

THE RIO NEWS.



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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1891.

NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
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The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
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Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 25, 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 Espírito da Verge. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11, 10 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
Portuguese services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. HILL, Pastor.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barrica. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays, and 7 p. m. on Fridays.
A. BRAVANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde de Faria, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. RAY-BY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 9.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Bible class study the Holy Scriptures at 1:30 p. m. afternoon Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching at 7 p. m. on the Lord's Supper celebrated on the first Sunday of the month at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, just 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: 43, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua de Real Grandeza No. 35. Badago. Telephone 1530.
Dr. C. Feldhaagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 93. Res. Rua Marques de Albrantes No. 57. Telephone 1145.
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. 15.
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospicio 1 to 4 p. m., residence 108 Rua Marques d'Albrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—No. 15, Rua da Imperatriz, Saúde. Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WESSON, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG. ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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142, Pearl St., New York
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
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T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Gales-Berger Company, London,
Wm. Cory & Co., Belfast,
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh,
Warehouses.—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1.
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THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, &c. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

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Take the yellow car (Lapaças or Agua Fria) at the Largo da Carioca 15 minutes before the departure of trains.

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The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of
TIJUCA HOTEL
And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to
Mr. Charles W. Tross.
This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness, and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2001.

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Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
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Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hort. Prod., Domestic Goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.
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GUIMARÃES & Co.
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Rua da Alameda, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
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N.B.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.
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CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
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Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government. 6 ms
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Water supplied on short notice.

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Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Re-organized 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 SAFETY ARMS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.
SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHING 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. METERS, 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 generally to standard gauges and tonnage. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars &c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:
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JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.
AGENTS FOR
Companhia de Navegação e Teclagem Carioca
Companhia de Navegação Carioca
Coasting Steamers.
The Alliance Insurance Co.
P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

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LIMITED.
Gelignite and Dynamite
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great bracing 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 fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
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No. 25, Rua Theophilo Otto.
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 25,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.
This is 10 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
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82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES

Has the satisfaction to announce that its Branch in Brazil has sufficient powers to issue policies and pay claims without previous consultation with the Head Office in New York.

Manager: HAROLD SOBRY
Medical Director: Dr. AZEVEDO MACEDO
Counsel: Dr. LEITÃO DA CUNHA

Postal address: P. O. Box No. 188;
Telegraphic address: "Equitativa;"
Office: 73 RUA DO HOSPICIO.

for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
T. T. WATSON,
General Superintendent of Branches
Rio de Janeiro, 31st October 1891.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... 1,328,751 ..
Uncalled capital..... 2,400,751 ..

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 2 de Março. Telephone No. 427

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.
Fire Risks Authorized 1870
Marine Risks Authorized 1864
Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
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Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,057 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.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
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Accumulated Funds..... £9,000,000
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John Moore & Co, agents.
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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 480,000 ..
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General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
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Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.
Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and appliances.
Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
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GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President
J. F. MARQUES, Secretary JOHN REID, Treasurer
Caixa do Correio 841. Telephone 355
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS.
(Importers and Exporters.)
129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129

Advises dealers in alimentary and medicinal products that they are about to receive for their own account, and on order, from the northern States, and for the supply of this market:

sugar,	rum,	fruits,	sweets,
fish,	pirarucú,	birds,	skins,
insects,	hides,	hammocks,	salsa,
Chili hats,	guaraná,	caecão,	chestnuts,
vanilla,	copaiba,	tamaquaré,	quina,
andiroba,	spice,	cumarú,	turtle,
piassaba,	woods,	coffee,	WAX,

objects of Indian manufacture, and natural products.

For fuller information apply at the company's offices, where all orders are received upon advantageous conditions and to the satisfaction of every customer.

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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
Rua da Alfandega
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.
Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Grand Biron & Co., GENOA.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO.
42 RUA DO HOSPICIO (provisionally)
Capital: subscribed..... 25,000,000\$000
do realized..... 7,500,000\$000
Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000
Transacts every description of Banking business.
Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.
Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:
In account current..... 4%
By bills at fixed date:
From 2 to 3 months..... 3%
6 to 9 do..... 2%
10 to 12 do..... 2%
Stamps for account of the bank.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.
Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 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. 10,000)
Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents: Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.)
England.....	(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London)
France.....	Credit Lyonnais
Spain.....	and branches (Banque d'Avvers, Antwerp)
Belgium.....	H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Generale, branches and correspondents
Italy.....	Montecario & Co., Naples
Portugal.....	Banco Lisboa & Agos and correspondents
United States.....	C. Anschutz & Co., New York
Uruguay.....	Ernesto Tomquist & Co., Montevideo
Argentina.....	Ernesto Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres, Deutsche Uelsterse Bank, B. Ayres, 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,
June 1891
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 MANUFATURA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
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TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
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Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,
No. 84, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTICES

The Brazilian Trade Company.—Two years ago an enterprising gentleman observing the increasing tendency of trade between Brazil and the United States organized a company with the above title under the laws of the state of New York. He himself immediately came to Rio de Janeiro and established an agency here. Mr. J. M. Vasquez is the organizer and president of this company. His principal business is to introduce goods of one country into the other, to promote the trade between both, to act as agent between buyer and seller of each country and to do a general commission business. The company has headquarters at No. 29 Broadway, New York, and an agency at No. 42 Rua do Rosario in this city. At the latter office the company is now showing some goods which are well worth an examination. Mr. Vasquez or his assistants are always to be found there during business hours and courteously show the visitor the marvellous inventions of the northern republic and minutely explain their use. There are several new articles now on exhibition which every business and professional man ought to examine. He will find there inventions which greatly simplify his business, economize his time and reduce his expenses.
The National Cash Register is an invention that no business man will do without after he once understands its use. 35,000 registers are now already employed over the world. In August, 1,244 were shipped to purchasers not only in the United States and Europe, but in Australia, West Indies and other countries. This is strong evidence of its usefulness. The National Cash Register is a mechanical cashier and book-keeper, registering the amount of every cash sale, recording every credit and detecting errors in making change or paying out money from the drawer. Each machine can register any transaction from a single cent to 90 cents, the amount of retail sales, the number of articles sold, and is an infallible accountant of all money received and paid out.
No business or professional man whose desk becomes easily encumbered with an accumulation of papers will do without the *Wootton Cabinet Office Secretary* after he has once seen this piece of serviceable furniture. It is unqualifiably the handsomest and most comprehensive desk in the world. Everything that ingenuity can suggest or desire to facilitate desk labor has been introduced in these secretaries. Every possible accommodation is furnished for a thorough and systematic classification of books, papers, memoranda, etc. The business or professional man, having arranged the contents of his desk, seats himself for business and at once realises that he is "master of the situation." Every portion of the secretary is accessible without change of position, and everything is immediately before the eye. When the user desires to close his desk he has only to place the work before him in its appropriate place, swing up the writing leaf, close the doors. The unusual accommodation is on the right hand door locks the three pieces firmly in an ingenious manner, and the whole thing is accomplished in a few seconds. The desk occupies a face surface of no more than 24 feet. There are 110 compartments all under one lock and key; there are drawers, shelves, book-racks, pigeon-holes and compartments of varied form for the accommodation of books, papers, documents, contracts, invoices, letters, memoranda, etc., such as furnished by no other desk made, enabling the busy office-man to classify and keep in systematic order a large variety of matter. There are forty pigeon-holes in the right-hand wing filled with heavy paste-board filing boxes, provided with movable labels. Here forty files of papers and letters may be kept, all within easy reach of the user as seated at the table of the desk. This set of boxes is one of the special features of the desk and reference is only needed to such an important arrangement to be appreciated by all having requirements for the unusual accommodation furnished by it. The writing-leaf is supported by automatic braces, and can be instantly adjusted to conform to any slope desired by the user. These secretaries are constructed of the best seasoned material, black walnut, cherry, oak and mahogany, trimmed with amber bronze hardware. The Queen Anne pattern is finished with large oak panels and veneers. Embossed stripings and decorations are introduced at various points, producing the most pleasing effect. They are surmounted by a rich coronet of handsome design. The interior is composed of light wood with walnut facings. The desks are solid and compact and designed for the use of a life time. This desk is a miniature counting-house, with a combination of such conveniences as are found best adapted for the manipulation of office-work. The secretaries are very graceful in their proportions and quite distinctive in style. When closed the suggestion is that of an elegant piece of furniture instead of the conventional desk. This feature has added much to their popularity and given them a place in some of the finest private offices.
Mr. Vasquez's company is also introducing here the *Naphtha Launch*, a model of neatness, swiftness and simplicity of machinery. This is a luxurious little craft, easily managed, and dispensing with the necessity of a machinist. Its mechanism is so simple that its operation is readily learned. The movement is instantly responsive to the direction of the operator. The launch is very roomy and its machinery occupies very little space. Its arrangement in connection with its manifold other advantages is such as to make it a popular pleasure-boat. Its operation is very inexpensive as well as clean. The naphtha is all converted into motive power with minimum waste. No fuel is necessary, taking up much room, requiring large machinery and specially trained machinists and besmirching the vessel and its occupants. The trim, swift little naphtha launch is a veritable floating parlor. When once its advantages have been tested and become known here its popularity will be great and no doubt pleasure excursions on naphtha-launches will be numerous.
No office can afford to be without *Tucker's Letter and Document File*. It is a simple arrangement which classifies, arranges alphabetically and preserves letters and documents. By this contrivance any letter or document can be rapidly referred to without loss of time.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, 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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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24th, 1891.

THE SITUATION IN SANTOS and the number of cases of fever on vessels leaving that port, ought to arouse sufficient interest here and elsewhere to determine whether it is advisable to sacrifice any more lives in order to support a place so badly governed. There has certainly been discussion enough this year to make even the dulllest official aware of the situation in that port. The harbor has been crowded with vessels awaiting an opportunity to discharge for months, the custom-house is crowded with merchandise, the streets are blocked with merchandise, and some companies have even rented private buildings at a heavy cost to receive cargoes of goods. And, now, to cap the climax, an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out which is not only jeopardizing the lives of the masters and crews of vessels detained there, but is infecting the steamers calling at that port. We some time since called attention to the dangers of an outbreak of fever, and we felt compelled to say that in such case the men who are largely responsible for the "block" in that port will also be morally responsible for the loss of life which must follow. In our opinion it is criminal to close one's eyes and do nothing before an impending calamity of this description. Almost nothing has been done to ward off the danger, and even the little provided for has been made a means of profit for the man who has so injured this country with his pretensions and speculations. Now that a new government has come into power, we trust that something will be done to relieve the "block" at Santos and to improve its sanitary condition, but in the meantime every ship that can avoid going to that port should do so.

THE COUP D'ETAT of the 3rd instant, which overturned constitutional government in Brazil and re-established the second dictatorship of General Deodoro da Fonseca, has been the occasion of another one of those phenomenal revolutions for which this country is becoming celebrated. It was foreseen that the situation produced by the dissolution of Congress by military force could not endure. It was not only unconstitutional, it was wholly unwarranted and inexorable. There was no monarchical conspiracy, and no threatened disorder. The only cause was the disputes between Congress and the President over certain measures, in which the latter considered that his personal authority and prestige were being curtailed. He could not see that Congress was free to legislate as it pleased, and that the remedy for any abuses of power lay in an appeal to the country at the next elections, rather than in the employment of force. Instead of yielding gracefully to the decisions of Congress, which in a republic represents the real sovereign power, General Deodoro resolved upon the re-assumption of dictatorial authority, believing apparently that he could still govern under the provisions of the constitution which he had violated, and that he could impose his own ideas of government on the country through certain specified amendments to that instrument. He forgot that this Congress was an instrument of his own creation, that it was the body which had adopted the constitution which he swore to observe, that it was the body which elected him to the high position which he occupied, and that it was, the

sole representative of the people of Brazil. He ought to have known that his act was not only a violation of the constitution, but that it would, if successful, be destructive to republican government in Brazil henceforth and perhaps forever. Happily, he has failed. The people of Rio Grande do Sul—all honor to them!—promptly refused to recognize the usurpation and prepared to resist it by armed force. The officers of the navy also ranged themselves in opposition, and as soon as the military forces of the dictator were weakened by the necessity of suppressing threatened disorders at other points, they revolted against the dictatorship and accomplished its overthrow. The twenty days of this dictatorship have taught the people of Brazil what they can always expect from irresponsible power, and it has also shown them how much they owe to the people of Rio Grande and the naval forces of this city. If it shall teach them the necessity of maintaining their constitution and laws and of insisting upon the settlement of all disputes at the ballot box, it will not have been in vain. And if it could only teach them that the prompt resistance of every such aggression, even at the cost of their lives and fortunes, is a duty and act of real patriotism, it will be a lesson for which the future republic of Brazil will never cease to be grateful.

THE LOGICAL result of the successful revolt against the dictatorship on the 23rd has been realized by the resignation of General Deodoro and a return to the legal status which existed on the 3rd. The new President has declared the decrees of November 3rd null and void. This re-establishes Congress, which is called to reassemble on December 18th, raises the state of siege in this capital and Niteroy, and restores all the guarantees of law and civil rights under the constitution. The country is again reunited, and the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for a long time. The situation created by the follies of Barão de Lucena and the obstinate pride of General Deodoro had become most critical and the ruin and disintegration of the country was threatened. To-day the situation is radically different. There is still some danger to be anticipated from the turbulent and disaffected elements of the army, who are embittered by the success of the navy, but if the people will only show a little resolution and courage all this may be settled without further trouble. Blunders and complications may naturally be expected, for they are the children of all governments, but with a little more of sound principle, a little more courage, and a little more determination to protect and enforce the constitution and laws by civil processes, the future may be considered secure.

THE DICTATORSHIP OVERTHROWN.

THE COUP D'ETAT of the 3rd inst., dissolving Congress and re-establishing the dictatorship, has been completely and most happily overthrown. To the state of Rio Grande do Sul in the first place, and to the navy of Brazil in the second place, belong the honor and glory of resisting the unwarranted and unconstitutional usurpation of President Deodoro. To Rio Grande in particular belongs the honor of refusing to accept the situation from the beginning, and of appealing to arms for the settlement of a question which no man of courage and principle could think of supporting. The coup d'etat was announced on the morning of the 4th inst., the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroy being placed under martial law and the troops being posted in the squares and streets of this city to suppress the slightest manifestation of discontent. During the succeeding nineteen days the city of Rio de Janeiro was compelled to endure everything that was humiliating and oppressive. The press was muzzled, editors were threatened with arrest and deportation, one newspaper was closed for daring to call attention to a contradiction in official telegrams about Rio Grande, prominent members of the opposition were shadowed by spies, men talked in whispers when they wished to criticize the situation, business interests suffered, and everyone felt that the country was about to pass through a crisis which must end in bankruptcy and disintegration. It is not an exaggeration to say that fully three-fourths of the people of this capital were not in sympathy with the dictator's party, but they had neither the courage, opportunity, nor leaders, for resistance, and were therefore content to submit silently to the abuse of power forced upon them by a band of selfish speculators backed by the military forces of a military executive.

Sant'Anna de Livramento revolted, its commander, Gen. Isidoro Fernandes, receiving a wound in the hand, which afterwards compelled amputation and caused his death. On the 11th the garrison at Jaguarão joined the revolution, followed by those of Caçapava, Alegrete, Uruguaiana and other places. The revolutionary forces were under the command of Generals Astrogildo, Travençolo and Osorio, and were rapidly massed and equipped for active service. But slight opposition was encountered to the movement in any part of the state, except at Porto Alegre, which was the only place of importance remaining in the hands of the Deodoro party on the 12th. On that date it was calculated that fully 20,000 men were under arms in favor of the revolution. On the 12th, however, the garrison of Porto Alegre, accompanied by the business men of that capital, forced the resignation of Governor Julio de Castilhos, and with him disappeared the last vestige of the dictator's control over the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The junta selected to govern the state was composed of Dr. Assis Brasil, Dr. Barros Casal and Gen. Rocha e Silva. Local juntas were also elected in various parts of the state to take charge of administrative affairs in place of the dispossessed state and municipal officials.

From that date forward great activity prevailed throughout the whole state in preparing for the impending strife with the national government. The ranks of the national guard were rapidly filled, and it was estimated that fully 50,000 men were under arms on the 23rd. A force of five small vessels was so organized on the Lagoados Patos, and the buoys were removed from the channels across the barra to prevent the entrance of the national war vessels. In the portions of state of São Paulo, from whence the most determined opposition to the dictatorship was anticipated, nothing effective was done. Governor Americo Brasiliense took immediate measures to suppress every sign of opposition, and the rigors of martial law were enforced without even the formality of a proclamation. After the return of the São Paulo representatives to the national Congress, steps were taken to organize the opposition, but the wily governor at once put himself on such friendly and hopeful relations with the opposition leaders that nothing whatever was attempted until the governor had procured reimbursement for the expenses of his military command of the situation. When everything was ready his supporters secured a session of the state legislature on the 19th and passed an almost unanimous vote of confidence in his administration. On the following day the opposition rallied and passed a vote denouncing the coup d'etat in the lower house by a vote of 16 to 11. When the same motion was brought up in the senate and was under discussion, a fight of words ensued, and a vote of 10 to 8 was at once substituted and passed. It was generally expected that this vote would be reversed on the following day, but an interruption in the mails has prevented our obtaining information on that point. It was expected here that São Paulo would take the leading part in opposing the dictatorship, but in São Paulo it seems that everybody was waiting for Rio to make the break. The São Paulo planters may love liberty, but they love their plantations and their personal safety even more.

In Pará a pronounced movement against the government seems to have taken place, but so closely has the government controlled the telegraph that we are even to-day ignorant of the particulars. Bahia also showed a strong inclination toward revolution, but nothing decisive was done. Rio Grande alone, and perhaps Pará, had the eye of the country upon them, and a vote of confidence in the independence and dignity of the states, and subversive of every idea of republican institutions.

Of the naval revolt in this capital which led to the final and complete overthrow of the dictatorship, the record is a surprisingly brief one. The prominent and most popular officers of the navy were well known to be in sympathy with Congress. Two of these, Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio de Mello, were members of Congress, and the latter was in frank opposition to the government. The completeness and decisiveness of General Deodoro's preparations on the 3rd seem to have paralyzed them for the moment. Besides this it appears that the vessels had been purposely kept without coal, provisions and ammunition, so that it was impossible for them to act without time for preparation. Two army officers were also counted upon by the congressional party, Gen. Efraim José Simões, vice-president of the republic, and Gen. José Simões, but it was not at all certain that these officers could count upon the support of any considerable fraction of the garrison. One attempt to secure the adhesion of the subordinate officers of the fleet was exposed some days ago, and the messenger was placed under arrest. This necessitated new plans. On Sunday evening, although the government knew that a conspiracy was on foot and was using every effort to frustrate it, the plans of the naval officers were completed and the adhesion of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was secured. During the early morning a raid had been made on one of the stationing stations of the central railway, communications were cut and a considerable quantity of material utilized. This blow alarmed the authorities and a considerable force of armed men were sent on the line to protect against further attack and to keep open communication with the arsenal and barracks at Realejo. At 3 p.m. orders were issued for closing the cable against cipher telegrams. During the day the government issued orders for the arrest of a number of officers and citizens suspected of conspiracy, among whom were Gen. José Simões, Admirals Wandenkolk and Custodio de Mello, Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, of the *Journal do Commercio*, and Sr. Quintino Bocayva, of *O Povo*. Early in the evening the preparations were completed and an officer from a ferry-boat advised the *Rinchole* of that fact. At 7 o'clock Admiral Custodio de Mello boarded the ship and took command, the commander, Capt. Duarte, being on shore. The officers and crews of the *Apudaban* and *Primeiro de Março*, both under repairs, sent away their commanders, as also did those of the monitor *Saldanha*. In the meantime the government succeeded in arresting Admirals Wandenkolk and Marques Guimarães, thus preventing their joining the vessels.

On the morning of the 23rd the *Apudaban* was towed into position, the *Rinchole* and *Saldanha* had steam up and several small gunboats and torpedo boats, which had joined the revolt, were ready for operations. For some inexplicable reason the *Apudaban* saw fit to fire upon a steam launch which had just left the naval arsenal, one of the balls striking the Capelaria church (1) and another wounding a laborer. In due time, however, the vessels were all in position.

In the city, the greatest panic prevailed for a time, it being rumored that the fleet was about to bombard the city. The unlucky shot of the *Apudaban* intensified this feeling, and the people fled in every direction, the streets being filled with struggling masses of tram-cars, carriages, carriages and running men, women and children. Some of these did not stop short of the Botanical Gardens and Thicket.

At 9 o'clock, General Deodoro announced his intention of resigning the presidency in favor of his constitutional successor. He thereupon sent for the Vice President, released Admiral Wandenkolk from arrest and issued the following manifesto:

BRAZILIANS!—

On the morning of November 15th, 1889, I, with my companions in arms, gave you a free fatherland, and opened for this new and grandiose horizons, signaling and exalting it in the eyes of the people of the world.

This occurrence of the highest patriotic standard, applauded by the nation, which caused it to enter upon a new phase, worthy of its historic destiny, is for me, and always will be, a cause for the noblest and justest pride.

Extraordinary circumstances, to which I declare before God, I did not contribute, have directed facts to an exceptional and unforeseen situation.

I considered I could avoid the dangerous crisis by dissolving the Congress, a measure that cost me much to execute, I am free from the responsibility for which I do not wish to pay.

I thought to direct the government of the state upon a safe road and in the sense of saving so anomalous a situation.

Such are the conditions, however, in which during the past days the country finds itself, the ingratitude of those for whom I most sacrificed myself, and the desire to prevent the conflagration of a civil war in my beloved country, that I am determined to abandon (renunciar) my authority to the hands of the functionary to whom it belongs to replace me.

And in thus acting I take leave of my good companions and friends who have always remained faithful and dedicated to me, and I offer my prayers to the All Powerful for the perpetual prosperity and never ceasing welfare of my beloved Brazil.

Capital Federal, November 23rd, 1891.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

General-in-chief Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

In conformity with the interests of the Nation, resolves to resign into the hands of his legal substitute the charge of President of the Republic.

Federal Capital, November 23rd, 1891.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

T. de Alencar Araujo.

Other decrees accepted the resignations of the various secretaries of state.

This practically ended the movement. Vice President Floriano Peixoto at once assumed the presidency of the country, a salute was fired from the Santa Cruz fortress which had espoused the cause of the congressional party, the streets were filled with crowds of people cheering for anything and everything contrary to what they would have cheered for the day before, and the Rua do Ouvidor was dressed out in its gayest bunting in honor of the event. A considerable crowd invaded the municipal hall in search of the president of the *intendencia*, José Felix, who had made himself particularly obnoxious by his exactions and jobberies. Failing to find him, the crowd first tore down all his portraits, and then, under the leadership of two or three hundred politicians, proceeded to deliberately retrace the *intendencia* "in the name of the people," and to select a provisional junta to take charge of the municipality. On seeking the approval of the President subsequently they were told that the government would take the subject into consideration, the first object being that of maintaining order.

The one genuine surprise of the day occurred a little before midnight, a crowd of people suddenly invading the offices of two aggressive government organs, the *Diário do Commercio* and *Notícias*, and destroying their furniture, fixtures, type and machinery. These two journals had made themselves particularly obnoxious by their bitter attacks on the Congress and its friends, and by their constant demands for vigorous measures against everyone suspected of hostility to the dictatorship. While such excesses are to be lamented, it must be given more than sufficient cause for the feeling against them. Their support of a government which protected the leaders of the attack on the *Tríbuna* will make it difficult for them to secure that full measure of sympathy in their own misfortune which they would otherwise receive.

The dictator and his ministers having resigned steps were at once taken to reorganize the government in accordance with their own views. Their trusted friends were placed in charge of all the important posts, the state of siege was practically raised by advising the leading papers that they were at liberty to say what they pleased, all political prisoners were released, of which there seems to have been a considerable number, and measures were taken to maintain order. At a late hour the following nominations for the new cabinet were announced:

- Minister of Finance:—FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES.
Minister of Agriculture:—ANTÔNIO GONÇALVES DE FARIA.
Minister of Interior and Justice:—JOSÉ HYGINO DUARTE PEREIRA.

Minister of War:—General JOSÉ SIMÃO DE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Marine:—Admiral CUSTODIO JOSÉ DE MELLO.

During to-day affairs have resumed much of their usual appearance, and were it not for the anxiety which not a few are feeling over the probable action of the army, the revolution of November 23rd would already be looked upon as an ancient history. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the navy has carried off the honors this time, and that the army is sulking. A considerable number of the regimental officers in this garrison are strong partisans of the overthrown dictator and can hardly be expected to submit cheerfully to the new situation. The absence of the military element in the rejoicings over the overthrow of the second dictatorship is not a hopeful augury for the future.

The manifesto of the new President which will be published to the country to-morrow morning, is as follows:

TO THE COUNTRY!

Having assumed the government of the nation, in conformity with the constitution and at the invitation of Generalissimo Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, who spontaneously resigned office on the morning of the 23rd inst., it behooves me to explain to the country the general policy which will govern my administration.

The events which occurred in this city and in the harbor of the night of the 22nd and the morning of the following day, preceded by the rising of the heroic state of Rio Grande do Sul, and the openly hostile attitude of the state of Pará, are all well known.

The navy, a great part of the army, and citizens of different classes, promoted, by means of arms, the restoration of the constitution and the laws, suspended by decree of the 3rd inst., which dissolved the national Congress. History will record this civic deed of the armed classes of the country on behalf of the law, which cannot be substituted by force; but it will record likewise the act of abnegation and patriotism of Generalissimo Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca in giving up his place in order to avoid strife. Between brethren, the shedding of Brazilian blood and the collision between his comrades in arms, glorious factors of the immortal movement of November 15th, destined to defend united our national honor and the integrity of our country against foreign aggression, and to defend and guarantee internal order and republican institutions. These events, which have few parallels in the annals of humanity, and of which we have a right to boast, as we have already had wrought through the establishment of the republic, the entire transformation of our code of laws and through the abolition of slavery, the transformation of our labor system, will show to posterity the love of the people, of the navy, and of the army, for the constitutional liberties that form and enshrine the life of modern nations.

The dominant idea of the revolution of the 23rd inst., which led to the resignation of Generalissimo Deodoro da Fonseca, was the restoration of law. To maintain the inviolability of the law, which is still more necessary as a restraint on political passion in democratic societies than even in absolute governments, because of the traditions of personal obedience by which these are constituted, will be for me and for my government a sacred trust, as will also be the duty of respecting the will of the nation and that of the states in their free manifestations under the federal system. In observance, then, of the fundamental law, accepting the dominant idea of the triumphant revolution, I perform the duty of considering null and void the act of the 3rd inst., which dissolved the national Congress, and likewise the duty of revoking the declaration of martial law in this capital and in Nietheroy, and of restoring all constitutional rights and guarantees.

The administration of the public revenue with the strictest economy and with the most careful supervision over the employment of the public monies, will be one of the principal objects of my most anxious solicitude. A new nation loaded with debt was never a happy nation, and nothing increases more the debt of a country than expenses out of proportion with its economic resources, with its productive labor, and with its trade and industries, destroying the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, and producing social want and suffering. I trust that with economy and retrenchment in our expenditures, with peace with foreign nations, without sacrifice of our honor and our rights, and with the encouragement of our agriculture and manufactures and the reorganization of our banking system, the abundant resources of our soil will gradually improve the value of our circulating medium, now so depreciated in international exchanges, and will strengthen our credit at home and abroad.

In the administration of the country, which has been conferred upon me by the constitution, I confide in the rectitude of my conscience to promote the welfare of the people. The confidence of that people and of the army and navy I trust I shall not cease to deserve. I am well acquainted with the valor of our land and sea forces, increased by discipline and by respect for the rights of civil society. I have had cause to admire, as I still admire, my good companions in arms, as I still admire, my good companions in war and in peace.

The courage and constancy which have been displayed in battle, have been converted by the years of peace we have enjoyed into love of liberty and of the republic, which with the people they have established and which with the people they likewise desire to maintain and to consolidate. The nation that can and will be free must respect order, which is the first condition of liberty and of wealth. In the great work of progress in which the progress of our land is wrought, there are neither conquerors nor conquered, neither great nor small. All are co-laborers in the common work. To this work I shall devote my whole strength; and in this labor I ask and expect the assistance of all Brazilians. These are the purposes by which I am guided and which I have deemed it my duty to make known to the people.

Federal Capital, November 23rd, 1891.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

From The Times, London, Nov. 24th.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

SOME consternation was caused yesterday in the City by the news that the Brazilian Congress had been dissolved, martial law proclaimed, and a dictatorship established by the President, Deodoro da Fonseca. There is a provoking brevity and lack of details about the announcement, the government having seized the telegraphs with that autocratic promptitude which is to be fostered by despotic institutions of the most advanced type. When time can be found to draw up a plausible account we shall, no doubt, learn exactly what the Dictator desires us to believe, but in the meantime we can only conjecture, with the aid of such meagre hints as have escaped the censorship, the nature of the trouble between the President and the Congress. It is barely two years since Brazil astonished the world by abolishing the monarchy and carrying out a revolution with less excitement and disturbance than the most commonplace Irish election is certain to produce. Dom Pedro and his family were shipped on board a steamer and despatched to Europe at a few hours' notice as coolly as if they had been hales of coffee, and, although the monarch was supposed to enjoy unbounded popularity, nobody lifted a finger or uttered a word of energetic protest. The provisional government, with Fonseca at its head, could hardly be seen, subsequently, to be having a little trouble with its subjects. But the usual precautions were taken to prevent discussion of Brazilian affairs in foreign ports, and recalcitrant subjects were promptly taught that their ruler did not confine himself to the mild methods which made Dom Pedro loved rather than respected. Every possible means of reassuring the European investors was resorted to by the astute finance minister of the new government, which promised to regularize its position with all possible speed by ordering a general election. That election was held in due course, and if we may believe the assurances of the President's friends was honorably distinguished by the complete abstention of the government from interference. The resulting Congress rewarded this singular virtue by acquiescing in Fonseca's occupancy of the presidential chair, and, as every one desired to see order re-established in Brazil, it was quickly assumed that the revolution had in fact made no difference to commercial and social stability. Since then Brazil has approximated to the beatitude of the nation that has no history; hence it was with a shock of painful surprise that the City yesterday heard of what is really another revolution. Its impressions are registered in a heavy fall in Brazilian securities.

It seems that things have not been altogether pleasant for some time past between the President and the Congress. He shares with some worthy people in this country the belief that, when money is scarce the remedy is to create more circulating medium, a belief which men in his position may hold with more excuse than others since they at least can always profit by the inflation. He has accordingly been very anxious to obtain the emission of a large quantity of notes without any pedantic regard to the precautions required to insure their convertibility. Congress, however, has not shown itself sufficiently pliable and complaisant on this question, and the result has been considerable friction. It is not probable that so astute a man as the President would have dissolved the Congress on this ground alone, but we may perhaps assume, without doing him serious injustice, that he has done so in a very willing state upon any mere plausible pretext that events might furnish. Such a pretext seems to have been found in a bill relating to the mode of removing unsatisfactory Presidents, a subject in which he may be excused for taking a peculiar interest. It is not quite clear whether the Congress passed some bill of this nature in spite of his veto, or whether he took alarm at the direction discussion was taking, but in any case he protected his presidential position by the most decisive measures at his command. He dissolved Congress, proclaimed himself Dictator, and established martial law. There have been vague rumors of a possible attempt to bring about a restoration, not of Dom Pedro, but of the monarchy in the person of his infant grandson. It is a little difficult to understand how, in a country which witnessed Dom Pedro's exit with complete indifference, any real enthusiasm can have sprung up for the infant child of a detested Bourbon, and of a Princess whose efforts for the abolition of slavery could not win her forgiveness for her subservience to the priests. An alleged restoration project might in certain circumstances have furnished a useful pretext for a coup d'etat, but as the pretext has been found elsewhere we shall probably hear no more, for the present at any rate, of the infant pretender.

It is, of course, officially affirmed that the whole affair is greatly exaggerated, but in that case one does not readily find an explanation for the rigorous censorship of the telegraph, established by the government. Assuming the President to have snatched at absolute power, his position closely resembles that recently occupied by Balmaceda. Like that ill-fated usurper, he has embarked upon a constitutional quarrel, under cover of which he has abused the executive powers intrusted to him. Either the Congress has a right to pass a bill notwithstanding the presidential veto, or its pretence of doing so is mere idle vaporizing. In neither case would its alleged action justify the dissolution of Congress and the assumption of uncontrolled power. In neither case, it may be added, is it likely that such a measure would have been resorted to unless the President had others and less allowable motives. But, whatever may be his ostensible motives, the effect of his proceedings upon Brazilian credit must be disastrous. Brazil has been recovering slowly from the shock of the revolution and from the more recent set-back of the Baring troubles. This convulsion will seriously dislocate her international arrangements, especially as the country has to struggle with the effects of a large amount of unsound speculation. The strong suspicion that the root of the matter is in financial schemes which must aggravate all existing evils cannot but seriously damage Brazilian interests of all kinds. The

country is already in sufficiently grave, though probably temporary, embarrassment. Brazilian stocks had been showing weakness for some time before this blow fell, and the Brazilian exchanges had reached an exceedingly low point. This, however, may be explained, at least in part, by the fact that the coffee crop is heavy, and consequently late. Until it can be placed upon the market, Brazil is prevented from using a valuable asset. She cannot draw bills upon Europe for the liquidation of her debts, and must put in gold. This difficulty would have righted itself, but unless the President can put a better face upon his action than it wears at present, it will prove a more serious and enduring disaster.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- The American ironclad Boston reached Bahia on the 19th.
—The ironclad Bahia sailed from the port of Bahia on the 19th.
—The 16th battalion of infantry embarked at Bahia for this city on the 18th.
—Bahia merchants held a meeting on the 19th to protest against the state budget.
—Col. Moreira Cesar has taken command of the 9th battalion of infantry at Bahia.
—The Bahia chamber of deputies voted a solemn farewell to the 16th battalion of infantry.
—It seems that the apostle of the gentiles is about to be swept away by the big river fresher.
—The Pharo, of Juiz de Fora, and Pharo de Santos, have temporarily discontinued publication.
—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery left Curitiba for Santa Catharina on the 20th.
—The legislature of Minas Geyas, which adjourned on the 21st, will meet again in March.
—The disinfection of the streets of Santos commenced on the 20th. Barrels of tar were burned in several places.
—The governor of Piahy telegraphs that the people of S. João, S. Raymundo and Jacós are dying of hunger.
—It was reported in Santos on the 16th that troops intended for S. Paulo had arrived at the bar from Rio de Janeiro.
—It was reported in S. Paulo on the 14th that there would be a socialist insurrection in that city on the following day.

- The governor of Sergipe has signed the bills voted by the state legislature on judicial organization, elections, police, instruction and budget.
—On the 20th the S. Paulo senate voted a motion of confidence in president Americo Brasileiro. There were three votes against the motion.
—The butchers at Bragança, S. Paulo, have combined to raise the price of fresh beef to 12800 per kilo. Bragança ought to import a Comde at once.
—The Piahy legislature voted on the 18th a motion approving of the coup d'etat. Evidently the motto of the Piahy legislature is "Better late than never."
—Five sergeants and two cadets of the 10th regiment of cavalry in S. Paulo are to be tried for acts of insubordination committed on Sept. 24th and Oct. 2nd.
—The 15th at Santos, says a telegram from that city, passed like any other day. At night only the custom-house and municipal council buildings were illuminated.
—A Bahia telegram of the 16th says that the 16th battalion of infantry has received orders from the war department to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

- On the 7th at S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, the son of a hotel-keeper shot a man who had refused to pay for a bottle of beer, stating that he had already paid.
—In S. Paulo on the 16th the chief of police sent for the editor of the Platá and ordered him to desist, for the present, from censuring the acts of the federal government.
—The quarantined passengers of the Advance refused to go to the lazaretto at Bahia, alleging the distance and the danger incurred in going in the board of health steamer.
—In saluting on the 15th at Santos an artilleryman lost one of his arms. It seems that to celebrate the anniversary of the revolution costs more bloodshed than the revolution itself.

- In S. Paulo, on the night of the 13th, a physician narrowly escaped a good cudgelling. He had been taken for a police spy, but fortunately the mistake was discovered before any harm was done.
—It is stated that there has been a rising among the colonists at Coac, Santa Catharina, and there were apprehensions of an attack on the town of Tubião, which was said to be in a defenceless condition.
—The Tempo of the 20th publishes a telegram from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, communicating the death of Gen. Isidoro Fernandes de Oliveira at Santa Anna do Livramento, and stating that tranquillity reigns throughout the state.
—There was a violent hail-storm in Tatuhy, S. Paulo, on the 14th. Although we do not know whether the hail-stones were as large as hen's eggs or not, we publish this item; for at the present time all news from S. Paulo is interesting.
—The governor of Sergipe has ordered the opposition papers Estado, Nova Era, Correo de Sergipe and Folha de Sergipe not to publish articles against him. The Folha states that, as martial law has not been declared in Sergipe, it will not obey the order.
—It is stated that six beggars and an employé at the Pernambuco poor-house were bitten by a mad dog on the 10th. What an immense deal of harm a dog can do when he goes mad and begins to terrify suffering humanity! People should have the wisdom and courage to put a salutary restraint on such dogs, even when they belong, as was the case in this instance, to the director of the establishment.

—A telegram of the 16th from Bahia says the 15th was officially celebrated in the midst of popular indifference. The students who had raised money for celebrating the day returned it to the contributors and refrained from taking part in the festivities.

—A Santos paper publishes the following: "We learn from a well-informed person who has arrived from the South that in an engagement in Rio Grande Major-General Isidoro Fernandes was wounded in the arm and soon after died of the wound. Col. Thomaz Flores, commander of the 13th, lost an arm."

—The erection of a large building for a butter factory has been begun at Itú. S. Paulo evidently knows on which side its bread is buttered. Even if the blockade at Santos should be butted, this state has ample resources for the maintenance of its people, who will probably be able, not only to earn their daily bread, but to make their own butter also.

—With joyous agitation did this municipal council receive the news of the dissolution of the national Congress, which, deviating from its lofty purposes, was plunging our beloved country into the whirlpool of anarchy. With the point of your invincible sword you have written a page of glorious patriotism in the glorious annals of the Brazilian republic. The foregoing was addressed to President Deodoro by the municipal chamber of Cunha, S. Paulo. O Cunha, tara o chapéu!

—We regret to note the retirement of Mr. D. N. Burke from the U. S. consulate at Bahia, who had earned the good will and esteem of the people there through a courteous and conscientious attention to the duties of his office. Mr. Burke had occupied the consulate in Bahia only three years, but as he was the appointee of a preceding administration it was apparently felt that the good and faithful service rendered was of no further use to his government. His successor, Mr. W. O. Thomas, took charge of the office on the 7th inst.

—The S. Paulo chamber of deputies unanimously voted on the 19th the following motion: "The chamber of deputies, approving of the conduct of the president of the state in the exercise of the elevated duties of his office, tenders through and unreserved support to his administration, feeling sure of his ability to maintain public order and tranquillity together with the prestige of the constituted authorities and the observance of the state constitution." Deputy Gonçalves Bastos expressly declared that his vote on this motion did not signify acquiescence in the present state of affairs in Brazil.

RAILROAD NOTES

- The government has authorized the director of the Central railway to purchase 80,000 steel crosses.
—The railway between Curitiba and Lapa in the state of Paraná was opened to traffic on the 18th. The length of the road is 102 kilometers.
—The Rio Claro railway company has protested against the grant made to João Carlos Leite Penteado for a railway from S. Paulo to Bolivia.
—The October traffic receipts of the Geral railway system were 1,405,059\$470, of which 128,008\$320 from passengers and 952,810\$878 from goods.
—The traffic receipts of the Estrada de Ferro Central de Pernambuco were 188,925\$040 from March to October this year, against 129,002\$200 in the corresponding period of 1890.
—The Paulista company has been unable to forward the coffee arriving at Campinas by the Mogyana road. On the 13th all the warehouses at the station were full, and there were over 100 Mogyana cars waiting to be discharged.

LOCAL NOTES

- "Harry on Johnny" did not appear to be a favorite among takers during the week.
—On the 17th the police seized all the arms they could find in the second-hand shops in this city.
—It is said that the visible supply of flour in this city lacks 90,000 barrels to meet the current demand.
—The chief of police on the 17th countermanded his order, issued on the 14th, for suppressing the Tempo newspaper.
—The cleaning of the rain-water pipes is to be done by the fire corps. The expense is estimated at 163,596\$324 per annum.
—The 24th battalion of infantry was sent from this city to S. Paulo on the 18th. It is reported that the 10th will shortly follow.
—On the 18th the London and Brazilian Bank formally contradicted all rumors affecting the credit of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London.
—The Companhia de Construções Civis has been authorized by the municipal council to establish wooden bath houses on Copacabana beach.
—And now Silva Jardim is coming into prominence again. He appears to be regarded as a sort of compromise between Benjamin Constant and the opposition.
—Gen. Aguiar Lima has been appointed member of the military commission for trying "enemies of the republic." It will consequently be wise in Deputy Serzedello neither to haven dog, nor to abstain from having one.
—It is stated that the steamer Porto Alegre did not touch at Santa Catharina or Rio Grande ports, but went directly to Montevideo. Visconde de Pelotas and Col. Marciano de Magalhães left here on board the Porto Alegre.
—The Novidades thinks that some of the S. Paulo papers are altogether too free in their comments on political events. It is expedient, says the Novidades, to look to this, for no one, it maintains, can be permitted to show disrespect to the authorities. The subservience of the Novidades is becoming painful.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated November 1st.
The week tendency of exchange throughout last month resulted in a decline of 3 1/2 [about 17 1/2 per cent.] which, together with a good and on several occasions very pressing demand caused an advance of \$3.00 to 4.00 per kilo, or equal to about 8 per cent. on currency prices. The demand continued to be for good lots, while low grades were difficult sale. Our market closed with a strong demand at 3 1/2 above last month's quotations.

Receipts averaged 14,093 bags per diem, against 16,484 bags in 1890 and the market is firm. From July 1st to date they reach 1,144,550 bags, against 1,254,631 bags in 1890 and 816,650 bags in 1889.

Stocks are 262,731 bags in all hands, of which 111,000 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote, f. o. b. with freight by steamer to London and New York, and commission, exchange 1 1/2.

Good Average 65=13 3/4.

The clearances in September were divided as follows:

Table with columns for destination (New York, Europe, Rio and coast) and quantities for 1891, 1890, and 1889.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months:

Table with columns for destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and quantities for 1891, 1890, and 1889.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months of crop years:

Table with columns for destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and quantities for 1891, 1890, and 1889.

Imports.

A moderate business is again reported during the week, but currency prices of nearly all articles are much higher in sympathy with the very low rates of exchange rulings. Flour was reported somewhat flat at the close, although receipts in moderate and stocks in all hands far from excessive. Rice is higher, notably so in the case of Pitch Pine, which is likely to become scarce. Kerosene and Lard are both much higher, and Coffee also is dearer with an improved demand. Rice is about unchanged; at least two considerable cargoes are afloat or our port from Rangoon. Indian Corn and Hay are both higher; the Pernambuco state authorities have prohibited the export of corn, after some 17,000 bags, 075,000 tons, had been purchased for shipment to Liverpool. Kosin has advanced about \$7.00 per brl. while Turpentine and Cement are quite unchanged.

At the close exchange showed some symptoms of an improved tone, which it is to be hoped will develop into, at least, a steadiness in the market which had become almost intolerable to importers.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been 7,950 brls. American per March.

Stock in first hands is now estimated to be 4,000 brls. and dealers hold some 25,000 brls.

Brokers report the market quiet, and rather flat, at the following quotations:
Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers report the market firm at 65.00=65.00 per doz.
White Pine.—Quotations are advanced to 150=160 rs. per lot and the market is firm. There have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers now quote red deals at 48.00=50.00 per doz. white 46.00=47.00 Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts are only 100 cases, and quotations have been advanced to 95.00 per case in lots and 105.00 at retail. Market firm.

Lard.—Quotations have been sharply advanced and the market is firm at 58=62 1/2 rs. per lb. for George's lard, in lots, 50=56 rs per lb. for other marks. Receipts have been only 19 cases per Finance.

Rice.—Receipts are 800 bags via Europe. Dealers' quotations are unchanged at 14.50=14.50 per bag.
Coffee.—Receipts are 2,111 packages per New Dominion from Gaspe, which have gone out to Santos, 50 tons per Finance from New-York and 730 cases Norwegian per Commerce. Stocks are now estimated to be 6,000=7,000 packages and there is a fair demand reported. The market is firm, and somewhat higher, at 37.00=39.00 for Canadian tubs, 32.00=34.00 for barrels and 38.00=39.00 for Norwegian cases.

Beans.—There are no receipts of foreign and it is reported the mills hold no stocks. Retail quotations are 58.00=68.00 per bag, from dealers.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 300 bags from the River coast, which quality 58.00=75.00 per bag is quoted, and in lots, 50=56 rs per lb. for other marks. Receipts have been only 19 cases per Finance.

Hay.—Receipts are 2,566 bales per Harry W. Lewis from Rosario, 3,864 bales per steamers from the River Plate and 1,416 bales consigned. We may quote to day at 95=100 rs. per kilogram.

Rosin.—Receipts are 60 tons per Finance, and brokers quote at 11.50=14.50 per brl. according to marks.

Turpentine.—Quotations are unchanged at 88=90 rs. per 100-gallon. Receipts have been only 19 cases.

Cement.—Receipts are only 35 tons per Vega from Liverpool.

Cement.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 11.50=11.50 per brl. for British, 10.50=11.50 for German and 11.50=12.00 for French.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 16.
LIVERPOOL.—No. 16 1/2; 193 tons; Nielsen; 55 dc. sundries to Guild, Miller & Co.
CHILE.—Port ship America; 981 tons; Correa; 44 dc. sundries to Costa Simoes & Co.
NOV. 17.
MEXICO.—Swed. bk. Mala; 254 tons; Lundberg; 24 dc. salt to Ferraz Salgado & Co.
NOV. 20.
ROSARIO.—Br. lug. Harry W. Lewis; 387 tons; Mantou; 23 dc. hay to order.
PHILADELPHIA.—Br. ship Allego; 1095 tons; Cradby; 54 dc. railway material to Norton, Otway & Co.
LONDON.—No. bk. Mura; 496 tons; 64 dc. sundries to Norton, Otway & Co.
NEWPORT.—Br. bk. Talamano; 644 tons; Scott; 64 dc. coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
CARDIFF.—Br. bk. Mirzapour; 1126 tons; Dawson; 131 dc. in distress, bound for Bahia Concepcion, Chili.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 17.
SOUTH WEST PASS.—Br. bk. Catherine; 798 tons; Harvey; ballast.
BARBADOS.—No. bk. Jenny; 497 tons; Andersen; do.
NOV. 18.
LOURDE.—Ger. bk. Smith; 1067 tons; Goelert; same cargo.
NOV. 19.
COLOMBO.—No. bk. Prince Frederick; 1466 tons; Overgaard; ballast.
KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Dan. bk. Peruvian; 607 tons; Hans-Sereno.
NOV. 20.
MARITIMUS.—Br. bk. Oaska; 517 tons; Jones; ballast.
SANTA HELENA.—Br. ship Feby; 2250 tons; Edwards; do.
PERNAMBUCO.—Aves. bk. Fibra II; Hopkins; 943 tons; Dow; do.
SANTOS.—Br. bk. New Dominion; 144 tons; Lemmon; same cargo.
NOV. 21.
PORT ADRIAN.—Br. bk. Strirlingshire; 1240 tons; Isliester; ballast.
NOV. 22.
BARBADOS.—Ital. bk. Maria C.; 347 tons; Langohed; bal. last.
CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.
PORT NATAL.—Nor. lug. Palmes; coffee.
PORT ELIZABETH.—Swed. lug. Emmannell; do.
CHARRAS.—No. lug. Frig; salted hales.
BARBADOS.—Ger. ship Feby; ballast.
DIAMOND ISLAND.—Ger. ship Sirius; do.
RANGOON.—Br. ship Cambrian Princess; do.
CALCUTTA.—Br. ship Alinden; do.
PORT ADRIAN.—Br. bk. Lima; do.
PERNAMBUCO.—Ger. bk. Aletto; do.

PREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Nor. lug. Banta, Nor. bk. Bizen and Ger. bk. T. M. Bunck, all to load mate at Paramaribo for the River Plate, p. t.
Steamer:
New York.—55=56 per bag Trieste, 408 per ton
New Orleans 45=46 do Havre, 35=36 do
London, 35=36 do Bordeaux 29=30 do
Liverpool 35=36 do Marseilles, 50=51 do
Antwerp 30=31 do Genoa 30=40 f. do
Hamburg 40=41 do
United States, North, 152=222 f. do
do South, 152=222 f. do
Change f. o. 372 f. do=422 f. do
Lisbon f. o. 372 f. do=422 f. do

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1891.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships like American, Argentine, Austrlian, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE TO. Lists ships like Nov 16 Weser Gr, Nov 17 Casitas Gr, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ships like Nov. 10 Pernambuco Gr, 10 Galles Blg, etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Afloat, Loading for Rio. Lists ships like Aerona, August, Annie M. Law, Acate, Amazon, Augusta, Aurora, Asiana, Alort, Anete, Albona, Bellarmina, etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 21st, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

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New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
.. & back..	\$275	— ..

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov 25	Elbe.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
.. 26	La Plata.....	Santos.
.. 30	Magdalená.....	Souhampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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The 4th Preparatory session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio on Sunday the 28th inst. E. V. at 8 o'clock P. M.
All Reg. F. and A. M. are earnestly requested to attend.
By Ord.

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