

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1892.

NUMBER 27

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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*Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.*  
*Gladly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.*  
and the  
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)*  
*Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:  
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The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
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Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua das Laranjeiras. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, Chargé d'affaires ad int.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of a. m. Hospitars after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.  
181, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, and floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m., Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 89, from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 21, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 7. Residence, Rua da Keel Grandeza No. 32, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.  
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4 p. m., Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1738.  
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1447. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145. Hours: from 2 to 4 p. m.  
Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.  
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 79 Rua dos Ourives; 2 to 3 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abrantes. Telephone 5244.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa de Moreira, Rua do Livramento. Bands.—Bethel services: in English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
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MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.  
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CAIXA 186.

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**HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.**  
Telephone 1135.  
Trains leave Cosmo Velho for Corcovado on week days at 5:30, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 1:15, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7 and 9 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9:30, 11 a. m., 10:30, 2, 3:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.  
Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras or Aguas Fereiras) at the Largo da Carioca (Laranjeiras) 45 minutes before the departure of trains.  
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32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,  
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.  
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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.  
(Established, 1831)  
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,  
Proprietors.  
These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.  
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.  
All work thoroughly guaranteed.  
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General and Commission Merchants,  
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AGENTS FOR  
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Coasting Steamers.  
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**Gelignite and Dynamite**  
In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight  
Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it compounds 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.  
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**THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,**  
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE  
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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.  
This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.  
Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.  
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Twenty-Year Endowment Policy, No. 77,101. Amount, \$2,500.

Annual premium, . . . \$124.47
Total premiums paid, \$2,489.40

RESULTS AT END OF PERIOD, in 1892.

- 1. Cash value . . . . . \$4,167.50
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Uncalled capital . . . . . 2,400,751

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Marine Risks Authorized 1870
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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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Accumulated Profits . . . . . £6,000,000
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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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Prospectuses on application.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. J. von Bredenberg, Gosler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.

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

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

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario.

DRAW'S ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

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

Capital . . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:

- (Direction der Disconto) Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in London and Hamburg, Hamburg, London.
M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.
(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited London.
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.
Mentecoffre & Co., Naples.
Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.
G. Amsick & Co., New York.
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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.

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

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA

Subscribed capital . . . . . £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital . . . . . 500,000
Reserve fund . . . . . 300,000

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

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G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Château Palugyay, Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best recomended for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

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O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

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for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES from superior calendared papers of various colors. American Commercial Envelopes, made from the best white and tinted papers.

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

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For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867 and

In the Matter of the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil, Limited.

Persons claiming to be entitled to Mortgage Debentures issued by the above-named Company and all other Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 2nd day of August 1892 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Mr. Alan Lambert at 16 St. Helen's Place in the City of London the official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said official Liquidator are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts at the Chambers of Mr. Justice North sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Tuesday the 9th day of August, 1892, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims. Dated this 12th day of May 1892.

E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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, JULY 5th, 1892.

It is unquestionably true that Chinese labor would be of material use in agriculture and in various industries in this country. Without doubt fortunes would be realized through its agency and the wealth of the country would be greatly increased. In a material sense an investment in Chinese labor will yield handsome profits. But before deciding the question, would it not be well to ask what influence this new element will exercise on the country beyond that of pecuniary results? Contract labor of this character is only another species of slavery, and it can not fail to bring with it all the degrading influences of that pernicious institution. Are the Brazilian people willing to risk it? It is idle to deceive themselves with pretenses of voluntary contracts, wages, and all that, for these have never yet protected the alien bondsmen against the selfish greed and oppression of his task-master. With the results of Chinese and coolie labor in Cuba, Peru, Guiana and even in Australia before them, the Brazilian people ought not to permit themselves to be governed by any such delusions. The temper and training of the Brazilian planter are those of the slaveholder—and of a very harsh, unfeeling slaveholder at that. There will be no sympathy wasted over the unhappy laborer, and there will be very little mercy. The yellow slave will be brought here for the sole purpose of enriching his employer, and he will be compelled to satisfy the bond. Then there is another question, which we have asked again and again:—What is to be done with the million of freedmen in the country and the million and more of poor people, black, white and mixed, who now encumber the soil? There are hands enough here to do all the work required, hands that will some day destroy us if they are not employed and trained. There is no use in ignoring the problems and perils which lie hidden in this mass of ignorant and unemployed humanity. A mixed race is always difficult to govern, for it is influenced by the traditions and aspirations of neither of its progenitors. Add now to this mixture the Chinese laborer, the lowest stratum of that strange race, and what will be the result? What kind of a compound will come from this mercenary mingling of three or four races under semi-servile conditions and without a single moral force to dominate their passions? Will the wealth they create be enough to compensate the country for the social degradation of the masses which must surely follow? No man will say that he would ruin or discredit his own country in order to gain a fortune, but can he honestly claim that this will not be the result if the door is opened to Chinese labor? Is it not best, in the interests of the people and of the future civilization of Brazil, to first see what can be done with the millions of unemployed laborers who are already here?

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The subscriptions for the Strangers' Hospital since our last report have been as follows: Holworthy, Ellis & Co. 2,000\$000 T. G. Cross. 300\$000 A. J. Lamoureux, (value of stationery &c.) 205\$000

Total previously acknowledged. 2,505\$000 129,892\$970

Total to date. 132,397\$970

ALTHOUGH it is yet too early to make accurate comparisons, our good neighbor, the Journal do Commercio, will deeply regret to learn that Brazil is thus far getting nearly all the benefits from the reciprocity treaty with the United States. After all the many prognostications about the disastrous consequences in store for this country, and after all the denunciations of the selfish motives of the Americans, it will be a painful surprise to our Brazilian contemporaries to learn that they made a mistake in prophesying before they knew. However, when they realize the facts, their chagrin will surely give way to satisfaction, and in the end we shall not be surprised to hear that it was not Blaine who outwitted Mendonça, but that it was Mendonça who deluded Blaine. Experience is proving that the abatement allowed on many classes of American manufactured goods is altogether insufficient and therefore useless, and that the favors granted on other lines already in the market have not increased the trade as much as anticipated because consumption itself increases very slowly. There has been an increased importation of American goods, of course, and in some respects the new trade has come to stay; but in the absence of American commercial enterprise and the feeble efforts made to study the market and introduce goods suited to its requirements, it must be confessed that there is no slight occasion for disappointment on their part. Brazil, however, has cause for genuine congratulation, for the first year of the treaty shows an enormous increase in her exports to the United States. According to the returns of the statistical bureau at Washington, the values of the imports from and exports to Brazil during the first year of the treaty, compared with the preceding year, were as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1890-91, 1891-92. Imports: \$73,619,000 vs \$110,344,000. Exports: \$13,532,000 vs \$14,585,000. Gain for Brazil: \$36,725,000 (nearly 50%). Gain for U.S.: \$1,055,000 (8%).

According to the New-Orleans Platypus, in whose columns we find these returns, the gain in American exports to Brazil was most conspicuous in flour and railway material, but the trade was already established in both of these and there would undoubtedly have been an increase without the treaty. The items from which the best results will come are those which figure among the smaller totals and are now considered as experiments. With Cuba the results have been much better, although the period affected by the treaty has been much shorter. The returns show that while the imports from Cuba increased a little over 29 per cent, American exports to Cuba increased over 45 per cent. Of course, we understand and readily concede that the first year's results are not conclusive, but it will be admitted, we think, that they are far more favorable and promising to Brazil than our Brazilian contemporaries considered probable. With the exception of THE NEWS, the newspaper press of this country was unanimous in denouncing the treaty as unfair and prejudicial to Brazil.

THE PORT OF SANTOS.

In view of the unsavory reputation which the port of Santos has already secured, of the reports still current of its dangers, of its present filthy, congested condition, and of the certainty that fever will return with the next hot season—in view of all this, is it not time that the authorities and the railway were doing something to improve that port and city? With the sacrifices of the past season still fresh in mind, it is impossible to excuse anybody for further delays. Last season's terrible losses were largely, if not wholly due to the negligence, apathy, indifference and selfish interests on the part of those who could have done much to prevent them. At the first appearance of the fever, we called attention to the congested condition of the port, and to the danger to foreign crews if something were not done to expedite the discharge of vessels. We urged the employment of temporary piers for discharging, and night work on the railway for conveying merchandise up country. Neither of these measures were adopted, nor was any good reason given against them. It was of vital concern to the state to save the reputation of the port—the only one available in the rich and populous state of São Paulo—and to get the cargoes lying in Santos up country as quickly and cheaply as possible, but it did absolutely nothing. It also concerned the S. Paulo railway to carry away all the

merchandise offered as quickly as possible, and to provide every facility for a service which would attract business to that port, but it failed excusably to do it. We know the excuses advanced for permitting the port and the streets to fill up with merchandise, but in view of the terrible loss of life and of property they are wholly inadequate. As the port and city of Santos are still clogged with merchandise, and as the filthy condition of the city threatens a worse epidemic than that just ended, we feel it a duty to call attention to the danger and to demand efficient measures of protection. If something is not done, and at once, we shall do everything in our power to publish the truth and to warn shippers against the place.

HOW THE SÃO PAULO POLICE PROTECT CRIMINALS.

São Paulo, 27th June, 1892.

DEAR SIR.—With reference to the robberies committed by footpads in this place, as noticed in your journal, I may inform you that but a small proportion are alluded to in the local press, and that it is now a nightly occurrence for some persons to be threatened, if not to be actually robbed. This state of affairs is aggravated by the action of the police who after nine o'clock stop highly respectable people to search for weapons. If they are found with firearms in their possession, they are taken to the police station, the weapons are confiscated, and a fine of 338000 is imposed. I do not mean to imply that everyone is stopped, but many friends of mine have been subjected to this annoyance. The result is that many are deterred from carrying revolvers, or revolvers for their own personal security, and the footpads are thus enabled to have their own way.

Yours truly, PAULISTA.

The action of the São Paulo police is much what it has been here. Extra vigilance on their part is generally far more dangerous and annoying to the law-abiding citizen than to the criminal. At a time when the city of São Paulo is overrun with thieves, footpads and pickpockets, the police ought to invite the efficient assistance of all respectable citizens, instead of repelling them and rendering them helpless in case of an emergency. It ought to be apparent to the police that a business man has no other object in carrying a pistol than that of protecting himself against dangerous characters. If it is necessary to make deductions, then permission should be given to individuals to carry arms, and the shooting of a footpad should be considered a public service. As it is there are many good reasons for believing that the São Paulo police are more or less concerned in these criminal assaults, and that the footpads enjoy their protection. If this is true, the people will soon be obliged to disregard all distinctions and protect themselves as best they can.—Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Catamarca supreme court has petitioned the Argentine executive to interfere in the political affairs of that province.

—D. Arturo de Leon, formerly secretary of the Argentine legation in Paris and since charge d'affaires in Rio Janeiro, has been arrested on various charges of swindling committed in Rio.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st says that the authorities there have prohibited the publication of mortality statistics, because of the extraordinary ravages of influenza. Another telegram of the 2nd says that the epidemic has been developed to an alarming stage, and that there are no signs of decreasing. About a thousand soldiers at Palermo are down with it.

—Unfortunately influenza has spread so rapidly in this city that it may be regarded as an epidemic, and some of our city doctors are of opinion that at present there are 20,000 persons attacked by it. Amongst the chief members of our community it has proved very fatal, and some of the oldest of our residents have been carried off during the fortnight.—Buenos Aires Standard, June 21st.

—The Uruguayan government offers to spend \$300 in the acquisition and distribution of forest trees for that country. This is an extremely sensible appropriation, small as it is. It would be a source of incalculable wealth to them if Argentina and Brazil would do likewise and on a larger scale. Argentina might do well to give away public lands for forest cultivation, as Brazil should also do in all the states from Bahia to Ceará.

—The "quo quorum" scandal in the Chamber of Representatives continues in full blast. On Saturday it was so bad that neither the president nor the vice-president of the Chamber were present and the deputy had to be elected who took the chair for the sole formality of declaring that there was no quorum present to hold a sitting. And thus it goes on—or rather, does not go on when it ought to.—Montevideo Times, June 21st.

—One hundred and fifty is the number of the Jewish colonists who return to-morrow by the German steamer "Imogene" to Europe, from where they will be sent by the Jewish committee of Hamburg to the colonies in the U. S. A. by the Hebrew congregations. Nearly every German steamer takes some colonists back to Europe. From the Colony Mauricio alone 400 are on the list to be shipped back.—Buenos Aires Standard, June 21st.

—The strike of the venditores—the greengrocers and market gardeners—continues, and the city is practically without green food. No one seems to know all the ins and outs of the case, except that the strike is a protest against an attempt of the municipality or the market authorities or both to impose a fresh tax upon the vendors, and thereby render still dearer the already monstrous cost of living. This being the case, we wish all success to the strikers.—Montevideo Times, June 21st.

—The Jewish colonists have sent a petition to Baron Hirsch, begging that their well-beloved father, Mr. Charles Edward Cullen, be appointed over them. The language of the document is precisely what we are accustomed to in the Old Testament, and carries one back to the time of the patriarchs.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—So great is the improvement in the Buenos Aires money market that money, which a few months ago was worth from 12 to 18 per cent for the very best signatures is to-day superabundant at 6 and 7 per cent per annum, and gold which was felt so scarce is now coming from every corner and sold at the best price it can fetch on the Bolsa. Trade shows a wonderful revival; all the deposits of the Madero docks are filled with merchandise. The Lanus deposits, so long shut up, are now reopened and nearly filled, and the customs receipts are so large that those connected with the custom house estimate the total receipts for this year of the custom house of Buenos Aires alone at 80 millions national dollars.—Buenos Aires Standard.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 25.—There was received a communication from the governor of Alagoas who persists in his refusal to order a senate election in that state. Senator Americo Lobo introduced a bill for organizing the judiciary in the federal district. The new senator from Pará, Dr. Nina Ribeiro took his seat. The Senate voted in final discussion an amendment to the bill from the Chamber of Deputies regulating the competence of the general government and the states in the interior. The amendment improves the declaration of martial law, to which he offered several amendments. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber opened with an acrimonious personal debate between Deputies Leopoldo de Bulhões and Eury Curado, of which the following is a sample: "Bulhões: 'Below Your Ex. there is no one.'" E. Curado: "You are below me and very far below me." By a vote of 74 to 55 the Chamber passed the resolution declaring that there is no ground for a presidential election, since the present incumbent is entitled to hold the office up to the end of the term for which Gen. Deodoro had been elected. Deputies Marcolino Moura and Costa Machado spoke on the amnesty bill.

JUNE 27.—Senate.—Senator Aristides Lobo took his seat. Senators Coelho Campos and Elyseu Martins spoke on the bill regulating the declaration of martial law. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões moved that the committee on the constitution be asked to report on the legality of votes and debentures issued by certain factories and companies. In the debate on the army bill Deputy João Pinheiro spoke in favor of reducing the number of troops from 24,000 to 18,000. Deputy Athayde Junir offered an amendment to the bill for the number of recruits to be furnished by every state for the army of the army. The total number to be thus furnished is 3,000, distributed as follows: Amazonas, 56; Pará, 99; Maranhão, 99; Piauí, 57; Ceará, 142; Rio Grande do Norte, 57; Paraíba, 71; Pernambuco, 211; Alagoas, 85; Sergipe, 57; Bahia, 311; Espírito Santo, 50; Rio de Janeiro, 241; S. Paulo, 311; Paraná, 57; Santa Catarina, 57; Rio Grande do Sul, 220; Minas Geraes, 52; Goiás, 50; Mato Grosso, 50; Federal District, 142. Deputy Epitácio in speaking on the amnesty bill made some statements in regard to the transactions between the government and the Banco da Republica. The loan of 2,000,000 made by the government to that bank had, he said, been guaranteed by a deposit of 6,000,000 in government bonds. The government had asked Rothschild if they were willing to honor drafts of the Banco da Republica. The banker had answered that the balances at his disposal were intended to pay interest on the Brazilian debt, but that he had been compelled to make no rejoinder, and subsequently Rothschild expressed their willingness to honor the bank's drafts if they were guaranteed by the government. The minister, however, had then changed his mind. His object had been to prevent the fall of exchange.

JUNE 28.—Senate.—The bill regulating the declaration of martial law was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate rejected the amendment exempting members of Congress and judges of the Supreme Court from the effects of martial law. Chamber of Deputies.—Continuing his speech of the previous day, Deputy Epitácio Pessoa analysed the evidence against the political prisoners. Gen. Aluécio Barreto's photograph and described him as tall, portly, and wearing a full beard. The opposition had not intended to overthrow the President by force of arms. It was their intention on the meeting of Congress to return his message, not recognizing him as President. Opposition emissaries had visited the barracks, not to plot, as had been alleged, but for the purpose of learning whether in event of a conflict between the President and Congress the troops would espouse the latter's cause.

JUNE 29.—Neither house had a quorum, but in the Chamber of Deputies before the roll was called Deputy Bellamine de Mendonça appealing to the majority to hasten the discussion of the amnesty bill. In this speech he referred to the following passage in one of President Floriano Peixoto's telegrams to Gen. Bernardo Vasques: "The enemies of our country who have the hardihood to fill cities are unworthy of the name of Brazilians and consequently do not deserve the slightest indulgence or consideration." If such are the President's sentiments, said the speaker, how indignant he must have felt when he heard of the bombardment of Ceará!

JUNE 30.—Senate.—Senator Elyseu Martins made a protectionist speech and moved for information in regard to the amount of gold in the treasury and the treasury agency in London on November 30th, and in regard to the recent loan of £1,000,000. Senators Americo Lobo, Tavares Bastos and Americo Lobo spoke on the bill interpreting Art. 72 § 2 of the constitution.

**Chamber of Deputies.**—The Chamber received a message from the President remitting the estimates for 1893. The revenue is estimated at 213,000,000\$ and the expenditure at 211,649,021\$64. Deputy Arthur Riou declared that he resigned his place as member of the budget committee. He said that he had found it impossible to perform in a satisfactory manner the duties of this position, because the government failed to furnish the necessary information. The minister of the interior, in his conference with the committee, had displayed utter ignorance of the affairs of his department. Deputy Valladão in a speech on the army bill alluded in such a manner to the manifesto of the 13 general officers as to draw forth sharp retorts from opposition deputies, and the discussion in a little while became so stormy that the president suspended the sitting. Fifteen minutes afterwards the house was again called to order and the speaker resumed his speech. He eulogized the conduct of Gen. Floriano Peixoto on November 15th, 1888, and assured the chamber that, if on that day the general had given orders to attack the troops under Deodoro's command, he would have had many comrades ready to die for him. The speaker, who on that occasion commanded 500 men, was ready to fight, if Floriano had ordered him to do so. Deputy Erico Coelho spoke on the amnesty bill.

**JULY 1.—Senate.**—The special committee appointed to report on the bill for organizing the Federal District reported in favor of retaining the amendments recommended by the Chamber of Deputies. There was received a telegram from the Associação Commercial do Rio Grande do Sul opposing the bill for the issue of bonds in aid of trade and industry. The Associação says that the factories that, with the present high tariff and low rate of exchange, are unable to maintain themselves, possess no elements of vitality. A petition was received from the Club dos Funcionarios Publicos Federaes asking that at least half of the salaries of public employes be paid in gold. Deputies Demetrio Ribeiro and Cassiano do Nascimento spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, the former asserting that the federal troops had interfered in those affairs and the latter contending that the action of the President had been strictly correct. The former moved that Congress, after consulting the committee on the constitution, should take such action as is required by the interests of peace, of state autonomy and of the republic. Deputy Erico Coelho concluded his speech on the amnesty bill. The war and navy committee reported in favor of the amendment of Deputy Belarmino de Mendonça providing that the number of troops shall not be increased over 20,000. It also reported favorably on the amendment of Deputy Achayde Junior, fixing the number of troops to be furnished by each state for filling up the ranks of the army.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Several horse thieves have lately been arrested in Campinas, S. Paulo.

—The Castilhos party in Rio Grande is now calling the other party rebels.

—A porcelain factory was opened on Burgess island, near Itaparica, Bahia, on the 1st inst.

—It is stated that since the beginning of January 30,000 immigrants have left S. Paulo for Argentina.

—Pernambuco has nominated a commission of seven members to secure a state exhibit for Chicago.

—A constituent assembly has begun work in Paralyha do Norte. Its purpose is to draw up a new constitution.

—During the six months ended June 30th there emigrated from Ceará to Amazonas 11,052 persons, not counting children.

—The English gunboat *Beagle* reached Rio Grande do Sul on the 28th ult. It had been sent there at the request of the consul.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Mogy das Cruzes, S. Paulo, and very little is being done by the authorities, it is said, to counteract it.

—Two confidence men were arrested in São Paulo on the 2nd ult. They had robbed two innocents through the old, old "cauto do vigiaro."

—On the 21st prox. an election will be held in the state of Rio de Janeiro for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of senator Quintino Bocayuva.

—In Maranhão there is talk of drafting another state constitution. Another constitution will now be required in Rio Grande do Sul, and perhaps a half dozen in Matto Grosso.

—The S. Paulo state legislature has voted 60,000\$ for expenses of a state exhibit at Chicago. For the benefit of our foreign readers we would say that this is about \$15,900, present values.

—Rio Grande do Norte has appointed three citizens to represent that state at the Chicago exposition. If all the states do likewise Brazil will have nearly one hundred official representatives at Chicago.

—Returns received from the congressional elections held in Bahia on the 26th ult. indicate that Ruy Barbosa and Manoel Victorino have been elected senators, and Rocha Leal and Pedreira Franco deputies.

—Much excitement has been displayed in S. Paulo and Santos over the question of the brig *Petra Luz*. On the 28th ult. the police force was held in readiness, and the president of the state and the chief of police went to Santos to investigate the matter.

—The new dispatch boat *Pará*, recently arrived from England for the Amazon flotilla, ran aground on the Coroa Secca, near Souré, on the 17th ult., and was rescued by the *Rio Formosa* and towed into Pará. The *Pará* came out from Penzance under sail in 38 days.

—The director of the S. Paulo *Diaria* Official has discovered a defalcation of 16,000\$ in the cash of that publication, which he charges to the account of his predecessor, Dr. João Araujo. The state authorities have ordered an investigation and will prosecute the guilty party.

—A new opposition journal appeared in São Paulo yesterday under the title of *Antonomasia*.

—The Swedish minister has suggested that the sewage of Santos should be carried out to sea, as means of preventing epidemics among the shipping during the hot season. He also recommends thorough disinfection along the wharves and beaches, especially at the railway station.

—The enterprise of the São Paulo footpad continues with unabated vigor. While the intelligent policeman occupies himself in discussing the unhappy citizen, the footpad plies his vocation without interruption and without danger. Truly, the ways of the policeman in Brazil are beyond all comprehension.

—The *Cervico Paulistano* says that Dr. Bernardino de Campos will assume the government of São Paulo on the 19th inst. As this gentleman is a deputy to the national congress and president of the Chamber, we shall wait with much interest his action in regard to holding several offices at the same time.

—Some one has been deceiving immigrants in São Paulo by selling them tickets to Buenos Aires by a steamship line which does not exist. It would seem that Brazil is now fairly overrun by speculators of this character. Is it not time that the police and judicial authorities should begin to punish these rogues as they deserve?

—A telegram from São Paulo says that it is proposed to prosecute the editors of the Italian journal *Roma* of Santos, because of the "insults launched at the constituted powers." Better think twice, and then not do it! The Santos "constituted" enjoy too bad a reputation for any such attempt. There is no insult in denouncing a public outrage.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th says that the police corps and federal force in that city had been held in their barracks ready for orders, because of a report that a group of turbulent characters intended to make a manifestation against the governor. Nothing, however, had happened, and the governor, we trust, slept the next night in peace.

—On the night of the 29th ult. the steamer *Pelotas* ran aground off Cape Polonio at the point where the *Solimões* sunk. The first report stated that the commander has succeeded in saving his vessel, but subsequent telegrams are to the effect that the ship is a total loss, and the captain has disappeared, probably having committed suicide. The *Pelotas* was quite a new vessel.

—A clerical deputy in the state legislature of Pernambuco has interpellated the governor, and asks why he has removed the *ortorio* from his official residence and why he suppressed the images in the Misericordia hospital. It is explained that the *ortorio* was removed because of repairs in the room where it was kept, but the deputy evidently believes that there are sinister reasons hidden somewhere in this trifling act.

—The small coasting steamer *Alcantara*, of the Maranhense company, which left Fortaleza on the evening of the 27th ult., was wrecked on the Piracuru coast at 11 o'clock that same night. The captain went to bed as soon as the steamer left port, leaving the ship to the care of the helmsman. The ship and cargo are a total loss. An English engineer named Saunders and several others lost their lives. The ship was old and out of repair, was without pumps and had only one boat. The conduct of the captain was scandalous, not only because of his neglect, but because of cowardice. He was the first one to leave the ship in the boat.

—If it is resolved to extend aid to industry, we trust the government will give enough to the Niteroer tramway lines to enable them to keep their tracks clear of mud. The delays and annoyances suffered by the public are simply indescribable. The mud is allowed to overflow the rails, the trams slip off into the deep mud, and then the passengers stand around from a quarter to half an hour, shivering and exclaiming "que vergonha!" Of course one man and a stout hoe would remedy all this in a very short time, but the company lacks either the means or common business tact to have it done—and so the long-suffering public is left to flounder in the mud.

—The police of São Paulo have lately been treated to a clever bit of jugglery on the part of a woman named Maria da Cruz. She had been visiting a private house where she vomited needles, curs, and other equally strange things for a human being to carry around in the stomach. Five girls in the house were so frightened by the exhibition that they appear to have all gone into violent hysterics. The priest was called in, and the old impostor said that they had devils in them, and the girls are now said to be quite insane. In the meantime Mary of the Cross was arrested, and when interrogated by the police she began vomiting needles and hair again. It was noted, however, that the needles were new and bright. She is now spending a few days in prison.

RIOTS IN SÃO PAULO.

The irritation and bad feeling caused by the police attacks on Italian sailors in the port of Santos last month, culminated in a riotous outbreak in the city of São Paulo on Saturday last. A public meeting was held by the Italian colony in the Praça Paysandú in the afternoon to protest against the police attack on the Italian steamer *Mentana* in Santos, which passed off without any disturbance. Subsequently a procession of excited men was organized which paraded the streets giving *morias* to Brazil and *vivas* to Italy, Ga. (Italy), etc. About 5 p.m. they tore down a Brazilian flag at the Café Terracy, where a trifling fight occurred. The police and a mob of excited citizens then attacked the rioters, who retreated to the Italian quarter about the Ladeira do Piques. Later in the evening a severe fight occurred at this point resulting in several killed and wounded. The Italians were finally driven out of the houses in which they had taken refuge, many were captured and imprisoned, but the greater part effected their escape.

During the evening the printing office of the Italian journal *Roma*, which had been most active

in denouncing the *Mentana* outrage, was attacked and destroyed, as was also an Italian restaurant from which shots had been fired. There was intense excitement for a time, but the disorder was eventually suppressed and the city was kept under a strong police patrol.

Monday there were occasional alarms, but no disturbances of a few personal altercations. It is charged that the police are attacking industrious Italians who took no part in the riot, but this as yet lacks confirmation. The conflict is destined to do a great deal of harm, as it has aroused a national animosity which will easily lead to future trouble. Had the Santos authorities acted justly in regard to the attacks on Italian sailors there, this riot would not have occurred. One wrong has thus led to another from which serious consequences may result.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogyana line suspended freight traffic on the 26th ult. for want of coal. This means an enormous loss to the road and to the people. Surely something must now be done to facilitate traffic at Santos!

—It is said that the freight traffic on the S. Paulo railways is so blocked that the Norte station at S. Paulo is full of merchandise. It is no credit to the railways of this country that a small increase in traffic should throw the whole lot of them into hopeless confusion.

—The railway companies of São Paulo have granted gratuitous transportation for all exhibits destined for the Chicago Exposition. The S. Paulo railway has also offered a large storage room at the Luz station in S. Paulo for the deposit of exhibits and, if time permits, for a preliminary exposition.

—The public works and colonization commission of the Chamber has reported favorably on the proposal to double the S. Paulo line and to add a narrow gauge track in conformity with the statement presented by the superintendent of that line. The same commission also agrees to the Mogyana proposal to extend that line to Santos.

—The board of directors of the Macahé and Campos railway has issued a report, dated March 8, 1892, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. According to this report the receipts of the road during that year were 1,979,389\$62 and the operating expenses 1,345,701\$468. Of 60,000 shares the company 58,131 are in the name of the Companhia Leopoldina.

—On the 1st inst. there was a narrow escape on the Mogyana line, a sleeper having been placed on the track at kilometre 233, at the place where diverse laborers were arrested as accomplices in robberies of merchandise. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to avoid a serious accident. If the accomplices are caught who prepared this obstruction, they should be punished without mercy.

—The *Journal* of Sunday reports that the station-master at the Norte station in São Paulo has requested the station-master at Cachoeira not to forward any more merchandise, as he has no place to receive it. In view of the losses which this block is causing to merchants, an explanation is due from the connecting lines as to the reason why they are not accomplishing the goals awaiting transportation in S. Paulo.

—For some time the Mogyana company—or its patrons—have been the victims of extensive robberies. The *Diario de Campinas* of the 29th announces the discovery of a robbery on a train for Ribeirão Preto, in which five employes of the company were concerned. The thieves were arrested and confessed the crime. The laborers on that section were also arrested for receiving the goods dropped from the train.

—There was a serious accident on the Cautagallo section of the Leopoldina railway on the morning of the 29th ult. just out of Niteroer, the express train running into a train on a siding at the Guaxindiba station. A neglected switch was the cause of the case. Both locomotives were badly damaged, and a brakeman had both legs crushed and will probably lose his life. These cases of negligence are becoming too frequent altogether!

—One of the writers for the *Diaria Popular* of São Paulo took a ride over the Ituaçu railway a few days ago, and after various delays, accidents and escapes, writes that whoever proposes to make a trip over that line should take out a passport for the other world. The tracks in a wretched condition, the locomotives are old and out of order, breaking down every day, the cars are bad and insufficient, and the employes are too few in number to do the work. The trains are always behind time, derailments are frequent, the breaks are always out of order, and accidents are frequent.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture ordered that freight should be received at the three stations of this city from 6 a.m. to midday. Why cannot the railway authorities do here as they do in the United States? Let all the merchandise be discharged into a railway storehouse as fast as received, and then let the work of dispatching go on all day, the packages being moved from one storehouse to another as fast as they are dispatched. It may require more room, but it is not worth the expense? The item of second and third cartage is a heavy one to business men and should be saved if possible.

LOCAL NOTES

—We see by our Ceylon exchanges that Frank Brown's circus has turned up at Colombo, Ceylon.

—It is said that the Italian government has demanded satisfaction for the attacks on Italian sailors by the police in Santos.

—It is said that a few of the super-heated young patriots of this city are proposing to "boycott" the Italian bootshoes.

—Building No. 39 Rua de S. Gonzaga, in S. Christóvão, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult.

—Baão de Aguiar de Andrade left for Europe on the *Oracouge* on the 28th ult., and will then proceed to the United States.

—Capt. Collatino is again in the field advocating the introduction of Chinese labor.

—What has become of the Banco Rídica de Dineretto Real? We had expected to hear something marvellous from it before this!

—We regret to note that the minister of agriculture declines to renew the contract for remitting 500 copies of *La Voz del Povo* to Europe.

—The *Journal* hears that an official history is to be written of the last campaign in Uruguay and of the Paraguayan war by Col. Emilio Carlos Jourdan.

—The teller of the Banco do Credito Real denies the statement that Conde de Leopoldina deposited in that bank the sum of 20,000\$ to the order of Col. Piragibe.

—Gen. Solon says that he anxiously awaits the time when he can vindicate himself from the charge of complicity in the alleged plots of the political prisoners.

—The *New York Shipping and Commercial List* states that Messrs. Lamport & Holt had decided to establish a regular line of steamers between that port and those of Brazil.

—The cruiser *Príncipe do Mar* left on the 29th ult. on a practice cruise to the West Indies and the ports on the northern coast of South America, which she never before been visited by a Brazilian naval vessel.

—Twenty *meças* of the Violet Club (*Gremio das Violetas*) went on board the Chilean ironclad *Presidente Pinto* on the 2nd to thank the officers for having attended one of their balls. It's a new thing for the girls to extend thanks—lut, then, this is leap-year!

—Perhaps Buarque de Macedo will explain how presenting £150,000 to the shareholders of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company justifies "aid to industries." We have "a wrangle" with the matter, but are thrown every round.

—The *Journal do Brasil* on the 2nd calls attention to the fact that a man appears in one case of fraudulent Banco da Republica shares as the plaintiff, and in another similar case as the defendant. We think his complicity is sufficiently established to lock him up.

—We are requested to state that contributions for the bazaar which is being organized at the residence of Mrs. Quayle, 124 Praia do Russel, for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, will be received up to the 16th inst. The date for the bazaar has not yet been fixed, but will be announced shortly.

—It is said that the proposals for the construction of the new astronomical observatory in the neighborhood of Petropolis, are so high that the work will be carried out by administration. It will be interesting to know the figures, so that they may be compared with the result when the observatory is finished.

—The *Figaro* is trying to incite an attack on the *Pais*, because the latter had the courage to condemn a police outrage on foreigners in Santos. A meeting is called for 4 p.m. to-day in the Largo S. Francisco. A police official, Dr. Carlos Costa, appears to be taking a prominent part in the manifestation, which may lead to disorder.

—It seems that the telegraph line south is open for General Bernardo Vasques to send a congratulatory message in regard to the action of the Chamber on the question of a presidential election, which he sends his compliments to the President. Why then are the public and the press not permitted to send and receive telegrams without official interference?

—Among the arrivals on the U. S. & B. M. Co's steamer *Seguranga* on the 30th ult. was William M. Ivens, Esq., president of that company. We understand that Mr. Ivens is visiting Brazil, and perhaps the River Plate, for the purpose of seeing the state of things down here for himself, and of studying the prospects for proposed extensions of the company's service.

—Marvellous! On Saturday a gentleman was robbed of \$200 in the waiting-room of the minister of agriculture! The thief got his victim to read an article on some subject cut from a newspaper, and while thus engaged abstracted the money from his trousers' pocket. The first we know robberies will be committed even in the department of justice, in the very presence of the minister himself!

—On Saturday a police wagon purposely ran over a hand-cart near the gas-works, injuring the poor cartman and breaking his cart. Several spectators heard a policeman order the driver to "kill the devil." Some of these days, gentlemen, you'll "raise the devil" in this city, when all these infamous outrages will be remembered against you. The poor man is obliged to submit to much, but there will be an end to his submission.

—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by Senator Floriano Peixoto is one, dated Porto Alegre, June 30, from a Major Rodolpho Brazil, who congratulates the President on remaining in office, and on the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. Is Rio Grande pacified? And what had the President to do with it, anyway? We have been led to understand up here that the national government is maintaining a strict neutrality in the controversy.

—We should like to say to the editor of the *Figaro*, to Dr. Carlos Costa, and to others of their kind, that if there is any disturbance in this city, they will be personally responsible for it. And not only that, they will have placed themselves on a level with the ignorant Neapolitans of São Paulo who were the authors of the recent riot in that city. It is not necessary for a respectable man to turn rodney because an ignorant fellow calls him a few bad names.

—There was a great many disturbing rumors afloat on Saturday in regard to Rio Grande affairs, to the effect that the Germans had joined the Tavares faction, and that a force of the latter was marching on Porto Alegre. The *Diaria Official* of the next morning denies all the reports and says that official telegrams report everything quiet in Porto Alegre. In the meantime the telegraph is closed to the public and no one knows anything about the movements of Gen. Tavares. The neutrality of the government is apparently of the usual kind and character.



Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the crop years.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHOWHERE.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1892, 1891, 1890. Rows include UNITED STATES, EUROPE, ELSHOWHERE.

Clearances of coffee, foreign, from Rio de Janeiro for the last crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Large table with columns: Year, Month, Total, D.Y. AVE. Rows for 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86, 1884-85, 1883-84, 1882-83, 1881-82, 1880-81, 1879-80, 1878-79, 1877-78, 1876-77, 1875-76, 1874-75, 1873-74, 1872-73, 1871-72, 1870-71, 1869-70, 1868-69, 1867-68, 1866-67, 1865-66, 1864-65, 1863-64, 1862-63, 1861-62, 1860-61, 1859-60, 1858-59, 1857-58, 1856-57, 1855-56, 1854-55, 1853-54, 1852-53, 1851-52, 1850-51, 1849-50, 1848-49, 1847-48, 1846-47, 1845-46, 1844-45, 1843-44, 1842-43, 1841-42, 1840-41, 1839-40, 1838-39, 1837-38, 1836-37, 1835-36, 1834-35, 1833-34, 1832-33, 1831-32, 1830-31, 1829-30, 1828-29, 1827-28, 1826-27, 1825-26, 1824-25, 1823-24, 1822-23, 1821-22, 1820-21, 1819-20, 1818-19, 1817-18, 1816-17, 1815-16, 1814-15, 1813-14, 1812-13, 1811-12, 1810-11, 1809-10, 1808-09, 1807-08, 1806-07, 1805-06, 1804-05, 1803-04, 1802-03, 1801-02, 1800-01, 1799-00, 1798-99, 1797-98, 1796-97, 1795-96, 1794-95, 1793-94, 1792-93, 1791-92, 1790-91, 1789-90, 1788-89, 1787-88, 1786-87, 1785-86, 1784-85, 1783-84, 1782-83, 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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 2nd, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies including RAILWAYS, SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Cariocas and Nac. Navegagao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Alianca and Argus Fluminense.

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.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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