and the business commenced bank paper at 11 1/2, with commercial sterling quoted at 11 3/16-11 1/2; at the close of business there was money for commercial at 11 1/2, but bills were scarce. The official rates were 11 1/2 on London, 4 1/2-5 1/2 on Paris and 1 1/2-1 1/2 on Hamburg at 11 1/2; 1 1/2-1 1/2 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2 for cash, and at 2 1/2-2 1/2 with sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2 for the 31st.

May 18.—The market was somewhat irregular. The banks were all officially at 11 1/2 on London, and 11 1/2 was reported on head office, but in the forenoon this rate was not obtainable while at the close of business one of the English banks was again drawing at the rate. There did not appear to be much movement, with reposed paper done at 11 1/2-11 1/2 and the market was quiet. At these rates also, Commercial re-wards were reported at 1 1/2-1 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2, sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2; buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2, sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2.

May 19.—The market was quiet and rather flat. The banks made no changes in the official rates and in the morning head office bills were obtained at 11 1/2, but in the afternoon money was refused at this rate, which was then freely offered for commercial sterling. The business done was in bank sterling at 11 1/2 on bankers, and 11 1/2-11 1/2 on London offices, with commercial quoted at 11 1/2-11 1/2; the greater part of the business was done on half-bank bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2, sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2.

May 20.—The market was flat during the day, but recovered tone in the afternoon. The banks opened at 11 1/2 on London, but found more money at this rate, which was then freely offered for commercial sterling. The London and Brazilian Bank was drawing freely at 11 1/2 on head office, and at this rate business was done on bankers late in the day, with 1 1/2 obtainable at one of the banks. There was very little doing in bank sterling, at 11 1/2-11 1/2, later on bankers and on London offices, with reposed paper quoted at 11 1/2 and commercial at 11 1/2-11 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2, sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2.

May 21.—The market was quiet and somewhat irregular. The banks all opened at 11 1/2 on London, and 11 1/2 was reported on head office and Brazilian drawing freely at 11 1/2, at which rate the other English banks were also drawers, although not so freely. Nothing was reported in reposed paper, and only trifling amounts of commercial sterling, for which there appeared to be money at 11 1/2, but 11 1/2 was also quoted. There was no doing, owing to the death, in Paris, of a broker.

May 22.—The banks were still officially at 11 1/2, and during the morning business was done at 11 1/2 for bank on bankers, and also on head office. The market was irregular, and closed flat. Bank sterling was done at 11 1/2-11 1/2, reposed paper at 11 1/2 and commercial at 11 1/2-11 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2-2 1/2, sellers at 2 1/2-2 1/2. The official rates at the banks were 11 1/2 on London, 4 1/2-5 1/2 on Paris and 1 1/2-1 1/2 on Hamburg at 9 1/2; 4 1/2-5 1/2 on New York at sight.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 16. 20 Apolices, 48, 1,000 90 Apolices, 48, 1,135 70\$ do do 99 1/2 500 deb. Letal, 200 5 200\$ Ap. R. Janeiro 100 255 1/2 U. N. Agric. 8

Banks. 65 Brazil 322 300 Paris e Rio 70 77 do 28 530 do 30 130 Commercial 260 300 Republica 97 50 Franco Braz. 15 1750 do 98 200 Rural 40 40 do 98 500

Miscellaneous. 100 S. Christ. Term 215 50 Melh. no Brazil 57 100 Vigia Insc. 5 150 Offic. P. 31 500

May 17. 122 Apolices, 18, 1,140 71 1 Gold 48, 50, 1,140 2 do 48, 11, 1,140 15,000\$ do 111 113 165 del. Letal I Gov 131

Banks. 20 Brazil 311 150 Lavoreira e Com. 75 200 do 168 200 Paris e Rio 70 25 do 160 500 do 76 5 do 170 100 do 77 40 Commercial 260 100 do 77 100 Constructoe 55 700 Republica 97 100 Cr. Municipal 21 925 do 97 500 Rural 393 40 do 98 26 do 180

Railways and Tramways. 100 V. F. Sampaico 22 200 V. F. Sampaico 23

May 18. 81 Apolices, 18, 1,140 71 10 del. N. Fran, 500 70 1,200 do 100 500 del. Letal, 155 91 Apolices, 18, 1,140 25 do 150 2,000\$ do 114 25 do 157 100 del. Geral, 500 200 do, Cr. R. L. 15 100 U. L'Ima, 114 15 70 do gold 100 100 U. Carim. Mill. 200 157 U. N. Agric. 82

Banks. 150 Commercial 260 100 Constructoe 57 120 do 57 500 405 Inhab. 112 200 do 76 100 Republica 97 800 do 77 800 do 97 500 156 Rural, 28, 1,140 71 50 do 98

Miscellaneous. 50 Braz. Orient. mar 9 500 50 Previlte Insc. 30

May 19. 55 Apolices, 48, 1,140 70 del. Geral, 200 4 500 75 Gold 48, 50, 1,140 150 U. Sampaico 100 6,500\$ Ap. R. Janeiro 100 300 cms. Cr. Mobil 33

Banks. 96 Brazil 322 120 Commercial 260 100 do 169 100 Franco Braz. 15 100 Paris e Rio 70 700 Republica 98 100 do 75 500 do 98 1200 do 78 750 do 99

Railways and Tramways.

Table with 2 columns: Station/Line and Price/Rate. Includes entries like '200 Estr. a Chapim' and '200 V. F. Spuycahy'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd May, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The week has been fully active and the sales exceeded slightly 100,000 bags. Letter news from abroad, and in addition a lower exchange here, all combined to induce exporters to enter this and the Santos markets, and dealers have been very firm naturally.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers quote today at 51,101 bags for the United States. 7,915 do Cape of Good Hope. 3,270 do Elsewhere.

United States.—The vessels cleared with coffee are: May 21 New York Hr str Buffon. 33,542 Europe? May 16 Antwerp Gr str Leipzig. 1,400 17 London Br str Magdalena. 1,000 18 Antwerp Gr str Antwerp. 1,000 20 Hamburg Gr str Fernambuco. 2,268 21 Havre Fr str Cordoba. 1,916

Receipts for the past week were 36,351 bags against 31,402 bags for the preceding week and 47,100 bags for the week before. From Santos we only have reports for three days, during which 29,218 bags were received.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 1,766,678 bags, in all hands, of which probably one-half is engaged for shipment. The market is reported quiet, but firm, at the following prices: Type, per arroba. Type, per arroba. No. 6, 185.00—185.00 No. 8, 142.00—142.00 No. 10, 142.00—142.00

Table with 4 columns: Receipts, Shipments, and other metrics for coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

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Imports.

The markets have been quiet and receipts of most articles very small. Flour is dull and prices are lower; stocks continue to increase and that, in all hands, on the 16th was nearly 6,000 bbls. A small cargo of Pitch has arrived.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Enchentesa, from the United States 5,047 bbls; Magdalena, from River Plate, 3,000 bbls. Total 8,047 bbls.

Stock in first hands is estimated to be 12,000 bbls. American and 4,000 bbls River Plate. The movement in the first fortnight of May was the following: Stock, May 1st, 46,044 bbls; Receipts since, 23,473 bbls.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers quote today at 51,101 bags for the United States. 7,915 do Cape of Good Hope. 3,270 do Elsewhere.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries like 'May 16 Valparaiso Gr Hamburg' and 'May 16 Venetia Ital Genoa'.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries like 'May 16 Donati Br Santos' and 'May 16 Krp. Fr. Will Gr do'.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries like 'May 16 Leopoldina 451 Nov 3' and 'May 16 bk F. Zeballos 218 Feb 6'.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's. Market Report dated May 9th: SUGAR.—Since our last report sales for export have been dull. The small shipments of 850 tons, all to England, were from stocks held from March 25th to April 30th the clearances continue good, being amounted to 12,923 tons.

The Heber, carrying the last cargo, about 600 tons, of Rio Grandes 1891-92 crop, sailed a few days since for Hampton Roads for 92 7/8 c. f. ussee. was offered to, and refused by shippers.

The weather of late has been most favorable for the growing cane. Total entries to April 30th: 1,725,793 bags, against 1,917,290 bags in 1891; decrease 160,497 bags.

Table with 4 columns: Total shipments to date, Crop 1891-92, and other metrics for Pernambuco.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 16. LIVERPOOL, via CARIBBE—Br bk Mary Mark; 271 tons. Bush; 90 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MOBILE—Rus bk Vesta; 553 tons; Room; 60 ds; pine to Viuva Wenceslao Guimaraes & Co.

ROSARIO—Nor lug Aquin; 290 tons; Thoresen; 21 ds; hay to Karl Valds & Co.

ROSARIO—Br lug Severn; 446 tons; Gornley; 15 ds; hay to Camuyrano & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 16. ROSARIO—Nor lug Aquin; 290 tons; Thoresen; 21 ds; hay to Karl Valds & Co.

MAY 17. ROSARIO—Br lug Severn; 446 tons; Gornley; 15 ds; hay to Camuyrano & Co.

PAYSANDU—Dan bg Haabet; 217 tons; Olsen; 27 ds; sundries to Frias Hermanos & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries like 'May 16 Valparaiso Gr Hamburg' and 'May 16 Venetia Ital Genoa'.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 20th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, and MINES.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Credito Real de S. Paulo.

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

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

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