

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19TH, 1892.

NUMBER 16

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

### AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.*  
and the

*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.,

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.

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

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

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

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. English services: at 11:30 a. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accoucheurs, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p. m.; residence 108 Rua Marques d'Abrantes.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Bethel services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

## FLINT & Co. 142, Pearl St., New York CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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

Correspondents of

### QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

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

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,

Aspinall's Enamel, London;

T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,

Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,

Godes-Berger Company, London,

Wm. Corry & Co., Belfast,

Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1<sup>a</sup>

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186,

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

STEAM SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. O. Box 1154.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 84

## COMPANHIA ECONOMICA, GAZ, AGUA E ESGOTOS. SAO PAULO.

Capital . . . . . 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers.

Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.

Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.

Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show rooms and technical offices:

Rua Direita No. 47

Warehouse and Work Shops:

Rua da Conceição No. 40

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

80, RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO, SANTOS.

P. O. Box. 139—Cable Address "Naiad"

General & Commission Merchants

Steam Ship Agents

Tug Boat and Lighter Owners.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## CORCOVADO RAILWAY. HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1, 4.30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Fereas) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

## CHARLES HUE JUN. & Co.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 5.

Caixa 992. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

## MR. R. J. CALLANDER, C.E.

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

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES of the UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS to PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

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

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

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,  
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

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

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.



## Insurance.

## THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society of the United States

Preliminary statement, 31st December 1891.

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

Harold Sorby,

Manager for Brazil.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

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

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria  
67, Rua 1ª de Março. Telephone No. 427.

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

Fire Risks Marine Risks  
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons &amp; Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

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

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

## CRASHLEY &amp; Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-  
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

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

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal  
Perfumeries and Pear's Soap

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

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

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

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

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Ruade S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

## W. HAWKESWORTH

CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEER

Specialties:—Location and construction of Railways;  
Iron and Steel Bridges and Buildings; Tunnelling, etc.;  
Harbour and Submarine works.

Office: 89, Rua 1º de Março

CHALK & COONAN,  
SANTOS AND S. PAULO,

SHIPPING AGENTS &amp; EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(P. O. Box 136).

Agents for

Casa Lupton

Banco dos Lavradores

(Secção Commercial).

## WATCHMAKER

Valdemar F. Matthiessen, practical chrono-  
meter-watchmaker and optician, after for many  
years working in one of the busiest watch repair-  
ing shops here in Rio, now closed, has estab-  
lished himself at

No. 75, Rua Sete de Setembro

and recommends his stocks of

Watches,

Clocks,

Spectacles,

Pincenez, etc.

Used to English watches. Repairs carefully  
and quickly executed.

## Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches  
and Agencies:

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

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.

GENOA,

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

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

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

## BRANCHES:

→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., L'd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin.	and corres-pondents.
	Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.	
	M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M.	
	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.	
England.....	International Bank of London, Limited London.	
	Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.	
France.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.	
	Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.	
	Heine & Co., Paris.	
Spain.....	Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.	
Belgium.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.	
	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.	
Italy.....	Banca Generale, branches and corres-pondents.	
	Meuricoffre & Co., Naples.	
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-pondents.	
United States....	G. Amsinck & Co., New York.	
Uruguay.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.	
	Banco Comercial, do	
Argentine.....	Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.	
	Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.	

and any other countries

Opens accounts current;  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger—Krah,

March 1892

Directors.

## Companhia União Industrial

S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital ..... Rs. 10,000,000\$  
Debentures ..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds.

FABRIL BRAZILEIRA

Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE

Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen  
ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES &amp; Co.

Sucs. J. V. HALL &amp; Co.,

No. 75, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

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

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

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

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

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

## FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

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

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition  
Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia  
General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

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

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

Full directions accompany each bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGIST AND  
CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:

W. R. Cassels &amp; Co.

Rua da Candelaria, 8.

## O'KELL, WILSON &amp; Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva  
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

HAUPT & Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF  
LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and  
Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior calendared papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

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

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

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)



## THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

### DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay, Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the United States.

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

Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 6x.—Montevideo.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**Godes-Berger.**—Godes-Berger is an effervescent mineral water which flows from the spring of this name situated near the old castle of Godes-Berg, opposite the seven mountains of the Rhine. This water is very pure, being absolutely free of organic substances, and is the most agreeable water to drink by itself or mixed with milk or syrups of fruits, wines or spirits. Although not a medicinal water, the use of Godes-Berger is quite beneficial to those who suffer from weakness of nerves, indigestion, gout or rheumatism.

This natural sparkling water is the royal crown table water, supplied to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, under Royal Warrant.

The sole importer and exclusive agent of this famous water in Brazil is Mr. William Rahm, who has established an extensive depôt at No. 8 Rua do Visconde do Rio Branco in this city.

Mr. Rahm, besides making a speciality of Godes-Berger, imports also a choice assortment of fine Rhine wines, French *liqueurs*, and German *delicatessen*. He handles a superior quality of *Versandt* (Elberfeld) beer, which can not be equalled in this market. It is a pleasure to recommend an establishment as this which sells only the best and purest viands and potables.

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

**South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau.**—The special object of this Bureau is to promote the introduction of the latest and best inventions and induce those manufacturers and exporters who have hitherto neglected this market to compete for a share of the trade. Advertising is recognized as a necessity among all successful men of business of the present day.

There are many prosperous and wealthy business men in the world who will acknowledge that their success has been due to the right kind of advertising. Everyone knows of some remarkable cases of this kind coming within his own observation. Reference is not needed to the phenomenal prosperity of Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who began business with faith in printer's ink, and whose faith has only strengthened with time.

The object of this bureau is to enable the manufacturer or his exporter to reach the trade in the most effective way and to secure the most advantageous returns. That this bureau can be instrumental in serving the extension of trade within the territory of its operations goes without saying.

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

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

Her mineral wealth which her geologists have declared to be limitless, has scarcely been touched. Let out of the question the gold and silver deposits,

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

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

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

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1892.

THE events of the past fortnight ought to convince the Brazilian people, if they were not before convinced, that the men who have assumed the responsibility of creating, organizing and administering a new form of government in Brazil, are wholly and absolutely unfitted and incompetent for so great a task. To speak plainly, they have not the slightest knowledge of the work undertaken, and are hopelessly incapable of solving even the simplest problems of government. They are, furthermore, impatient of restraint, insubordinate, fickle, self-seeking and turbulent. Self-government for such men is impossible, for they are unable even to govern themselves. They have no respect for law and precedent, and they are unwilling to allow any right or privilege which conflicts with their purposes. These are truths which the Brazilian people ought to understand and appreciate, for they show us the obstacles which stand in the way of establishing a real republic in this country. As long as these obstacles remain in the way, republican institutions will never exist except in name. They have not yet existed, they do not now exist, and they never can exist. It is idle to pin one's faith to mere names, for it is sure to mislead us. Up to the present moment, Brazil has been nothing more than a military dictatorship, and it is now rapidly drifting into a hopeless state of anarchy. Its constitution, notwithstanding its fine phrases, is a mere fiction, for there has not been a day since its promulgation which has not seen it disregarded and broken. It is inoperative and dead, for every one of its fundamental principles regarding the presidency, the states, the finances, and personal guarantees, are disregarded and broken. Thus far the effort to create a republic has been a total failure. This is a fact which can not be contested, and which ought not to be overlooked. The questions now arise: What is to be done? If the military authorities are incapable of accomplishing what they undertook, to whom can the people look? The problem is, perhaps, as difficult as it is serious and urgent, but it must be solved or the fate of Peru will be that of this great country. In answer to the first question we would say: Turn out the incompetent and entrust the government to men of experience, honor and patriotism. The parasites and demagogues who have been proclaiming themselves the apostles of a new regime, must be supplanted by men whose character and experience will inspire confidence, and whose patriotism will lead them to work for the common interests of the whole country.

And in answer to the second question, we would say: The military are unfit for the task undertaken by reason of education and class prejudices, for which reason the administration of civil government should be entrusted wholly to civilians. As the younger men are also unfit for the work, by reason of inexperience and rash ideas, the proper course is to call back to public life the older men who have proved their fitness in other days to administer the affairs of government for the good of all. The public men of the monarchy were not without faults, and their records are full of mistakes, but no one can show that they ever brought this country to so low a level as that on which we now stand. The monarchy is now of the past, and it may be assumed that no effort is likely to be made for its restoration as long as the new system affords adequate protection to the people and assures the prosperity of the country. The statesmen of the old régime, such as Saraiva, Dantas, Silveira Martins, João Alfredo, etc., may therefore be entrusted with the direction of public affairs, confident that their patriotism and experience will be an invaluable aid for the real advancement of the country. One of the most disheartening features of the present situation is the withdrawal of Brazil's best and most experienced men from public life. Many of them have left the country in despair, others have withdrawn to their country estates and are never heard from, while others have entered business or professional life and carefully abstain from all connection with political affairs. It is truly a national calamity that this abnormal situation should exist. In view of the important and vital questions at stake—the pacification of the country, the organization of state and municipal governments, the organization of a new system of taxation, the settlement of the many financial problems, and many others of like character and importance—the country should have the counsel and assistance of its best men. Without them nothing can be accomplished. These facts should be now taken into serious consideration, and no time should be lost in recalling every patriot and statesman to the salvation of his country.

AN interesting problem at present is, what is to be the immediate result of the inevitable liquidation of dozens of the banks and companies that sprung up here, like mushrooms, under the gentle rain of Treasury favors in the time of Sr. Ruy Barbosa? It is generally conceded that the first calls of capital of these companies were "annexed" by the organizers, and that most of them are now merely paying directors to do nothing, which will continue so long as money is available; after this is exhausted, the banks and companies will merely declare their inability to continue, because the shareholders will not meet further calls. Were this all, the disappearance of these "wild cat" concerns would not cause one moment of anxiety, but we fear that the most respectable of our financial institutions cannot escape the inevitable liquidation without more or less serious loss. If we are correctly informed, during the speculative mania the banks, organized merely to serve as means for individual speculation, loaned money on almost any document that professed to represent value. The borrower deposited his "security," and signed a bill for the advance received; this bill endorsed by the bank was discounted at one of the more respectable institutions, and so the game went on. If this process has really been in practice here, the result can only be that the real banks are carrying an immense load of doubtful paper, the only bases for which are still more doubtful "securities" held by the banks endorsing this paper. It has been evident for months past that subscribers for shares in many companies had preferred to lose the calls paid, rather than send good money after bad, and with the capital realized exhausted by the harpies of organizers, what future can these companies have, or how can the directors justify themselves in drawing large salaries for doing nothing? Nothing is so disturbing to one accustomed to seeing shareholders fiscalize the directors of their companies, than the apathy of the Brazilian in this respect. It would almost appear that having subscribed for his shares, and paid one or two installments, so soon as he finds that he cannot pass his holding on to someone else, he accepts his fate, and merely declines to meet any further calls, to which he cannot be compelled apparently,

for the courts are constantly called upon to cite recalcitrant shareholders, under the penalty of having their shares sold at auction! From all this it appears that the company organizers have secured thousands of *contos de reis*, for which no value was ever given, and, as we have already stated, the shareholders of the large banks are likely to be called upon to meet the payment of these sums so iniquitously obtained.

We have so often referred to adhesions, that it is with some diffidence that we approach the recent acts of the government in the matter of crushing the attempted revolution here. At the same time the government certainly deserves commendation from all who desire peace and quietness, and we do not suppose that in offering our tribute we can be classed with the adhesionists as a class. While recognizing a certain necessity for the declaration of martial law, without which some of the suspected parties could not have been arrested, this necessity is repugnant to us as civilians and as republicans, and it certainly created a suspicion abroad that the government was not as strong as it wished to be considered. The promptness with which civil law was restored, so soon as the guilty parties were out of the harbor, was exceedingly satisfactory. Now that the government has for a third time shown its intention and power to suppress disturbances, we may safely await the re-assembling of congress, to which, according to the constitution, the vice-president must submit his justification for the arrest and banishment of the men who are charged with nothing less than high-treason. It is almost certain that this justification will be accepted by the legislature, for it is asserted that the authorities have closely watched the suspected parties, since the mutiny at Fort Santa Cruz on January 19th, and had collected sufficient evidence to justify action, had not the conspirators themselves precipitated this action by their imprudent movement on the 10th inst. This occurrence is happily over, without disturbances of any character, and the conspirators will have time to brew new disorders in retirement along the rivers of the Amazonas. We may in advance deprecate charges, sure to be made, against the Brazilian republicans, in general, as responsible for this miserable business. We are convinced that this so-called sedition was the handiwork of desperate speculators, who succeeded in suborning mutinous army and naval officers, and may even by threats have forced unwilling recruits into their ranks, for it is difficult to suppose that men with former reputations unstained could have freely entered into association with some of the personages, in whose company they are sent into banishment, or confinement. The unbridled language of certain journals here was intolerable to all, save such as required to snigger and rub their hands over the violent attacks upon the government, the members of which were generally considered to be conscientiously endeavoring to do their duty by the country; and these very readers of the nonsensical rant were probably among the first to applaud the banishment of the clowns who had been posturing for their amusement. The fickleness of the masses is proverbial, and in this case it should serve as a lesson to journalists, who prostitute what intelligence a beneficent providence has bestowed upon them, to amorphid desire to attract notice, for they must be aware that they cannot obtain popularity. For this reason, we repeat that we wish to have criticism, which is unavoidable, bestowed where it is due, and blame properly placed upon the shoulders of those that richly deserve it. Do not, we ask our readers, lay sweeping charges upon all and everything in the Brazilian republic because some thirty or forty desperate, or misled men have made a foolish and wicked attempt to throw the country into anarchy, before it is out of, to speak figuratively, its swaddling clothes.

### SEDITION, OR FARCE!

On the 13th the *Diário Official* published the decree banishing the parties implicated in the attempted sedition here, from which it appears that the following were banished:

Retired Marshal José Cláudio de Queiroz, Lt. Cols. Menna Barreto and Thaumaturgo de Azevedo, Antonio Joaquim Bandeira Jr., José Elycio dos Reis, José Joaquim Ferreira Jr., Barão Moniz de Aragão and Ignacio Alves Correia Carneiro, to S. Joaquim, on the Rio Branco, in the state of Amazonas;



Retired Marshal Almeida Barreto, Col. Jacques Ourique, Major Bandeira, Capt. Miranda de Carvalho, Lt. Commander Gonçalves Leite, Dr. Seabra, José do Patrocínio, Plácido de Abreu, Manoel Lavrador, Dr. Campos da Paz and Conde de Leopoldina, to Cucuhy, in the same state;

Ensign Martins Pereira, Admiral Wandenkolk, Capt. Piade Andrade, José Carlos de Carvalho, Col. Piragibe, Pardo Mallet, Ensign Carlos Jansen Jr, and Sabino Nogueira da Gama, to Tabatinga, in the same state;

Dr. Climaco Barbosa, Olavo Billac, Lieuts. (naval) Retumba and Lamenha Lins are to be confined in Fort Villegaignon;

Lt. Commander Nepomuceno Baptista is confined in Fort Santa Cruz, and Vice-Admiral Manhães Barreto, Dr. Dermeval da Fonseca, Col. Soares Neiva, Dr. João da Matta Machado, Dr. Francisco Portella and Surgeon (naval) Pinto Guedes are confined in Fort S. João.

On the 13th in the afternoon the str. *Pernambuco* sailed with the banished men, excepting Admiral Wandenkolk, who was only arrested in the night of the 13th, Plácido de Abreu who has not been captured, and Major Bandeira, who is on his way here, under arrest, from Santa Catharina.

Immediately after the sailing of the *Pernambuco* the government issued a decree cancelling that declaring martial law.

The *Jornal do Brazil* says the arrest of Admiral Wandenkolk was effected by men of the 4th national guard battalion, who were called upon to search a house on the Gavêa, but finding no trace of the admiral they proceeded to search a piece of woods near by and found their man, lying down in the bushes. When he was challenged by the soldiers, he replied, "I am Admiral Wandenkolk. Don't kill me, comrades!" His captors turned the prisoner over to a party of naval and army officers, who were also on the search.

Some of the local press declare that Marshal Almeida Barreto was extremely incensed at the flight of Admiral Wandenkolk, saying he had behaved like a runaway slave.

The city has been perfectly quiet during the time that this miserable business has been transacting, and, if some sentimental regrets are expressed at the necessity for the extreme measures taken by the government, the general impression appears to be that of relief.

The question remains, however; has the government secured all the conspirators?

The following is the decree for the incarceration and banishment of political prisoners:

"Whereas the supreme duty of the government is to maintain public order and security, without which all great social interests are endangered;

"Whereas bad citizens are abusing the immunities conferred upon them by national sovereignty, which they now assail by conspiracy against its legitimate and constitutional representatives;

"Whereas, on the pretext of a demonstration in honor of the citizen who first held the office of President of the republic, there were committed well defined acts of conspiracy and sedition (Art. 115 § 48 and 118 of the Penal Code);

"Whereas the delicate situation of the country, still engaged in the work of political and financial reorganization, renders more imperative the need for public peace, confidence and stability;

"Whereas immunity for such offenses, committed in the public streets at the very seat of government, with scandalous disrespect and malice towards constituted authorities, by representatives of the people, officers of high rank in the army and navy, and so-called representatives of public opinion, would be a fruitful cause of the greatest calamities and gravest commotions, which it behoves the government to ward off at all hazards;

"Whereas it is necessary to close, once for all, this period of turbulence and panic which redound to our discredit and detriment in the eyes of foreign nations;

"Whereas, if such disturbances of public order should be successful or should even continue, regular government would become impossible and the inevitable consequences would be general anarchy, the dismemberment of our country by the separation of the states, the horrors of conflicts for supremacy between petty chiefs, the sacrifice of private and public wealth and complete financial ruin;

"Whereas the rigorous measures of repression demanded by public safety interpret the patriotic wishes of all good citizens, civil and military, from the highest posts and offices down to the most obscure but devoted servants of the republic; and

"Whereas, finally, republican institutions, threatened by those who take advantage of all sorts of evil passions, have now in their favor solemn proofs of national endorsement and will consequently be maintained at the cost of the greatest sacrifices;

"Therefore the Vice-President of the United States of Brazil, in conformity with Art. 80 § 2 of the Constitution and with Decree No. 791, of the 10th inst., resolves until further orders:

To banish: . . . . .

Federal Capital, April 12, 1892, 4th year of the Republic.

(Signed) FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

*Fernando Lobo,  
Francisco de Paula,  
Rodrigues Alves  
Antônio Gonçalves de Faria,  
Serafim Cordeiro,  
Castelo José de Mello,  
Francisco Antonio de Moura.*

#### PORT FACILITIES.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

SIR,—I note several ships consigned to the government, which seem very badly treated. First they are ordered to a discharging berth called Gambôa, where they remain thirty or forty days and upwards, awaiting to commence landing cargo, at the average rate of, say, 40 tons per day. They work five and six vessels at one time, and when a fleet of ten or twelve ships accumulate, at least six must wait their turns—which is long coming—and consequently every ship comes on demurrage.

Meantime let us see what takes place with these unfortunate ships. First we have in this beautiful harbour several anchorage grounds some of which are considered much healthier than others. If so, I consider the government officials are committing an act of inhumanity in ordering ships to Gambôa so far in advance of their being ready there to receive the cargoes, where crews are stricken with sickness and death by yellow fever, instead of keeping these ships in the healthiest part of the harbour until such time as they would be ready to receive their merchandise.

The result of such action is that ships are ordered to quarantine. There they gracefully tell you your lay-days do not count, owing to the ship not being at her discharging berth.

It would appear that the object in view, when ordering these ships so far in advance of their receiving their cargoes at Gambôa, is, that they may be ordered to go through quarantine so as to avoid the claims for demurrage, which we are told they do not liquidate, as we know of several ships having been flatly refused, some of which claims exceeded upwards of fifteen hundred pounds. Captains who give their notice of lay-days having expired, have to wait some weeks for an acknowledgment of same, and then they are advised of several holidays and the balance are rainy days, although every one knows during the rainy season how much rain we are visited with. Others are not so favored for they receive no answer. If you visit the coal yards at Gambôa you will see day after day fifteen or twenty lighters awaiting room, or cars, to land their cargoes, before they can proceed to the ships again.

The coal yard, I should say, is about the size of what any coal merchant would require, and this coal yard is partly filled with timber, lumber, rails, tiles and old rubbish.

It is to be hoped that all captains consigned to the Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil will keep themselves in order with regard to serving notices and protests if required, in which case if they do not get their just due, that their owners may be in a position to petition their respective governments to take up their claims and inquire into these wholesale abuses that we have to put up with; also whether an indemnity could not be claimed for deaths taking place after the ship has exhausted her lay-days with sufficient time to get away. The Brazilian government must indeed be hard pushed to resort to such small trifling matters to bring their actions and proceedings before the public and foreign powers who are losing all confidence and respect due the nation. If these ships were consigned to any private individual, ships' interests would be better protected, for they could be reached by the law of the land, but the government here defies you with impunity, repudiating contracts and charter parties legally made. If you failed to carry out your own part of the contract they would soon make you pay the penalty for non-performance of your agreement, which usually reads "estimated amount of freight." Under the old regime people thought matters were conducted badly, but we are forced to admit some pretence was made to keep matters in working order, so that foreign powers had some faith and confidence in the Empire.

I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
AN OBSERVER.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 14th says the government had ordered all the political clubs to be closed.

—At Mendoza, according to a telegram published here, the theatre and the church have been closed on account of the prevalence of diphtheria, which, it appears, spares neither saints nor sinners.

—The list of crimes and violence in Rosario last month makes one's hair stand on end. Every second day, almost, there was a murder, stabbing case, or violent outrage of some kind. Rosario well deserves its name of the "City of Crime."—*Standard*, April 3rd.

—Tearful intelligence from Mar del Plata, the Argentine Brighton. The Town Hall there has been seized by a flint-hearted creditor, who will bring it to the hammer, and expects to get \$54,000 for it. Stiff price for a house in M. de P., even though it be the Town Hall.—*Standard*.

—On the retirement of Dr. Lopez the portfolio of national finance was confided to Mr. Emilio Hansen, for many years sub-secretary of that department. He is a young man of the highest talents, but unfortunately a pupil of the high tariff school founded in 1876 by Dr. V. de La Plaza.—*Standard*.

—The ocean travellers from Europe will not weep convulsively when they hear that the director of the Flores Island lazaretto has retired into private life. For some cause or other that lazaretto has acquired the unenviable reputation of being the worst on earth, and little better than the famous Black Hole of Calcutta.—*Standard*.

—The new Brazilian Minister has presented his credentials, and the speeches exchanged between him and the President of the Republic are more than usually cordial, excluding any suspicion of possible difficulties about the Misiones frontier, which has been in discussion for 135 years and will doubtless be settled amicably before the close of the century.—*Standard*.

—The American squadron under Admiral Walker left on the 26th ult., we believe for the Cape of Good Hope. There was a great display of courtesies between the Admiral and President Pellegrini during the brief stay of the squadron in these waters, and rumors have been current that Admiral Walker was bearer of a mission from the United States Government for the conclusion of a commercial treaty on reciprocal grounds.—*Standard*.

—We regret to say that 144,500 shares of the old National Bank have been lost in transmission from London. The lot probably includes the shares in this bank held by Baring Brothers. It may illustrate the losses in Argentine securities if we say that the said 144,500 shares, when shipped from here to England represented a market value of about £4,400,000 sterling, and that their present value is hardly £200,000.—*Standard*.

—It is gratifying to note a remarkable revival of trade, the custom's revenue for the quarter ending March 31st showing an increase of 106 per cent, over the corresponding quarter for 1891. If the trade of the current year keeps up to the present standard the customs-revenue for 1892 will reach 80 millions currency, or £4,500,000 sterling, against £3,000,000 in 1891. This total revenue would thus amount to about £5,600,000, and leave a surplus for service of the foreign debt. There is, of course, no prospect of resuming the full payment of coupons in January, 1894, as stipulated in the *Montorio*, but we have at least some basis for coming to a reasonable arrangement with the bondholders in London.—*Standard*.

—Some of the most appalling murders ever recorded in South America have been committed lately in the vicinity of Ramallo and other places. At Ramallo a family of three persons was butchered under circumstances of peculiar atrocity by a well-known assassin, who also murdered three other persons in the same locality last Christmas, but he is not arrested; some of his accomplices, however, have been. We cannot call to mind in the last 35 years any time at which red-handed murder stalked through the country so defiantly as of late. It seems that the Constitution does not allow of the national government interfering, and the provincial authorities are worthless. Two murderers (one a policeman) have been lynched in Santa Fé, but not before many poor colonists had been murdered in their homes, including the widow of Mr. Consul Stoessel.—*Standard*, April 3rd.

—At an early hour yesterday morning it was known that the government had declared a state of siege for the whole republic, in consequence of important information connected with the extreme radical party. The telegraph offices were closed to the public, and the police had taken active measures, in arresting Dr. Alem and other leaders, besides seizing all the books and papers at the various political clubs of that party. For some days back the walls of the city were placarded with notices convening a meeting of radicals at Plaza Mayo, tomorrow, which caused a general feeling of uneasiness. We learn that Dr. Alem, Colonels Figueroa and Irigoyen, and seven others have been conveyed aboard a war-vessel to the outer roads, and there is now every chance of the election of electors, on the 10th inst., passing off without trouble.—*Standard*, April 3rd.

—In reference to the discovery of a natural channel at Garcia in the nick of time to save a big dredging "negocio," our esteemed colleague the *Southern Cross* opportunely recalls the fact that Sir Horace Rumbold, who was British Minister in this republic, in his work, "The Great Silver River," published about two years ago, stated that the canal existed and that it was well known to the Brazilians, though entirely unknown to the Argentine government. They say that time will bring the greatest secrets to light, but we may be allowed to ask how such an important river way, almost at our very door, remained a secret to the naval authorities in this country for such a long time, and how did that secret come to the knowledge of Sir Horace and the Brazilians? Could they have been fishing in Argentine waters while the *dieña de casa* was asleep.—*Standard*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro was promulgated on the 9th inst.

—A telegram from Ceará of the 15th says the government has carried the state elections.

—The opposition took no part in the election for members of the constituent assembly held in Ceará on the 11th.

—The election of president (governor) and two vice-presidents for the state of Rio de Janeiro, is fixed for the 24th inst.

—On the 11th inst. the constituent assembly of Espirito Santo rejected by a large majority a resolution for annexing that state to Minas Geraes.

—A telegram of the 14th from Queluz says there have been some fatal cases of yellow fever at that place.

—One hundred students of the Pernambuco law school have protested against the arrest, banishment and dismissal of Dr. Seabra.

—The telephone line between S. Paulo and this city has been constructed from S. Paulo to Jacarehy. At a trial of the line on the 13th, it was found to work well.

—The opposition candidates for senators in Pernambuco are José Mariano, Rosa e Silva and Gaspar Drummond. Dr. Ayres Bello is their candidate for deputy.

—In Amazonas the national party has resolved to take no part in elections to be held on the 21st and 22nd inst. for president of the state and members of the legislature.

—The provisional dictators at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, are now exercising their republican ideas of liberty by arresting the newsboys who sell the prohibited newspapers.

—Fever, of a serious character, has appeared at Quipapá, Pernambuco, according to recent advices, and there were over 300 cases. Some deaths were reported from want of medical assistance.

—The force at the camp of instruction at Saycan is composed of ten battalions of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, divided into two divisions and five brigades.

—Senator Bezerra de Albuquerque, of Ceará, died at the capital on the 12th inst. He was a prominent figure in the deposition of Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz from the governorship of the state of Ceará.

—The "sachems" of the state of Rio de Janeiro propose as candidates for governor Dr. José Thomaz de Porcinucula, and Srs. Manoel Martins Torres, Barão de Miracema and Joaquim Mauricio de Abreu for lieutenant-governors. Why the people in Rio de Janeiro war three legal substitutes for their chief is not clear. Perhaps the service wears out a man so quickly that each one only lasts a year?

—In S. Paulo the opposition has resolved not to take part in the elections for filling the vacancies in congress. The executive committee says that to do so would be to expose its friends to violence and perhaps to assassination.

—According to recent advices from Pará, the Indians, known as *Gaviões* (Hawks), were seriously interfering with the gathering of nuts, etc., along the Tocantins river. A rival tribe had offered to drive the Hawks away, if the government will supply arms, etc.

—The director of the Fernando Noronha penal settlement arrived at Pernambuco on the 4th, he having been deposed "in the name of the army and navy" (*sic*) by the ensign commanding the garrison on the island. The director did not even make a protest, and was probably heartily glad to leave his post.

—A Porto Alegre telegram to the *Pais* dated the 10th, says that ex-Gov. Julio de Castilhos and his friends are proposing to depose provisional-Gov. Barros Cassal. The telegraph employés are afraid that their offices will be seized, and have asked for military protection, which has been granted. The *Pais* correspondent, however, thinks the report exaggerated.

—The question of the so-called "consumption tax," levied by the state of Minas Geraes, was considered by the general government to be unconstitutional and a communication to this effect was addressed to the state authorities. A special meeting of the state legislature was called to consider the matter, and it was decided by a large majority to continue to levy the tax, notwithstanding the opinion of the general government. Here is clearly a case for the Supreme Court to decide.

## THE DISTURBANCES IN MATTO GROSSO.

On the 14th the *Diario Oficial* published the following:—

"From telegrams recently published by the press of this capital, it appeared that the political position in the state of Matto Grosso was unsatisfactory, with fears for the disturbance of public order. Although there was a basis for the report, it will be seen from the following telegram, that the state referred to has returned to its normal condition, and is, at present, in perfect peace and tranquillity.

CUYABA, 13th.

To the Marshal, Vice-president of the Republic:

A force of about 1,000 men of the republican party attacked Cuyabá and encamped within the city, the forces of Governor Luiz Benedicto being shut-up in the war arsenal. The city was terrified. A sanguinary conflict was imminent for the solution of the very serious situation, when the governor resigned his authority to a provisional government composed of Capt. Frederico C. R. Silva, the acting commandant of the 8th battalion, Antonio J. Duarte and First-Lieutenant Wanderley, who arrived yesterday. The *junta* proceeded to disarm both sides and dismiss the civilian force. There were no lamentable occurrences. The city is quiet. The *junta* awaits the orders of the government to deliver up its authority."

*Francisco Mariani Wanderley,  
Antonio José Duarte,  
Frederico C. R. Silva.*

## RAILROAD NOTES

—Last year the suburban trains of the Central Railway carried 7,866,852 passengers against 5,304,400 in 1890 and 4,193,436 in 1889.

—On the Rio Claro Railway between Rio Claro and Santa Gertrudes, a train was derailed on the 11th inst. by a cow. The locomotive and three freight cars were overturned, the fireman killed, and several persons injured, three of them severely. The contents of the cars was considerably damaged.

—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Viação Ferreira Sapiacaly company on the 12th, it was decided to reduce the capital to 42,000,000\$, in 210,000 fully paid shares, upon which 4 per cent. per annum will be paid, half-yearly. The basis of the reduction is: two 75 per cent shares will receive one fully paid; four of the present fully paid shares will receive three of the reduced shares, and 20 shares with 10 per cent paid will receive one reduced share.

—According to the *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fora, the express (!) train for Rio arrived there on the 10th six hours behind time! First the express overtook a train, whose engine had exhausted its water supply, and the train-men were filling the tank with water taken in buckets from a brook!! Then a derailed train was met, causing another delay. This express train, due in Rio at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, arrived some time during the next morning. Magnificent service; the driver of the waterless engine should be promoted.

—The notice in our last issue to the effect that warrants had been "issued for the arrest of the directors of the Companhia Geral" and that they had "all fled," was in part incorrect. One of the English directors advises us that the warrants were issued only against the Brazilian directors, and that they (the two English directors) have had no warrants issued against them, nor have they left the city. Our error was that of our native colleagues, who are accustomed to consider the railway as under the administration of Brazilian directors alone.

—We are informed that the Nova Friburgo train of Saturday week last had a narrow escape on the *sebra* section. The locomotive came to a stop about three kilometers from the top, apparently from lack of steam, and the train began to descend, the brakemen failing to put on the brakes. Realizing the situation some of the passengers rushed to the brakes and stopped the train. A man was then dispatched to Nova Friburgo for an extra locomotive and in due time the train reached its destination. We are further informed that all the train employés, including the engine-driver, were under the influence of liquor, and that they ran a passenger car with a hot box from Sant'Anna to Cachoeira, to the imminent danger of the car and its occupants from fire. It is also said that this is not the first time that the train employés on this line have conducted themselves in a like manner.



## FINANCIAL NOTES

The shipments since our last report have been :

25,695	bags for the United States
3,578	“ Europe
—	“ Cape of Good Hope
5,900	“ Elsewhere
<hr/> 27,873	bags.







## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 16th, 1892.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
234,060,900\$	Jan.—July	5	Apolicies.....	200\$—1,000\$	997\$000	996\$000—998\$000
107,580,400	Quarterly	4	do gold.....	200 —1,000	1,130 000	1,130 000—1,135 000
119,600	Jan.—July	4	do .....	1,000\$	1,000\$	—
18,017,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,400 000	—
31,632,500	Quarterly	4½	do 1879.....	1,000	1,350 000	—
109,694,000	do	4	do 1889.....	500—1,000	1,180 000	—
8,050,800	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500—200	100 00	100½ 00—101 00

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS.....	200\$	196\$	—
1,500,000	do	6½	Bragantina.....	200	195	—
.....	do	6½	Campos and Carangola.....	200	195	—
.....	do	6½	Geral do Brazil.....	200	195	—
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	do .....	200	195	—
1,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	do .....	200	195	—
3,049,610	do	5—6	do gold.....	200	195	—
209,900	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,125,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,600,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,137,100	Jan.—July	6	do .....	200	195	—
6,679,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	do .....	200	195	—
1,774,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	do .....	200	195	—
650,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,787,500	Jan.—July	5	do .....	200	195	—
426,553	do	6	do .....	200	195	—
783,100	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	do .....	200	195	—
234,200	Jan.—July	6½	do .....	200	195	—
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	do .....	200	195	—
12,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	do .....	200	195	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	do .....	200	195	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	do .....	200	195	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	do .....	200	195	—
1,960,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	do .....	200	195	—
400,000	May—Nov.	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,138,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	do .....	200	195	—
564,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do .....	200	195	—
600,000	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,450,000	Jan.—July	6	do .....	200	195	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	do .....	200	195	—
3,000,000	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
308,000	Jan.—July	6½	do .....	200	195	—
2,500,000	do	6½	do .....	200	195	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	do .....	200	195	—
226,900	Mar.—Sept.	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,675,000	Jan.—July	6	do .....	200	195	—
197,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,337,500	Jan.—July	6	do .....	200	195	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do .....	200	195	—
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
26,671,400	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,000,000	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
1,200,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	do .....	200	195	—
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	do .....	200	195	—
1,562,500	Jan.—July	5	do .....	200	195	—
1,125,500	do	6	do .....	200	195	—
8,000,000	do	7	do .....	200	195	—
498,800	do	6	do .....	200	195	—
1,600,200	Mar.—Sept.	6½	do .....	200	195	—
1,150,000	May—Nov.	7	do .....	200	195	—
266,000	do	6	do .....	200	195	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	do .....	200	195	—
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	do .....	200	195	—
1,150,000	Jan.—July	7	do .....	200	195	—
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	do .....	200	195	—

## SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,100,000\$	960,000\$	—	Carioca.....	12½p.a.—Jan. 91	200\$	210\$000	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	—	Lloyd Brasileiro, reg.....	12½p.a.—Jan. 91	200	250 000	—
.....	.....	—	do bearer.....	— Jan. 91	200	180 000	—
14,000,000	2,800,000	—	Brazilera, e Estradas de ferro.....	— Jan. 91	40	48 000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	—	Nac. Navegação Costeira.....	— Jan. 91	160	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Norte e Sul.....	12.42½p.a Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

## INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	20,441\$	Alliança.....	2\$000—July 91	20\$	23\$000	—
3,000,000	750,000	249,714	Argos Fluminense.....	28 000—Jan. 92	250	370 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	42,572	Atalaia.....	500—July 91	10	8 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	10,000	Bonança.....	1 000—Jan. 89	20	10 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	192,781	Confiança.....	2 000—July 91	20	11 000	—
4,000,000	520,000	320,000	Fidelidade.....	15 000—July 91	125	200 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	198,008	Garantia.....	12 000—Jan. 92	180	131 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	150,000	Geral.....	4 000—July 91	20	47 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	19,268	Indemnizadora.....	1 500—July 91	20	18 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	360,000	Integridade.....	8 000—Jan. 92	100	180 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	4,754	Lealdade.....	1 000—Jan. 90	10	9 000	—
5,000,000	750,000	120,561	Providente.....	3 000—Jan. 92	30	21 000	—
5,000,000	250,000	24,265	Prospereidade.....	2 000—July 90	20	16 500	—
1,000,000	100,000	26,272	União Com. dos Varejistas.....	5 000—July 91	20	47 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	11,413	Vigilância.....	750—July 91	10	9 000	—

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	—	Alagoinha.....	—	40\$	25\$000	—
1,600,000	320,000	—	Cabo Frio.....	—	40	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Cataguazes.....	—	20	—	—
60,000,000	12,000,000	—	Estr. e S. Franc. to Chopim.....	—	40	7 000	—
200,000,000	60,000,000	—	Geral do Brazil.....	—	70	1 000	—
.....	.....	—	do .....	—	200	2 000	—
60,000,000	.....	—	Goyaz to Mato Grosso.....	—	—	—	—
290,000	290,000	8,320	Maricá.....	—	200	—	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	—	25	16 000	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Muzambinho.....	—	60	120 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	—	Nordeste do Brazil.....	—	40	60 000	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Norte de S. Paulo.....	—	40	9 000	—
60,000,000	6,705,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas.....	—	200	200 000	—
.....	2,700,000	—	do 2 series.....	—	60	—	—
.....	11,073,750	—	do 3 series.....	—	50	45 000	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	—	Paraopeba.....	—	40	51 000	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Pegonha to Araxá.....	—	40	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Quilombo.....	Int.—Jan. 91	200	86 000	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Rio Doce.....	—	40	38 000	—
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Sorocabana.....	3 %—June 90	200	140 000	—
.....	5,200,000	—	do prolongation.....	3 %—June 90	40	75 000	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Theresopolis.....	—	40	7 000	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Tijuca.....	—	100	—	—
1,600,000	1,080,173	32,322	União Valenciana.....	6½ %—Feb. 84	200	—	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Vassouras e Paty do Alfre.....	—	40	16 000	—
100,000,000	.....	—	Viação Ferreira Sapucahy.....	—	150	20 000—21 000	—
.....	.....	—	do .....	—	200	100 000	—
6,000,000	3,900,000	—	Viação Rio e S. Paulo.....	—	200	20 000	—
.....	.....	—	TRAMWAYS.....	—	—	—	—
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	—	Carioca.....	14\$000—July 91	200\$	200\$000	—
1,200,000	—	—	Corcovado (and hotel).....	3 000—Sept. 91	200	193 000	—
12,000,000	800,000	81,186	Jardim Botânico.....	6 000—July 91	100	120 000	—
800,000	—	—	Pernambuco.....	— July 91	200	225 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	556,826	S. Christovão.....	8 000—July 91	200\$	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,781	Villa Isabel.....	—	—	—	—

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	164,229\$	Agricola do Brazil.....	4\$000—Jan. 92	80\$	46\$500	—
1,000,000	476,000	34,000	Alliança do Brazil.....	5 250—July 92	120	60 000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	451,758	Auxiliar.....	10 000—Jan. 92	200	250 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	343,374	Bolsa.....	20 000—Feb. 91	100	75 000	—
M 10,000,000	M 2,500,000	..	Brasilianische.....	10 %—May 91	M 250	..	—
100,000,000	33,000,000	44,151,575	Brazil.....	20 000—Jan. 92	200	310 000	310\$000—
....	33,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	20 000—Jan. 92	100	101 000	155 000—
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Brazil e Londres.....	40 —	..	..	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,826,230	Brazil-Norte America.....	8 000—Jan. 92	200	..	—
10,000,000	1,923,260	35,745	Brazilero.....	4 000—July 91	100	64 000	—
1,000,000	500,000	53,500	Central.....	5 900—July 91	100	108 000	—
2,000,000	1,513,120	33,334	Classes Laboriosas.....	80p.a.—Jan. 92	40	30 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	109,380	Cooperativo.....	10 %—July 91	50	..	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	10 000—Jan. 92	200	260 000	.... —265\$000
2,000,000	2,000,000	306,159	Commerciaes.....	5 000—July 91	100	170 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	Commercio.....	12 000—Jan. 92	200	255 000	254 000—
....	1,600,000	..	do 2 series.....	2 400—Jan. 92	40	52 000	57 000—59 000
1,000,000	200,000	50,000	Commercio e Industria.....	6 000—Jan. 92	100	100 000	—
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,485,839	Construtor do Brazil.....	4 000—Jan. 92	200	50 000	45 000—50 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Continental.....	—	200	..	—
1,000,000	800,000	14,454	Cosmopolita.....	5 000—Jan. 92	80	..	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Credito Commercial.....	6 000—July 91	100	160 000	—
12,500,000	12,500,000	411,917	Credito Garantido.....	5 000—Jan. 92	200	155 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil.....	150p.a.—July 91	200	138 000	—
100,000,000	36,000,000	531,484	Credito Movei.....	120p.a.—July 91	100	45 000	—
....	....	....	do 2 series.....	..	40	48 000	—
40,000,000	20,000,000	224,888	Credito Popular.....	120p.a.—Jan. 92	100	19 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Publico (Caixa).....	5 500—Jan. 91	100	105 000	—
20,000,000	2,500,000	650,466	Credito Real do Brazil.....	120p.a.—July 91	200	180 000	—
....	1,893,800	..	do 2 series.....	120p.a.—July 91	100	23 000	—
....	10,313,840	..	do comm. dep.....	120p.a.—July 91	200	190 000	—
25,000,000	7,500,000	491,261	Credito Rural e Internac.....	150p.a.—Jan. 92	60	30 000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	Depositos e Descontos.....	20 000—Jan. 92	200	320 000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	107,465	Federal do Brazil.....	150p.a.—Jan. 91	100	84 000	—
1,000,000	493,010	15,794	Fluminense.....	4 900—July 91	100	1 000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	156,211	Franco-Brazilero.....	4 000—Jan. 92	100	30 000	—
8,000,000	8,000,000	1,450,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	10 000—Jan. 92	200	70 000	—
31,500,000	31,500,000	..	Iniciador de Melhoramentos	..	100	11 000	5 000—10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	225,000	Intermediario.....	12 000—Jan. 92	200	235 000	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	2,521,188	Lavoura e Commercio.....	6 000—Jan. 92	120	90 000	.... —94 000
L 1,500,000	L 750,000	L 450,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	100p.a.—Oct. 91	L 10	..	—
40,000,000	12,000,000	60,000	Metropolitano do Brazil.....	..	20	35 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas.....	10 000—Jan. 92	200	180 000	.... —170 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	25,400	Mobilisador.....	4 000—Jan. 92	50	..	—
5,000,000	984,110	19,002	Operarios.....	300—Aug. 91	10	5 500	—
50,000,000	25,000,000	2,064,500	Pariz e Rio.....	7 500—Jan. 92	100	60 000	56 000—
1,000,000	200,000	50,000	Povo.....	..	30	2 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	400,000	Popular.....	6 000—Jan. 92	100	108 000	.... —100 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	4,990	Regional do Brazil.....	..	40	..	—
200,000,000	200,000,000	2,238,224	Republica des E. U. do Brazil	10 000—Jan. 92	200	85 500	85 500—87 000
1,000,000	997,000	50,000	Rio de Janeiro.....	5 000—Jan. 92	70	70 000	—
20,000,000	4,000,000	40,400	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	2 500—Jan. 92	60	30 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	12 000—Jan. 92	200	415 000	420 000—
....	....	....	do 2 series.....	..	100	150 000	145 000—
2,000,000	2,000,000	302,706	Sociedade Bancaria.....	6 000—Jan. 92	200	100 000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	407,466	Sul-Americano.....	100p.a.—Jan. 92	70	70 000	50 000—
10,000,000	5,236,530	303,359	União de Credito.....	12 000—Oct. 91	200	140 000	—
10,000,000	6,200,000	316,629	União Ibero-Americano.....	5 000—Jan. 92	100	40 000	—
20,000,000	3,000,000	..	Vição do Brazil.....	..	60	11 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
10,000,000\$	1,250,000\$	494,014\$	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	3 000—Jan. 92	50	70\$000	50\$000—
....	1,833,200	..	do 2 series.....	120p.a.—Jan. 92	10	10 000	—
....	2,519,920	..	do comm. dep.....	120p.a.—Jan. 92	50	50 000	—
3,000,000	1,789,500	210,000	Lavoura, S. Paulo.....	120p.a.—July 91	100	110 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	10 000—Jan. 92	200	250 000	—
....	2,250,000	..	do 2 series.....	2 500—Jan. 92	50	40 000	.... —40\$000
10,000,000	5,000,000	230,000	S. Paulo.....	6 000—July 91	100	123 000	—
24,000,000	7,553,999	116,807	União S. Paulo.....	9 %—Jan. 91	70	80 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	82,004	Minas Geraes.....	12 000—Jan. 91	150	155 000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	543,032	Territorial, do.....	15 000—July 91	200	300 000	—
....	200,000	..	do 2 series.....	3 000—July 91	140	..	—



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