

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 33

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 16th, 1892.

The events which occurred in the city of Pernambuco last week, should call public attention to another source of disorder and danger which can not be met too quickly. It is not only the dictator and military aggression that the people have to fear; there is quite as much peril to themselves and to the country in their own misguided zeal and mistaken ideas. A republican official can be just as tyrannical as a monarchist, and not infrequently there is more to be feared from his exactions than from the representative of a monarch. In Pernambuco, the municipal government seems to have fallen into the hands of a party of unscrupulous demagogues, who have determined to enforce their arbitrary exactions upon the people in spite of protest and of determined opposition. According to the meagre reports thus far received, they have not only enacted oppressive and irritating taxes upon the people, but they have tried to enforce them against the small tradesmen in a manner that could not fail to excite bitter resentment. Taxation is already excessively high and shamefully unequal in its effects. Besides this, the masses are suffering many privations because of the depreciation in the currency and the crisis which exists in commerce and industry. It has become difficult for them to meet the costs of even the humblest living, and they are naturally feeling aggrieved against those who are responsible for the situation. Even were it necessary to impose additional taxation, the choice of so critical a time and the purpose to compel the small tradesmen and poor marketmen to bear an additional share of it, was a very serious mistake. Judging from what we have seen in other places, the exactions of the Pernambuco aldermen was well calculated to arouse a stubborn opposition. We have seen too unequal and burdensome taxes levied by municipal councils upon the meanest stalls for the sale of fruits and vegetables, taxes even higher than those imposed upon pretentious shops and offices,

or upon occupations which can well afford to pay higher taxes. We have seen these municipal taxes so discriminated and multiplied that a small village grocery, or *venda*, finds it most difficult to save enough for the tax-gatherer. And in these same places we have seen the people put to the greatest inconvenience and expense to obtain necessities for the table because of the petty restrictions placed upon the humble producers and dealers who have hitherto been permitted to sell from door to door. It was this spirit of petty tyranny and irritating restriction, together with the new burdens of taxation, which aroused resistance and disorder in Pernambuco, and if not soon checked the same abuses will some day plunge the whole country into a hopeless anarchy.

The immediate remedy for these abuses on the part of state and municipal governments is naturally that of restricted powers. The national government must clearly define the powers of the states and hold them rigidly to their duty. There will then be no illegal taxation on imports, such as was imposed in Rio Grande do Norte the other day, no unjust burdens upon the people which operate to their disadvantage, and no complications in commerce, industry and finance caused by financial experiments on the part of over-zealous state legislators. Then, within its own sphere, the state government must clearly define the powers and attributes of the municipalities, limiting their authority to impose taxes, to contract debts, to expend public money and to restrict trade and industry. The natural protector of the people should be the courts, but the law must render their action possible and certain by a clear definition of the rights of persons and property, and of the limitations of local authority. There must be one uniform law, and one common interpretation of it, so that the people may know clearly what their rights and privileges are. In one state, a municipality has assumed the right to grant an exclusive industrial privilege, all the states have done the same, and the national government still exercises the same power. Think of the conflict of authority that may exist in one little town in such an unsettled state of affairs. These three powers are also imposing separate taxes on imports, exports, and occupations. The national government enforces a stamp tax on every kind and description of business transaction, and in many states another similar tax in enforced for the benefit of the state. In some places it is necessary to deal with two sets of officials, not infrequently having diverse interests, and to pay two separate but similar taxes. And in many a case already, both the state and national governments have claimed the tax, to the embarrassment and prejudice of the individual whose only object was to close the business and go his own way. These are but a few of the instances where conflicts exist between the separate branches of government, and where subordinate authorities are assuming powers which ought never to be conceded to them. We are not sure that the governor of Pernambuco has any legal authority to suspend on obnoxious municipal law, but it was certainly the best step to take. It is a dangerous power to leave in the hands of an executive, but as long as the law does not place definite limitations upon local governments and until the courts are properly organized for the consideration of cases involving abuse and excess of authority, there is evidently no other remedy. This check, however, implies a conflict of authority such as may be seen now in Pernambuco, and this implies, also, violence and disorder, and an eventual intervention of the national government by means of its military force. All these are dangerous possibilities, and are just so many obstacles to the orderly development of self-government and free institutions. Look at it as we may, the problem has but one solution—the immediate adoption of laws defining the powers of states and municipalities, the authority of officials, the competence of courts, the rights and privileges of individuals, and the remedies and penalties for every abuse of authority.

The renewal of military disorders in this city, as manifested by the savage raid of artillery soldiers in the Praia Formosa district on Sunday afternoon, demands a prompt remedy, and it should be the first duty of the authorities and people of this city to see that the measures adopted are vigorous and adequate to prevent any further

aggressions of that character. If the people of Rio de Janeiro have a particle of manhood in them, they will not submit to these outrages one moment longer. They have submitted to every kind of indignity and humiliation, and they have again and again yielded their streets to the savage raids of these drunken ruffians who call themselves soldiers, but whose officers sometimes describe them as the patriotic guardians of peace and public order. In reality, however, they are the exponents of everything criminal and disorderly. They are continually reported for robberies and burglaries, for assaults and assassinations. Their presence is a standing menace to life, property and good order. It is time, in our opinion, for the people to demand the removal of these men from the city. Let them be kept at Campo Grande, or even farther away, where their insubordination and savage lusts will not be a source of constant danger to the people who have no taste for their vicious pleasantries. This ought to be a civilized and orderly community, but it never will be as long as such an undisciplined body of men is garrisoned here.

The continued emigration of Italian laborers from the country is beginning to look serious. The planters are already showing anxiety, and are in many places warmly advocating Chinese labor. What they will do to prevent the coolie from running away from bad treatment does not transpire, but it is quite evident that a law authorizing the introduction of Asiatics will very speedily be followed by labor contract laws similar to those by which the planters once tried to transform the European colonists to the condition of slaves. Bad as the outlook is on account of the emigration of laborers, it is even worse in the outlook for the future, with an alien race fixed in the country in a semi-sterile condition. The inability of Brazilians to see the situation in its true light is simply inexplicable. The Chinese may turn out to be profitable laborers for the planter, but as a demoralizing and degrading element they can not fail to do infinite harm. If they come in large numbers, the native laboring element will be either hopelessly crowded out, or degraded to the level of the yellow slave. Were the Brazilian planters really patriotic, they would never think of forcing such an alternative. The real element of strength in every country is to be found in its lower and middle classes; the more intelligent and prosperous they are, the stronger and more progressive will be the country be. In Brazil the Chinese laborer will simply render it impossible to do any thing for the native white and black laborers of the country. Still further, they will very soon check the flow of European emigration into the country, from which the best results are to be anticipated. In our opinion the first duty of every patriotic Brazilian is to provide for the well-being of his own countrymen; that done, then his second duty is to provide for the acquisition of immigrant laborers who will develop into good citizens. If he ignores both of these duties, merely to acquire a class of laborers who can be driven like slaves, he is doing what the worst foreign enemy of his country could never accomplish—he is preparing to impoverish and degrade his own countrymen and to ruin them all for his own private advantage.

While we do not contest the position taken by the minister of agriculture and others in regard to claims of the São Paulo Railway Co. against competing lines to Santos, we find it impossible to accept some of the reasons advanced in his letter to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th. The purpose of the English company to close the port of Santos to all competitors is a mistake, and it is a still more serious mistake to insist upon it so stubbornly at this time. We must also blame the minister for forcing the issue in the new contract, for it was neither necessary, timely, nor politic. In our opinion, it is an error for an executive department to compel such settlements, and especially so as conditions to new contracts. It is an unfair and unjust advantage to take of the other party. While we do not support the English company's position, we desire to see them granted fair play in every particular, and they should be permitted the fullest recourse to the courts, or to arbitration. Forcing an interpretation of the old contract which this company considers a violation of its privilege, as an essential condition in a new contract for extensions so urgently needed,

is clearly unjust and contrary to good policy. Still further, it is prejudicial to public interests, for it defers a much needed public work for at least four or five years, even supposing competing lines can be built. As for the "favors" which the minister claims to have granted—are they favors in any particular? It is surely no favor to permit a company to invest money in the duplication of its lines; it is no favor to guarantee its legitimate enjoyment of such an investment for the short period of 20 years; and it is even less a favor to allow it suitable time for surveys and construction. These are essential features of any such work. Nor is the minister's concluding illustration fair. The English company is not protesting against converging lines, but against lines starting from points beyond Jundiaby and reaching Santos by keeping outside its guaranteed zone. Technically such lines will not be "parallel," but practically they would certainly be so. While we do not think the company has much to fear from such lines, at the same time it is entitled to a candid consideration of its objection.

**RIOTING IN PERNAMBUCO.**  
In Pernambuco on the 9th inst., a meeting, attended by 3,000 persons, was held at the market to protest against the new municipal taxes. A deputation from this meeting called on the governor who received it favorably and made a speech from the window of his house to the crowd assembled in the street, asking the people to respect the authorities and refrain from disorderly demonstrations and promising to defend their rights.

Later in the day the prefect of the city went to the market with some of his friends to inquire into the matter and after some parleying with the malcontents, was hissed and stoned. He and several of his friends were wounded. Several houses were also stoned.

The prefect then called on the governor and on the questor of the police and asked them to quell the riotous demonstrations. Not satisfied with the action of these two authorities, they then called on Gen. Roberto Ferreira, commander of the military district, and asked him to depose the governor.

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**AN INTERESTING PROJECT.**

We clip the following outline of an interesting project for a life-saving and salvage service on this coast from the *Uruguay News* of the 31st ult. We do not know the conditions and subsidy required, but the project is designed to render assistance to distressed vessels on a very stormy coast, it is certainly worthy of thoughtful consideration.

"Don Juan L. Vucsovich has presented simultaneously to the Oriental, Argentine and Brazilian governments a scheme in which he offers to undertake the services of life-saving of crews and salvage of wrecks on these coasts on certain conditions including a subvention.

The following are the chief points in this scheme for the foundation of what may be termed an International Salvage Company, which is to operate from Santa Catalina to Buenos Aires. Three steamers as a minimum are to be constructed especially adapted for salvage purposes with all modern advances in this line. They will carry life-boats, pumps of great power, cables for life-saving and cannon to fire same. They are to be of a speed of at least 20 miles. A small life-saving steamer is also to be constructed specially fitted up with life belts with and without light, day and night signals, cannon to throw cables, boats, etc. Two always ready to answer any call for help transmitted by telegraph or otherwise. When a storm comes on she will leave the port to look out for vessels in distress and to render them assistance. The small life-saving steamer is to be stationed near the English bank to be ready to help in time of need. The company will also have two large lighters at Maldonado, for salvage as well as a coal depot for coal. General life saving service to be gratuitous and the charges of that effected on vessels and cargoes to be decided by arbitrators. Help to be either of the three governments gratis, but a subvention is asked for."

**From the Merchants' Review, New York, July 8. RESULTS OF RECIPROcity.**

The value of the trade of the United States in merchandise with Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Salvador, British West Indies and British Guiana, since the reciprocity treaties therewith went into effect, compares as follows with the value of the trade during the corresponding period of the preceding year:

	Imports	Exports
Brazil, 14 months in 1891-92	\$135,210,221	\$16,991,622
" " " 1890-91	94,913,078	16,080,134
Increase in 1891-92	\$40,297,143	\$811,488
Cuba, 9 months in '91-92	\$54,012,288	\$14,539,890
" " " '90-91	44,574,240	9,771,050
Increase in 1891-92	\$10,338,048	\$4,758,840
Puerto Rico, 9 months in '91-92	\$2,697,749	\$1,074,234
" " " '90-91	2,209,204	1,679,535
Increase in 1891-92	\$488,545	\$394,699
S. Domingo, 9 mths. in '91-92	\$1,827,171	\$766,846
" " " '90-91	1,979,979	779,991
Increase in 1891-92	\$749,192	\$13,115
Brit. W. Indies, 4 mths in '92	\$5,698,664	\$3,109,501
" " " '91	5,672,768	2,990,440
Increase in 1892..	\$25,896	\$119,061
Salvador, 4 months in '92	\$1,867,669	\$402,048
" " " '91	1,270,002	434,590
Increase in 1892..	\$597,667	\$32,542
B. Guiana, 2 mths in '92	\$312,123	\$297,192
" " " '91	655,970	308,676
Increase in 1892..	\$343,847	\$10,884

Decrease. It does not appear that the believers in reciprocity on the protectionist basis have much reason for congratulation in the above figures. The total increase in the imports of merchandise from the countries mentioned was \$51,555,575; the total increase in the exports to Santos, Domingo, only \$5,935,894. According to the theory that only by exports can a country become rich—the protectionist theory—this showing is extremely unsatisfactory, as we have been compelled to purchase over \$50,000,000 worth of goods in order to expand our exports to the extent of barely \$6,000,000. Worse still, the exports to Santos, Domingo, only \$5,935,894. According to the theory that only by exports can a country become rich—the protectionist theory—this showing is extremely unsatisfactory, as we have been compelled to purchase over \$50,000,000 worth of goods in order to expand our exports to the extent of barely \$6,000,000.

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**From the Journal do Commercio, August 14th. S. PAULO RAILWAY.**

We have received the following communication from the minister of agriculture: "I have read the judicious observations of the Rio News, transcribed in your journal, in regard to the negotiations between the S. Paulo Railway Company and the government. It is on a point which it is necessary to make clear to our point of view that it may not be believed that the government wishes to introduce a new clause into the contract, or that it has proceeded incorrectly by agitating an inopportune question.

Being certain and assured that the English company was in better condition than any other company to meet the crisis of transportation in Santos, I endeavored to come to an arrangement with it in the first place. For this purpose I conferred with Mr. Speers and I made all possible concessions; such as extending for twenty years longer the period of *encomienda* (the taking over the property by the government), conforming to the rights and privileges which the company was enjoying; 2nd, I authorized the construction of the duplicate line, in giving all necessary time for surveys and construction; 3rd, I ordered that the capital account be charged with all realized expenses through the new works, also all expenses realized through the new stations, electric light apparatus, etc., from January, 1892, to date. The only concession that I kept myself within the authorization conferred by Congress, and copying *ipsis verbis* clause 2 of its privilege, I explained thus by the following: 'It will be understood that the city and port of Santos are not a privileged zone of the English company and that it can only stop the construction of lines which may have the same direction as its own—that is to say, from Santos to São Paulo and São Paulo to Jundiaby.' I made it such concessions, so that nothing could be said as to the pretension of the English company of having the power to prevent, as it claimed, any construction from Santos to the interior, because Mr. Speers told me that the capital question for them was that of rails which had the same direction, for they did not consider Santos a privileged zone, which, nevertheless, as known by everyone who has studied this question, has always been a claim of the company, a claim energetically contested by the government. On this point there are documents in the archives of the department of agriculture.

Who then can say, when the government conceded so many favors to the English company, that the directory in London, upon so futile a pretext as an interpretation of clause 2, in respecting all its privileges, in protecting its right to its privileged zone, could refuse to make a new contract imposing upon the government that clause 2 should be transcribed with its company in view of the progress of the work, which day by day is attracting produce to a Minas, Paraná and Goiaz, should there be any fear that yet another line not parallel to the S. Paulo railway, not having the same direction, passing through other zones, serving other centres of production, respecting the

privileged zone of the English company, could prejudice the revenue of this company, especially if its service be good, if it meets the demands of commerce, and if through the superiority which it has over others, it reduces its tariffs to the public benefit? No! Such demands cannot be admitted! My conscience is tranquil, I am fulfilling my duty as a Brazilian; I am guarding the high interests of my country."

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

"H. M. SQUADRON" vs. "RIO C. C."

Played August 9th, Mr. A. M. Lopes played an excellent, if slightly lucky innings for the Club and Mr. E. Morrissy made a very promising first appearance. Mr. Short played very well for the visitors. The score was as follows:

Table with columns for batting order, names, and scores for 'H. M. SQUADRON' vs. 'RIO C. C.'.

"H. M. SQUADRON."

Table with columns for batting order, names, and scores for 'H. M. SQUADRON'.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

-The Argentine naval manœuvres up the Uruguayana coast are pronounced a success.
-The Usullata pass across the Andes into Chili is now completely closed, excepting for the mails.
-Exports from Argentina are steadily increasing and the prices obtained for Argentine produce is said to be very satisfactory.
-Recent Havas telegrams have been telling us that the Roca-Mitre party is favorable to the candidacy of Saenz Peña for the Argentine presidency. We have been led to believe that Saenz Peña had been elected.
-The 140 Russian emigrants which have recently arrived at Hamburg, complain bitterly of the treatment received in Argentina, where they were treated, they say, like slaves. The expenses of their return were paid by Baron Hirsch.
-The Seated Real Argentine wants the Argentine government to assume by \$500,000 debt and give it a subsidy, on the grounds that it is a benefit to agriculture and stock-breeding. It might be said, however, that it is more interested in horse-racing.
-The electors having made their report, the Argentine Congress formally announced on the 12th that Dr. Luiz Saenz Peña and Dr. José E. Urquibá had been duly elected President and Vice-President of Argentina for the term beginning on 12th October next.
-A Rivera telegram to the Buenos Aires papers states that the Castillos partisans under Isidoro and Pedrosa have been committing numberless outrages in Rio Grande, killing their opponents, stealing and destroying property, without mercy and without scruple.
-A committee of Argentine ladies of the Buenos Aires beneficent society has presented a petition to Congress asking permission to organize a gigantic lottery to be drawn at Christmas, the proceeds of which are estimated at \$400,000 and will be applied to the building of a children's hospital.
-The Siglo has been enquiring into things and denies the rumors that government had given drafts on the custom-house to a well-known engineer to pay for making port soundings, but confirms the hardly less ugly rumor that government had paid \$12,000 in minor notes to an operatic impresario to bring a company for the August fêtes. It is further said that Sr. Jaime Herrera, a nephew of the President, is a partner of the impresario in question. Public disgust at this untimely revelation, which recalls the times of Santos, is extreme. The Nación fairs and raves with well simulated indignation at the above charge which has only increased the suspicion of its truth.—Montevideo Times.
-A telegraph company has been registered by Sir John Pender, Sir James Anderson and others, under the name of "Pacific and European Telegraph Company" with a capital of £700,000, "to establish telegraphic communication from Buenos Aires to the West Coast, and make suitable arrangements with the Brazilian Submarine, Western and Brazilian, and West Coast of America Telegraph companies, each of which shall name one of their directors to sit on the board of the new company." The company has a concession from the Chilean government for the submarine cable from Valparaiso to Tomé, Lota, Coronel, Concepcion and Talcahuano, to be completed within two years from date. "The government gives free use of public lands for offices, etc., and the company may fix its own tariff but cannot alter it without giving 30 days notice."

-Sr. Manuel Sosa, first pilot of the marine commandancy, has been rewarded by the Brazilian government with the present of £100 and a warm letter of thanks for his services to the Brazilian men of war, for which he has received many years, and especially in the recent case of the Solimões. The presentation was made through the Brazilian representative here.—Montevideo Times.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 6.—Senate.—Senator Saldanha Maranhão congratulated the country on the promulgation of the amnesty act. He thinks that now Brazil will enter into a phase of real republicanism. The government will hereafter respect the rights of citizens, those who have been persecuted are too patriotic to disturb the general harmony, and exceptional measures will no longer be required. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Demetrio Ribeiro spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul and expressed his willingness to authorize the telegraph bureau to publish the telegrams sent by him and his friends, provided the government will permit the publication of all its telegrams to Rio Grande do Sul. Col. Thomaz Flores spoke on the same subject, asserting that both he and Gen. Deodoro's coup d'état, and that he was to command one of the columns that was to be sent to Rio de Janeiro for overthrowing the dictatorship.

AUGUST 8.—Senate.—Senator Pinheiro Guedes complained of the harsh treatment he had received from the government. Without cause he had been arrested and had been incarcerated, without trial, in one of the forts in this harbor. He was willing, however, to forget his personal wrongs, but he could not refrain from expressing his feelings in regard to the deplorable state of his country. The republic, he said, is a monster unfit to exist. Deputy Martins engaged the present chief of police, and spoke in favor of the bill for reorganizing the police service. Senator Ubalidino do Amaral said that he also is in favor of the bill, but thinks that in some respects it should be modified, especially in the part relating to expenditure, which ought to be reduced.—Chamber of Deputies. A message was received from the President recommending legislation altering the present system of assisting the construction of railways.

AUGUST 9.—Senate.—Senator Rangel Pestana in a speech on a pension bill called attention to the fact that the country already spends with pensions over 7,000,000\$ per annum. He thinks that, in view of the financial state of the country, it is time to restrain the liberality with which such favors have been granted. The bill for reorganizing the police service of the federal district was voted in and discussion, all amendments being either withdrawn or rejected. Senator Luiz Delphino spoke against the Chinese immigration bill. He thinks the Chinese are good laborers, but does not consider this a sufficient compensation for objection to them.—Chamber of Deputies. The substitute bill of Deputy Leovigildo Fleigeiras on martial law was rejected by a vote of 56 to 54, and the bill from the Senate by a vote of 55 to 52. Deputy Retumba spoke on the wreck of the Solimões, which he attributes to the incapacity of the minister of marine.

AUGUST 10.—Senate.—Senator Saldanha Maranhão introduced a bill providing that the property of the Benedictine monks that revert to the government. The bill also extinguishes the legal existence of all religious orders, prohibits the wearing of ecclesiastical attire in any place except the churches, and provides for the election of bishops, in conformity with ancient canonical usage, by their respective flocks. The bill reorganizing the police service of the federal district was voted in 3rd discussion, all amendments being rejected. The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion with an amendment providing that the bounty to volunteers who enlist in the army shall be paid in two instalments of 11\$8125 each, the first when the soldier shall have completed half of his term of service and the second at the end of the term. Senator Aristides Lobo spoke against the bill on Chinese immigration. He considers the Chinese laborer inferior to both the European and the African, and he thinks that if the Chinese are introduced into Brazil, they will prove to be a social scourge and a curse to the country.—Chamber of Deputies. In a short session of the bill authorizing the government to charter an elevated railway between Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and Sappenhua the following scene occurred:—José Mariano: "I have discussed this bill, and I am now going to prove that it is scandalous." Bevilacqua: "In scandals Your Excellency's competence is no service." José Mariano: "I defy V. E. to point to a single scandal committed by me. Your insinuation is cowardly." (An uproar ensues and the president calls for order.) Bevilacqua: "Mr. President, I do not know what has raised this storm." José Mariano: "Because I said the bill is scandalous, V. E. grew angry and insulted me." In a short while the uproar became so great that the president exclaimed: "It is impossible to maintain order. I suspend the sitting." When the sitting was resumed, explanations ensued, and Deputy João de Siqueira declared that this was the fourth time he had been attacked by Deputy Bevilacqua. When Deputy José Mariano was answering Deputy Antonio Olyndio, he was interrupted by Deputy Bevilacqua. José Mariano: "Have a goodness to be quiet. I am answering a deputy that is worthy of it." After the exchange of several retorts, Deputy José Mariano said that Deputy Bevilacqua should be kept in a glass case. Deputy Bevilacqua: "And V. E. should not be in this house." Deputy José Mariano: "That is true; in a house that contains a Bevilacqua I am really out of place." Deputy Bevilacqua: "V. E. is well known." Deputy José Mariano said he coveted an investigation both of his public and his private life, and Deputy Bevilacqua said he desired to place upon record that he had been attacked without provocation.

AUGUST 11.—Senate.—Senator João Neiva, after giving an account of his arrest and investigation, said that he bore no malice towards anyone, was willing to forget all his wrongs in a fraternal embrace and labor for his country's prosperity. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted in 3rd

discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs. The amendment abolishing the legation at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 63 to 53. The navy bill was referred to the committee on the army and navy. The bill altering the financial system of the country was voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Pereira de Lyra declared that his party in Pernambuco has no intention of deposing the governor, and that the federal government will take steps to prevent the spread of anarchy in that state.

AUGUST 12.—Senate.—The bill on Chinese immigration was voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, in a speech on the bill on promotions in the army, said that it has often been said, in defence of the acts of the provisional government, that, being of revolutionary origin, it had a right to do whatever it pleased. He contested that proposition. It had the right to destroy only what was incompatible with the principles in whose name it had triumphed. Its wholesale destruction of laws and institutions that represented so many conquests of freedom and civilization, achieved after long and laborious effort, is altogether unwarranted and unjustifiable. The bill granting exemption from duty for 150 wooden houses imported by the Companhia S. Lazaro was rejected. The Chamber decided to accept the bill of the government which Deputy Lacerda proposed on June 12th, 1891. The deficiency appropriation of 5,758,347\$534 for the Central railway was voted in 2nd discussion, and the special appropriation of 250,000\$ for a house for the jury in 3rd discussion. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion an appropriation of 18,000\$ for the payment of professors of the Gymnasio Nacional and one of 25,000\$ for the removal of the museum, and refused to grant the appropriations for which the government had asked, of 540,000\$ for quadrupling the telegraph line between Viséu and Jaguarão and 730,000\$ for constructing a line between Uberaba and Cuiabá. The bill for the conversion of the 4% gold bonds was voted in 2nd discussion. The Chamber carried in 2nd discussion of the Senate, the bill regulating the competence of the states, and of the federal government in the question of internal improvements. Deputy Lanouvier Godofredo presented a petition signed by 276 employés of the Central railway asking for an increase of 50% in their salaries. Deputy Martinho Rodrigues moved in a motion of the government that on the 10th of Sept. 10th, 1891, granting amnesty to the Pará revolutionists, is in force, and if so, why the cadet Francisco José Pereira Pacheco Filho is still suffering the penalty of 30 years' imprisonment to which he was condemned. The committee on finance reported against the proposal of Capt. Colla no de Albuquerque Souza to establish a line of steamers with the exclusive privilege of carrying Chinese and Japanese immigrants.

The people of S. Paulo have arranged for a visit this year from Ferraris's opera company. There are to be 15 representations, commencing about September 20th.
—Yesterday there was a solemn procession over in Niterochy for the purpose of restoring a crucifix to the jury-room which was removed some time ago. It looks very much as though the religious freedom guaranteed by the constitution is to be a dead letter.
—A S. Paulo merchant recently withdrew from the Santos custom-house a case that should have contained 12 bottles of brandy. On opening it, however, after it reached S. Paulo, he found 7 bottles of brandy, 4 empty bottles and 1 full of water and cockroaches.
—Another attempt to get rid of the foreigner is reported from Cannaveiras, Bahia. A telegram says that an attempt to kill the Frenchman Julio Silviano had been made, and that the guilty parties had been captured, but not before wounding several of their captors.
—Fresh beef is selling at 1\$500 a kilo in Santos. We can see no reason why it should not go up to 3\$000, if the present situation continues. When the whole country settles down to a little honest work, and the demagogue is put under restraint, then we may hope for better things.
—The Victoria customs authorities are after the Companhia de Navegação Bygonnense for landing merchandise, brought out from England on the new steamer Pelotas, without entering it at the custom-house. The company protests against even so much as an insinuation of that character.
—The São Paulo municipal authorities are selling food products at their storehouses at the following rates: rice 440 reis per litre; brown beans 380 reis; black beans 220 reis; potatoes 300 reis; farinha de mandioca 100 reis; duto Rio Grande 100 reis; jerked beef (Rio Grande) 640 reis per kilo; lard 1\$500 per kilo.
—The withdrawal of arms and munitions from the arsenal at Porto Alegre during the recent conflict, is now being discussed by the press in that city. It is a question which General Vasquez should be required to explain. While pretending neutrality, he appears to have supplied the Castillos party with arms.
—An alarming report comes from Porto Alegre. Food products have gone up rapidly in price and fresh beef is now selling at four hundred reis per kilo. Think of it, 400 reis a kilo! What would the good people up in this part of Brazil, who are paying 1\$000 to 1\$500 the kilo, think if they were no more unfortunate than the residents of Porto Alegre?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Discord has appeared in the republican ranks in Maranhão.
-The new constitution of Amazonas adopts the principle of public voting.
-In the month of June there were registered in the city of Pará 157 births and 206 deaths.
-It is reported that the town of Andaraý, Bahia, is threatened by a party of bandits who propose to sack the place.
-The minister of agriculture has issued instructions for the execution of surveys for the improvement of the port of S. Sebastião.
-The São Paulo state legislature is discussing a bill for the organization of a civilian police force. It is a timely subject for discussion.
-Ex-Governor Francisco Portella has had a triumph in Campos, where he returned soon after having been released from Fort S. João.
-In Casa Branca grocers are asking 4\$000 per 10 litres of farinha de mandioca. It ought to pay someone to raise a little mandioca at that price.
-The proprietor of the Echo do Sul, of Rio Grande, telegraphed to the press in this city on the 12th that his office was threatened with an attack.
-The S. Paulo state government has been authorized to expend 200,000\$ on cremation furnaces in the cities of S. Paulo, Santos and Campinas.
-The preparations for the senatorial elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro are already exciting protests. The opposition complain that they are to be defeated by chicanery.
-The emigration of Italian laborers is still going on, and the planters are beginning to fear that there will be a labor crisis. The emigrants complain of the costs of living and unjust treatment.
-The Pirapora religious festival, near S. Paulo, was attended this year by about 25,000 people. In one day the police captured 20 well-known thieves, who were also on the ground—but not for the purposes of devotion.
—Someone has opened a dynamite campaign at Cachoiera de Itapemirim, Espírito Santo, against a lawyer named Vasco Cabral. Three bombs have already been thrown into his grounds, but no damage has resulted.
—At Serra Negra, S. Paulo, there was a fight on the 8th inst. between policemen and citizens. The police is said to have been pretty roughly handled, and a policeman was at once sent there, and now everything is serene.
—It is said that the opposition proposes to contest the approaching municipal elections in S. Paulo. We are glad to hear it! It is worse than foolish for citizens to refrain from voting because they fear they cannot win the election.
—The Victoria municipal council got into a controversy with the acting governor a few days ago and then sent in its resignation. After a few conferences, cordiality was restored and the offended aldermen withdrew their resignation.

-Two post-office employés were attacked by three footpads in São Paulo on the night of the 8th inst. and one of them was robbed of 1\$000—all the money he had—while the other suffered no loss, because he had nothing. Another assault followed near by, shots and cries having been heard, but no report was made to the police. It is said that the police are conspicuous on all these occasions by their absence.
—Dr. Arthur Prado, president of the Sociedade Promotora de Imigração, telegraphs from S. Paulo to the Rio press, contradicting the report of the withdrawal of colonists from the plantations. What has really occurred, he says, is a change from some plantations to others. The colonists, he asserts, are well paid and are perfectly satisfied. He does not explain why the stemmers are going away crowded with them.
—The Pernambuco state executive issued a decree on the 10th suspending the municipal budget for the current year, which was the prime cause of the recent riots there. The governor declares the budget of 1891 in force. The prefect of the city, however, refuses to recognize the authority of the governor, and insists on enforcing the new budget with its obnoxious taxes. The governor uses the police to prevent the enforcement of the taxes, while the prefect employs special agents to enforce them. The conflict of authority is not only irreconcilable, but it is seriously injuring business.
—Deputy José Mariano received the following telegram from Pernambuco on the 10th, at 4.30 p.m.: "I consider deposition certain, perhaps today even. Garrison divided. Pedro Alexandrino, enemy of the governor, has intruded into his disposition; Serra Martins, commander of the 14th battalion, and General Roberto are openly inciting the movement, saying that Floriano will accept the consummated fact. Barbosa (governor) is disposed to resist in order to maintain his authority. A frightful butchery is imminent." It will be remembered that we prophesied that General Roberto Ferreira would not be long in Pernambuco before he would have a revolution on foot to depose the governor. These military politicians are the worst enemies Brazil can have. On the following day, Gen. Roberto Ferreira telegraphed, evidently in reply to an official inquiry, that his forces were remaining neutral, and would not interfere until called upon to maintain order.
-The commercial value of the produce of the Bolivian mines for 1890 is estimated at \$11,020,691, or £2,208,600. The greatest silver-producing mine of Bolivia is the Huanchaca, yielding 556,192.50 marcos in 1890, representing at the commercial value of silver in the country during the calendar year (10.40 bolivianos per marc 0.985 fine) 6,124,402 bolivianos, equal to \$4,247,485 in United States currency. Allowing 40 per cent. of this amount for working expenses, which is a little more than the estimates, it is safe to say that the Huanchaca realized to the stockholders last year 4,094,642 bolivianos, or \$2,544,891 in United States currency. During the last 13 years of uninterrupted prosperity the Huanchaca company has realized a clear profit of 25,000,000 bolivianos, while the increasing richness of the ores mined gives promise of largely increased profits, and justifies the prediction that Huanchaca should now worth 3,600 bolivianos each, will ultimately reach 5,000 bolivianos per share.—Exchange.



COFFEE NOTES

—Between March 15th, the date of the President's proclamation imposing a duty of three cents per pound on coffee imported from several South American countries...

—About the only effect of the recently-framed reciprocity treaties that can be seen in the grocery trade is in connection with the coffee market.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Decree No. 977 authorizes the Mogyana company to construct an extension from the station of Resaca to Santos.

—Troops were sent from Desterro on the 9th to repress the disorderly conduct of strikers on the D. Theza Christina railway.

—The employees of the Central railway are petitioning Congress for increased pay. Their destruction of public property shows how much they deserve it.

—The Associação Commercial de Santos has sent a telegram to the minister of agriculture, thanking him for the permission granted to the Mogyana company to extend its road to that port.

—The police force sent from Santa Catharina to repress a strike on the Theza Christina line, has returned and reports everything serene.

—The director of the Central railway, accompanied by several employees, called at Itamaraty palace on the 9th inst. and presented to the Vice-President a photograph of the new locomotive Floriano Peixoto.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the director of the Central railway to expedite the dispatch of flour to the country as much as possible, because of its perishable nature and as a means of cheapening bread.

—A trial of the new electric cars, overhead wire system, on the Praia Flamengo section of the Botanical Garden tramway line, took place on the 12th and resulted successfully.

—On the 10th inst. one of the cars of a train on the Piaui railway took fire, and although the train was several times stopped for the purpose of extinguishing the flames, the car and all its contents, with the exception of two cases and a bale of dry goods, were completely destroyed.

—The locomotive drivers and laborers of the Bahia and S. Francisco line struck on the 10th for an increase of 30 per cent. in their wages.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has notified the fiscal engineers of railways enjoying favors from that state, that they are expected to live at points on the lines under their supervision, and to make regular quarterly reports.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the directors of all the railways in Brazil to send him a small map of their lines showing extensions in traffic, under construction, and projected, together with all the branches and junctions with other lines.

—The Rio de Janeiro and Northern railway has solicited permission to increase its tariffs 60 per cent. on imports, 50 per cent. on exports, 30 per cent. on cereals and products easily deteriorated, 20 per cent. on fruits, vegetables and other market garden products, and 10 per cent. on passenger fares.

—The Railway Age gives a summary of the railway construction in the United States during the first six months of 1892. It returns show that 1,366 miles of new main track have been laid in the period named, distributed among 115 lines in 35 of the states and territories.

—The decree authorizing the Mogyana to extend its lines to Santos requires that company to observe all the "zone" concessions granted to other companies, to conclude the extension and inaugurate traffic within four years, to submit the surveys, tariffs, etc., to the approval of the government, to lay a double track, not to exceed the tariffs on its other lines to Santos, and to reduce the tariffs when its dividends exceed 12 per cent.

LOCAL NOTES

—President Floriano Peixoto has vetoed the bill on the retirement of judges.

—Law No. 69, of the 1st inst. alters the provisions of the electoral law of the 26th of last January.

—A number of castles and the gang of gypsies arrested in Niehrerho some weeks ago, were deported on the 12th. The money and valuables taken from the latter at the time of their arrest, were restored.

—Dr. Monica Freire, governor of Espirito Santo, arrived in this city on the 9th, en route for Ouro Preto, where he will discuss with the governor of Minas Geraes the question of the boundary between the two states.

—On the 12th inst. Carlos Formos presented to President Floriano Peixoto a proposal to supply this city with beef, binding himself to sell it to butchers at 560 reis per kilo and to establish 60 butcher shops for selling it to the public at 660 reis.

—We see by El Quetzal, of Guatemala, that Mr. Joseph Rheinstrom has turned up there as a representative of the New York Life Ins. Co. We have no particular interest in Mr. R's. movements, but some of his benevolent friends on this coast may like to know his whereabouts.

—A terrible crisis has arisen! The provisor of the Santa Casa de Misericordia has refused to permit the Positivists to realize a commemorative service in the S. Joao Baptista cemetery over the tomb of Benjamin Constant. It is feared that the irreverent heretics will stand on the graves and sit on the tomb-stones in their zealous effort to make a crowd.

—Masses were celebrated here on the 10th in thanksgiving for the release of the 10th of April prisoners, which was followed by a breakfast at the Globo. The whole affair was marked by a feeling of happy reconciliation and freedom from resentment, at least as far as appearances and speeches go. We are under many obligations for the kind invitation extended to us.

—Cotton manufacturers will be interested to know that the well-known Works of Mr. Wm. Lancaster, of Acrrington, England, have been acquired by Messrs. Lancaster & Co, who have purchased the most important patents of the old firm and will carry on the business with its principal employees. The offices of the new firm will remain in Manchester as before.

—The quickest despatch on record in this port, as far as we are informed, recently occurred with the British ship Iphigenia 7247, T. S. Crane master, consigned to Messrs. Lage Brothers with a cargo of 4,700 tons of coal. This cargo was discharged and the ship was ballasted with 1,500 tons of stone in 30 working days. This shows what can be done when all the parties concerned and the conditions are favorable.

—Some of our American readers will be surprised to learn that on August 10th, 1792, the Republic for declared no Occidente—or "that the republic was declared in the West." If the republic is meant, it is possible the Positivists calendar is correct; but we will be condemned if the republic was declared west of the Atlantic Ocean on any such fantastic date, even if Benjamin Constant turns over in his grave!

—The Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. announces that on and after the 16th inst., the sterling rates for cable messages from Pernambuco to England will be reduced to 5r. 47 per word, and between all other stations in Brazil and Great Britain 6r. 22 per word. Press telegrams will enjoy an abatement of 50 per cent. In view of the depreciation of paper money these rates will be collected on a basis fixed on the 1st of each month which will be an equivalent of the sterling rates. Under this arrangement the present currency rates will be considerably increased.

—The present chief of police is following in the footsteps of some of his predecessors in regard to the suppression of the traffic called lowcindo. He will not lack opportunity for this, but why not? There are not a few crimes called lowcindo which live upon the victims of this shameful traffic, and who are to be seen on the Ovidor every day in good clothes and in the company of respectable people. Then there are the men who hang around the theatres and who are the means of depriving every opera and theatrical company which comes here. Add to these the scamps who loiter on the Ovidor and haunt the streets, whose chief occupation is that of insulting defenceless women, and we have quite enough to keep an impartial police official busy all the time.

MILITARY SAVAGERY.

On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a large party of insubordinate soldiers of the 2nd artillery, about 50 in number, appeared in the Praia Formosa and Sacco de Alfers district of this city and began an indiscriminate attack on the people, both in the street and in their houses. The men were in uniform and were armed with sword bayonets, knives, pistols, etc. They not only attacked the police and people encountered on the street, but they also attacked passing tram-cars, cutting and beating the passengers and robbing them of their money and valuables. There were only four policemen in the district, one of which was killed and the other three were wounded, one of them gravely. A large number of civilians were wounded more or less severely, but the number is not known as they disappeared from the scene as quickly as possible. As soon as news of the disorder reached the central police station, a force of police was sent to the place, but the disorderly soldiery had already disappeared. The cause of the raid is not known, nor is it explained why the police sub-delegado did not call for help when the disorders first began.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A Practical Grammar of the Portuguese Language; by C. H. Wall. London: David Nutt, 270-71 Strand, 1892.—A very convenient and useful grammar, based on the Otto conversation system, and filled with explanations and phrases most useful for use of immediate practical use to the student. We do not pretend to criticize the book as a teacher would do, but from a casual inspection we are inclined to believe that it will be a valuable addition to the meagre array of text-books offered to the English students of Portuguese.

The Cotton Mill; by Charles W. Lancaster, C. E. Published by Lancaster & Co., Manchester. A reference manual for mill owners, managers, engineers, spinners and manufacturers, comprising a large number of useful tables for daily use by mill engineers and in the operation of cotton mills. It also contains plans and estimates for mills, together with descriptions of machinery and lists of articles required which will be invaluable to mill owners and manufacturers. A full list of advertisements of all the best mill machinery completes a work which cannot fail to be most useful.

August 10.—The banks opened at 10 1/2 on London, and the market was firm and higher. In bank sterling business was reported at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on bankers, and at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on hand bills, on lead-oil, with repassal paper reported at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at the same rates. There was not much doing, and the market closed with the banks offering to draw at 10 1/4, without finding money, and commercial sterling difficult to pass at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. Bankers closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30; for gold, buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30.

August 11.—The market opened at 10 1/2 on London, and the market was firm and higher. The banks posted 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, which was official during the day, with business done at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on bankers, and at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on hand bills, on lead-oil, with repassal paper reported at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at the same rates. There was not much doing, and the market closed with the banks offering to draw at 10 1/4, without finding money, and commercial sterling difficult to pass at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. Bankers closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30; for gold, buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30.

August 12.—The market opened with 10 1/2 on London, and the market was firm and higher. The banks posted 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, which was official during the day, with business done at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on bankers, and at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 on hand bills, on lead-oil, with repassal paper reported at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at the same rates. There was not much doing, and the market closed with the banks offering to draw at 10 1/4, without finding money, and commercial sterling difficult to pass at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. Bankers closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30; for gold, buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30.

August 13.—The market was firm and higher, with a fair movement, and it is satisfactory to state that at last there were bids and takers in the market at the same time. The banks opened at 10 1/2, but were slower at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2, and business was done at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2, half-hand and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. The market closed with the banks offering to draw at 10 1/4, without finding money, and commercial sterling difficult to pass at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. Bankers closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30; for gold, buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The balance in the state treasury of Espirito Santo on the 11th inst. was 303,000\$.

—On the 10th there were shipped 60,000 sterling at Buenos Aires for Rio de Janeiro.

—Law No. 73, of the 8th inst., makes a special appropriation of 486,215\$ for the police force.

—The governor of Bahia has asked for a supplementary credit of 217,027\$875 to meet expenses up to the end of the year.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th announces the discovery there of counterfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil. The counterfeiters were all captured.

—The Companhia Locatorio Victorienne, of Victoria, Espirito Santo, has gone into liquidation. The stockholders will lose 45 per cent. of the capital realized.

—The project authorizing the S. Paulo state government to deposit its surplus funds in various bank banks, for current use, has been defeated in the senate in 2nd reading.

—The newspapers of the 12th announced that the Vice-President would give his opinion on banking reform at a cabinet meeting on that day. The financial world is awaiting this opinion with bated breath.

—A telegram of the 12th inst. from S. Paulo reports a very bad state of affairs in Santos. As the railways fail to carry the coffee delivered at the stations the commission merchants find it difficult to honor the drafts of the planters. The banks, fearing a panic, refuse to advance money. The failure of an important house in that city is expected.

—The official value of the merchandise imported into Santa Catharina direct from foreign countries during the year 1891 amounted to 1,022,102\$255 of which 405,984\$791 from Germany, 34,241\$804\$5 from Great Britain, 87,880\$377 from the United States, 59,000\$383 from Uruguay, 24,821\$816 from France, and the balance from diverse countries.

—Executive decree No. 978, of the 5th inst., makes a special appropriation of 500,000\$ for increasing the pay of telegraph operators. The pay of operators in virtue of the decree will hereafter be as follows: 1st class, 4,800\$ per annum; 2nd class, 3,800\$; 3rd class, 3,000\$. There are 60 1st class, 100 2nd class and 240 3rd class operators employed on the government lines.

—A telegram from Rio Grande do Norte on the 11th says that the legislature of that state has imposed a duty of 4 1/2% on imports for consumption from other states. The tax is unconstitutional, but that apparently makes very little difference. The conflicting ideas about taxation and the powers of states and municipalities in regard to the same, promise to lead us into a labyrinth of confusion before long.

—The comparative receipts at the Rio custom-house for the first six months of this year and of 1891 were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1892 and 1891. Rows include Importation, Exportation, Total receipts, Internal revenue, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, Value of \$1.00 in Rio de Janeiro, and Value of £ sterling.

EXCHANGE.

August 9.—The market opened irregular, with three official rates posted by the banks, viz. 10 1/4 to 10 1/2 and 10 1/4, the second ruling for business. During the day the market was flat and commercial sterling was done at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2, half-hand and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. The market closed with the banks offering to draw at 10 1/4, without finding money, and commercial sterling difficult to pass at 10 1/4 to 10 1/2. Bankers closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30; for gold, buyers at 2 1/2 to 30, sellers at 2 1/4 to 30.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Quantity. Rows include August 8, August 9, and August 10, listing various stocks like Sovereigns, Apolices, and Commercial.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Quantity. Rows include August 11, August 12, and August 13, listing various stocks like Sovereigns, Apolices, and Commercial.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Quantity. Rows include August 14, August 15, and August 16, listing various stocks like Sovereigns, Apolices, and Commercial.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Quantity. Rows include August 17, August 18, and August 19, listing various stocks like Sovereigns, Apolices, and Commercial.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Quantity. Rows include August 20, August 21, and August 22, listing various stocks like Sovereigns, Apolices, and Commercial.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 13th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures from companies like Bragantina, Campos and Caranaga, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carioca, Nac. Navegacao Costeira, etc.

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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Friday 19th August at 10.0 a.m.

Passage Rates

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Cabin, Steerage. Rows include Liverpool (\$220), New York (\$148), & back (\$278).

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42 Rua do Ouvidor.

And for cargo to

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Lists departures for Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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.

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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Laplace..... Aug. 20th.

New Orleans:

Hogarth..... Aug. 30th.

River Plate:

Leibnitz..... Aug. 25th.

Chili and Peru:

Chaucer..... Aug. 27th.

Antwerp:

Herschel..... Aug. 16th.

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" Brazil

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 1st class, 125/500

" Vigo, 1st class, 100/500

" Lisbon, 1st class, 500/500

—Australia, 1st class, 925/500

For further information apply to

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PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Potosi..... Aug. 18th

Luzitania..... " 29th

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... Aug. 25th

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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at 'L' BUREAU and 'P' BUREAU; passengers may land at latter port.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

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Doric..... Sep. 9th

Arawa..... Oct. 7th

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Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

On and after the 16th August the rate from Great Britain to Pernambuco, and vice versa, will be reduced to five shillings and four pence per word, and to send from all other places in Brazil six shillings and two pence per word.

The tax in currency for all parts of Europe and United States of North America will be fixed on the first day of every month and will be adjusted monthly as exchange varies.

No alteration has been made in the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company's rates to all stations in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro 12th August 1892.

R. J. REIDY, Representative.

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THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

There is no medicine for the radical cure of dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach, as well as diarrhoea and disarrangements of the bowels, which works quicker and more efficaciously than the preparations of Nectandra Amara the Paulista remedy of André Letros.

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For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels there is no more powerful medicine than these healing-giving pills which for 2500 per box, or 12500 for 6 boxes and 40800 for 12 boxes, so speedily in a registered packet by post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from wherever they may be ordered.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Hungarian Claret, Château Palugay, Karlovitz, TOKAY WINE

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

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Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, featuring an image of a man carrying a large fish on his back. Text: 'THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, etc.'

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THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced.

Lung Lesions, Imperfect Nutrition, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Anemia

and in convalescence from all wasting diseases. The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

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