

THE RIO NEWS.

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Office hours 10—12.
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Medical Directory

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, office 21, Rua dos Chaves. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 24, Botafogo. Telephone 1557.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accouchon. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praga General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Mariz de Abreu No. 57. Telephone 1135.
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1142. Office, Rua do Ouvidor No. 142; hours from 2 to 4 p. m.
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Electricity.—This subtle agency is attaining greater and more diverse application every day. Its uses are so varied and its service so efficient that it is already and is becoming all the time more a powerful ameliorator of man's condition. It is used as an illuminant. It is used as motive power in rapid and comfortable transit. It is used in transmission of conventional signs for telegraphy. It is used in the transmission of the sounds of the human voice. It is used also in the producing these same sounds. It is used in the transmission and reproductions of scenic action. In a word its application has just begun. To what degree and extent of usefulness it will not arrive is hard to say. Electric Congresses have become very frequent. The Congress of Frankfurt on the Main has just adjourned. Another will soon convene in Glasgow, Scotland. A special feature of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 will be the electric department. This will be followed by a great international electric congress the year succeeding, in which the talent of the world will exhibit its latest achievements.

In Rio de Janeiro electricity has been considerably applied and to no one's more to its extensive application than to Mr. Leon Rodde. In 1881 when he withdrew from the house of Ao Grande Magico, he had already gained a reputation as a skilled electrician by his 14 years' experience. In that year he visited Paris and there made a special study of the most recent applications and inventions in electricity. He returned to Rio with the Aler telephone apparatus that time the most perfected instrument in use. His experiments therewith in the Brazilian capital were most gratifying. Mr. Araoz Reis, then chief of the telegraph service of the D. Pedro II. railroad, testified that the Aler telephone put up by Mr. Rodde between the central station and the shops at Engenho de Dentro at a distance of 12 kilometers, worked most satisfactorily. Two years later the same officer gave his testimony to trials of the Leon Rodde micro-telephone between the Corte and Barbacena, a distance of 380 kilometers.

In September of 1882 the *Revue Commercial, Financiere et Maritime* said of this enterprising young man: "Depuis 12 an, M. Leon Rodde qui a acquis une grande experience dans toutes les branches de la science de l'electricite, travaille a repandre en tous les procedes et les appareils nouveaux."

After a short time in business at No. 62 Rua de Gonçalves Dias he opened the famous house of Ao Obisso de Riosoles, at No. 117 Rua do Urador. The *Revista Illustrada* of that day devoted an issue to this establishment and reproduced a front view of the house. It added editorially: "Leon Rodde acaba de chegar do Oriente, trazendo tudo o que ha de mais admiravel e que tem sido descoberto na electricidade desde Archimedes ate Aler."

Elle tem o poder do *bat-luz* (luz electrica). Quando elle se faz a luz, a luz jorra vivida e deslumbrante."

When Mr. Rodde displayed his greatest talent in supplying light was on the occasion of the magnificent ball and reception on the Ilha Fiscal, given by the Imperial Government in the fall of 1880 to the representatives of the Chilean government. He turned night into bright noon-day. A splendid impression was produced on the beholder as that great focus of light radiated its rays over the bay from the fantastic isle, illuminating by its thousands of lights and changing fires, reflected in the myriad colored glasses, wazing concert strife with the light projected from the *Cockran, Kiss-Kiss* and *Aquidaban*. The intensity of the great focus of light was equal to 60,000 candles, and its effect was heightened by the pallid beams of the moon who now and then concealed her face behind dense clouds to lend greater enchantment to the fairy scene.

But Mr. Rodde is constantly adding to his reputation. From the time he placed the first dynamo in Rio in 1876 to the present, his work has resulted in the most flattering success. He was compelled by his increasing business to remove to No. 132 Rua do Rosario, where he is devoting himself exclusively to the science of electricity. He has just completed the electric light and telephone arrangements for the Companhia Petropolitana, the largest cotton factory in Brazil, located in the suburbs of Petropolis. The electric light of that factory is equivalent to 65,000 candles. He also provided the leading hotels of Petropolis with electric bell service—the Braganca, the Orleans, Villa Richmond, and Hotel G. Beresford. Among others of his recent works are the electric light arrangements of the Fabrica de Tecidos Allianca, Laranjeiras, of the Fabrica de Tecidos Bonfim, Cajua, of the Fabrica de Tecidos Mineira, Juiz de Fora, of the Engenho Central Iguaçu, Bahia, of the Engenho Central Rio Branco, Bahia, of the Engenho Central Rio Branco, Minas, of the En-

genho Central Porto Real, Rio de Janeiro, and of the large and well-known establishment of the Confecaria Pascoal on the Rua do Ouvidor, and also of the fine establishment of the Companhia Lacteinicos, soon to be opened on the corner of the Ouvidor and Uruguayana.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 1ST, 1891.

We are now in the first month of summer, and in view of the bad influence of dirty streets on the healthfulness of the city, the sanitary authorities should at once take steps to have them put in order. Not only should the broken pavements be mended, but measures should be adopted to stop much of the heavy traffic which causes so much damage, the drains should be cleaned and flushed, the streets should be thoroughly cleaned, and the tearing down of old buildings should be stopped. Much of the dirt in the streets comes from these reconstructions. Then, too, something should be done to stop the waste of water in order to insure a good and uniform supply to the whole population, and something should be done to have the streets watered. We do not believe that watering the streets is unhealthful, and even if it were it is certainly less hurtful than the disease-infected dust which is blown about by every breeze. We have thus far had very favorable weather, and there are good reasons for believing that a proper observance of the most obvious sanitary precautions will keep the city free of epidemic this year. As the people have shaken themselves free of the parasites which had taken possession of the city hall, why would it not be good policy to invite some of the leading property-holders and professional men to take charge of municipal affairs just to see what they can do for the welfare and good name of this city?

The political situation in Brazil is certainly an enigma. We hardly know whether to take it seriously, or not. In a little over two years we have seen the country a monarchy, a dictatorship, a republic, a dictatorship again, and then a legal republican government again. In every other country in the world such changes could not have been accomplished without conflicts and bloodshed; here they have been accomplished not only without bloodshed, but almost without a protest. Every change has been followed by floods of congratulatory telegrams and adhesions; every government has enjoyed popular manifestations of approval; every executive and minister overthrown has been discarded with as little ceremony, and feeling as one would employ in throwing away an old coat. Might is right every time! Can such a situation be treated seriously? Have we at last discovered the true solution of political controversies in this policy of non-resistance? Or must we believe that Brazil is a country as yet without any fixed political principles, without courage and without patriotism? Surely someone must have believed in the monarchy and must have been attached to the Emperor! There must have been ardent republicans also who were deeply hurt at the *coup d'etat* of the 3rd of November, and the now overthrown dictator must have had some warm personal friends who in the inmost depths of their hearts resented the reaction of the 23rd of November. But where are they and what have they done? Rio Grande alone is on record for prompt resistance to the second dictatorship. The naval officers in this capital are also on record for resistance as

soon as the situation permitted organization and insured success. But, almost without exception, the people have been silent and apathetic, and their official representatives have promptly and enthusiastically endorsed every change. And not only this, they attempted to reproduce within the limits of their authority, the situation and measures characterizing the central government. The declaration of martial law in this capital on November 3rd led to many repressive measures which the dictator's government considered necessary for its protection. These measures were intended only for the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroy, but they were enforced throughout the whole country, and without even the formality of declaring martial law. Arbitrary arrests were made, newspapers closed and passports demanded—and this without warrant of law, and without suspending the regular processes of law. And at this moment we see many states seeking to depose their governors, simply because President Deodoro was compelled to resign in the national capital. The whole movement would be a large force were it not so prophetic of tragedy. It shows us not only how ignorant of popular representative government the Brazilian people really are, but also how ready they are to act on the most absurd of theories and the most dangerous of experiments. These purely arbitrary occurrences, imitations of the acts of an arbitrary central authority, will have a tendency to extend further, and will certainly end some day in absolute anarchy. The only safeguard against such a result is the supremacy of the law, which, we regret to say, does not yet exist.

It has always been our opinion, which we have frankly expressed on every occasion, that Brazil is wholly unprepared for self-government as a republic, and the events of the past two years fully confirm our views on that subject. The step has been taken, however, and the most important question now is how to avoid the evils and disasters which threaten to overwhelm the country. One of the very first steps, in our opinion, should be to make the law supreme and to compel its observance everywhere, from the President down to the humblest citizen. There should be no exceptions and no favors. Even where the laws are bad, they should be scrupulously observed until legally annulled. No man should be permitted to consult his own pleasure and convenience in this matter, not even if he is the chief magistrate of the nation. There is no justice nor security in any other course, hence it should be made the first lesson in self-government. In close connection with this sentiment is that of respect for the law-making branch of the government—the legislature. As a rule, too much importance is attached to the executive, and too little to the legislature. When it is considered that the latter is a body of men gathered from every part of the country, representing every class, condition and interest of society, and invested with the power of framing laws for the maintenance of order and the protection of personal and property rights, it must be seen that its mission is one of the highest and best that can be conferred by any people. The chief of the nation can do no more than to execute the laws framed by these representatives of the people, and to perform all the ceremonial functions required of the nominal head of the government. In teaching the supremacy of the law, therefore, it is also essential to teach the necessity of respecting and protecting the law-making power, and of selecting for it only the wisest and best men. To do all this, however, as well as to disseminate sound views of popular representative government, it becomes necessary to carry out a vast scheme of popular education, a scheme vast enough to embrace instruction for almost every occupation of life as well as a fair knowledge of the elaborate system of government dependent upon popular wisdom and choice. Popular education is one of the foundation stones of popular government; without it such a government cannot possibly succeed. It is vitally important, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to develop a sound and universal system of public schools, and that a common effort should be made to diffuse sound information everywhere in regard to the rights and duties of citizenship in a republic. This is a work in which the press can take a leading part, and we trust it will not hesitate to begin at once. There are scores

of admirable books on the subject, everyone of which should be translated and published. If the newspapers cannot do this, then let us have an association of patriotic citizens organized for that express purpose.

It is said that the arrangements had all been made by Minister Lucena, now happily deposed, for the leasing of the Central railway to a local syndicate of speculators who are mixed up in some of the rottenest enterprises in the country and who are very largely responsible for the discreditable state into which public and private affairs have fallen. We could most heartily wish that the statement is untrue, but in view of the excessive greed of these men and of the blind persistency with which Sr. Lucena protected and assisted them, there are too many reasons for believing it true. We had hoped that at least one good honest endeavor would be made to place this great property in the hands of a company of experienced and responsible capitalists who would know how to administer the road for the benefit of the country as well as for themselves. The Central railway is too valuable and important a property to be entrusted to incompetent and untrustworthy men. Its present administration, though excessively extravagant and inefficient—the road yielding much too small a return for the number of men employed and the money expended—has certainly been very careful to keep the tracks and buildings in good condition. Its one weak point has been that of machinists, the management evidently preferring to buy new locomotives rather than repair old ones. One of the principal reasons for advocating the lease of the road to a private company is that of securing the economy and efficiency of management which is so conspicuously absent at the present time, and which can be secured only through experienced railway men. The scheme of the ex-minister, however, would have rendered all this impossible. The men whose names are mentioned in connection with the job, know next to nothing of railway administration and are concerned only in the commissions which they will be able to derive from the negotiation. In plain English, it is a disgraceful job, and that the ex-minister could even think of such a business is sufficient to condemn his administration for all time. In view of the relations between Sr. Lucena and these speculators, and of the jobs which have been arranged and protected under his administration, it is to be hoped that Congress will order a rigid investigation and order the indictment and prosecution of every man connected with them. Good government will never be possible in Brazil until these corrupt officials are rigorously punished, and now is just the time to begin.

THERE seems to be a very general confusion of ideas in regard to the bank circulation of this country, and even in official circles very little is definitely known as to the authorized issue and the aggregate actually in circulation. We venture to say that a very large percentage of the population believe that the authorized aggregate of issue is 600,000,000\$. When the decree was issued, fixing the issue of the banks, we were of the opinion that it was open to an interpretation which would permit an issue largely in excess of the 600,000,000\$, which most people believed to be the maximum. It was insisted, however, that this maximum was clearly fixed, and we were therefore compelled to accept this interpretation. We now see by the recently suppressed decree, reforming the statutes of the Banco da Republica, that the aggregate issue authorized is 810,000,000\$, or over one-third larger than the maximum commonly accepted. Surely there must be something decidedly crooked in all this! The aggregate of 700,000,000\$ which was accepted as the issue for all the banks, now turns out, as we at first suspected, to be the issue of the Banco da Republica. And the Banco da Credito Popular which made a modest beginning in the world with an authorized issue of 20,000,000\$, now figures with a maximum of 70,000,000\$. It is simply incredible! We cannot believe that Barde Lucena was ignorant of these aggregates, nor of the dangers for the country which lay hidden in their brave displays of zeros. He must have known that such an issue means bankruptcy for the country, and that he was simply playing into the hands of demagogues and knaves in granting such authorizations. Instead of the

figure mentioned in Congress during the debates as the aggregate emission, it would seem that there is now nearly a hundred thousand contos more in circulation, and that the two banks interested are putting out notes as rapidly as they can be signed. It is to be hoped that the very first act of Congress will be to peremptorily suspend all further issues and then to cause a rigid investigation into the actual state of the currency circulation. If there is anything illegal discovered, let the guilty be at once prosecuted. And then, as the sole recourse against the disasters threatened by this anomalous state of things, the government must take over the issues of all the banks and forbid all further emissions. It was hoped that there was honesty and trustworthiness enough in the country to warrant the creation of issue banks; it is now known that this hope is fallacious. In a country where ministers are content to be the servants and representatives of unscrupulous speculators, there is no security against fraud and no guarantee against disgrace and ruin. It is a heavy load for the treasury to assume, but in our opinion the credit of the nation demands it and there is no other recourse.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 307 in Buenos Aires yesterday.
 —The Uruguayan deputies have voted to reduce the light-house tax on shipping.
 —The seven public laundries, or wash-houses, at Buenos Aires are to be sold at auction.
 —All the persons implicated in the recent revolutionary attempt in Paraguay have been set at liberty.
 —The Uruguayan government has resolved to withdraw the cavalry force sent to the Rio Grande frontier.
 —There were 1,088 passenger arrivals and 1,220 departures at the port of Montevideo during the month of October.

—Two new English papers have recently been started in Buenos Aires, a comic weekly called *The Grin*, and a class journal called *The River Plate Railway News*.

—The Uruguayan government is now tinkering up another new bank to take the place of the bankrupt Banco Nacional. It is very much like a shoe-maker undertaking to make a watch.

—Reported cases of yellow fever on the French steamer *Charente* seem to have created a veritable panic in Buenos Aires official circles. The steamer was ordered away, but refused to go.

—It is rumored that a new bank will be started in this country in opposition to the London and River Plate Bank, backed by a strong London syndicate, and that Mr. Pritchard, late of the London Bank, has been offered and has accepted a high position in the same.—*Argentine News*.

—It is certainly a disgraceful thing for the character of that limited proportion of the population of the River Plate entrusted with political rights, that so simple a matter as the registration of voters cannot take place without disorders, an exhibition of armed force, even perhaps bloodshed and fraud. It shows how unfit they are to be entrusted with the responsibility of self-government, and how unworthy to rule the destinies of great countries. No wonder all rational people long for an extension of political rights to foreign residents, if only to put an end to scandals.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 14.

—This unfortunate little republic (Uruguay) has had many governments during its sixty odd years of independence, a few good, several bad, many indifferent, and more than once it has had the misfortune to be at the feet of despotic and unconstitutional military dictators. Though, as is remarked, these have not always been the rulers who have done the least for its advancement and credit. But, of all its varied governments we doubt if it has ever had one in which there has been such a general want of confidence, at home and abroad, as is felt in the present.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 20th.

—At the meeting of journalists called by the chief of police last Thursday afternoon, it was arranged that the newspapers should in future refrain from publishing notices about suicides, as it is considered that the fact of these events being so brought before the public has produced a species of suicide mania in Montevideo. Though we scarcely agree with these deductions, we have always looked upon the publication of police reports, murders, suicides and similar news, except when the prominent position of the principal parties alters the affair, as mischievous, and of doubtful interest to the educated public.—*Uruguay News*, Nov. 15.

—From the discussion in the Argentine Senate of the war-minister's budget it appears that the army possesses 25 generals of brigade, who receive \$600 a month each [five of them receive \$700 a month more for certain extra duties which they perform] and eight lieutenant-generals. The deputies voted 3732 infantry and 2400 cavalry soldiers, but the Senate reduced them to 2832 and 2016 respectively; there are therefore 506 men for every lieutenant general to command. The Senate voted \$100 a month for every battalion and \$50 for every cavalry regiment to cover petty expenses and for the bands. The Senate also voted a regiment of mountain artillery. Two divisions were taken on this vote and there was a tie both times and on the first divisions the president gave his casting vote for the negative and on the second for the affirmative.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The village of Arroyo Seco, at the station of that name on the Buenos Aires and Rosario railway, was almost entirely destroyed by a cyclone on Friday evening (Nov. 13). The village had about 300 inhabitants, of whom, it is stated, about 20 were killed and 80 injured. The catastrophe occurred a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and almost instantly nearly every house built of brick fell and buried the occupants in the ruins; carts and animals were blown away and zinc roofs were carried into the river. The railway station house and the sheds were blown down and 17 waggons on the line were turned over. The telegraph lines were destroyed for a distance of ten squares from the station. The house used as the offices of the justice of the peace was blown down and the documents in the offices were carried away. The mill and bakery were unroofed and much damaged. The total damage to property is estimated at \$400,000.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It was reported on the 26th that the governor of Maranhão had been deposed.

—Governor Portella, to avoid being deposed, keeps his police force in constant readiness.

—Gen. Clarindo de Queiroz vouches for the loyalty of Col. Zeferino Campos; but who vouches for Gen. Clarindo?

—The *Diario de Santos* says that there passed over Santos a cloud of butterflies so large that it took it three-quarters of an hour to pass.

—According to the recent census the population of the town of Fındamhangala is 5,654, and that of the whole of the respective municipal district 15,174.

—A telegram of the 25th ult from Santa Catharina states that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gov. Muller and his secretary, Capt. Carlos Campos.

—There have been some disturbances in Parahyba do Sul. It is stated that the police has found fire-arms, ammunition and dynamite bombs in two houses that were searched.

—Gen. Cesário Alvim has discovered that, when he sent those congratulatory telegrams to Gen. Deodoro, he lost an excellent opportunity to be silent. A great many are apparently in the same fix.

—The *Gazeta do Povo*, of Feira de Santa Anna, Bahia, says that to the vicinity of that town large flocks of blue pigeons have migrated from the drought-stricken districts, and that the poor people have gathered basket-fuls of pigeon eggs.

—Now that the dictatorship is overthrown and martial law is at an end, the São Paulo legislature is beginning to inquire into the arbitrary acts of Governor Americo Brasiliense. It is singular how quickly the courage rises when the danger has passed!

—Lucky St. Jacob has, it appears, again managed to postpone his fate; but we shall abandon all claims to being able to see through a two-inch plank (even with an augur-hole in it) if the wily governor succeeds in holding office for those seven long years.

Col. Roberto Ferreira telegraphs from Paraná that he and his troops continue to uphold the legal government of that state. This is certainly very kind in the colonel, but he will be kinder still if he will inform us where he gets his authority to decide whether state governments are legal or not.

—The governor of Minas Geraes—he will excuse us for not calling him "president," as we wish to avoid confusion from the too frequent use of that word—has ordered the municipal elections in that state for January 31st, and has very kindly promised not to meddle. The people of Minas will know exactly what that means.

—The governor of Pernambuco, feeling himself insecure in his position because of the clamors of the populace and military force, resigned his office during the past week in favor of the vice-governor. The latter refused the honor, and the president of the chamber of deputies, Dr. José Maria de Albuquerque Mello, was induced to take charge.

—A telegram of the 26th ult., from Santa Catharina, says that the reported attempt to assassinate the governor is unfounded, that the functionary having taken flight at his own orderlies whom he saw at a distance at night and failed to recognise. The valiant governor should be provided with a nurse, for it is said that he took a wall behind his house in a way to make one fear for his safety.

—The *Gazeta do Povo*, of Feira de Santa Anna, Bahia, says that in the parish of Tanjúnho there has recently fallen manna from heaven. This manna, it says, is a sweet resinous substance which has the taste of honey. The editor of the *Gazeta* is evidently bent upon making a name for himself. If he wishes to add to his reputation, we would suggest a consignment of manna to the Comê for the relief of the suffering poor of Rio.

—At a meeting of officers of the national guard called in Jaguarão, Rio Grande, by Col. Soares, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, at which many influential members of the old republican party assisted, Col. Soares declared that he had joined the revolution simply to prevent the flow of blood amongst brethren. He added that the forces under his command would only yield to their companions in arms and not to civil authorities.—*Uruguay News*, Nov. 15.

—The news of the overthrow of the dictatorship produced a sympathetic movement in Bahia on the 24th where a large body of people assembled and sought to force the resignation of the governor. In a quarrel with a military force which had arrested a police-officer, a fight ensued resulting in several killed and wounded. The military force took charge of affairs and nominated their own chief of police. Both the governor and former chief of police were in concealment. The feeling between the regulars and police was very bitter.

—The Rio de Janeiro state legislature has completed its work and adjourned.

—Yellow fever in Santos is steadily increasing. At last advises the Misericórdia had 84 cases under treatment.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Dr. Miguel de Castro, has been deposed by the military garrison of that state.

—The São Paulo legislature has closed its sessions. We trust a vote of thanks to the governor for employing military force to keep the legislators in order, was not forgotten.

—Under the new judicial organization of Minas Geraes, that state will be divided into 115 *comarcas*, which will be presided over by five *deputados bargadores* (judges), who are to be chosen from the *juizes de direito* now on the bench in that state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The stations of Emas and Bagassú on the Santa Veriana branch of the Paulista railway were opened on the 26th ult.

—The Argentine railways carried a total of 10,009,606 passengers during the year 1890, of which 5,168,734 were 1st class and 50,826 were soldiers.

—The receipts of the Minas and Rio railway for the year ending June 30th last amounted to £113,174, and the expenses to £63,117, leaving a balance of £50,057. The balance in the preceding year was £30,100. The dividend for the last year was 14 shillings a share, or 7 per cent per annum. The directors consider the outlook a very hopeful one.

—The total receipts of the S. Paulo railway (Santos to Junfialhy) during the year ending 30th June last amounted to 3,724,777\$, against 2,714,433\$ in 1889-90. The expenditures of the past year were 2,278,858\$. The losses on exchange were entered at 578,452\$. The directors paid a 14% dividend for the year and carried forward £19,253 to account of the new year.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Viação Ferreira Sapucahy company held on the 26th inst. the directory was authorized to join any other company, whether railway or not; to lease one, or more, railways, whether of the state, or of private companies; to make the necessary operations to perfect the foregoing and finally to pawn the debentures (of the foreign loan?) which were not disposed of, while awaiting a favorable opportunity to sell the same, together with such as may be issued to meet the expenditure of the construction of the lines. The "fusion" clause must be submitted to a general meeting, but the leasing of government railways and the other authorizations do not appear charged with this obligation. A proposal to introduce the conditions was defeated. In reply to a shareholder the president of the company said the decree ordering the lease of the Central of Brazil railway was not yet cancelled, and he asked that the proposition as submitted by the directory be passed, which was done.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Notícias* resumed publication yesterday.

—We vote for removing the federal capital to Mococa.

Letters posted in S. Paulo on the 21st only reached this city on the 26th.

—It is stated that ex-minister Justo Chermont is going to take a trip to Europe.

—Gen. Conrado Niemeyer has been appointed to the command of the 2nd military district.

—The new minister of finance is expected to arrive here from S. Paulo to night.

—Gen. Bernardo Vasques is to be reappointed to the command of the police brigade in this city.

—A Paris-telegram of the 30th ult., published in the *Páiz*, reports the ex-Empereur D. Pedro II as seriously ill.

—Dr. Henrique de Carvalho, of the *Correio do Povo*, has gone up to the Caldas springs for his health. The 23rd was too much for him.

—Even the *Notícias* is saying, "we have returned to the regimen of legality." If the second dictatorship was illegal, why did n't the *Notícias* say so?

—One of the banking establishments of the city is now undergoing a police investigation, and Sr. Alberto Pedroso has been asked to tell what he knows about it.

—The minister of agriculture has very wisely directed the inspector-general of colonization to provide for sending immigrants for the southern states to their destinations without calling at Santos.

—A formal reception of the foreign ministers resident at this capital will be given at the Itamaraty palace to-morrow, on which occasion the diplomatic corps will present its compliments to the new executive.

—Sr. Joaquim Ferraz Rego has been appointed Brazilian consul-general at Halifax.

—It is astonishing how many people you see who would have thrown off the dictator's yoke if you had only given them time enough.

—How disgusted Col. Prangibe must have felt when he learned that two printing-offices had been destroyed without his having a hand in it!

—The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Oliveira Ribeiro, and appointed chief of police in his stead Dr. Xavier da Silveira.

—The removal of Rear Admirals Coelho Netto and Marques Guimarães from the command of the 1st and 2nd naval divisions has been annulled.

—The *Diario do Commercio* has resumed publication and will be after its enemies just as soon as José Avellino can determine which side he is on.

—Empires perish and nations decay, monarchs are dethroned and dictators deposed; but severity is imperishable and the flatterer endureth forever.

—If the papers have not been already signed, we fear that austere citizen, José Avellino, will have to continue to pay house-rent, or sleep in the open air.

—The *Diario do Commercio* of the 27th says that Senator Paes de Carvalho resigns his seats in the federal senate and in the state senate of Pará, and retires from public life.

—Contemplating the ruins of the *Diario do Commercio* and *Notícias*, we are now obliged to confess that it is not without just cause that the *Correio do Povo* is optimistic.

—The board of health is preparing for the yellow-fever season. It has ordered 20,000 obligatory certificates to be printed. This is about the only thing the board has done.

—It is said that during the dictatorship the agents of the telegraph stations grew so accustomed to detaining telegrams that they now detain them merely from the force of habit.

—The people, who are congratulating Vice-President Floriano Peixoto for having saved his country, are lineal descendants of those who congratulated Pontus Pilate for being in the creed.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 27th says that many senators and deputies think that the constitution does not require that an election shall be held for the choice of a successor to Gen. Deodoro.

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto has selected Dr. Fernando Lobo Leite Pereira, of Minas Geraes, as his minister of foreign affairs. This gentleman is the only minister who is not also a member of Congress.

—In the recent political events there is one circumstance for which we are utterly at a loss to account. What possible motive could the fallen dictator have had in ordering the arrest of Gen. Quintino Bocayuva?

—We note that although a prohibition on opening the streets goes into force to-day, new licenses for reconstructions are granted just as before. Work on such a reconstruction began this morning within sight of this office.

—It is stated that during the dictatorship the government intercepted telegrams addressed by the British minister to his government. It is not stated in the local press, however, that the British minister caused a very uncomfortable half-hour at the foreign department about it.

—On the 21st Barão de Lucena ordered Treasury agencies to deposit funds in the Banco de Crédito Universal; but the new government has cancelled this order. It is reported that the high and mighty Lucena merely disguised a loan to the bank under the form of a deposit account.

—Gen. Quintino informs the respectable public that he was the only minister of the provisional government that never quarrelled with Gen. Deodoro. And, we may add, he was therefore arrested on the 22nd last because the dictator could not determine just where he stood in the controversy.

—Among the persons who have called on Minister Custodio de Mello to congratulate him is Gen. Aquino Lima, member of the military commission for trying enemies of the republic. If the revolutionary movement of the 23rd had failed, the interview between the general and the admiral would have been of a very different character.

—We trust Vice-President Floriano will have sense enough not to take too seriously the title of savior of his country which irrepressible *adhesistas* bestow upon him. Let him remember that, if poor Deodoro came to grief, it was because he accepted with a faith worthy of a better cause everything that was said to him in regard to his transcendent merit.

—The postal service of Brazil is rapidly becoming a model for incapacity and inefficiency. Think of its taking *two weeks* for a newspaper to reach Santa Barbara, São Paulo, and *five days* for a letter to come from S. Paulo! Add to this the losses of letters and papers and we have more than enough to warrant the question: "What is the post-office for?"

-Vice-Admiral Wandenkolk has been appointed commander-in-chief of the navy and Capt. Belfort Vieira, chief of staff.

-It is announced that the Italian steamer Dada de Galliera, which leaves Buenos Aires to-day, will bring a large number of cattle and sheep for this market.

-Mr. George Fernan has cabled the government from London that his services are at President Peixoto's orders. Who is Mr. George Fernan?

-The receipts of the Cleary English opera company for 17 performances in Valparaiso amounted to \$41,328.80. The company afterwards went to Santiago.

-All the generals sent down to Montevideo to take command of the troops in Rio Grande, have returned. They were not able to even get into Rio Grande.

-The departure of Dr. Paes de Carvalho, senator from Para, has at last been definitely fixed. He resigned his mandate and left for Europe on Saturday last in the French steamer Congo.

-The military cadets indulged in a procession on Friday last, and yesterday made a formal visit to the ironclads in the bay. They are evidently desirous of having it well understood that they approve of the recent revolution.

-We have news of José Avelino at last. The Journal hears that he is about to take a pleasure trip to Europe. Probably the new compe and fancy horses, so recently presented him for valuable services rendered to the country—and to the bank—will now be offered for sale.

-It is just a little confusing to our brightened intellect, and we would therefore like to have some one explain to us how it was that nearly every man in this city was either a party in the recent naval revolt, or knew all the of the plans and preparations the day before it occurred? Is it possible that the conspirators went out and told everyone exactly what they proposed to do?

-Before calling an extra session of Congress would it not have been wise in Vice-President Floriano to wait and see when the present session ends? Is it possible that, although he was ex-officio president of the Senate, he was unaware that Congress has not adjourned, and may prolong its ordinary session to a date beyond that for which he has called the extra session?

-It is now affirmed that Congress will reassemble in the old Chamber of Deputies on Rua da Misericordia, the board of health being moved to the building now occupied by the minister of justice, and the latter being removed to the department of interior edifice. All this contrivance, including the reconstruction of the S. Christovão palace, will cost the country a good round sum of money.

-Messrs. R. Bean and J. Daniel of Bahia have published a very convenient set of exchange tables ranging from 12 to 15 pence per milreis. In view of the humble position to which exchange now aspires these tables will be much needed. It is to be noted, however, that they do not give the 16th, a lack which the compilers should at once remedy. The books may be found at Messrs. Laemmert & Co.'s, Rua do Ouvidor.

-Deputy Aristides Lobo is not entirely pleased with the result of the recent revolution. In his opinion there is altogether too much cordiality between the government that was overthrown and that which succeeds it. This cordiality, he says, gives the whole affair the appearance of a nice little family revolution, arranged to suit the taste of every one. Aristides is very difficult to please. He wants a little blood shed—providing it is not his own.

-On the 26th the Diario Oficial published the following: "The rumors circulated yesterday in this city for the purpose of alarming the population and embarrassing the action of the government are entirely unfounded. Guaranteed as the country now is by the union of all Brazilians and of the land and sea forces, under legal government, such reports only injure the reputation of those who circulate them. The government, confiding exclusively in the good sense of the public entirely devotes itself to public business, feeling assured that the logic of facts is the best argument for tranquillizing the people of this city. The peaceful vindication of legality, accomplished amid the applause of the people, certainly guarantees to the country a long period of peace and labor."

-A curious and most censurable mistake occurred in Petropolis on Friday night, the Chilean minister being "run in" by the police and treated with marked insolence by the official in charge. His secretary came to the rescue promptly, and he too was detained. Subsequently a number of diplomats went to the delegação and entered a joint protest, which had the effect of causing the immediate release of the imprisoned minister and his secretary. There is a mystery about the whole affair which puzzles us. Why should Governor Portella's policemen arrest the Chilean minister and then refuse to accept his declarations as to his personality and position? Some one has evidently made a grave mistake. The people of Petropolis are going to give a ball in Mr. Tupper's honor, as a protest, and then the affair will probably be hushed up.

-José Avelino is going to Europe. Two José's of such versatile dispositions as Messrs. Patrocínio and Avelino should be able to give the versatile Frenchmen a happy insight into political affairs in Brazil. Both of them wear coats of many colors, and we will endorse the assertion that if they do not know how to buy a mule when the sun shines, there is no competent maver left us.

THE HOSPITAL.

An adjourned meeting of the Strangers Hospital subscribers will take place at the office of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhaúma, on Wednesday, December 2nd, at 1 p. m. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The British Bank of South America has obtained permission to extend its operations to the states.

-The minister of finance has revoked the order issued on the 21st ult. by his predecessor for permitting the deposit of government cash balances in the Banco de Crédito Universal.

-The following export duties have been established in Santa Catharina: On sugar and farinha, 10%; on rice, 8%; on beans, corn meal, and all hog products, except toucinho, 15%.

-The government is respectfully requested to give, at its earliest convenience, some information to the public in regard to the state of those gold deposits made in the treasury by banks of issue.

-The last report of the S. Paulo Gas Co. shows a notable increase in its service. The first half of the current year shows an increase of 30% over the consumption of the same period of 1890. The company has declared a dividend of 10%.

-The Pernambuco budget, which has been voted in 3rd discussion, estimates the revenue and expenditure of the state at 3,612,256\$833 each. The products of the state are taxed at the following rates: sugar, 5%; cotton, 7%; rum, alcohol and gun. 6%; leather, 1%; green hides, 25%; dry and salt hides, 15%; other products, 5%. The state of Pernambuco evidently intends to protect the industries of other states.

THE BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

On the 27th the Diario do Commercio published the text of the decree, neither dated nor signed, but which we are informed possessed both formalities when distributed in profits by the Diario Oficial on the evening of the 23rd, that reformed the statutes of the Banco da Republica. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the decree is not likely to become effective, but the Diario do Commercio adds a table that is interesting, as showing the issue, and which should be placed on record, viz:—

Table with columns for bank names and amounts. Includes Banco da Republica, Banco do Sul, Banco da Bahia, etc.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for Rio de Janeiro, November 30th, 1891. Lists values of Brazilian milreis, gold, and U.S. coins.

EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for November 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th. Lists exchange rates for various banks and locations.

November 25.—The market opened firm, with the Credito Universal at 12 1/2, the Sul Americano at 12 1/2 and the other banks at 12 1/2, but in the afternoon a decided change occurred and the market closed flat, with money for commercial sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/4. The business done during the day was in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/4, with commercial quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208\$90, no sellers.

November 26.—The market was very irregular during the day, but became rather steadier at the close. Official rates at the banks were 12 1/2-12 on London, 7 1/2-8 1/2 on Paris and 9 1/2-10 on Hamburg at 9 1/2; 4\$90-4\$250 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported at 12 1/2-12 3/4. The political change on the 23rd inspired speculators to make some rather important operations, but the suspension of business in the coffee market appears to have allayed them and a good deal of anxiety was shown to cover contracts, which caused the "slump" in the market. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208\$90, sellers at 208\$90.

November 27.—The Banco de Credito Universal posted 12 1/2 for counter business and the other banks were at 12. The market was steady throughout the day, with business reported in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/4, later for December, and in commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/4, according to delivery date. The continued quietness in the coffee market caused a scarcity of bills, but no great demand is reported, and it is hoped the coffee market will open shortly. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 208\$90, sellers at 208\$90.

November 28.—The Banco de Credito Universal was still drawing small amounts on London at 12 1/2 and the other banks were officially at 12. Bank francs 7 1/2 and real marks 7 1/2-7 3/4, at 9 1/2; dollars 4\$170-4\$210 at sight. The market was very firm with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 3/4, and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/4. There has been some movement in the coffee market, which is not unlikely to continue. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 218\$00, sellers at 214\$00.

November 30.—Official rates were unchanged and the market was steady. The Banco de Credito Universal was still giving bills over the counter at 12 1/2 and the Banco Sul Americano posted 12 1/2, on London. Official rates were 12-12 1/2 on London, 7 1/2-7 3/4 on Paris and 9 1/2-10 on Hamburg at 9 1/2; 4\$170-4\$210 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was reported at 12 1/2-12 3/4. Sovereigns sold at 208\$50-550, and closed with buyers at 209\$00, sellers at 212\$00.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table for November 24. Lists sales of Apolices, 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 25. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 26. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 27. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 28. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 29. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

Table for November 30. Lists sales of 1000 deb. Geral, 1000 do, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th November, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was virtually no movement until the 26th, when exporters commenced trying the market, and sales were reported on the following days to the extent of about 45,000 bags. Prices have been reduced 3 per cent in currency, but exchange has advanced by about 3 per cent, during the week, and appears to tend upwards. Receipts continue on about the same scale and stock moves down steadily. In Santos receipts have been large and sales are only moderate; the stock there on Saturday was estimated at about 150,000 bags. Business has been generally resumed in this city, but advices from the states, both north and south, are somewhat disturbing and as exchange is in such a very sensitive condition it is difficult to see how coffee exporters can be induced to enter the market freely. At the same time there is an impression among holders, that purchases must come in ere very long.

Table showing shipments since our last report. Columns for United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Elsewhere.

Table showing vessels cleared with coffee. Columns for United States, New York, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

Receipts for the past week were 74,516 bags, against 94,909 for the preceding six days and 50,516 bags for the week before. The receipts in Santos during the week were about 110,000 bags. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 417,650 bags in all hands.

Table showing Brokers quote as follows. Columns for Type, per arroba, No. 6, No. 8, No. 10.

Table showing vessels leaving and to land. Columns for New York, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from November 23 to November 30, 1891. Includes columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 28th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apollon, gold, and Rio de Janeiro.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks such as Agrioda do Brazil, Aliança do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures, including railways and industrial firms.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Companhia de Navegação Costeira and Lloyd Brasileiro.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills and industrial companies like Alameda, Bom Fim, and others.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies and their financial details.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
 BETWEEN THE
 UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
 Established in 1865
 Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
 For Freight and General information apply to
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 MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:
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 VIGILANÇA..... Jan. 9-1892

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 Captain BEERS
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NEW YORK
 Saturday, 12nd December, calling at
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Passage Rates

	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
„ & back..	\$275	— ..

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 And for cargo to
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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 1891**

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec 7	La Plata	Southampton and Rotterdam calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
„ 11	Tames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
„ 16	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.
„ 21	Tamar	Santos.

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