

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28TH, 1890

NUMBER 30

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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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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, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28th, 1890.

After a revolution which secured the overthrow of the monarchy and the expulsion of D. Pedro II without resistance and without even one protest, perhaps nothing better can be expected of the public men of Brazil than the action just taken at Bahia where the old liberal and conservative parties met to organize a "national" party and then solemnly resolved not to contest the next elections. It is a quality of patriotism and public spirit not at all inconsistent with a desertion of ruler and lifelong principles in the face of only a handful of revolutionists. In great part these men have unreservedly accepted the republic, and they must therefore be held responsible for the course of events. A free representative government is a government by the people, who are each and all responsible for the maintenance of good order and the proper administration of public affairs. In such a government no citizen, nor party, can have a reasonable excuse for avoiding an election or any other public service legally devolving upon the people. It may be perfectly correct that a free election will not be permitted, and that the opposition will not have a fair chance at the polls, but even that will not excuse a citizen's absence. It is every man's duty to cast his vote for good men and good measures, and it is his duty to use every effort to secure the triumph of his principles. If the votes of his party are not counted, then let them be published so that the world may know who is to blame for the maladministration of the country. Silence always implies acquiescence in the acts of those in power, while a protest, however feeble, shifts the responsibility where it belongs. We sincerely hope the citizens of Bahia will recognize the contemptible character this self-effacing resolution, for it is cowardly, unpatriotic and unrepudiable. If Brazil is ever to have a good and progressive government, it will be through the constant and patriotic exertion of all her citizens, at the polls, in the halls of legislation, on the tribune, in the press, in public office, and in every station and sphere of life.

The grave breaches of discipline and good order by the military forces of this city during the past fortnight bring up the question once more as to the policy which Brazil ought to pursue in the future with respect to her military establishment. We do not believe that a general disarmament of the Atlantic coast countries of South America is at all utopian, but until some such agreement can be reached some definite policy must be adopted as to the disposition of the forces kept under arms. In our opinion this force should be reduced to the smallest number possible, and it should be kept in active employment away from the cities. It was a serious mistake of the present government to double the army, for it not only nearly doubles the expense of the military establishment, but it imperils the future peace and good order of the country by the augmentation of a generally insubordinate element which is not subject to civil process. And it has always been a grave error to maintain so large a force in this capital, and to keep the military and naval schools here. A moment's reflection will show that in other countries a very

different policy is pursued. The seat of government is not usually made a garrison town, as it is desirable to keep officers from meddling in politics. And in countries where a high grade of military discipline prevails, the military and naval schools are usually located in places where the distractions of a large city can not interfere with the cadet's training. We do not believe it possible to train a good and efficient class of officers in a large city, where politics, society and street lounging is permitted to interfere with the student's work. And it is likewise very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain discipline and promote efficiency among soldiers stationed in large bodies in such a city. Nothing is more destructive to all good discipline than the drinking, street loafing and intrigues of a large city. If the Brazilian government would locate its naval establishments at Bahia and Santa Catharina, keeping as many vessels as possible at sea, and remove all of its army barracks to favorable places in the country, or on the coast; it could easily increase their efficiency and get along with a much smaller establishment. Then let the training schools be removed also and let the cadet be placed under a more rigid discipline, with no chance to meddle in politics, and Brazil will soon have a much better grade of officers. The force stationed in this capital is not only a source of disorder, but it is a standing menace to orderly free government.

The revolution which broke out in Buenos Aires on the morning of the 26th was neither unexpected, nor without ample justification. For a long time it had been openly declared that a revolution was the only recourse to free the country from an exceptionally corrupt, extravagant, incapable and oppressive government. The ordinary means for overthrowing the ring which rules that country are wholly lacking, for the government controls all the possible agencies, even to the elections. And it has been unscrupulous enough to defeat opposition at the polls by the use of the armed forces, as was recently done in Entre Rios, and to force the friends and confederates of the President upon the provinces, as has been done over and over again. Then, too, the absolute lack of a high moral standard upon which to judge the acts and measures of those in power, has made the people either blind or indifferent to the unparalleled corruption which has existed in political circles, until the pinch of hunger, depreciated currency, business stagnation and national bankruptcy made them see and feel that something has been going wrong. And now that they are aware of the wrong done them, of the shame and loss which they must bear, their only instinct is an appeal to arms. It may be that the piratical adventurers who have so shamefully oppressed them will now be driven out with fire and sword, but unless the Argentines learn to draw a just distinction between honesty, economy and trustworthiness on the one side, and theft, corruption, extravagance and fraud on the other, they will only be expelling one ring to make room for another. The greatly enhanced costs of living caused by the depreciation of their currency, and the brazen effrontery of certain officials of high position who have been enriching themselves at the cost of the nation, both in cash and credit, have at last driven the people beyond the limits of patient endurance. A short time since, under the leadership of General Mitre, they made a dignified and orderly protest against the course followed by the government, and they were successful enough at the moment to secure the displacement of an objectionable minister of finance by a man of their own choice. As soon, however, as the popular impulse had subsided, President Celman improved the first opportunity to drive the new minister out of his cabinet, and then coolly resumed his old policy. The logical result of all this could not have been unseen. It is possible that President Celman counted upon the army and navy to support his authority and overawe an outraged people, but in this he has been mistaken. Much to our regret, it has been the army and not the plundered populace which has been the first to rise. While the Union Civica and the people are ardently supporting the insurrection, we should much prefer to see the people lead in a movement which so deeply concerns honest government, moral responsibility and public credit. We should like to see the Argentine people repudiate the vices which burden

their social and political organization, even at the risk of encountering the armed forces of the nation in so doing. As it is, however, we have no hesitation in wishing the revolution a speedy success, and then we shall hope to see the inauguration of a public policy, under the control of good and competent men, which shall soon heal the wounds of this unhappy struggle and start the nation once again on the right road to a happy and prosperous future.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the above was held in the premises of the Library on Friday July 11th in the presence of an inconsiderable number of members.

After the reading of the minutes of the last general meeting, the officers and committee for the past year, according to custom, tendered their resignations. Upon the motion of members present these, however, allowed themselves to be re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. R. Briscoe, the Hon. Treasurer, who desired to retire from office. The vacancy thus caused has now been filled by Mr. G. W. Nicolls, Mr. G. C. Anderson has also consented to accept the invitation of the meeting to serve on the Committee in place of Mr. R. G. Shearer, who had left Rio during the year.

The retiring Hon. Treasurer then presented his statement of accounts which showed the Library to be financially in a sound condition so far as ordinary current expenses were concerned. It was considered, however, by the meeting, in accordance with a resolution placed before them by the Committee, that it was most desirable, if possible, to increase the general revenue of the institution in order that the committee might be able further to carry out many desirable additions and improvements both in the matter of books and also of the premises of the Library, and it was felt that many members now paying subscriptions of a lower figure might fairly be looked to, in the interests of the Library, to raise their support of the institution a further point. With such an annual surplus as this would produce, many additions and improvements might be made to the Library which at present are out of the power of the Committee to accomplish.

The Treasurer's statement as submitted to the meeting was then approved and passed.

The Hon. Secretary then said that in Mr. F. Strube he hoped the institution after many vicissitudes had secured a satisfactory Librarian.

With votes of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and the retiring Treasurer for their efforts during the past year, and to Mr. Lamoureux for his kind assistance upon several occasions to the claims of the Library in the columns of the Rio News, the meeting terminated.

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AIRES.

At an early hour on last Saturday morning a revolution broke out in Buenos Aires, several battalions of regular troops under Generals Campos and Arredondo espousing the cause of the people who demand the resignation of President Celman and the suppression of the corrupt practices which have brought their country to the verge of absolute bankruptcy. The insurrection began in the barracks of the 10th battalion. Other battalions at once joined the movement until the revolutionists had a force of about 2,000 men, aided by two battalions of civilians and 30 cannon. They captured the artillery barracks and war arsenal at an early hour and sought to capture President Celman, but the wily little lawyer escaped, leaving at once for Rosario.

The government forces, numbering it is said some 4,000 men, with the police and firemen, at once attacked the insurgents, but apparently without much success. According to some accounts General Roca is in command, while others name General Lavalle. The fighting has been almost continuous and very sanguinary, especially in the vicinity of the Plaza de San Martin. Artillery has been used to demolish houses and street barricades, and the losses both in life and property have been enormous.

A short armistice was arranged toward the close of Saturday, but fighting was again resumed Sunday morning, the navy joining the revolutionists and bombarding the government house on Plaza Victoria and the Retiro barracks, driving the government forces from their positions near the river front. It now appears that the government headquarters have been removed to Plaza Libertad.

A *Yornal* telegram says that a brief armistice was arranged on Sunday forenoon to remove the dead, which exceeded 1,000 in number, after which firing was resumed. A "Centro Telegraphico" telegram of 5 p. m., however, says that the revolutionary government, which appears to be headed by Senator Del Valle, had granted Vice-President Pellegrini, who assumed power on the flight of Pres. Celman, eighteen hours to consider the demands of his party. During this interval there is to be a suspension of fighting.

Late telegrams report President Celman at Cordoba. The government has called out the national guard, but the result is problematical. All telegraphic communication with the city has been closed.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Santos, 23 July, 1890.

DEAR SIR.—I am pleased to inform you that after considerable exertions on the part of some of our English speaking residents here, a club to be called a Santos Athletic Club has been formed, and at a general meeting held on 21st inst., Mr. W. S. Baillie in the chair, the following directors were appointed to hold office until 30th June, 1891:

- W. Ellis, President;
W. S. Baillie, Vice-President;
Alf. Sell, Treasurer;
A. Miller, Secretary;
J. W. H. Fussell, Capt. XI;
F. H. Gepp;
T. W. P. Kempster;
E. O. Broad;
Henry Tross.

The opening of the club will be celebrated on Sunday, 30th prox., by a cricket match between our XI and that of the São Paulo Athletic Club, to take place in Santos.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly, A. MILLER, Secy, S. A. C.

TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned, forming the British and American community of Santos, being desirous of showing our appreciation of H. B. M. Consul, Mr. F. H. Cowper, alike in his public and social capacities, take this opportunity on the eve of his departure for Lisbon, of presenting him with a slight token of our esteem and regard.

During the many years of his Consularship here, Mr. Cowper has maintained the sympathies of all classes by his ready tact, his generous disposition, and his professional ability.

The kindred feeling which exists amongst British and Americans in this place has always been fostered by Mr. Cowper, and now that he is leaving us, we, a united community, come forward with best wishes for his health and success in his new sphere.

We personally regret the promotion Mr. Cowper has been given in his removal to Lisbon, as it deprives us of a staunch friend and a most zealous public functionary; but we can not help rejoicing on his behalf and declaring that he takes with him the earnest goodwill and sincere regard of all of us.

Santos, 22nd July, 1890.

- Signed, Francis S. Hampshire, Wm. P. Moulhier, Arthur S. Davison, W. Ellis, Walter S. Baillie, E. O. Broad, Chas. Pincell, E. Bleiler, C. E. Demarest, H. K. Heyland, Fred. C. Markland, Alf. Sell, p. p. William Speers, J. Barker, John Barker, D. A. Beaver, Arthur Harley, Adlian A. Pereira, James B. Jackson, T. W. P. Kempster, Walter Wright, Hav. A. de Lisle, Arthur G. Langhton, H. L. Wright, H. Fussell, Ernest S. Simon, Edward W. Wysard.

THE "BUENOS AIRES" SHIPWRECK.

The wreck of the Hamburg str. Buenos Aires on Ilha Raza, at the entrance to the Rio harbor, on the night of the 23rd inst., has been the subject of much comment and there appears a decided disposition to unduly exaggerate the captain's responsibility for the disaster. The Buenos Aires left Bahia with 29 first-class and 64 third-class passengers. Before arriving at Bahia one of the boilers had become disabled, but the steamer came down the coast, making 8 to 9 miles an hour, and passed Cape Frio at 6 p. m. on the 23rd. Upon approaching the entrance to the harbor Capt. Löwe was on the look out for the Marceas rocks, and not sighting these, ordered a straight course for the Raza light, plainly visible—the sky being clear and the sea calm. When he judged the light to be from 5 to 6 miles distant, Capt. Löwe left the bridge from necessity leaving the second officer in charge, and was absent perhaps a quarter-of-an-hour. On returning to deck, he passed through the smoking saloon and one of the passengers informed him that the ship was going right on Raza. Capt. Löwe rushed to the bridge, ordered the helm hard over and the engines reversed full speed; but it was too late—the Buenos Aires struck almost immediately after. The pumps were sounded and 16 feet of water found forward, some little amidship and the after hold quite tight, but the ship was heeling over considerably, which embarrassed the lowering of the boats, and naturally increased the alarm of the passengers, some of whom had retired for the night. At about 1 a. m. all the passengers and the greater part of the crew—with the exception of Löwe and a few of his men—were in the boats and started for the harbor, the first boat arriving at Fort Santa Cruz at about 5 p. m. The Norddeutscher Lloyd str. Oha entering port on the occasion got out a line and towed in two or three of the boats. The commandant and authorities at Santa Cruz gave all hospitality to the unfortunate passengers and crew, who were in whatever habitments they happened to have on when the Buenos Aires was abandoned. Capt. Löwe and those remaining with him had kept the gig and had brought up the valuables, including 200,000\$ for the Banco Nacional, ship's papers and mails, when the ship commenced to slide off the rocks, and the captain

ordered the men into the gig, he remaining on board with two men. All three went down in the ship, but being good swimmers succeeded in reaching the gig and started for the harbor. The sudden foundering of the ship explains the loss of the mails, ship's papers, etc. The captain and crew of the gig met the tug in service at Fort Santa Cruz for quarantine duty and returned to the scene of the disaster, but nothing was found that could be saved. Shortly after, a tug chartered by the agents of the Hamburg company appeared and Capt. Löwe and the men accompanying him returned in it to the city. Besides the mails, ship's papers, etc., all the personal effects of passengers, officers and crew were lost and the company's agents here promptly supplied the necessary requirements of all. Capt. Löwe has made many voyages in the Buenos Aires to Rio, and knows the harbor well. It therefore appears probable that a mistaken calculation of the distance from the ship to Raza, when he was obliged to leave the bridge, and the strict observance of orders as to the course by the second officer, led to the disaster. The local press call for investigations and the passengers are even said to have employed a lawyer to look after their interests. This is a question with which we have nothing to do, but we know that some of the passengers who suffered most severely see no reason to threaten law-suits. The customs authorities have taken strict measures to secure whatever salvage may appear, and to prevent looting. The ship was insured by German companies and the 200,000\$ for the Banco Nacional in the Marine Insurance Co., whose agent here, in company with Lloyd's surveyor, have been making every possible investigation. There are some features of the accident which are thus far very unsatisfactorily explained, but it is hoped that a dispassionate inquiry will eventually make everything clear.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- The official senatorial ticket for Pará contains one oval and two army officers.
—Recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that the cold at Bagé in that state had been very severe.
—Another newspaper is talked of in São Paulo, which is to be under the editorial direction of Gen. Couto de Magalhães.
—A telegram published here on the 24th states that eight people were dying every day at Bom Conselho, Bahia, from starvation.
—Sr. Martins, Jr. continues to endorse the provisional government, notwithstanding the recent change of governors in Pernambuco.
—What can the matter be in S. Paulo? Gen. Glycerio no sooner returned from the state than Gen. Campos Salles sets off for a visit home.
—According to recent Manaus journals a disease much resembling yellow fever had appeared in the district of Manaçapurú. The disorder appeared to be epidemic.
—A hotel-keeper in S. Paulo was in pecuniary circumstances and, instead of turning his hotel into a joint stock company, the silly man shot himself through the head.
—The "bosses" of Santa Catharina residing in Rio have obtained a ticket to provide senators for the state. Does Santa Catharina propose to have its senators nominated in Rio?
—On the 23rd Gen. Cesario Alvim asked the Treasury to hold 446,392\$ at the disposition of the governor of Minas Geraes for sanitary improvements in various municipalities of the state.
—It is said across the bay that Governor Portella is a man with "too much heart" for the position he occupies. A man with "too much pocket" would suit the state officials in Nietheroy much better.
—A citizen has asked the governor of Rio de Janeiro to guarantee him six per cent. per annum on 600,000\$ for 30 years to introduce immigrants for tea cultivation. Chinese are meant possibly.
—We are surprised that the wonderful productiveness of the soil of the city of S. Paulo for growing camels is not mentioned as a reason for attracting immigration. Camels are valuable in London.
—It is said that the treasurer of the Bahia lottery will gain a nice little percentage on the postponement of the drawing. We shall hope to see interest on the cash received figure in the final balance sheet.
—The good people at Pará have declared Gen. Benjamin Constant to be the soul of the republic, and propose to elect him a senator. Major Lauro Sodre, the general's right hand man, will be a deputy.
—A sensible authority of Nietheroy succeeded in obtaining a prohibition on the marching of school children through the streets, while full-grown people rode, in the manifestation to Gov. Portella.
—On the 20th telegrams published here stated that 200 armed men from Santa Catharina had attacked one of the toll-stations established by the state of Paraná and that the people of both states were arming.
—Telegrams published here on the 18th foreshadow a disagreement between the old chiefs and the young braves at Bahia and from Sergipe the telegrams state that the ticket organized by the "bosses" has created much discontent.
—There were 761 Italian immigrant arrivals at São Paulo on the 23rd, who came up from the River Plate. Our Platine neighbors can now furnish Brazil with several thousands of laborers if the right steps are taken to secure them.

—We are not quite sure where Chiador is, but there has been a reunion there of all the old monarchists, and they have hoisted the republican flag.

—The people of Christina, Minas Geraes, called it an "industrial feast" when railway contractors and navies made a fuss over an engineer's birthday.

—Telegrams from Bahia received here on the 25th announced that the meeting of the national party there had decided to nominate no candidates for the coming election. What in the world was the meeting for?

—O Paiz says the central government has sent to the governor of Paraná to explain that little difficulty with Santa Catharina over toll-houses. Why not put the two governors in a tub and let them fight it out.

—A native party has been organized in Pará, which will vote only for natives, or residents of the state, where the candidates must have "immediate interests," family or property. We applaud the native party of Pará.

—According to a telegram published in O Paiz on the 25th, the director and students at an agricultural school in Bahia had nominated a candidate for congress. May the director and his boys gain sense with increasing years!

—Dr. Americo Braziliense, one of the commission that organized the Brazilian constitution, but whose labors were improved upon by the provisional cabinet, has been invited by the governor of S. Paulo to produce a constitution for that state.

—Telegrams published here on the 22nd stated that Pernambuco was jubilant over the retirement of Srs. Martins, Jr. and Meira. And yet a few days ago we were informed that the gentlemen in question were the enfans gâtés of the Pernambucoans.

—The funny men of the Rio press are exercising themselves over the fact that the theatre in Nietheroy where the ball was given General Portella, was open to the public the next day. It is curious to give the "free and enlightened" a rest of official celebrations.

—At Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, recently, a lad set a trap for thieves, whom he suspected of stealing coffee. He used spring-guns and, forgetting the trap, went into the store he was trying to protect, and was mortally wounded. Moral; leave the course of coffee prices to people in Rio.

—The manifestation to Governor Portella on the 21st, his birthday anniversary, was one of the most brilliant affairs of its character thus far prepared. It is said that the ball was attended by fully 1500 persons. Gen. Deodoro was present, but every cabinet minister was conspicuous for his absence.

—An extract from a Piracicaba, S. Paulo, paper shows what it costs a man to be married under the civil marriage decree. It footed up 104\$500, besides which a lawyer had to be employed. Some fees due were refused by the judge and the clerk of the court, and the S. Paulo journal estimates the cost of the civil marriage in this case at over 200\$.

—On the 24th June the Diario de Noticias of Pará notices the arrival there of four banished persons from Maranhão. One was banished because the minor son of a police authority was too fond of the minor son of a police authority and breaking up peevish strings in the street, the third for "dancing" an authority and the fourth for collecting the money due him.

—The military commission sent to colonize Brazilian Guiana has been severely scorched by fever and a number of them have returned to Pará. An artillery lieutenant died soon after his arrival at Pará and several of the soldiers were desperately ill. Amapá does not seem a good place for colonists. Would it not be better to let the French try the place?

—The English and American residents of Santos have recently organized an association under the style of the "Santos Athletic Club." We can not imagine in what direction the Santos boys are going to exert their muscular development, but if the experience of an occasional visitor to that hospitable little town is any clue, it will be in the direction of trying to see how much a man can safely carry.

—Nepotism surely ought to have been recognized in the constitution. When Governor Albino Meira turned over the state of Pernambuco to his successor, he took a good care to provide for his family by nominating Nestor and Camilla Meira to professorships and Ascacio Meira to be administrator to a cemetery. If he could have held on for two or three months more, he would have had Ascacio in a professorship also.

—The provisional president of the provisional municipal government of the city of Maranhão has had painted in black on the walls of the clerks' office of his dependency, the town hall, the following inscriptions: "Order and Progress," "Mutual respect," "Honor your position," "Within the law." It is like some of those familiar texts to be occasionally seen in another country, whose mission it is to advertise an ideal which no one tries to realize.

—It would appear that while the Companhia Paulista de Transportes was engaged in organizing a big association with directors, debentures and other histories of that character, the indefatigable Morris N. Kohn shows in, shows his designs and models for market cars, express wagons, etc., to the municipal intendencia, and secures a concession for their use in the city of São Paulo. The advantage of individual action over that of a pretentious company could have no better illustration.

—On the 25th a telegram from Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, was published here stating that a committee of ladies had waited upon the municipal authorities and asked for a crucifix, which had been thrown into the public cemetery as a slight to their religion. A group of armed laborers had collected to intimidate, apparently, the ladies, and the population was considering a demand upon the central government to turn the provisional municipal authorities out of office.



## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway has been authorized to maintain a "small and modest" shop for repairs.

—On the 24th the *Diario da Commercio* mentions a report that the director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway has resigned, and that Sr. F. P. Passos would be his successor.

—A local journal says the government has abolished the tax on passenger tickets, round trip and valid for 60 days, to Poço das Caldas, the watering place, so that poor people may go there.

—A Sr. João Gonçalves Ferreira Tito, of Bahia, has invented a brake which he claims to be superior to the Rigenbach for inclined planes, and also an instantaneous break for the use of trams-ways.

—The Villa Isabel tram company proposes to lodge a protest against the extension of the privilege of the S. Christovão line, unless the municipal authorities clearly define the zone belonging to the latter company.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that the Baturité railway be furnished with 508,000 [?] tickets for passengers. The Baturité railway seems a formidable consumer of railway tickets. What does it do with them?

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. approved the final surveys of the projected railway from Natal to the Ceará-mirim valley, Rio Grande do Norte. The grantees have an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—Agricultural produce may be sent from the interior to Rio by the Central of Brazil railway, freight to be collected here, but goods destined to the interior must have the freight pre-paid in Rio. There is nothing like having a planter at the head of a great railway.

—The shareholders of the Benevente—Minas railway have given full powers to the council of administration to modify, or annul, the contract of concession, and the loan contract [bonds] as it deems best for the interests of the society. The original estimate was for 20 millions of francs, but about 15 millions more are required to carry out the revised surveys. —*Herpall's*, London, June 28th.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro, dated on the 15th, permits the Indústria, Lavoura e Viação company to extend its rails to a junction with the Leopoldina railway system. And on the same date the same company was granted a branch through the Macaeté valley to the Sauna river, or a convenient point thereabouts. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent for 30 years on a maximum capital of 600,000\$ is granted.

—The *Correio do Povo* on the 27th makes the following remarks, in complimenting the municipal authorities upon granting an extension to the tram lines' privileges: "The two companies, S. Christovão and Jardim Botânico, will deliver to the municipality within 30 days the important sum of 3,590,000\$, and oblige themselves beyond this to pay it an annuity of 150,000\$ for each, which represents a total of 11,250,000\$ for the extended period. Beyond this the *intendencia* has secured for itself, during the years remaining to the companies, and which they might enjoy free of charge as heretofore, the payment of the same annuity, which means a revenue of 1,950,000\$. In short the *intendencia* has obtained from the two companies, in exchange for an extension of their privileges, that they shall pay into the municipal coffers the respectable sum of 15,850,000\$."

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The present revolution in Buenos Aires is most certainly no one-dog affair.

—The merchants of Montevideo are resisting the forced circulation of the depreciated Banco Nacional notes.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd says that a French syndicate had offered a loan of \$18,000,000 to the Uruguayan government.

—The Royal Mail Co. will initiate a direct line to the River Plate on September 6th, and thenceforward every fourth Saturday.

—The June arrivals of immigrants at Buenos Aires, according to the *Standard*, numbered 9,183, while the departures were 8,544, leaving a balance in favor of immigration of only 639. The net increase for six months was 45,784, against 100,009 in the same period of 1889.

—"In Buenos Aires there are 257 British and 402 German houses. The British capital is estimated at £24,392,400, and that of the Germans at £3,322,134. The Italian population is greater than the native and there are 7,720 Italian firms carrying on business in the Argentine Republic with capital of £30,116,946, while the native, "Argentine," business firms number only 1,357 with a capital of £48,353,310. The number of Spanish merchants in the Republic is 2,223 with a capital of £6,268,128. The United States is represented by twenty-six firms, with a capital of £437,980. Ranged as to the amount of capital the Argentines come first, then the Italians, and then the English. As to numbers, the Italians come first, then the Spanish, the French, the Argentines, the Germans and the English." —*The British Manufacturer*.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 21st Barão de Lucena was appointed governor of Pernambuco.

—An Italian and his wife are in custody charged with suffocating their 8-day-old baby by closing his nose.

—Funny rumors are current about the Bahia lottery; but it would be "alarming" to publish them.

—So far as we can make out the coming contest at the polls will be between *nationals* and *republicans*.

—A decree dated on the 19th appoints a third attorney for the Treasury to look after recalcitrant debtors.

—An engineer extremely learned in mineral and thermal waters has arrived here under contract with the Banco Constructor.

—Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, will give a grand ball on the 5th proximo, the anniversary of his birth.

—On the 24th the inspector of the custom-house considered it advisable to correct some over-exultant effusions of the *Diario de Noticias*.

—A milk dealer here has been fined 20\$ for selling two-thirds milk and one-third water. It is supposed that he was thinking about delinquents.

—There being no drought in Ceará this year, the government has considered it proper to increase the pay of the Treasury officials on duty in that state.

—As the tickets for the coming elections are published it becomes evident that the "armed classes" will be numerically well represented in Congress.

—A curious clause is inserted among the statutes of the "Panification" company; it is a promise to keep the prices of bread under the market quotations.

—On the 11th inst. the acting minister of agriculture authorized the director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway to pay into the mutual aid fund the subscriptions received for paying off the internal funded debt.

—The minister of public instruction has requested his colleague of agriculture to give carriage by rail or sea to all objects destined to the national museum, and engages himself to "foot the bill" for transportation.

—The minister of finance has advised the minister of foreign affairs that "bagmen" are not liable for licences, unless they establish houses here and take orders for a commission. In the latter case we should say they were not "bagmen."

—The provisional government has formally declared that the baptismal registers kept by parish churches are their private property, and that the obligation of civil registry does not affect the character and validity of the old church registers.

—Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police, has broken the rule. Heretofore public characters went away and returned to receive manifestations. Col. Ferraz, however, took his manifestation before leaving. He left for Buenos Aires on the 23rd.

—The Montevideo government proposes to prosecute whosoever does not accept their "shin-plasters." We will come to that here, one of these days. Gen. Bocayuva virtually compromised himself to form the Brazilian republic on River Plate models.

—A local journal on the 23rd states that the inspector of the custom-house was informed that one of the guards had demanded a gratification from the captain of a vessel here, and he not only dismissed the man, but also made him return the money received.

—For the benefit of lottery speculators we may mention that only 60 per cent. of the gross sum represented is destined to prizes. The government gets 20 per cent., the "engineers" 15 per cent. and the parties or corporations interested only 5 per cent.

—On the 21st Gen. Benjamin Constant declined to reconsider his appointment of the acting director of the Ouro Preto school of mines, against which a manifestation was made headed by the governor of the state of Minas Geraes, and supported by the minister of interior.

—On the 23rd *O Paiz* says that Col. Sampaio Ferraz's successor as chief of police will be a colonel in the army. What is the present incumbent? A colonel in the national guard? Moreover, the item leads us to believe that Col. Ferraz's election to congress is a foregone conclusion.

—On the 23rd the *Correio do Povo* hears that the municipality of Rio will be permitted to organize a grand lottery, the product of which is destined to build a monument commemorating the Paraguayan war. Let us hope a part of the product will be expended on the street paving in Rio.

—The S. Paulo students have won the game. That obnoxious professor has been retired.

—A Brazilian immigration agent has been appointed for Switzerland. Why not send a squadron to accompany him?

—It will cost the taxpayers—or somebody—15,000\$ per annum to fiscalize the cutting down of Santo Antonio hill.

—Martins to Ruy: "Let us deport José Mariano." Says the General to Ruy: "Oh, dear not let us send Lucena to Pernambuco."

—On the 22nd the minister of war commissions a doctor to discover and report why the cloth furnished the army by the Rink mills loses its color.

—On the 24th of July Gen. Glycerio declared he did not see his way to granting an interest guarantee to a lady who runs a lard factory in Santa Catharina.

—Sr. Henrique Wright, a well-known broker of S. Paulo, who was here on business connected with the S. Paulo city loan, died on the night of the 24th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has refused an application for sundry favors from a party who wants to go in for oyster cultivation. It is not aiding agriculture; see?

—On the 27th *O Paiz* mentions the disappearance of a tailor, who recently arrived here from S. Paulo, and is supposed to have had nearly 100,000\$ in his possession.

—The brokers' beneficent society has turned over a balance of 5,800\$ to the beneficent fund of the Associação Commercial. We hope the brokers have not been precipitate.

—On the 25th *O Paiz* says that a doctor is about to try animal vaccination on snakes (*cobras*). We suppose this doctor has discovered that snakes are liable to contract small-pox.

—One of the local journals says Gen. Cesario Alvim left on the 27th for Theropolis. Admiral Wandenkolk has taken his portfolio. Gen. Benjamin seems to have come out winner.

—Under a republic there can be no ministerial crisis. There are no ministers; the directors of departments are secretaries of the president and as such may resign—or be kicked out without any possible "ministerial crisis."

—On the 25th the provisional government granted pensions of 500\$ per month to the ex-imperial senators Visconde de Simbú, Barão de Mamanguape, Fernandes da Cunha and Godoy, who thus confess their inability to earn a living.

—On the 25th a *capoeira*, an officer of the line (army?) and a policeman were arrested for making a disturbance in the Rua Sete de Setembro. The policeman has been dismissed the service; the punishment for the other two *cavalheiros* does not transpire.

—It is certainly a curiosity to see a ministerial crisis under a republic. If the secretaries do not wish to hold their portfolios, let Gen. Deodoro show them the door, and without ceremony! Whoever heard of a president's private secretary trying to run the cabinet?

—We cannot find that dispatch of Admiral Wandenkolk's, referred to in the local journals, wherein the minister tells the naval "pillmakers" (*pharmacuticas*) that if they do not like the uniform fixed for them, they can go and make pills elsewhere. It is not in the *Diario Official*.

—Perhaps someone knows by whose authority that mixed commission of Paraná and Santa Catharina citizens waited on Gen. Deodoro to ask for his interference in the question of toll-houses. The anxiety of some people to assume duties not required from them is insatiable.

—On the 26th a German was arrested here charged with representing himself as the owner of a registered letter that belonged to someone else. He is further charged with opening post-office boxes with false keys and abstracting letters and notices of registered packages.

—Would it not be well for the shareholders in the "Panification" company to look at the charge for directors, auditors, manager, etc.? We offer the suggestion without any intention of criticising; but it appears that 1,500\$ per month is a suspiciously good round salary for a "master baker."

—The personal property of the ex-Empress remaining at the S. Christovão palace is valued at 190,000\$. A number of rare and valuable objects remained which are to be sold at auction. Why they were not sent to their owners, who may prize them much more than the money, is a question which it will be difficult to answer.

—On the 27th the *Gazeta de Noticias* prophesies a country-dance among the Brazilian diplomats, and mentions a report that Barão de Itajubá, the minister in Paris, will be placed on the retired list. That French journal did more harm than was intended in indiscreetly publishing the particulars accompanying the recognition of the Brazilian republic.

—The local press states that by order of the Emperor there had been sold to the Rio jeweler, Rezende, diamond ornaments belonging to the late Empress that produced 120,000\$.

—It is a satisfaction to know that about the 1st proximo we will be able to telegraph to Goyaz. We never knew a man that wanted to telegraph to Goyaz, but perhaps the individual exists.

—The government spent 442\$ in June for the wages of the gardeners employed "in the reproduction of vegetables in the garden of the Quinta de S. Christovão." It seems a lot of money but perhaps the gardeners are electors? We should like to know, however, who gets the vegetables?

—A complaint comes from the Engenho Novo parish that the householders have been obliged to put automatic reservoirs in their water closets, but there is no water for the reservoirs. A dry automatic flushing apparatus is a novelty reserved for the dwellers in Rio, and the wisdom of her new sanitary rulers.

—One of the special features of the great industrial exposition soon to be opened in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A., will be a collection of newspapers from every part of the world. We shall be pleased to receive and forward sample copies of our Brazilian colleagues who may wish to be represented there.

—On the 18th Col. Sampaio Ferraz tendered his resignation to the chief of the provisional government. Gen. Deodoro declined to accept it; he would grant the colonel leave of absence—as was done in the case of another chief of police—to visit River Plate countries, but he could not let him off the contract he had taken.

—The New York legislature passed a law at its last session providing that "on and after the first of September next no child actually or apparently under 16 years of age shall smoke or in any way use cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort." That is just the kind of a law we need right here in Rio de Janeiro.

—On the 26th a telegram dated Buenos Aires on the preceding day stated that the minister of war and marine and the chief of police had "kissed and made friends." A few hours afterwards we heard that the police and the army were killing each other in the streets. Dang St. Bocayuva's allies anyway! you never can count upon what they will do next!

—From telegrams, offered by the Argentine legation to the local press, it appears that the trouble in Buenos Aires does not amount to a row of pins. President Celman has not only sufficient armed men to preserve himself, but the opinion of sensible people endorses him. We might add, also, that Celman has got his cash safely out of the country and can afford a risk.

—The Brazilian commission in charge of the Paraguayan war medals (Brazilian issue) to be presented to the Argentine army, left for the River Plate on the 23rd. Another change was made at the last moment to make room for Major Olympio da Fonseca. The commission arrived at Montevideo on the 27th, but it is uncertain whether it will go over to deliver the medals now, or wait for a more peaceful occasion.

—It affords us much pleasure to note the well-earned promotion of Mr. Ernest Nicolini to the Santos consulate. Mr. Nicolini has been attached to the British consulate in this city some 16 years, during which time he has won the best of reputation as an experienced and conscientious consular official. He is to leave for home about the 1st proximo on a six months' leave of absence, after which he will return to his new post.

—On the 21st there were nearly three vacancies in the cabinet. About mid-day the pole of the carriage, in which were the ministers of public instruction and agriculture, broke and the ministers had to come down in a tram. At 2 p. m. Gen. Cesario Alvim broke the axle of his carriage and was obliged to ask Gen. Campos Salles to give him a lift. The solidity of the cabinet was not impaired by these accidents, probably caused by *schismatic* speculators of the Rua da Allanega.

—On the 23rd the S. Paulo law academy lads sent an ultimatum to the minister of public instruction. Either he will open the academy and dismiss the professor whom the children object to, or he will be false to assumed compromises that contracts under the empire would be respected. It is quite possible that these boys may be turned into violent imperialists, if Gen. Constant does not "come down the tree." And so, on the 27th, the General did come down. The president of the law school and Prof. Justino are retired, and the boys are all to have bran new sugar plums.

—We were favored on the 22nd inst. with a visit from Major Barritt, late field secretary of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom, who is on his way south to take charge of the Army in the Argentine Republic, with headquarters at Buenos Aires. The Major will be assisted by fourteen officers and expects to inaugurate a campaign against the enemy in Buenos Aires and Rosario. Eventually Rio will be included in the Major's field of operations. If the Army will only move against the political wreckers at Buenos Aires, who are doing so much to ruin that country, it will do incalculable good.





DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchange on London. Includes sub-sections for Imports and a list of various goods like Flour, White Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Kerone, Lard, Rosin, Turpentine, Coal, Indian Corn, Cement, Rice, and Codfish.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for Date, Name, and Origin. Includes entries for Antwerp, Baltimore, Rangoon, Leith, Rosario, Rosario, Cardiff, Oronto, Rangoon, and Barbados.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for Date, Name, and Destination. Includes entries for Ship Island, Barbados, Montreal, Sandy Hook, Delaware Breakwater, Baltimore, Ship Island, Macao, and Macao.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including New York, New Brunswick, and various other ships.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Table listing freight rates and charter information for various routes and vessels.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at anchor and loading for Rio, including names like Avonia, Anita M., Adele C., Alice, Agave, Arovia, Antrovia, Borranca, Bertha, Bille, Bonita, Cardiganshire, Corneille Zino, Charles Lovig, Colorado, Conductor, Gled Tiding, E. S. Sutton, Filla, Gled Tiding, Hugh Cann, Ino, Javari, Kelton, Kyrion, Lady, Leyland Brothers, Lily, Margaret, Marlin Lugin, Nikaria, North Star, Oriant, Passaparout, Paganus, Prince Victor, Sponner, Snow Queen, Steimora, and Veritas.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, and Origin. Includes entries for July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, and Destination. Includes entries for July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 27th, 1890.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including names like American, Argentine, British, and others.

PIASSAVA.—Owing to continued small entries, there has been an increased demand and a good business done all available supply, with the exception of about 200 tons inferior, having been disposed of at prices varying for fair from \$8.50 to \$10.00, good \$12.00—\$15.00 and prime \$15.00—\$18.00 per 100 lbs. This last being for a small lot of specially choice. With the rise in exchange these figures show an advance in sterling value.

ROSEWOOD.—About 200 bags have been sold at \$12.00 to \$13.00 per 100 lbs.

RUSSIA.—Entries insignificant. About 3,000 kilos have changed hands at 300,000 per 15 kilos. Market very firm. Freight—Chartered to load sugar at Aracaju to a United States port; Spain schr Encarnacion, 355.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

From Messrs James Cook & Co's Monthly Despatch, dated London, June 24th:

COFFEE.—Further advices received during the month give reduced estimates of the next Brazil crops, and the general feeling is that the two yields together will fall short of 6,000,000 bags, and that the Formosa do Commercio estimate of 3,500,000 for Rio is certainly to prove an exaggerated one. In spite of the comparatively high value, deliveries in Europe have again been excellent, being for the five months of this year 173,000 tons, against 163,000 tons and 155,000 tons in the two previous years. In America also the deliveries continue satisfactory, totalling 92,000 tons, as against 92,700 tons in 1889 and 87,000 tons in 1888.

With little demand from the trade and no disposition to anticipate requirements, business in Brazil coffee exchange has been very quiet; prices, however, keep firm and show 1/2 to 1/4 advance for the month. Quotations: low to low fair Canned 72-78, fair to good Canned 81-85. Santos has offered a good assortment, and fine to superior fancy paleud found buyers (chiefly for home trade) at 82-85, mixed to fair average 81-86 per cwt. On C. and F. terms no business is at present practicable.

A few samples of new crop Rio and Santos are to hand, showing a desirable class of coffee and a good even bean. At the beginning of the month the Clearing House commenced registering contracts of Santos coffee, the basis being "2000" type C, but on account of the smallness of the available stock in London, transactions have so far been on a moderate scale.

We are glad to hear that advantage has been taken of the establishment of mills in Rio de Janeiro for the manufacture of bags. It has been a complaint of long standing that the bags which answered the purpose so long as coffee was shipped by sailing vessel, are now quite inadequate for the demands made upon them, and we understand that shipments have been made both from Rio and Bahia in bags taking class upon two pounds, in the expectation that the loss in weight will be considerably reduced.

Table showing imports for five months, listing countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, France, etc., with their respective tonnage and values.

Table showing stocks as of July 31st, listing countries like Holland, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc., with their respective tonnage and values.

Table showing deliveries for consumption for five months, listing countries like France, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc., with their respective tonnage and values.

Table showing stocks as of July 31st, listing countries like France, Hamburg, Bremen, Trieste, Copenhagen, etc., with their respective tonnage and values.

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BAHIA.

SUGAR.—Continues paralyzed for export. Small sales for home consumption have been made at former prices. Sailed: Delaware Breakwater, 6,000 bags, Loading: New York, 1,500 bags. Cocoa.—Steady. All entries, about 6,000 bags, have been sold at \$4.75—\$4.60 per 100 lbs. and the market closes with buyers at about these prices. Coffee.—Quiet. The advance in exchange caused a decline in prices, but little business has been doing on account of more unfavorable advices from consuming countries and also from want of stock, entries of the crop being still unimportant. The sales during the month amount to about 3,000 bags Valparaiso and 1,000 at \$5.93 and \$5.87 and 400 bags Chapala at 7208, per 100 lbs. Hides.—About 4,000 dry have been sold at 130 rs. per kilo. Nothing has been done in dry, staled, there being no stocks.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 26th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Aplices, Gold Loan 1868, and do 1889.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies including RAILWAYS, SERRAS, and MINES.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Credit Real do Brazil, and others.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Bahia and Minas, Barão de Auarana, Leopoldina, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Alliança, Brazil Industrial, Carioca, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Agricola do Brazil, Alliança do Brazil, Brasilianische, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation, Lloyd Brazileiro, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alliança, Argos Fluminense, Atalaya, etc.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, Pernambuco, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Agre. Coloniz. de Vassouras, Agre. S. Sebastião, etc.



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Aug. 7	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
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 Leibnitz..... Aug. 15th

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 Cavour..... }  
 Chatham..... } Weekly  
 Canning..... }  
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