

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 19TH, 1892.

NUMBER 29

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

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

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

Church Directory

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

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181, Rua dos Lapaes.

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Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

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

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, 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 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

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

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1256.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abantes No. 57. Telephone 1128.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 12 to 3 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; 1 to 3 p. m. Residence 102 Rua Marquez d'Almeida. Telephone 5744.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—*Sailors Home and Institute*—No. 1, Travessa do Muroch, Rua do Livramento, Saúde.—Bible 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.

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Subscribed capital £1,500,000
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(Authorized by Decree No. 10,302)

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Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.
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H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.
Italy Meucioffre & Co., Naples.
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Subscribed capital £ 1,000,000
Paid up capital 800,000
Reserve fund 800,000

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Trains leave Corcovado for Paineiras at 6.45 a. m., 11 a. m., 2.15 and 8 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.15, 9.30 a. m., 1.45, 4.15 and 9 p. m. On Sunday and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.5, 9.30, 11 a. m., 12.20, 2.30, 4.15 and 8 p. m.; from Paineiras 8.35, 10.55, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 4.35, 4.45, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.
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It has 72 rooms, besides special reading-billiard and smoking-rooms, a complete electrical instalment of 50 incandescent lamps, lightning-preservers, electric bells and telephone, and also splendid bathing accommodations.

The kitchen is under the charge of an expert cook and the service of the rooms is in charge of servants trained in Europe.

The Hotel has cars and servants at the station for the reception of guests.
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All correspondence should be addressed to the
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For further information apply to

J. C. V. MENDES.

No. 11, Praça 15 de Novembro.

6 t. Rio de Janeiro.

NOTICE. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION, MK. JUSTICE CHITTY.

In the matter of the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil, Limited and Reduced—and in the matter of the Companies Act 1867 and of the Companies Act 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a petition presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 28th day of March, 1892, for confirming a special resolution reducing the capital of the above-mentioned Company from £400,000 to £320,000, is directed to be heard before His Lordship Mr. Justice Chitty on Saturday the 27th day of October, 1892. Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the capital of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition may be seen by any creditor or shareholder at the office of the Company and on payment of the regulated charges for the same a copy will be supplied by the solicitors under mentioned.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1892.

GEORGE A. CROWDER, Chief Clerk.

Campbell, Reeves & Hooper
17, Warwick street,
Regent Street, W., London

NO TRIBUNAL SUPERIOR DE JUSTIÇA, REPARTIÇÃO DA CHANCELLARIA, O SR. JUIZ CHITTY.

No assumpto da Companhia The Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil Limited and Reduced — e — No assumpto da Lei sobre Companhias de 1867 e da Lei sobre Companhias de 1877.

Pela presente se avisa que uma petição apresentada ao Tribunal Superior de Justiça, R. partição da Chancellaria, no dia 28 de Março de 1892, para confirmar uma deliberação especial reduzindo o capital da Companhia acima mencionada de £400,000 a £320,000, foi mandada a ser ouvida perante Sua Excellencia o Juiz Chitty, no sabbado 27 de Outubro do anno da dita Companhia sob as leis acima mencionadas, e deverá apresentar-se, na occasião de ouvir-se a petição, pessoalmente ou por seu advogado para esse fim autorizado. Fôde ser vista uma cópia da petição, por qualquer credor ou accionista, no escriptorio da Companhia, e pagando-se os gastos estabelecidos para a mesma, será fornecida uma cópia pelos advogados abaixo mencionados.

Datado aos 16 de Maio de 1892.

GEORGE A. CROWDER, Encarregado principal.

Campbell, Reeves & Hooper
17, Warwick street,
Regent Street, W., London
Advogados.



EUREKA LODGE No. 3

A regular session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on Saturday, July 23rd

at 6 p.m. for the installation of officers. All Reg., F., and A. M. are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regalia. By Ord. E. A. Tilly, Sec.

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: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil.

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SINGLE COPIES: 500 reals; 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 19th, 1892.

THE present state of communication between this city and Niterohy demands serious consideration. The loss of three ferry-boats last week, wholly through negligence, the wretched condition of the others and the deplorable condition of the tramways in that city and its suburbs, are all creating serious embarrassments for those who are living on the other side of the bay. And still more important, these obstacles to communication are operating most prejudicially to Niterohy and its suburbs. The recent acquisition of a good water supply has rendered Niterohy a desirable place of residence, for there are innumerable places along or near the shore of the bay which are unsurpassed for healthfulness and picturesqueness. It is for the interests of the municipality and property-owners of that city to attract as many of the business people of Rio as possible. Instead of this they are permitting a badly managed, if not bankrupt company to ruin their tramways and the ferry service with Rio, and thus drive away a class of residents which alone can enrich and embellish their city. It is also for the interests of this capital to open up all the desirable places in its neighborhood for residences, in order to prevent crowding and unsanitary conditions. In view of these considerations something should be done at once, either to improve the present service, or to open new lines of communication.

It would appear, from what we are permitted to know of the situation, that the revolutions in Matto Grosso and Rio Grande are at an end. Of course the suspended mail service with Matto Grosso and the reticence of the national authorities who control the telegraph lines, leave us quite in the dark as to the situation in that state. The leader of the revolutionary movement, Col. Barbosa, has withdrawn from the state, and we also know that Corumbá is now in possession of the national authorities. It is presumable, therefore, that nothing now remains of the "República Transatlantica de Matto Grosso." As for Rio Grande, the situation is not yet quite clear. Notwithstanding the telegraph and steamship lines which connect us with that state, it has been quite impossible to form a clear idea of the course of events there. This has also been further complicated by the confusion of terms employed, both parties being indiscriminately called "rebels" and "legals." It is evident, however, that since the surrender of Tavares at Bagé, without the slightest show of resistance, there remains no considerable party of men in arms against the present government. How long this will last no one can foretell. Castilhos and Monteiro are evidently using their power with severity, and are pursuing their enemies with a rancor which can not fail to arouse an armed resistance whenever

that becomes possible. Large numbers of the defeated party have taken refuge in Uruguay, some of its leaders are here in Rio, some are under arrest, and many are in hiding. It may be safely predicted that not one of them will submit to the situation so harshly enforced by Castilhos, and therefore that we have not yet seen an end of the Rio Grande difficulties.

THE PORT OF SANTOS.

The erection of three storehouses on the new quays in Santos will of course add something to the facilities of that port, but without provisions for laying the ships alongside, or without piers for discharging purposes, they will prove to be of very little advantage beyond the shelter they may afford to merchandise. Santos requires and must have more piers for the discharge of vessels, so that they can get away from the place. It would be better, in our opinion, to provide a new port farther down the river, so that vessels may not be required to come near the city and its infectious water front. Surely there is engineering skill enough there to connect it with the city and railway!

However important it may be to facilitate the discharge of vessels, in order to prevent their accumulation in that plague-ridden port, and however desirable to provide shelter and protection for the merchandise landed, it is no less important and urgent to provide better facilities for sending merchandise up country. Santos is not well provided with carts, and its few available streets for the transportation of merchandise will not permit a very large traffic between the storehouses and the railway station. To build storehouses without providing tramway or railway facilities for carrying goods to the S. Paulo railway station, will not advance matters much.

And then comes the question of railway transportation, which is unquestionably the prime factor in the difficulties which have brought so much trouble upon Santos, and have caused so much prejudice to the interior districts of the state of São Paulo. We know that the government is seriously in the wrong for its reactionary policy toward that railway, for withholding permission for needed improvements in Santos, for delaying consideration of questions of vital importance to the administration of that important road, and for failing to cooperate at a time when every moment's delay cost a human life. At the same time, the company also has been in the wrong and must bear its share of responsibility for the situation in Santos. We called attention last year to the railway company's responsibility in this matter, but without avail. Both government and company have been contending for certain advantages, and between them the public has suffered most terribly. We know that there is no better managed road in Brazil, but at the same time the road has been most profitable. From the information which we have been able to procure, we are convinced that the S. Paulo railway might have carried away much more freight, and that it has not made full use of its pier for the discharge of vessels. It has also been slow in extending its facilities for the reception of merchandise.

In view of all this we must again call the attention of the government and railway officials to the necessity of at once providing against a repetition of last season's experiences. There should be better discharging facilities, better transportation facilities in Santos and increased facilities on the railway for the transportation of merchandise up country. We are now in July, and but little time remains before the hot season will again be upon us.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The state of siege in Buenos Aires was raised July 9th.

—The epidemic of influenza is still raging with unabated vigor in Argentina and Uruguay.

—During the six months ending June 30th, 36,274 persons arrived in Argentina and 33,29 left it.

—The Santa Fé provincial government has recently been paying its police force with stamped paper, instead of cash.

—Paraguay is becoming quite a fashionable winter resort for Argentines on account of its mild climate and beautiful scenery.

—The action of the officers of the Argentine torpedo cruiser Rosales in taking the boats for their own safety and abandoning their men to their fate, will not create a very favorable impression abroad. There is something very peculiar in this incident which the Argentine naval authorities will find very difficult to explain.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in June were \$569,719.76, of which \$248,936.13 were from imports and \$320,783.57 from exports.

—A monument is to be erected in the Buenos Aires cemetery to the memory of the victims of the revolution of July 1890. The cost is estimated at \$30,000.

—The ordinary session of the Uruguayan Congress was closed on the 15th. The government has resolved to prorogue it, however, until pending financial questions are settled.

—There are to be 12 more generals, making 62 altogether, each commanding a splendid army of 16,000 men. The generals will cost \$500,000 a year.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—During the month of June the deaths in Buenos Aires from influenza were 604 and from other diseases 1192, being at the very high rate, taking the population at 525,000, of 41 per 1,000.

—The municipal foreign debt of Rosario, Argentina, amounts to \$7,840,206 gold. The municipal authorities, however, are spending money as freely as if they did not owe a cent.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande say that Tavares surrendered without fighting, as he did not wish to lose his command. The revolution is triumphant without bloodshed.—Buenos Aires Southern Cross.

—The Buenos Aires custom-house receipts during the last six months were \$1,134,445 gold and \$38,072,485.38 paper, against \$144,604.39 gold and \$22,151,377 paper during the same period of last year.

—The commander and officers of the wrecked cruiser Rosales arrived at Buenos Aires on the 15th, and were immediately ordered to report to a board of investigation. After all the evidence is in, the board will determine where the responsibility lies for the disaster.

—According to official figures received by the Argentine minister of the interior the Argentine territory of Tierra del Fuego has a population of 2000 souls and 5 kilometres of land under cultivation. There are three houses of business and four cattle and sheep farms, on which there are 50 head horned cattle, 63 horses, 1,500 sheep, 25 mules, 200 goats, and 100 pigs. Ten leagues of forest are being turned to account. The capital of the territory has a population of 200 souls.

—A very painful case connected with the Hypothecary Bank of Buenos Aires came before the public last week. The Gama property, on which the bank had advanced 1,305,000 dollars, was sold by auction in 177 lots and realized only 140,000 dollars. The property covered 4 square leagues, and the man when made represented £150,000 sterling or 26 per acre, whereas the price now obtained is only £3,000 or 6 shillings per acre. The property in question was one of the famous "Centos Agrícolas."—Southern Cross, July 8.

—The Buenos Aires municipality has decided that municipal employes must not be furnished with free passes upon the lines of tramway, unless they are required to travel on the tramways in the execution of their duties, and in that case the necessary passes will be solicited by the municipality. The regulation is a good one in every sense, and it is to be hoped it will be given full effect to. It would be a move in the right direction if a similar regulation were adopted for the government service, and made extensive to railways as well as tramways.—Rio Plate Railway News.

—The Argentine torpedo cruiser Rosales was wrecked off Cape Polonio, Uruguay, on the 8th and 14th, news to that effect being received only on the 12th. The commander and officers took the boats and three were drowned in landing. Some 80 men were left to their own resources, and it is not known how many of them are saved. Relief has been sent to them from Montevideo. The Rosales was one of the three vessels which recently sailed to attend a Columbus anniversary in Spain. The Amirante Brown and 25 de Mayo are since heard from and fears are no longer entertained of their safety. Subsequent telegrams state that the steam launch Emperor sent to assist the abandoned sailors has returned without finding any trace of them.

—Intendant Bollini ordered the registry offices of the city to discontinue the publication of the lists of deaths by influenza and other contagious diseases on the same principle that certain simple people will not speak of ghosts or a bogie-man during the night, hoping by acting in this deferential way to keep the hobgoblins at a distance. The bacillus family took no notice whatever of the lofty ukase, but kept the even tenor of their way, gripping some, prostrating others, and relieving many from all worldly care and anxiety. Then, as if to avenge himself on something or somebody, Señor Bollini lumps the whole list of the month and gives a "susto maynscoldo" by publishing the monthly statistics. During the month of June 604 persons died of influenza within the municipal bounds and 1192 of other diseases. The number of victims of "the gripple" is certainly large, but we are certain it would be exactly the same if the lists of deaths had been published daily.—Southern Cross Buenos Aires, July 8.

—The Committee of the British Hospital bazaar, at Buenos Aires announces very satisfactory results of the Bazaar held on 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th June to raise funds for enlarging the "women's" and "providing an intermediate ward" for those who are unable to pay for private wards. After paying the expenses of the bazaar \$11,595.50 m/n and \$329.50 gold and cost of sundry articles purchased by the committee, there will remain about \$85,000 m/n and \$3800 gold which may be paid to amount to £6000. This sum has been placed in the London and River Plate Bank.

—The British Hospital Bazaar proved to be an immense success. We hear that the gross takings exceeded \$100,000 m. legat, and that the net proceeds will not be less than \$80,000! The thanks of the British community are due to Mr. John Drysdale, the committee, the secretary and the ladies in attendance who worked so hard and so successfully to achieve this satisfactory result. The figures we give above are more eloquent than any words we can supply. The Hospital is worthy of the generous manner in which the appeal has been met, and higher praise than this it would be difficult to find.—Review of the River Plate.

—Government is paying its accounts in minor notes of the National Bank at the rate of 80%, the same notes being out of circulation and noted on the Bolsa at about 62. Moreover the Bank is in liquidation (unfortunately in government hands) and its notes are supposed to be withdrawn, any fresh issues being distinctly illegal. There is a good deal here that requires explanation.—Montevideo Times.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 9.—Senate.—Not enough senators were present to form a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Casinoro Junior spoke against the bill for altering the present system of organizing the budget, and Deputy Oliteira spoke in its favor. Deputy Franca Carvalho moved that the report of the committee on legislation on the tobacco tax be placed on the docket before that of the budget committee on the same subject. The latter report favors retaining the tax, while the former considers it unconstitutional. Deputy Leopoldo de Balhães opposed the motion. Deputy Severino Vieira and Arthur Rios spoke against the latter report. Deputy Frederico Borges insisted on the postponement of this discussion until after the Chamber shall have acted on the report of the committee on legislation. Deputy Leopoldo de Balhães defended the report of the budget committee.

JULY 11.—Senate.—The Senate was still without a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy João de Siqueira moved for the appointment of a joint committee of senators and deputies to report on the bill for issuing 100,000,000 for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. Deputy Sampaio Ferraz defended the bill. Deputy Marciano de Magalhães censured the Minas delegation for opposing the measure proposed by Deputy Alhayde Junior for increasing the strength of the army. There was received a petition from the Club de Engenharia in favor of the issue of 100,000,000 for aiding trade and industry. Deputy Denetrio Ribeiro repeated his censures on the action of the government in Rio Grande do Sul. The committee on finance reported in favor of admitting free from duty the building materials and furniture of the American college at Taubaté.

JULY 12.—Senate.—Senator Elyseu Martins said that the proper way of settling the question of the senatorial election in Alagoas is by means of a bill. Senator Americo Lobo moved to instruct the committee on the constitution to report again on the subject, fixing a date for holding the election. Senator Campos Salles opposed the motion and defended the report, which was adopted by the Senate. The Senate continued to vote on the amendments to the bill organizing the federal district, some of which were carried by a two-thirds vote. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Oliteira protested against the statement that 500,000 had been subscribed for the purpose of defeating the bill for issuing 100,000,000 to aid trade and industry. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke against the bill, which was also opposed by Deputy Costa Junior. Deputy Lamouner Godofredo defended the Minas delegation from the attack made on it by Deputy Marciano de Magalhães. Deputy João de Siqueira referred to the report that the minister of the navy had authorized the bombardment of Porto Alegre and moved to inquire what steps had been taken to punish the persons who had bombarded that city. Deputy Zama contradicted the report that preparations are making in Bahia for deposing Gov. Rodrigues Lima.

JULY 13.—Senate.—The Senate was again without a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Valladão and Denetrio Ribeiro spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. The former said that if the central government has ever interfered in the affairs of that state it was during the administration of Barros Cassal and Barreto Leite and at their request. Deputy Denetrio Ribeiro denied that these governors had ever asked for the intervention of the federal government. What they had asked was that this government should restrain the troops from interfering. In regard to the Marajó he said that that garrison had merely returned to the fire when it was attacked. Deputies Severino Vieira and Garcia Pires spoke on affairs in Bahia, the latter asserting that his friends have no intention of deposing the governor. A message was received from Vice-President Floriano Peixoto asking for a special appropriation of 5,758,347\$534 for the central railway.

JULY 15.—Senate.—The Senate continued to vote on the amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district. A question arose as to what constitutes a two-thirds vote. It was decided that in calculating this vote the presiding officer should not be counted. It was also decided, however, that he should be counted among the members necessary to constitute a quorum. Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 79 to 26 the Chamber adopted the report of the committee on the constitution approving of the declaration of martial law and of the acts performed by the government under cover thereof. The Chamber then voted in second discussion the substitute amnesty bill introduced by Deputy Severino Vieira. Deputy Costa Junior concluded his speech against the bill for aiding trade and industry and presented a substitute bill. This bill excludes from the favors granted companies who have expended part of their capital in the payment of incorporation expenses or in the purchase of privileges, those who have bought real estate at an advance of over 20% on the previous price and those that fail to prove that all their capital has been invested in the business for which they were organized. Deputy João Pinheiro opposed increasing the number of troops beyond the present actual strength of the army, which is a little over 18,000. He also opposed increasing the number of cadets at the military schools from 600 to 1,200. Deputy Leopoldo de Balhães introduced a budget committee introduced a bill authorizing the government to reconvert into currency 5% bonds, the converted 4% gold bonds, and to make a foreign or internal loan for consolidating the floating debt, for meeting the deficit in the budget and for paying in currency the bondholders who refused to accept converts. He said that the interest now paid on the 4% gold bonds is equivalent to over 10% in currency and that the government has to pay annually 45,552,143\$666 in gold.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It snowed in Paraná on the 12th.

—The thermometer has been down nearly to the freezing point at Taubaté.

—The Bahia gas company has had its contract extended another six months.

—In Bahia from the 10th to the 15th inst. there were 9 cases of yellow fever, five of which were fatal.

—The Argentine naval vessels *Abramo Branon* and *25 de Mayo* arrived at Bahia on the 15th, en route for Calliz.

—Intensely cold weather is reported from São Paulo, the temperature dropping to 2° below zero Centigrade.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 16th says that a café there proposes to increase the price of coffee to 200 reis a cup.

—In the month of June 2,710 beef cattle were shipped from the station of Oliveira on the Oeste de Minas railway.

—At Campos when Dr. Carlos de Gusmão awoke one morning some days ago, he found a package containing 9 revolver balls and a paper with funeral obituary notices. It was a great waste of ammunition, surely?

—The Santos port improvements company has been authorized to construct warehouses on its new quays in that city. The first is promised in a month, while two more are to be ready before the expiration of three months.

—We see by our American exchanges that the Sears Commercial Company, L.L., of New York and Pará, which has gone into liquidation, has been succeeded by Sears & Co., in New York, and K. F. Sears & Co. in Pará.

—We are glad to see that someone in São Paulo wants a canal between Santos and that city. It is a beautiful scheme. The canal might be built at an angle of 45° on the Max Adler pattern, and then it would make a splendid toboggan slide.

—A Pará telegram of the 15th states that at Boa Vista de Tocantins a man of the name of Perna, at the head of 600 tame Indians, has entrenched himself, awaiting the attack of Col. Leão, who is marching against him. The principal families of Boa Vista have fled panic-stricken from the place.

—It is said that the Mouchez surveys are no longer reliable for the port of Victoria. Dr. Indio do Brazil has recently presented a copy of his surveys in 1888 to the governor of Espírito Santo, who proposes to publish them. Efforts are being made also to have the entrance to that port marked by buoys.

—The motion of Deputy Itabramo for the dissolution of the Minas legislature reached a solution on the 15th in the resignation of the two men who advocated the measure. The initiation of the constituencies who are sending Itabramo, Barbosa, Bocayuva and other senators back to the seats which they had resigned in the national Senate, the constituents of these two state deputies will probably return them to their places with all the new and untried powers which they so ardently desire.

—Notwithstanding official denials, there seem to be reasons for believing that the national government is interfering in the government of the states. In Rio Grande it is evident in Bahia the deposition of the governor is talked of and with the assistance of the military; and now it is said that orders have been sent to Pernambuco for the military to co-operate with the discontented republicans for the deposition of the governor of that state. It may be added that there will never be any efficient state government as long as even a possibility remains of national military interference.

—A Pará telegram of the 15th contains advice regarding the exiles to the effect that they are suffering great irritations because of their inability to get food. The Conde de Leopoldina had sent to Manaus from Santa Isabel for supplies on his own account, and General Almeida Barreto was reported gravely ill. At S. Joaquim (Rio Branco) Col. Menna Barreto had quarreled with his comrades over the 14th of April incident and had withdrawn from association with them, and Col. Thaumaturgo, the wisest of all, had joined a friend in cattle raising. A little honest occupation is the best means that can be employed to pass the time and keep up one's health.

—According to Rio Grande journals the surrender of Gen. Tavares, at Bagé, was brought about by Col. Arthur Oscar, of the 30th battalion of infantry, who was sent to protect the re-opening of railway communication which had been interrupted near Bagé. As the rebels proceeded the battalion advanced on Bagé until it finally entered that city unopposed. Tavares' forces were outside the city. An accord was eventually arranged between Tavares and Oscar for the dispersion of the former's forces and surrender of their arms, which was consummated without consulting the officers in command. The latter were highly indignant at so cowardly a surrender and left the place at once, some returning home, others retiring into Uruguay. The surrender was finally completed on the 6th inst.

—The storm of Tuesday and Wednesday last resulted in breaking a part of the outlet works of a little stream at the lower end of Icarahy beach. Nichero, and in filling the outlet with sand. The residents there took no steps to clear away the obstruction, and on Saturday they found themselves the victims of an increasing inundation. Houses and gardens were flooded and even the streets in places were overflowed. On Sunday morning two or three men were put at work to dig a channel through the sand-bank and in the afternoon the water began to subside. We did not learn who it was that conceived the idea of digging a shallow ditch a few feet from the town from being completely flooded, but we do know that the whole population would have lived all summer in the water before they could have been induced to think of a ditch.

—The price of beef has risen to 18 per kilo at Piracicaba, S. Paulo.

—The extraordinary session of the Espírito Santo legislature was closed on the 14th inst.

—The new governor of Minas Geraes, Dr. Affonso Penna, was inaugurated on the 14th.

—A deputy, Col. Bezerra Fontanelle, has been elected governor of Ceará. We are curious to see whether he will "accumulate."

—The steamer *Paraná*, which was wrecked on the coast of Santa Catharina, is said to have cost 900,000\$, and was not insured.

—A Pará telegram of the 13th says that the new constitution of the state of Amazonas will, it is expected, be promulgated on the 19th inst.

—A Recife telegram of the 14th says that snow had appeared on the summit of Itatiaia (the highest mountain in Brazil) and that the 4115 is intense.

—Dr. O. A. Derby has been up in the mining region of Minas during the Chicago exhibition in search of mineralogical exhibits for the next week.

—A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo legislature for the suppression of lotteries and the prohibition of all traffic in lottery tickets. It will be a good piece of legislation, if adopted.

—A great scarcity of food is reported from Manaus, Amazonas. It is certainly very singular the Amazon region cannot produce food enough to keep its very limited population from starving.

—The state of Paraná has granted a privilege to Boaventura Lapp for the cultivation of tea, granting exemption from import duties on all material required for the enterprise, and from export duties on the product.

—In Juiz de Fora the butchers are asking 18 per kilo for beef without bone and 700 reis for beef with bone. What they ask for bone without beef does not appear, but we presume it is sufficient to protect the butcher's conscience from any subsequent regret.

—Minas is a state to be proud of! On the 12th, the day fixed for the discussion of the motion to dissolve the state legislature, only six deputies attended. It had been said that the author of the motion had no supporters. In that case why was it necessary to run?

—According to mail advices from Santos the customs inspector there has dismissed the guard-marshal, a sergeant and soldier of the customs police for complicity in the attack on Capt. Mario Anatri. Some of the bloodthirsty journalists of the place condemn this action.

—Gen. Lima e Silva telegraphs from Bahia that there is not a word of truth in the report that the governor of that state is going to be deposed. And to prove that what he says is true the general adds: "He and I are on terms of esteem and confidence." That settles it, General!

—In the revolutionary city of Viçosa, Minas Geraes, a "heathen chime" was baptized into the Catholic church on the 20th ult. A grand demonstration was made in honor of the neophyte, who gave his friends a sumptuous repast. In ceasing to be Ahim he takes the name of João Pacheco Gomes Nefi.

—Although the São Paulo state treasury is overflowing with money, the contractors for an immense *fazenda* in Campinas, Messrs. Malfatti & Massigli, have recently applied to the minister of agriculture for a reduction of their contract because the state has failed to pay them. The minister very properly replies that he has nothing to do with state contracts.

—We were deeply touched by a telegram from Ouro Preto on the 12th from Dr. Jorge Pinto, editor of the official organ *Minas Geraes*, announcing his resignation because of the incompatibility between him and the state legislature. Dr. Jorge proposes to do no such thing. Jorge is therefore compelled to withdraw unanimously from his lucrative position, and to advise the national capital of the momentous act.

—In the bill reorganizing public instruction in the state of Minas Geraes, the salaries of teachers in the public primary schools have been nearly doubled. It also provides for normal schools at great *fazendas* in Juiz de Fora. Why would it not be a good plan to make one of these—say at Juiz de Fora—a model normal school of the American system? American normal teachers could be procured, and in a short time the Juiz de Fora school would be attracting pupils from every part of Brazil.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 15th says: "On the 12th there arrived yesterday from Rio Grande do Sul Drs. Maciel and Silveira Martins. Persecuted by the faction which, with the support of the federal troops, now controls that unfortunate state, they are both refugees; in fact it was only when they were half-way on their journey that they took passage on the packet. It appears that the state of affairs in Rio Grande is far from encouraging. Crime is increasing and there is no power to restrain it. Under the pretext of political necessity the greatest outrages are committed even in Porto Alegre. The present situation is unconstitutional both from a local point of view and from that of our fundamental compact. In the midst of all this the state is loaded with a heavy debt and its government, no matter in whose hands it may be, will have to contend with the greatest difficulties. It also appears that among the federal troops the discipline is not perfect. It is evident that the situation in Rio Grande do Sul demands the utmost circumspection on the part of the federal authorities and politicians. The responsibility that weighs on the Vice-President is enormous, not only on account of the blunders which, in our opinion, he has already committed, in regard to this question, but also in relation to the steps which he is now required to take."

COFFEE NOTES

—The Java coffee crop this year is officially estimated at 492,980 piculs, or 486,104 bags of 60 kilos.

—The coffee crop of the municipal district of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, is estimated this year at 99 arrobas per 1,000 trees.

—The coffee exports from Mexico during the half year ending 31st December, 1891, were valued at \$210,956.92, against \$1,119,616.09 in the corresponding period of 1890.

—The Nicaraguan consular in Philadelphia has issued a protest, signed by many Nicaraguans residing there, against the practice on the part of many dealers of selling inferior coffees as coming from Nicaragua. He claims that the sale of Nicaraguan coffee has been much injured by this means.

COFFEE IN INDIA.

The *Ceylon Observer* of May 25th contains the following remarks on the cultivation of coffee in India, which appears to be slowly increasing: "While tea is principally grown in the north of India in latitudes extending beyond 25°, coffee has been cultivated commercially exclusively in the south of India, where the conditions are, like those of Ceylon, tropical. The disaster which almost annihilated coffee in Ceylon affected the coffee districts of southern India very seriously, but not quite with the same deadly violence, and coffee is still the staple product grown by European planters in the Wynnad, Travancore and especially Mysore. The figures for the past three years show a very remarkable recovery last year, thus:—

1890.....	239,795 cwt.
1891.....	233,457 "
1892.....	311,804 "

This is far and away better than Ceylon, which, in 1890, exported over a million cwt., while we believe India scarcely ever exceeded one-half that quantity. The value of the coffee exported last year from India is given at Rs. 9,985,588, say in round numbers twenty millions of rupees, or exactly one-third the value of the tea crop,—in sterling nearly £1,333,000. Coffee, therefore, is still an article of very considerable importance in the commerce of India. For total crop, considering how largely coffee is consumed in the country, we may, we believe, add at least another 100,000 cwt. to the 312,000 shown as exported. Some of the coffee is exported from Bombay (to Australia and Egypt, to be drunk as best Mocha?) but the whole is grown in the Madras presidency, where all the signs point to a revival of the coffee enterprise, even to a large extension of tea cultivation. With reference to ulterior action in Ceylon it will be well for our planters to watch carefully the history of coffee for the next few years in the neighbouring Indian presidency.

From the *Times of Ceylon*, May 20th.

LIBERIAN COFFEE IN PERAK.

A gentleman in Perak, formerly a Ceylon planter of considerable experience, writes about Liberian coffee as follows: "I have been for some time visiting my friends and having a look round generally. I must say I was most agreeably surprised to find that such a progress had been made in the opening up of land in that district. The coffee was looking so well, too, with every prospect of the several proprietors making a lot of money out of their enterprise, even to a large extension of tea cultivation to such an extent that they were obliged to strip a lot of it off to save the trees, although the trees are healthy enough. The same thing obtains on 'Kamuning' estate (Perak) where the crop is something immense for the trees at their age. I have never seen anything like it in Ceylon. In Selangor, as on 'Kamuning', the branches of the trees are actually bent down and are nearly breaking with weight of crop. There is no doubt that this is the true home for Liberian coffee. When down in Selangor I met V. Caley, a Ceylon planter, who had come to take up 4000 acres of land for Talbot, David Reid, and himself. He had selected his land and given up the request he made to government in connection with it conceded to him. They intend opening up 200 acres every year for four years, making a total of 800 in the fourth year. That looks like business, does it not? Carey has every faith in Liberian coffee, as I have myself. Carefully worked-out figures show that Liberian coffee will clear itself in 5 1/2 years. That is surely good enough. These figures are in no way exaggerated, but are the outcome of years of experience and are based on actual results. Why do Ceylon men with capital hesitate to come over here? Any small government restrictions can easily be overcome by application and if properly represented."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the chief fiscal of railways to arrange that preference shall be given at Santos for the discharge of coal for railways, arranging with the S. Paulo railway for that purpose.

—The minister of agriculture has asked his colleague of justice for a suspension of the embargo of the Ararama railway. He appears to hold that a railway can not be seized by its creditors. Why not get a court to decide that matter?

—The Paulista company is now threatening to suspend traffic because of a scarcity of coal. The prejudices which will be caused by such a suspension will be incalculable. The English company must certainly push forward its work, no matter what the expense may be.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the chief fiscal of railways to dismiss every employé responsible for accidents that line, and to provide that they shall never be re-employed. In many cases, this is totally inadequate. Not a few of the frequent accidents on that line are the result of gross negligence and criminal disregard of prospects.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 18th reports conflicts on the Mogyana line at various places between laborers. Several killed and wounded are reported.

—A Bahia telegram of yesterday announces a strike on the Bahia Central railway, causing a suspension of traffic. The strikers demanded increased wages.

—In a letter to the *Journal do Commercio* this morning, the minister of agriculture partially admits the force of our colleague's arguments on the execution of foreclosures against mortgaged railways. He claims, however, that the clause forbidding the "alienation" of guaranteed railways without official consent sustains his argument.

—An effort is at last to be made to improve the condition of the Central railway. The government has asked for a special credit of 5,758,347\$54 with which to purchase rolling stock and other material for the line. If the authorities do not take measures against the criminal negligence and wastefulness of the employées of that road, this credit will very soon be exhausted.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th takes issue with the *aviso* of the minister of agriculture to the effect that the property of a railway is inalienable and cannot be seized by creditors by virtue of a mortgage. The *Journal* believes that if the minister's opinion is carried into effect there is not a railway loan that can be protected by law, debenture quotations will depreciate, and it will in future be impossible for a Brazilian railway to borrow money. Even a mere opinion in that direction is cause for alarm.

SPANISH RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The Rev. H. R. Haws in an account of his travels in Spain gives an interesting account of railway travelling in the Peninsula. I had been told about Spanish trains not being punctual, of Spanish clocks varying, and so forth; but between Barcelona and Valencia I found I still had some things to learn. Of course the train could not go until the station-master had done his coffee, nor could the engine be got to motion until the driver had finished flitting; the washbuckler guard, armed with sword and carbine, has also affairs of his own which may unexpectedly be permitted to control the Spanish pilgrim's progress. But what is this? In open country, miles from any station, the train suddenly pulls up. I had noticed a man galloping across the country. Well, he had been thrown in an adjacent field. The villagers were assisting him to rise; one held his horse. The group caught the engine-driver's eye; he simply stopped the train out of sheer curiosity. Fairer, will it be believed that most of the people got out and ran to join the gaping crowd? And we actually stopped on this idle errand for about twenty minutes; to the great consternation of all but half-a-dozen English, including myself, and two American ladies. Night came, but no rest for me; the first-class carriage being by that time not only crowded, but filthy. The official ticket-collector was amongst us. Besides his uniform, he wore a hunting-pouch and had brought his fowling-piece. After stopping our tickets he smoked himself to sleep. As day dawned he woke up and got talkative. He then coolly told the astonished travellers that, although bound to inspect tickets for another fifty miles, he should get out at the next station, have a little shooting on the Sierra Morena mountains, and catch the train for Madrid at mid-day! The train soon stopped; he wished us all politely good-bye, raising his official cap, got out with his gun and pouch, and we saw him no more. I ventured openly to disapprove of his conduct. A Spanish gentleman shrugged his shoulders sympathetically, but seemed astonished when we talked of reporting the matter to Spain could not go on at all if this sort of foreign intervention were countenanced. I at once appreciated the situation. I felt that to bother an employé in his amusements in Spain was like 'robbing the poor man of his beer' in England. The moralist within me became dumb; I sank to the Spanish level and held my peace."

SOUTH American politics, since they have begun to take on the shape of the modern European anarchistic propaganda, have not gained in dignity. The use of dynamite bombs, as in Caracas and Buenos Aires, attempts to wreck railways trains conveying high officers of state as in Chile—all these things will contribute, and that powerfully, to frittering away the already apprehensive European investor. The stolid English small capitalist, who hates dynamite as the Devil is supposed to abhor holy water, will not lend a penny to far-away nations which have adopted the methods of nihilists and Fenians. Who can blame the investor from turning away from borrowers who will keep the peace five years at a time, and who carry on civil war with dynamite? Argentine credit has been overthrown by the wild speculations of its former government in alliance with a kite-flying London banking-house which, after years of conservative and honorable dealing, suddenly went as mad as a March hare! And it is a thousand pities that so marvellously endowed a country as Argentina, a land of vast natural wealth, should have been so misgoverned. Credit is of slow growth, and it will be many years before money flows again in a golden stream towards South America. Permanent government in what is called in Latin American nations. It is no gain to overthrow an empire, as in Brazil, unless the government that comes after is a better one, for forms of government matter little, so that there is security for life and property, a lesson that should everywhere be taken to heart by people who mix their patriotism with gunpowder.—*Mexican Financier*, 30th April.

LOCAL NOTES

-Councillor Silveira Martins arrived here on the 14th and is stopping at a hotel on Largo da Lapa.
-The minister of war has ordered Visconde de Pelotas to come to Rio. Why?
-The Italian gunboat Sabatiano Veniero arrived here on the 12th. The customary visits have been exchanged.
-The Lloyd Brasileiro steamer Santos undertook to go to sea on 14th, but turned back because of the waves.
-The proprietors of the Hotel Ravot have been denounced by the public prosecutor as cafetun, or speculators in prostitution.
-A party of naval officers left yesterday on the Sorata for England to bring out the new cruisers Tiradentes and Republica.
-To celebrate the 14th, according to the Havas agency, rustic balls were organized in the streets of Paris. Real articles de Paris those balls were.
-The Brazilian Torrens company has purchased the steamer Ceres for 21,000\$. What in the world does a land registry company want of a steamer?
-This city is now full of thieves and vagabonds. Cannot the police authorities do something to get rid of them? Why not send them up the Amazon?
-Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 12th announce that quarantine has been decreed by the Argentine authorities against French and Russian arrivals on account of cholera.
-On the 14th inst. 24 Minas congressmen in this city sent a telegram to Councillor Afonso Penna congratulating him on his inauguration as president of the state of Minas Geraes.
-It looks as though the Rio Grande quarrel is to be transferred to Rio. The Jornal hears that General Bernardino Vasques, Visconde de Pelotas and Dr. Victorino Monteiro left Rio Grande yesterday for this capital.
-The appearance of cholera in Paris will probably soon lead to quarantine restrictions, though it is evident that the authorities have a strong distaste for such a measure. Paris is the Mecca for all good Brazilians as well as for all good Americans, and it will hurt to shut off free communication.
-A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that the passengers and crew of the Rio Parana, wrecked on the bar at Imulbeta, Santa Catharina, were all saved by the ship's boats. The ship is considered a total loss. We are puzzled, however, to know how it is that we are indebted to Montevideo for this information.
-The British cruiser Sirius, Capt. W. M. Lang, and gunboat Beagle, Capt. R. P. Humphreys, arrived in port on the 16th. The Sirius immediately afterwards left for Ilha Grande, where the rest of the squadron, comprising the Beagle, Basilisk and Albatross, will be assembled for practice, returning to this harbor on the 30th.
-The Barão de Tefé, Brazilian minister at Rome, telegraphs that the report of his actions is a pure fabrication. He denies having offered indemnity for the death of Capt. Anatra. He says he has sent only three notes to the Italian government--one asking if ships were being got ready for Brazil; another protesting against any display of force; and a third communicating the dismissal of the custom-house guards.
-The police reorganization promises to be a burdensome one. The expense is estimated at 3,069,502\$20 per annum, of which 2,872,697\$500 is for the rank and file, 648,600\$000 for administrative officials, 483,000\$ for detective service (agente), 82,200\$ for central office staff, 44,020\$ for vehicle inspectors, physicians, etc., 116,500\$ for the House of Detention, 30,305\$020 for pensions, and 50,000\$ for police investigations. The chief is to receive 15,000\$ per annum.
-In view of the sanitary measures adopted by Spain against cholera in France, and of the measures which Portugal is sure to adopt, our friends in Great Britain should stop sending their South American correspondence across the Peninsula to catch steamers at Lisbon. The service of disinfection is not only bad for mails, but it implies delays which are sure to cause them to miss the steamers. It will be better for the present to dispatch these mails at Liverpool, or Southampton.
-Much pleasure has been expressed among our associates of the pen and scissors corps that Lieut. Col. Manoel Cotta, of the Pais staff, has been returned to his command in the national guard. He is supposed to be a better editor than a military officer, and his criticisms led the minister of justice to dismiss him from service. The pen, however, has proved mightier than the sword once more, and the almost united protests of the local press has compelled the minister to permit Manoel to wear his sword and cockade again.
-The Brazilian minister in London sent a statement to the press on the 20th ult. denying that there is any seditious movement in Rio Grande do Sul, and that the controversy between the two parties was one to be settled by the ballot. He also denied that the federal forces had intervened. In view of the facts, which the English newspapers subsequently received, it must be apparent that the minister has not added much to the credibility of official statements. It is silly to deny telegraphic news of events which are sure to be established in a few days by regular mails.

-The French committee in charge of the anniversary festivities of the 14th will kindly accept our acknowledgments and thanks for an invitation for the concert and ball at the Cassino.
-The papers of the 13th contain a notice of the arrest of a brute named Joaquim Baptista for outraging a child of 8 years. Is it not time that these crimes should be adequately punished?
-The Pais wants to know what is to be done with a man who outrages a child of 8 years. Make a deputy of him, of course! He will then have his immunities, and retain the respect of his associates. The newspapers should by no means denounce the brute, nor make the crime known abroad!
-The Bahia correspondent of the Pais insists on the correctness of his telegram in regard to a conspiracy for the deposition of the governor of that state, in which the commander of that military district has been conspired.
-The Cidade do Rio is making a vigorous campaign in behalf of its exiled editor-in-chief, José do Patrocinio. One day he is very ill, the next dying of hunger, the next threatened by the river floods and the next eaten by mosquitos.
-The Brazilian government was advised on the 12th of President Harrison's acceptance of an invitation to arbitrate on the Brazil-Argentina boundary question. We had already heard of this some days before by way of Buenos Aires.
-The 14th was a cold day and made a poor show as a national holiday. The positive scheme of national holidays has not yet obtained a footing in the popular mind. They cannot see how the 14th of July commemorates the foundation of American republics.
-On the 16th telephonic communication with Nizhneroy was established. But who wants to talk with Nizhneroy? All the inhabitants of the capital of Rio de Janeiro spend the day in the city of Rio, except the state legislators, and no one wants to speak to them.
-The report that 500,000\$ had been raised to defray the aid to industries measure is one of those little canards which kneaves always employ to divert attention from themselves. If a close investigation is made it will be found that money is being used by the friends of the measure.
-Senator Aristides says, apropos to the Italian question, that he has always been opposed to Italian immigration. People who profess to know the senator say that he has always been opposed to almost everything. Perhaps a little Chinese immigration will better suit his fastidious palate.
-The Italian steamer Città di Roma, freighted by the U. S. & B. M. SS. Co., left for Santos on the 12th, but returned here on the 14th with fire in the hold caused by some bales of cotton. Assistance was at once rendered by the marine fire engine and naval authorities, and by night the fire was reported extinguished.
-It is stated that Senator Campos Salles has taken passage for Europe in the steamer Portugal, which sails on Sept. 10th. Why, Senator, between what and that day, there may be half a dozen revolutions and it is possible that you may be proclaimed President of the republic. And then you will wish you hadn't taken passage.
-We are advised that the bazaar which is being organized at the residence of Mrs. Quayle, No. 123 Rua do Russell, and which this year is for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, will take place on Tuesday evening, 26th instant, opening at half-past seven o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in the hospital.
-The exposition commission has extended the time for receiving exhibits for the local preparatory exhibition from 12th October to 15th November. The exhibition cannot be kept open after 31st December because the commission must select, prepare, catalogue, pack and ship the exhibits so that they may reach Chicago before 10th April next.
-The merchandise bought by the municipal council for combatting high prices is decidedly unlucky. It has been allowed to lie in the warehouse until it is very much deteriorated, and now it is discovered that 500 bales of carne seca are missing. "Looking backward" at this little experience we cannot pronounce it a brilliant success. Perhaps it may work in some countries, but it certainly won't do for Brazil.
-Two farmers were caught on the 13th in trying to sell a forged certificate of shares of the Banco da Republica. The certificate called for 100 shares, which the buyer agreed to take. He had the certificate, however, to inquire at the bank if the certificate was correct, and there learned that it had been raised from one to 100. The sellers had in the meantime disappeared, but one of them, Marinonio Ramos de Souza Drummond, was subsequently captured.
-We are informed that Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D., of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, is coming to Brazil this year in place of Bishop T. C. Granbery, D.D., who has heretofore visited this conference. Bishop Wilson is coming out on the Vigilante, which left New York on the 14th, in company with Rev. H. C. Tucker and wife. We hear also that Secretary Huston, of the Southern Presbyterian Church, is coming out on the same steamer.
-The Jornal of the 13th contains the extraordinary statement that children of 8 and 9 years have been condemned to death in the United States, and that once when the jailor went after a condemned child of 10 years for execution, he was found playing marbles. Will the Jornal give particulars and proofs? We do not wish to interrupt the Jornal's campaign of detraction against the States, but we would like a little more information about some of these marvellous statements.

-We are informed that the new organ for the English Church has arrived.
-According to the telegraph returns thus far received, the triumph of Gladstone and the liberals in England is now assured. This morning's telegram in the Pais gives them a majority of 37.
-In the paper of the 16th, Col. Olympio Ferraz publishes an article defending himself from the charges of having conspired against the government and having betrayed his fellow-conspirators.
-On the Copacabana beach there was washed ashore on the 14th ult. a bottle containing a piece of paper on which were written the following words: "On board the yacht Milk. Ship lost. Please inform the Greek consul."--Kester, master.
-Sr. Augusto Severo de Albuquerque Maranhão prefers a seat in the Chamber of Deputies to an interest guarantee for a sugar and rum factory. Augustus is correct; 75\$000 per day for doing nothing is a good enough interest guarantee for a sensible man.
-An unknown white man was killed on the Central railway at the S. Francisco Xavier station on Sunday evening, and another at S. Diogo station on Monday morning. In both cases the victim was trying to cross the track in front of a train in motion.
-In an aviso of the 18th the minister of interior declares infected the Russian ports of the Black Sea, and suspected all French ports. No vessel from these ports will be permitted to enter a Brazilian port until they have been cleared at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande.
-The battalion of "tooth-pullers" were out on the 14th to celebrate the destruction of the Bastille. After an Ovidio exhibition they marched around to the Cassino, where they were changed compliments with the French colony, and where Sampaio drank a glass of champagne with the French minister.
-Another attempt has been made to clear out that den of crime and disease, the tenement called the "Cabeça de Porco," but without result. The sanitary authorities called upon the police yesterday for assistance, and were refused. Of course, if the police authorities will not cooperate in cleansing these sources of infection then there is little hope of ever making Rio de Janeiro a healthy city.
-It is so unusual a thing to hear of a concert and entertainment on board a sailing vessel that an instance is worthy of record. We are indebted to Capt. R. Campbell, R.N.R., of the British ship Steve Donard, for an invitation to attend a concert on board on the evening of the 14th. We sincerely regret that we were not able to attend, for we would gladly have tendered our compliments to the officers and men who are able to organize such an entertainment on a sailing vessel. It is evidence that Jack's life on the Steve Donard has a considerable pleasant recreation in it, as well as hard work.
-The wreck of the Argentine torpedo cruiser Rosalia near Cape Polonio, Uruguay, again calls attention to that most dangerous locality and will, we trust, lead to a thorough investigation of the statement that the compass needle is attracted out of its true bearing in passing that place. Another circumstance also requires a severe investigation--that of the withdrawal of all the officers in the boats, leaving the men to their fate. One telegram says that the men were left with "canoes," while another mentions "catamarans." Neither statement could be true, for the cruiser carried no such things, and they could not have been floating around at sea waiting for wrecks. There is a painful suspicion of cowardice in this affair, and of conduct hardly becoming a naval officer.
-The heavy swells raised by the storm of Monday night did some damage to the landing and confusion in the bay on Wednesday last. Nearly the whole fleet of ferry boats was useless and was anchored in the bay of Praia Grande, where three of them were driven ashore during the following night. The ferry service was partially suspended, as also the tram service to Imrahy. In this city a considerable piece of sea-wall along Rua da Lapa was broken and the waves frequently ran across the street, in some cases drenching the passengers in passing trams. The waterside streets were flooded in many places, and some buildings along Rua Santa Luzia were invaded by water. One boat belonging to the Orion was swamped near Cobras Island, but prompt assistance was furnished and no lives were lost. The three wrecked ferry boats, the Primeira, Sexta and Pequeta, are badly broken up and are likely to prove a total loss. As they belong to the Empresa de Obras Publicas, which undertook to insure its own property without even the smallest fund to do it with, these boats were probably not insured. The ferry train line, belonging to the same company, was not opened to traffic before Sunday, the sea having undermined a few metres of track and broken the sea wall at a few places at Inguá point.
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
Finanças e Política da Republica, by Ray Barbosa (London, Remington, Impressora, 1892. A volume of speeches and published articles on the finances and political character of the republic. As one of the founders of the republic and the author of many of the projects which have aroused criticism, the opinions of Ray Barbosa can not fail to attract attention and respect. While we may not agree with the measures which he adopted, or may even condemn some of them as exercises of subsequent difficulties, we must at the same time give him all credit for an untiring activity, for wide reading and for the courage of his opinions.
BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
Subscribers are requested to note that on Monday next, July 25th, and until further notice, the Library and Reading Room will be closed during removal to new premises at No. 114, Rua do Assenbleia.
By order of the Committee.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-There is a great scarcity of nickel coins and 500 reis notes in this city.
-The minister of finance has instructed various public departments to accept the treasury notes surcharged "Banco da Italia," but not to re-issute them. They should be sent to the Caixa da Amortização to be exchanged for new notes.
-The Espírito Santo state budget estimates the receipts for the current six months at 1,200,000\$, and the expenditures at 1,100,000\$. A six months' budget is adopted to permit the change in the fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year.
-A credit of 500,000\$ has been opened by the São Paulo state government for sanitary work in that state. The work is to be begun in the capital. It is to be regretted that a part of this money is not at once expended in Santos, where the necessity is much greater.
-The minister of finance has advised the Jornal do Commercio that he said nothing during his visit to the Associação Commercial on the 8th which is not in accord with the President's message and his report. We must conclude therefore that the minister is in favor of extending some kind of paternal assistance.
-What will be the impression if the government now recovers its 4% gold loan to a 5% currency loan? Will not these frequent changes in the rate of interest, always to the prejudice of the bondholder, exercise a discouraging influence on investors? And who, may we ask, will care to invest money now-a-days in 5% currency bonds?

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, July 18th, 1892. Columns include Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, and Value of £1.00 in various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

July 12.-The Banco da Republica was sold at 10 1/2, and the other banks at 10 1/2 on London, but the market was firm and higher. Bank on Paris 9 1/8-2 1/2, and on Hamburg 15 1/2-1 1/2, at 90/10; 4880-4880 on New York at sight. There was not much doing, with bank sterling on bankers reported at 10 1/2 and on head office at 10 1/2; repassed paper at 10 1/2 on bankers and 10 1/4 on head office and commercial sterling at the extremes of 10 1/2-10 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 228 1/2, and closed with buyers at 228 1/2, sellers at 228 1/2.
July 13.-Official rates were unchanged, but the market was flatter, and although bank sterling on head office was obtainable at 10 1/2, in small sums, up to the close of business, commercial sterling, which found no takers in the morning at 10 1/2, was done at this rate in the afternoon. Tomorrow being a holiday, and the very small supply of commercial exchange, tended to restrict business. In bank sterling 10 1/2-10 1/4 on bankers and 10 1/2 on head office were reported; nothing was doing in repassed paper, and only tidling amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 10 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 228 1/2, and closed with buyers at 228 1/2, sellers at 228 1/2.
July 14.-Holiday.
July 15.-There was no change in the official rates, but the market was dull and flat. In the morning some small transactions were reported in bank sterling on bankers, at 10 1/2, but 10 1/4 was the rate for business during the day, with 10 1/2 quoted on London offices. There was nothing reported in repassed paper, and commercial sterling found ready takers at 10 1/2-10 1/4. At the close of business, it was reported that really commercial bills would find money at 10 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 228 1/2-228 1/2, and closed with buyers at 228 1/2, sellers at 228 1/2.
July 16.-The banks maintained the official rates, but the market was flat during the day, although it recovered a little slightly at the close of business. There was not much doing; bank sterling on bankers was reported at 10 1/2, with some trifling amounts reported at 10 1/4, in the morning, on head office 10 1/2 were reported, and repassed paper was done at 10 1/2-10 1/4. Commercial sterling was negotiated to a fair extent in the morning at 10 1/2, but when business closed there appeared to be no money at this rate, for the Bank of Brazil was drawing on bankers at 10 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 228 1/2, and closed with buyers at 228 1/2, sellers at 228 1/2.
July 18.-The banks all posted 10 1/2 on London at opening, but before mid-day the rate was reduced to 10 1/4, at which, however, little, if anything was done. The market continues without life; the stagnation in office has cut off the supply of commercial exchange, and the business doing seems to be the repassing of bills already taken. Official rates at the banks were 10 1/2-10 1/4 on London, 9 1/8-2 1/2 on Paris and 15 1/2-1 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90/10; 4880-4880 on New York at sight. The business reported was in bank sterling on bankers at 10 1/2-10 1/4, and at the same rates on head office, with repassed paper quoted at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 10 1/2-10 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 228 1/2-190, and closed with buyers at 228 1/2, sellers at 228 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock sales for July 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16, listing various stocks like Apolices, Republica, and Sapucahy with their respective prices and quantities.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th July, 1892

Exports.

Coffee.—We have had another quiet week, and inkers have quoted the market nominal all along. There has been a fair demand for good coffees and this, in combination with a very undecided exchange market, has kept dealers firm, and the last transactions reported were on the basis of 12,500 per arroba for No. 7. Receipts are no better; the daily lists published show that little coffee is arriving at the stations along the Central railway, and various reasons are ascribed for this fact; bad weather up-country, the determination of planters to gather every bean, before commencing cleaning operations, and a belief on the part of these planters that it is quite as well to keep the coffee in the fields, as to stack it up in the stations, awaiting transportation, are all submitted to explain a daily average of only about 7,000 bags per diem.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, categorized by origin (e.g., Santos, Ceara, Bahia) and date.

Imports.

A fair amount of business has been doing during the week, and the over exchange has helped prices somewhat. A better feeling is reported in Flour, and the deliveries during the first fortnight of the current month have been satisfactory; stocks, however, are low, and prices are lower around. A considerable sale of damaged flour at auction came off on the 14th, but the cotton mills purchased nearly three-quarters of the quantity offered. The City of Roma, for Santos, returned here with fire on board, and some 4,000 bbls. destined there will be discharged here, more or less damaged. There are no receipts of Pine. Kerosene is higher and Lard unchanged. Rice and Codfish are both higher; a cargo of the former from Saigon has arrived, and some cargoes, from Jessel, of the latter are not yet for sale. There is nothing new in Bean, but Indian Corn is higher and firm, at the advance. The other articles we quote show no marked alterations. The receipts of Coal are again very small; change has been flat during the week, and there appears little hope of an improvement, until the supply of coffee increases smartly.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated June 30th: Slaughtering of cattle in Pelotas came to a close on the 10th inst., and since then only some few small troops have been killed at neighboring places. We estimate the total killings during the now ended campaign at about 45,000 head, against 455,000 at the end of last season and 380,000 in 1890.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 11. RANGON—Br bk Cambrian Princess; 1250 tons; Evans; 600 lbs. rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 11. RANGON—Br bk Cambrian Princess; 1250 tons; Evans; 600 lbs. rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

APALACHICOLA—Br bk Marie Jeanne; ballast. PASCOGUELA—Nor ship Frederik Stang; do. SAIGOR ROADS—Br ship Dalmat; do.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where from, and Consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 18th, 1892.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and consignees.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 16th, 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, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Rio de Janeiro, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from various banks.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Allianca, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

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Steamships.

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

FINANCE

Captain ZOLLING

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ, BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

Friday 22nd July at 10.0 a.m.

Passage Rates

Table with columns for destination (To Liverpool, New York) and rates for cabin, storage, gold, and back.

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A. Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1892

Table with columns for Date, Steamer, and Destination. Includes entries for July 22 and Aug 1.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Port Jackson..... July 24th

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven.

No. 1 A. Rua de S. Pedro.

For passages, parcels, etc. apply to the

Agents—North N. MacCaw & Co.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.

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