

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11TH, 1892.

NUMBER 41

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Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 1 to 3 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abranches. Telephone 5244.

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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11th, 1892.

Now that it has been decided that the Chinese may be imported, Congress should lose no time in passing two necessary measures—one providing for their proper transportation to and from this country, and the other protecting them while here. The great distance at which they must be procured renders it necessary that stringent laws should be provided to prevent overcrowding and bad treatment during the voyage. If this is not done it is certain that we shall have to again record abuses and atrocities which will raise a storm of indignation throughout the civilized world. As for the second measure, it must be evident to every well-informed person that present labor laws will not protect the Chinese laborer in this country, and also that a very large proportion of employers will take advantage of their helplessness to rob them of the petty wages they may earn. The recent experiences of immigrant laborers here is a proof of this assertion, and if this is not enough we have only to call attention to the treatment which the freedmen received after emancipation. Of course, there are many planters who treat their laborers justly and humanely; of these we do not speak. But it is against the hundreds who are hard, cruel and unjust, that these helpless laborers must be protected. The government can now make the necessary provisions, for the traffic has not yet begun. Will it do so, or must we see slavery re-established in Brazil, with all its abuses and unrestrained oppression?

The imprisonment of the two English directors of the GERAL company, Messrs. Mawson and Lynch, is clearly a gross injustice. Of all the men concerned in that gigantic fiasco, they were probably the least responsible for the schemes and management which eventually led to its total collapse. The simple fact that they were chosen by the London bankers, Morton, Rose & Co., to represent their interests in the loan which had been arranged, is proof positive that their connection with the concern was subsequent to the negotiations for this loan, and the execution of the contract for the same. And yet, the courts persist in holding them responsible for the business, while every Brazilian connected with it, except two, is at large. The courts have found reasons for relieving some of these men from responsibility on the ground that they were technical advisers, and at the same time refuse to consider the circumstance that Messrs. Mawson and Lynch were really in the same position, and were not connected with the company at the time the alleged criminal acts were committed. As the case now stands, it looks like an attempt to get at Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. through their representatives, rather than a purpose to punish the swindlers who organized and directed the Companhia Geral. As long as the men are at large who organized and carried out the schemes connected with this company, the courts would do well to see that no injustice is done to those who joined it in good faith as the representatives of parties who had undertaken to furnish money for legitimate purposes.

The fatal termination of a duel in Buenos Aires last week has not only caused general surprise but has occasioned a feeling akin to alarm and indignation. The modern duel is merely a theatrical encounter, a harmless display of courage and prowess. It is not intended to take life, nor even to seriously cripple; should such a result occur it is either an unforeseen accident, or a brutal display of ferocity on the part of one of the combatants. Nearly all the civilized nations of the world now prohibit dueling, but the code still exists and the serio-comic affairs of honor, such as we have seen here in Brazil, are in vogue in nearly all of them. The absurdity of the whole business is so manifest that it does not require discussion. It is very rare indeed that an offence is given serious enough to warrant an appeal to arms. We do not deny that such an occasion may exist, which can not be settled by an appeal to the courts, nor to any other tribunal; but perhaps not more than one case in a thousand can reasonably be classed in such a category. The great majority of these asinine displays of theatrical valor are based on petty disputes, trifling differences of opinion, childish quarrels and silly rivalries. They are hardly serious enough, in most cases, for an exchange of blows; and yet the poor clowns consider that only an encounter at arms can satisfy what they are pleased to call their offended dignity. They do not seem to realize that there is no dignity, nor honor, nor even ordinary intelligence in such an affair. In the majority of cases it is a gross exhibition of cowardice and of contemptible bravado. It deserves to be classed with the bull-fights, where the bull's horns are cut down and are then tipped with enormous buttons, to prevent his hurting any one. If the authorities would put these fellows in the common prison every time they take part in an "affair of honor," and hang them whenever they take a life, they would soon put a stop to the idiotic practice.

TRANSLATION. COMPANHIA GERAL DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO NO BRAZIL.

Appeal to the council of the civil and criminal court from the despatch of pronouncement of Commander Mawson and Dr. Lynch.

The despatch wherein the judge a quo pronounced the Commander Joseph Mawson and Dr. Edward James Lynch is deficient in all the legal requirements.

The appellants, as directors of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil, have attributed to them the following:

- (a) The publication in the Jornal do Commercio of 23rd June, 1891, of the prospectus of a loan of £22,500,000, wherein it was stated that the said loan had been contracted with the bankers Morton, Rose & Co., under the promise that there should be paid in monthly to the Banco do Brazil the amount required for payment of interest, also that all the property of the Leopoldina and other companies should be mortgaged (hypotecada), once the conversion of the bonds these companies had in circulation should be realized.
- (b) The employment of fraudulent means; inasmuch as:
- (c) The assertions in the prospectus are untrue, its promises fallacious and its guarantees illusory.

To this the pronouncement adds:

- 1. That the said bankers did not undertake the responsibility for the success of the operation, resting only to be the agents of the company, not principals (mutuantes);
- 2. That the promise to give in mortgage the properties (patrimônio) of the Leopoldina was a snare (ardil) as proved by the affirmation afterwards, in the courts of law, of the juridical and autonomous existence of the said company; and, finally,
- 3. That the sums deposited in the Banco do Brazil being withdrawn, the promise of punctual payment of interest became illusory.

The appellants, Dr. E. J. Lynch and the Com'r. Joseph Mawson, in two words destroy these false imputations from the very foundation.

The prospectus was published on the 23rd June, 1891, and they commenced to exercise their commission on the board on the 21st September of the same year; that is, long after the contract of the loan had been made (June 17th) and long after the prospectus had been published (June 23rd) with "untrue assertions," "fallacious promises" and "illusory guarantees."

At this time the appellant Mawson was not in Rio, and Lynch had not an idea of being indicated for the commission which was afterwards offered to him and accepted.

This is the accusation overthrown from its foundation by an alibi already alleged, proved but pertinaciously ignored.

It is evident, therefore, that neither Dr. Lynch nor Com'r. Mawson used or could use the fraudulent means for which they were pronounced by the judge a quo.

Amongst so many "considerings," the author of the despatch which is now appealed from failed to consider that it was not likely Dr. Lynch and the Com'r. Mawson would lend themselves to a plan of deceiving Morton, Rose & Co., simulating on the Exchange a demand for discredited securities clandestinely sold at a wretched price; they representing, as they did, on the board of the GERAL, the interests of the English creditors, for this nominated by Morton, Rose & Co. themselves, as trustees of the said creditors.

He did not consider that such a suspicion was still less possible, seeing that Morton, Rose & Co. continue up to the present time to maintain their confidence both in Com'r. Mawson and in Dr. Lynch.

Above all, it is cruel and barbarous to deprive the appellants of the right of defence, and no less than this has the judge a quo done, omitting all mention both of the defence (at fo. 545), accompanied by irrefragable documents, and of the justification (fo. 587) with citation of the public prosecutor, whose judgment sentence is seen at folio 605.

In this justification Commander Mawson and Dr. Lynch proved:

- 1. That during the time in which they had a seat at the board of the GERAL company (from Sept. 21st to December 26th, 1891) they were occupied in its service in the technical part of the railways.
- 2. That they had not under their charge, nor did they in any way intervene in the preparation of the certificates of debentures, nor in the delivery of them to the bearers, nor in the receiving of proposals for conversion, nor in monies of the loan, nor in the bookkeeping and accounts of this operation.

They acted as witnesses in this justification:

The Commander Guilherme Klerk, a banker and member of the fiscal committee (auditors) of the GERAL company, who in his evidence said... (this is given at length in the counselor's brochure "A Cia. Geral e o contracto Morton, Rose & Co.") J. W. Menge, director of the British Bank, (evidence will be found as above.) Arthur Fielding, railway manager, (ditto. ditto.) Ed. C. Meinicke, a large shareholder in the GERAL. (ditto. ditto.)

The pronouncing judge who to make evident the ineptitude of Dr. Castro Barbosa and Dr. Jorge Roldanizer founded his opinion expressly upon the justification presented (see fo. 544), and not so much as refer to that offered by the appellants!

Again the pronouncing judge shut his eyes and stopped his ears to the relevant matters put forward at folio 202, and to the defence at folio 545.

For him such documents in this process do not exist; upon them he preserves the most profound respect, and because he has not read them, or because he cannot refute them.

It is not upon the mere will of a judge that the pronouncement or the acquitting of the accused depends. The rigorous duty of a judge is to read the documents upon which the proceedings are taken, and to weigh the reasons on both sides, the accusation and the defence, stating his motives for accepting or refusing them.

The judge must form his convictions only after giving due consideration to what is alleged and proved in the defence.

If the judge a quo had examined the documents forming the process, and had paid attention to the relevant matter of law and of fact, found at folio 202 and 545, they would not have fallen into the mistake of imputing to the appellants responsibility for the deeds of others, things done before the appellants entered upon the discharge of their commission; neither would he have insisted upon rash suppositions already completely disproved.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

The New York Life announces the issue of policies in Brazilian paper currency. We suppose that the directors carefully considered the matter before taking this step; but it seems to us a false quantity. We also hear that the company is converting its gold policies into Brazilian paper. This savors rather of Aladdin's "old lamps for new." Moreover, it is stated that premiums received here are to be deposited in Brazilian banks. Inasmuch as the manager of the New York Life is president of the "Banco Rifficula e Dis..." etc., etc., of five million sterling loan fame, we presume that that institution will get its share. After the whitewashing that the company received last year we had hoped that it would turn over a new leaf; but we were evidently mistaken.

Rio, 10th October, 1892.

CRICKET.

RIO CRICKET CLUB versus BRITISH SQUADRON. Played on the 24th September, the Squadron winning by 13 runs on 1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: 1st innings and 2nd innings. Lists players and runs scored for both teams.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The Rio Club played only 9 men and the Squadron 10. Short bowled well for Squadron and E. S. Youle for Rio.

Table with 2 columns: 1st innings and 2nd innings. Lists players and runs scored for both teams.

"OVER 30" vs. "UNDER 30."

Played on the 9th inst., the "Under 30" winning by 34 runs.

Table with 2 columns: 1st innings and 2nd innings. Lists players and runs scored for both teams.

"OVER 30."

Table with 2 columns: 1st innings and 2nd innings. Lists players and runs scored for both teams.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The locusts are causing great damages in the province of San Juan, Argentina. After a prolonged and prejudicial drouth, there was a heavy rainfall throughout Argentina on the 9th. The inauguration of Dr. Luiz Stenz-Pena as President of Argentina, will take place to-morrow in Buenos Aires. It is said that the Argentine wool clip this year will be large. Former reports have been unfavorable. It is announced that new gold mines have been discovered in Chilean territory on the island of Terra del Fuego. It is said that a hostile manifestation will be made to-morrow against the new Argentine President, on the occasion of his inauguration. Another suspected case in Buenos Aires. The authorities think it may be cholera; but in our opinion it will prove to be a case of official cowardice and ignorance. The Paz correspondent in Buenos Aires telegraphs that the divorce business there is now attracting public attention. There were 72 divorce sentences last week. It is announced that Gen. Roca will soon go to Europe, and will take up his residence in Paris. It will be a fortunate day for Argentina when he carries that purpose into execution. Governor Pizarro, of the province of Cordoba, recently made a political speech in which he declared that a war with Chili is probable at no distant day. This declaration has caused much comment. A strike of laborers on the mountain section of the Buenos Aires and Pacific railway is reported. Serious damages have resulted, the strikers tearing up the track and destroying a number of bridges and culverts. The continued purchase of arms in Europe by the Argentine government is beginning to look suspicious. What becomes of them? The other day a large purchase of "Mauser" rifles was announced, and now we see by a telegram of the 9th to the Paz that 50,000 Mannlicher rifles have been ordered. It is either war, or madness! Commander Funes, of the wrecked Rosales, was placed under arrest at Buenos Aires on the 6th by the council of investigation. It is said that the other officers will also be arrested. The sailor Bataglia persists in his story that the officers abandoned the men to their fate, even driving them back with revolvers when leaving the fated vessel.

There was a duel in Buenos Aires on the 5th between Dr. Valentini, editor of La Patria Italiana, and Sr. Attilio Torre, which resulted in the killing of the former. This result created a profound impression, and Valentini was given a public funeral by his friends. A telegram of yesterday says that the public prosecutor has secured evidence enough to warrant the arrest of Torre and the witnesses to the assassination.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 1.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported unfavorably on the proposal of Olympio Correia Netto for the redemption and conversion of government bonds by means of a lottery.—Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber concurred the voting of the budget of the war department in 2nd discussion, and voted in 3rd discussion the bill making an appropriation of 500,000\$ each for assisting the states of Piahy, Parahyba and Goyaz. The bill establishing a penal colony on the Fazenda da Boa Vista was likewise voted in 3rd discussion. The bill for contracting port improvements with engineer Melville Hora was re-committed. The bill for a railway between Sapopemba and the island of Governorado was rejected by a vote of 57 to 52. The bill increasing 30% the salaries of employes of the Central railway was voted in 1st discussion, as was the bill for port improvements at Pelotas.

Oct. 3.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported favorably on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies on the retirement of public employees. Deputy Matto Machado explained the withdrawal of his resignation. Deputy Francisco Veiga, in a speech on the bill for reorganizing the post-office, said that the passage of this bill in two discussions convinces him that the desire of Congress to reduce public expenditure is purely phantasmic. The bill creates in the federal capital 170 new offices and increases the expenditure 522,000\$; in S. Paulo it creates 11 new offices and increases the expenditure 57,000\$; in Minas Geraes it creates 70 new offices and increases the expenditure 92,000\$; in Bahia it creates 71 new offices and increases the expenditure 86,000\$. Altogether it increases public expenditure over 1,000,000\$.

The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion part of the budget of the department of agriculture. Oct. 4.—Senate.—The committee on legislation reported on the question of incompatibility between a seat in the Senate and a judgeship in the civil and criminal court. In the opinion of the committee the former office is incompatible with the latter. The Chamber concluded the voting of the budget of the department of agriculture in 2nd discussion. Deputy Jacques Ourique moved to ask the government for information in regard to the suspension of the publication of all the papers in Manóas for want of legal guarantees.

Oct. 5.—Senate.—Senator Ramiro Barcellos offered a resolution for prolonging the session to the 31st inst. After adjourning, the Senate met in committee of the whole and voted a resolution authorizing the chair to decide, in accord with that of the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to prolonging the session and also in regard to the measures that should be discussed during the period of prolongation and providing for consulting the government in regard to the financial question.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy João de Siqueira accused the government of undue interference in the question of banks of issue, which he claimed, appertains exclusively to Congress. In view of the allusions made by the speaker on the bills placed on the desk, the president João Lopes left the chair and taking the floor defended his conduct. Deputy Honoro Baptista spoke against the reduction of the strength of the army and the mobilization of the national guard and censured the expulsion of certain students from the Batahão Academico. Deputy Oliveira Pinheiro spoke of the irregularities on the Central railway. Deputy Sá Andrade censured the appointment of governors of states to federal offices. At the night session Deputy Tosta spoke against the tobacco tax and Deputy Montenegro moved to amend the revenue bill so as to retaliate on countries that tax Brazilian products too heavily.

Oct. 6.—Senate.—Senator Almeida Barreto gave an account of the part he took in the events of November 15th, 1889, and introduced a bill for guaranteeing the rights and privileges of military officers. The Senate decided that Senator Tavares Bastos lost his seat in that body by accepting a judgeship in the civil and criminal court. The committee on finance reported on the budget of the Chamber of Deputies. The bill for the retirement of spurious children. The bill for the retirement of public employees. The Senate concurred in some of the amendments of the Chamber of Deputies to the bill on coast navigation. The bill approving the contract between the government and gas company was voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted a resolution authorizing the government to make a special appropriation of 267,044\$00 for payment of expenses with the Matto Geros revolution, was voted in 2nd discussion, and also a bill authorizing an increase of 30% in the pay of Central railway employees whose salaries are over 2,000\$ per annum. At the night session Deputy Erico Coelho spoke against the bill on banks of issue, which he considers very unjust to those banks. He introduced a substitute bill signed by himself and 35 others.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Paraná state legislature was formally opened on the 4th inst.

—The Ceará exhibits for the Chicago exposition are nearly ready for shipment to Rio de Janeiro.

—Calls have been issued at Pará for proposals for a steamship service between Pará and Mediterranean ports.

—The S. Paulo law students propose to offer their compliments to the memory of Christopher Columbus to-morrow.

—The Rio Grande political leader, Barros Cassal, returned to Porto Alegre yesterday. His friends gave him a warm reception.

—The São Paulo sanitary authorities intend to send ice machines to all the towns which are afflicted by fever epidemics.

—The governor of Espírito Santo advised the state legislature yesterday of the results of his visit to the governor of Minas Geraes.

—In Porto Alegre on the 6th inst. there was rioting, in which soldiers of the police force and of the 2nd battalion of engineers took part.

—It is stated that the governor of Pernambuco has sent a force of 350 policemen against the partisans of the state of Ceará at Triunfo.

—A telegram from the 7th inst. from Santos says that on account of footpads, it is dangerous to walk the streets of that city after 10 o'clock at night.

—The sub-treasury officials tried to pay the public functionaries in São Paulo, the other day, with Banco de Creditos Pambuco notes, which are not current in that state. Some of the law professors refused to receive them and the clerks of the sub-treasury were compelled to look up current money.

—The police force of the state of São Paulo has been fixed at 3,933 rank and file, and the expenditure for the same next year is estimated at \$593,101\$500.

—The state legislature of Paraná met on the 6th inst. and elected its officers and committees. A message from the governor was read by the secretary of the interior.

—The Rio Grande do Sul civil and military authorities seem to think they can keep off the impending revolution by paying official visits to each other with short intervals.

—A statistical bureau has been organized by the state government of S. Paulo. If it succeeds no better than the bureau here in Rio, it would be a great financial measure to disorganize it at once.

—The conflicts with outlaws at Cannaveas, Bahia, still continue. Many foreigners have suffered severely through the raids of these out-throats and several lives have already been sacrificed.

—There was a bloody conflict in Victoria on the 9th inst. between soldiers of the 32nd battalion and three were wounded. One soldier was killed and three were wounded, the policemen having five wounded, one seriously.

—The returns of the municipal slaughter-house of São Paulo show that there were killed there for public consumption in September, 2,865 cattle, 17,735 hogs and 154 sheep. The revenue was 16,608\$25.

—A telegram from S. Paulo, published in the *Journal do Commercio* of the 8th inst., says that the majority of the shareholders of the Banco do Brazil in that state will vote against the union of the bank with the Banco da Victoria.

—The municipal health authorities at Porto Alegre are executing vigorous measures for the sanitation of that city in anticipation of a cholera epidemic. They are visiting every house and recommending sanitary measures.

—A telegram published in the *Journal do Brazil* of the 5th inst., states that at Triunfo, Pernambuco, a police force was defeated by partisans of the state legislature, who captured a great quantity of arms, munitions and baggage.

—The governor of S. Paulo has asked the minister of war for three soldiers of the 7th battalion of infantry in order that they may be tried for the crime, with which they are charged, of killing the coachman of Mr. Miranda Azevedo.

—A passenger on the 8th announces the wreck of the steamer *Colibri* on the upper Amazon. The steamer belongs to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. The passengers and cargo were saved, and the hull of the vessel may also be saved.

—The *brioso* in São Paulo are giving Ferrari a lot of trouble in the management of his opera. If they happen to dislike an opera, or a singer, they may be known at once, regardless of the vote of the majority who go to hear the music, not to visit a bear-garden.

—There was a municipal election in Curitiba, Paraná, on the 25th ult. and it seems to have been made a close holiday on that account. Even the postoffice was closed. If election days are to be made holidays they will soon be worse than the multitudinous saints' days.

—It is said that the planters about Campinas are so delighted over the introduction of Chinese labor that they propose to study the Chinese language, for which purpose they want the government to print a dictionary of that language for distribution throughout the state. The abolition of S. Paulo people might say that the government in paying the passage of his laborers, is doing quite enough.

—A planter named Junqueira, of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, was the victim of two swindlers a few days ago, who compelled him to sign a bill for 6,000\$ and give them 400\$ in cash. The two rogues were afterwards arrested and surrendered the bill and money taken, but we are inclined to believe that there must have been a transaction between them which Junqueira will not care to explain. Ordinary thieves do not compel their victims to sign bills.

—The German colonists at Santa Cruz, Rio Grande do Sul, have found a simple and effective way to break down a monopoly. The butchers believed that to put up the price of beef, not because cattle were scarce or dear, but because it had been increased elsewhere. The colonists at once stopped buying their beef, and then they organized a joint-stock company with a capital of 6,000\$, bought this way they defeated the patriotic butcher and kept themselves supplied with meat at low prices.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Italian steamer *Attilia* left Victoria for Trieste on the 8th with 7,300 bags of coffee.

—There were 27,579 bags of coffee stored in various stations of the Central railway on the 8th inst.

—The *Indische Mercuro* of the 17th ult. publishes an outline map of the coffee producing districts of Brazil, tributary to Rio and Santos, divided into old, full-bearing, new and unexplored, which is copied from a map prepared by Messrs. Ed. Johnston & Co. The map will be an interesting one to the trade.

—The *Sourabaya Courant* notes an increase in the migration of planters from East Java to Palembang in search of coffee land. There seems to be every prospect of Palembang becoming long coming into prominence in this line of enterprise. Naturally the great risk attending coffee growing, or of under-estimating the difficulties sure to beset pioneering in new localities.—*Strait Times*, August 10th.

—The commission of exporters nominated to consider the proposal of the minister of finance to the export duties paid in bills of exchange, reported on the 5th. They recommend the suppression of private bills, for which security is required, and the adoption of the following process: the deposit of the duties in a bank selected by the government, which will issue receipts, or *notes*, for the same; the payment of duties with these receipts, in the custom-house; the subsequent exchange of these *notes* at the said bank for 90 days' bankers' bills on London at the convenience of the Treasury. The duties on shipments less than 10 bags to be paid in current money.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogyana has ready presented plans for its terminal station in Santos.

—A London cablegram of the 5th says that the Rio Grande company has declared a dividend at the rate of 14% per annum.

—A strike on the S. Paulo railway on the 8th resulted in another increase of wages—this time to 6\$ a day for unskilled labor.

—A collision occurred on the Santo Amaro line near S. Paulo on the 5th, resulting in injuries to two men, one of which is in a serious condition.

—The government has authorized the Comde d'Eu railway company to make a loan of £10,000 on the conditions stipulated in the company's application.

—The plans for the first section of the railway from Caxias to Araguaya, state of Maranhão, were delivered to the minister of agriculture on the 7th inst.

—There were a number of accidents, none of them serious, on the Botanical Garden tram line on Sunday, owing to the crowds which persisted in riding on the electric trams.

—It is a well established fact, as discovered by various mercantile houses, that the employees of the Central line have been imposing blackmail on shippers, by delaying merchandise until the shippers give them gratuities.

—It is said that the Central officials have been sending freight cars up country empty because of the fear that if they take merchandise the delay in discharging them will diminish the rolling stock available for transporting coffee.

—A new company was organized in this city on the 8th, under the title of Companhia de Estrada de Ferro Alto Tocantins, for the construction and operation of a railway from Catalão to Palmas. The concession was granted Oct. 16th, 1890.

—The government has been authorized to expend 400,000\$ toward uniting the Central and S. Francisco and Jacaré railways with the railway system of Bahia. If we are not mistaken, the actual work will cost about a hundred times that sum.

—A number of Sapucahy shareholders are intending to have a general meeting called for an investigation into the affairs of that railway and to ask for the election of a new director. Surely this can not mean that confidence has been lost in Mr. Majlasky!

—The formal inauguration of the electric trams on the Praia Flamengo section, between the Largo da Carioca and Largo do Machado, took place on the 8th inst. The trials were pronounced a complete success. Much credit is due to Mr. James Mitchell, electrical engineer, for this pleasing result.

—The solution of the controversy over the S. Paulo railway is not making much progress. Congress should remember that it is too serious a matter for such delays. The São Paulo railway can give facilities for increased transportation far quicker than any other company, and in this case time is of the greatest importance.

—The visit of the governor of Espírito Santo to Minas Geraes seems to have resulted in some kind of an understanding about connecting the railway systems of the two states. It would be a very good thing for Minas to open communication with another port, and it would be a decided benefit to Victoria to secure such a prize.

—The total length of the tramways in Baenos Aires is 178 1/2 miles. The number of cars is 391, and 5,949 horses are employed by the seven tramway companies which own the lines. There are 3,164 men engaged on tramways, and the number of passengers carried during the month of August was 5,651,000, or ten times the population of the Federated States.—*River Plate Railway News*.

—The government has advised the chief of the railway fiscalization bureau that the Norte de S. Paulo railway company, which is building the line from Ubatuba to Tatuapé, has been authorized to make a loan of 5,000,000\$ on condition that it should discharge only the state guarantee until the loan is realized, and that the state guarantee will be effective only on proof that the product of the loan has been employed in the construction of the road.

—The Vice-President visited the Central and Gambôa stations of the Central railway on the 10th. It is stated that the sanitary condition of these stations, owing to the accumulation of refuse, has become almost intolerable. No care has been bestowed in the stowing of merchandise and with the result that salt, sugar, rice, flour, oil, etc., are rapidly becoming mixed, not only to the serious loss of shippers, but to the great risk of public health.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 9th says that the strike on the São Paulo railway on the 8th caused more than a thousand cart loads of merchandise were in the streets waiting to discharge at the railway station, and were compelled to return to the warehouses from which they came. It is charged that the losses to commerce amounted to about 40,000\$, owing to the refusal of the railway officials to permit the discharge of merchandise in the station.

—The Andine state railway rates are to be augmented 50 per cent., with the exception of rates for cereals, wine, forage, live stock, and industrial products. The existing rates are insufficient to meet working expenses, notwithstanding that maintenance of way and works, rolling stock, etc., have been allowed to run down until the line is in a declared unfit for service. The manager has reported that he is without engines sufficient to carry on the service, and has been authorized to hire two locomotives.—*River Plate Railway News*.

—There was a meeting of business men in Campos on the 9th to consider the question of transportation, and the losses sustained by commerce through the wretched management of the railways. The result of the meeting was a resolution to organize a new company for this purpose, many shares having already been taken. But will this solve the difficulty? All the native companies are badly managed, and a new company is required, and one more than a new company is required. If we may say so, the Brazilian is not showing any special capacity for the management of these large enterprises.

—An important extraordinary meeting of the Associação Commercial was held on the 5th inst. to consider the situation caused by the abuses and bad management of the Central railway, which is causing incalculable prejudices to commerce through its failure to convey merchandise up country. A representation already published was adopted and it was resolved that the directors and other members of the association should accompany the merchants en masse to Manauá palace to deliver this representation to the Vice-President. This was at once carried into execution and a great mass of people went to the palace, through the rain and muddy streets, to deliver the representation. They were received by the Vice-President who promised to have the subject into consideration and to have the difficulty solved satisfactorily.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—Considerable progress was made at the Hospital during the past week in clearing up the grounds and preparing them for the gardener. Those who can spare plants, should not delay in sending them there.

—The Hospital has received a large number of flowering and foliage plants from Mr. and Mrs. Wostenholme, of Largo dos Leões. The same friends have also sent in a large number of illustrated periodicals.

—We are informed that Messrs. Max. Nothmann & Co., of this city, have offered the Hospital a fine sewing machine, with all the latest accessories, with a promise to keep it in repair.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Alvaro de Oliveira has declined the military honors conferred on him by the government.

—A decree of the 5th inst. approves the plans for five more storehouses on the new quays in Santos.

—It will please the planters to know that there are only about 80,000 characters in the Chinese language.

—The government has asked the City Improvement to undertake the drainage of the suburb of Cascadura.

—The *Pais* of yesterday tells us that a mass is to be celebrated in London in commemoration of "Lord Parnell."

—The session of Congress has been again prorogued, this time to the 31st inst. But will that surplus hold out for another extension?

—The *Journal do Brazil* publishes the report that an extraordinary session of Congress will be called for the purpose of voting a law on banks of issue.

—A solemn session of the Instituto Historico will be held to-morrow in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

—If Columbus could have foreseen how much empty rhetoric is to be expended on his character and achievements, he never would have done it.

—On the 4th inst. Vice-Almiral Wandenkolk, in getting out of a street-car, severely sprained his ankle and since then has been confined to his house.

—The rapidity with which promotions are going on in the national guard is causing some fear that the whole force will soon be composed of field-marshal and generals.

—It is worthy of note that the commercial classes are now beginning to complain of the wretched service afforded by the Lloyd Brazileiro steamers. The difficulties encountered in shipping goods are almost insuperable.

—Another fruitless session of the municipal intendencia was held on the 6th, the president refusing to attend. The intendentes sent in a protest to the minister of interior, and there the matter rests. If personal quarrels are to be permitted to interfere with public business, a law will be necessary to provide some other means for governing the city.

—The *Pais* of the 5th inst. publishes a Lisbon telegram stating that Prince Pedro Augusto has become insane. Subsequent advices state that he was residing at the Colburn palace in Vienna, but had been sent to the asylum, where it is expected that a cure will be effected. He imagines himself called to occupy the throne of Brazil.

—On the 5th it was announced that quarantine had been suspended on English and American shipping arrivals, but on the 7th the *Diario Official* announced that it is reimposed on American arrivals because cholera had again broken out in New York. There had been no press telegrams to that effect, but the government had received the news through the Brazilian minister at Washington.

—There was a numerously attended meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial on the 6th, which after considerable discussion was adjourned to the 8th. The members of that almost moribund association have at last resolved to force it into an active interest in the commercial life of this metropolis, not as the apologist and incense-burner of ministers, but as the legitimate representative of business men.

—No. 2 of the *Illustração*, whose pictures are made at the Mint, contains the portrait of the director of that establishment, Dr. Annes de Souza, but that of Christopher Columbus. It is easy to see the connection. If Columbus had not discovered America, it is possible that Ennes might never have invented *comícios agrícolas*, manufactured variety-is-the-spice-of-life postage stamps or aired his coining theories in the ex-very-loyal-and-heroic city of St. Sebastian.

—We have received the envelope of a registered letter addressed to E. J. Lynch, Esq., which had been cut open at both ends in the postoffice. As it is an English letter, we consider it a case for the Postal Union to take cognizance of. If the Brazilian postal officials will not respect the privacy of sealed letters, and have become so avaricious of shame as to tear open letters without even asking leave, it is time for the other countries in the Union to protest. It is an insult to every civilized nation in the world, and the nation which permits it is not entitled even to the courtesy of making an excuse.

The supreme council of the court of appeals decided yesterday against granting habeas corpus to the General director Trajano de Moraes, now under arrest.

Dr. Leopoldo Teixeira Leite, one of the indicted directors of the Companhia Geral, delivered himself up yesterday and was confined in the police barracks.

A London telegram of the 6th says that cholera has broken out in that city. As the sanitary authorities there are vigilant and energetic, it may be anticipated that the disease will not be permitted to spread.

On the 15th prox., the anniversary of the establishment of the republic in Brazil will be celebrated by a dress parade and grand review of the national guard of this city. Ten battalions will be under arms.

The Pacific steamer Potasi, which left this port on August 18th, 6 p.m., calling at St. Vincent, Lisbon, Vigo and Paullac, landed her passengers at Plymouth on September 5th, 6 p.m., just 18 days. This is good time for one of the old steamers.

If it takes only eight days for cholera to develop, and 12 days at the minimum for a steamer from England, France, or Germany, to reach a Brazilian port, what more can be required if there has been no illness on board during the voyage? Is there any sense in imposing quarantine on such a steamer?

We understand that it is the intention of the government to import China of the highest order of intelligence and moral character. The good people of Brazil, whose primitive innocence and simplicity are exceeded only by their high appreciation of moral influences in the lives of all their neighbors, are not to be exposed to the demoralizing influences of the lower classes of Chinese.

The Pais of yesterday laments the neglected and disgraceful condition into which the Boa Vista park has fallen. The removal of the national museum to the old St. Christovao palace, has led to the complete abandonment of the grounds. And well may the Pais lament. Everything taken in hand by the men who imagined they could run this country, has fallen into dissolution and decay.

Two soldiers of the 23rd battalion attacked a youth in Rua Visconde de Sapucahy on the night of the 7th for the purpose of robbery. The latter was aided by a friend, who had an umbrella to oppose the knives of the soldiers. The boy, however, had a revolver, which, as he claims, went off accidentally. One of the soldiers is now in the hospital gravely wounded. Such accidents have become very necessary.

It is interesting to note that our English mails are still crossing the Peninsula with all the regularity so pleasing to the conservative mind. Of course the letters and papers come to us in a horrible condition, stained and drenched with disinfectants and smelling like a chemical factory. And it also happens that the mails now miss the steamers at Lisbon. But the British postoffice goes on placidly, conscious that it is doing the established thing and certain that if anyone is to blame for the delays and mishaps it surely is the foreign sanitary official.

We note with mingled feelings of surprise and pain that Gen. Almeida Barreto finds it necessary for Congress to pass a law guaranteeing the rights and privileges of military officers. We have supposed that these exalted personages had all the rights and privileges that any one could reasonably expect, and that they were protected in them by all the traditions and forces of the country. They appear to enjoy every immunity against punishment for ordinary civil offences, they run things to please themselves, they accumulate all the civil and military offices they desire, they lead a life of ease, idleness and pleasure, and they are not at all modest in claiming all the honors. What more do they want?

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th having announced that numerous suspected cases of illness had appeared on the R. M. str. Tamar, after she left Rio de Janeiro on the 1st inst., the agent here telegraphed down for information. The reply was that the health on board had been excellent and that the report is false. The Argentine quarantine speculators have had the steamer quarantined for a week, notwithstanding the falsity of the story and the thorough disinfection at Ilha Grande before entering this port. A sanitary convention with a people who are unwilling to give credit to the acts of others, and who impose quarantines for trifling and even mercenary motives, cannot be considered very seriously. It remains to be added that the Pais correspondent at Buenos Aires denies that this quarantine has been imposed.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Rumors are again current of an impending loan in the London market.

The state authorities of Espirito Santo have begun the issue of revenue stamps.

The customs receipts at Bahia for August were 1,179,251\$894 against 1,260,944\$663 in the corresponding month of 1891.

The report of the finance committee of the Senate on the finance budget for next year has been presented and the discussion of the same being yesterday.

Law No. 96, of the 4th inst., makes an appropriation of 400,000\$ for boring artesian wells or constructing reservoirs in the states of Parahyba and Parahyba.

A great scarcity of small notes is reported from São Paulo, Pernambuco and other places, where it has become most difficult to make change in the commonest transactions of daily life.

A Santiago telegram of the 8th says that a Chilean loan of ten millions has been successfully placed in London. It is issued at 94, and bears 5% interest and 4% amortization.

The Treasury received ten boxes of paper money from the American Bank Note Co. under the American steamer Finance. The customs inspector was instructed to dispatch it free of duty.

The recent rise in the value of Uruguayan securities in London, has caused a flutter of pleased excitement in Montevideo. It will probably put an end to all ideas of retrenchment and economy for the present.

Law No. 95 of the 4th inst., makes provision for the payment of congressmen during the prolongation of the present session, and for the purpose the unexpended balance of the appropriation for legislative expenses.

The Vice-President has asked Congress for a special credit of 80,000\$ for next year to meet expenses with the commission which has gone to the table-lands of Goyaz to look for a suitable site for the future capital of Brazil.

The minister of agriculture has requested that of finance to cause the treasury agency at London to place the sum of £10,000 at the disposal of the president of the Brazilian commission at the Chicago exhibition for the construction of the Brazilian building.

As regards the selection of a physician to introduce the new currency bill, Smith says he wonders why someone didn't think of sending for a doctor long before. The poor patient has certainly been ill enough to have a dozen doctors. The question now is: Can the doctor save him?

The new currency bill is certainly not a long one, but still it is possible to condense it into fewer words. In fact, without injury to the sense the whole bill may be condensed into the following sentence: "In regard to banks of issue the government is empowered to do whatever it pleases."

The frequent conferences between the minister of finance and the presidents of the two matrimonially-inclined banks, ought to lead to some result surely! Why not call in the chief of police and have an obligatory marriage, and then place the happy couple under military discipline with Col. Innocencio in command?

There is nothing like the paternal government after all. The following S. Paulo banks have each received 1,000,000\$ in gold from the state treasury on deposit: Banco de Londres, Banco Uniao, Banco de Comercio e Industria, and Banco de Estado de S. Paulo. And they are to have the use of the money at 3 to 4% per annum!

We are convinced that an unprejudiced and thorough examination of the balance sheets of many of our local banks, would convince any honest accountant that the only course to pursue is liquidation. Every month shows that they are drifting from bad to worse. A gentleman conversant with the subject showed us the other day that one of these banks has something over two hundred contos in call and short term liabilities, while assets of the same description, including cash, is only twenty-four contos. One mirelis of available assets against twenty of liabilities cannot reasonably be considered safe and sound.

CURRENCY BILL.

The following bill, signed by 36 deputies, was presented at the night session of the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th inst., as a substitute for the bill of the budget committee on banks of issue:

- Art. 1.—The issue of banks will be regulated on the following basis:
1st.—Utterance of the circulating medium by the Banco da Republica, which, in the time fixed in an agreement with the government, will furnish with notes of a uniform stamp those now in circulation, including those of the treasury;
2nd.—Restriction of the issue to the sum now in circulation, which the government, in accord with the bank, may reduce whenever it is deemed advisable and opportune;
3rd.—Conversion of the deposits into bonds of a uniform class at the option of the government and in accord with the bank, Art. 4 of Decree No. 105, of January 17th, 1890, being hereby repealed;
4th.—Adoption by the government, within the shortest possible period, of measures for the redemption of the notes in specie;
5th.—Alteration of the statutes of the bank, adopting as models those of the most reputable establishments of this class;
6th.—Unhindered appointment of the president of the bank by the government and selection of the vice-president among the directors elected by the shareholders;
7th.—Retention by the treasury of the deposits guaranteeing the notes issued until the bank is prepared to redeem its notes in specie;
Art. 2.—The government is authorized to issue gold or paper bonds in a sufficient quantity for executing the provisions of the preceding article.
Art. 3.—All provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed."

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 10th, 1892
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000, gold) 27 d.
do do do in U.S. 54 7/8 cts.
do do do in £. 8 5/8 s.
do of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 8 5/8 s.
do of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) paper 8 5/8 s.
do do do in £. 8 5/8 s.
do do do in U.S. 54 7/8 cts.
do do do in £. 8 5/8 s.
do of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 35 5/8 s.
Value of £1 sterling 154 4/8

EXCHANGE.

October 4.—The nominal rates paid by the banks were: 133/4 on London, 62 1/2 on Paris and 8 1/2 on Hamburg, and 133/4 on New York, at sight. The market was quiet, but firm, and bank sterling, under some special exceptions, was reported as high as 14. The business done in bank sterling at 133/4-14, with the remittance paper reported at 14 and commercial sterling at 13 1/2-14 1/2. For November delivery "approved bills" were reported as high as 14 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2-18, and closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18.

October 5.—The banks opened at 13 1/2-14 on London, but the latter rate was general before mid-day. The market was strong and rates advanced, under a good deal of speculative activity and this for long dates. In the morning bank sterling was reported at 14, and commercial sterling found money at 14 1/2, but in the afternoon 14 1/2 was quoted for bank, and as high as 14 1/2 for commercial. In remittance paper there was business at 14 1/2-14 1/2. The market was not so active as yesterday, as no one seemed all to know why the advance struck so suddenly; every one seemed to be desirous of drawing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18, sellers at 16 1/2-17.

October 6.—The market was excited and speculative during the day, but quieted down a little at the close of business. The banks opened at 14 1/2 on London, which was advanced by the market to 15 1/2 before mid-day. The business in the market commenced at 14 1/2 for bank paper, and rates "jumped" until 15 1/2 was quoted. Commercial sterling showed equal volatility; the early operations were at 14 1/2 and those later at 14 1/2, and remittance paper was reported at 14 1/2-15 1/2. At the close the banks were not all drawing at 15, and there was money in the market for commercial sterling at 15 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 17 1/2-18, and closed with sellers at this price, buyers at 17 1/2-18.

October 7.—The banks opened at 14 1/2-15 on London, the latter rate being general shortly after. The market was certainly firm, and less feverish than yesterday, with a fair amount of business done. The transactions reported were in bank sterling at 14 1/2-15 1/2, with remittance paper also reported at 14 1/2-15 1/2, and commercial sterling at 14 1/2-15 1/2. For December delivery commercial sterling was reported at 16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18, sellers at 16 1/2-17.

October 8.—Rates were again advanced, and the market was firm, until late in the afternoon, when it became a shade easier. During the day high rates were reported from Bahia, and business was done in Santos. The transactions reported were in bank sterling at the extremes of 15 1/2-16, with remittance paper quoted at 16, and commercial sterling at 15 1/2-16 1/2. For the end of November delivery commercial sterling was reported at 16 1/2-17 1/2. At the close the banks were drawing at 15 1/2, and 16-16 1/2 was quoted for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18, sellers at 17 1/2-18. Gold francs were sold at 150-160.

October 10.—The banks posted 15 1/2 on London in the morning, and 15 1/2-16 in the afternoon. The market was reported at 15 1/2, but money was refused at 15 3/4. The market soon recovered, when 15 1/2 was posted, and this ruled as the official rate during the afternoon. The market closed quiet, and rather nervous. The business done was in bank sterling at the extremes of 15 1/2-16 1/2, with remittance paper reported at 15 1/2-16 1/2, and commercial sterling at 15 1/2-16 1/2. At the close 15 1/2-16 1/2 was quoted for bank sterling and 16 1/2-17 1/2 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 17 1/2-18, sellers at 17 1/2-18.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital £1,500,000, Reserve Fund 200,000, BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892.

Assets table: Capital un-called 6,666,666\$70, Bills discounted 1,177,375 10/11, Loans, current accounts, etc. 2,466,144 9/10, Cash 9,341,591 2/10, Liabilities 13,333,333\$30.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1892. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, W. F. Crumack, acting Manager, J. H. Cooper, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, 20,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000, Reserve Fund 500,000, BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1892. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Meyer, Manager, A. Richards, pro-Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital £1,500,000, Item realized 900,000, Reserve fund 750,000.

BALANCE SHEET, OF THE RIO BRANCH, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892

Assets table: Bills discounted 3,484,899\$610, Bills receivable 1,879,930 2/10, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 1,629,414 9/10, Cash in current funds and with the Bank of Brazil 7,318,721 9/10.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Declared capital of this branch 1,500,000\$000, Deposits, fixed money and savings 3,773,991 5/10, Item, without interest 1,141,316 8/10, Securities pledged 2,663,391 9/10.

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th October, 1892. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Joseph S. Lumley, Manager, Cleveland A. De Lacy, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 1530 Sovereigns 170 28 Apolices, 48,111,060, 5000 Francs, gold 1 10 do del. G. S. P. 1,679, 1 Apolice 28, 10 do del. G. S. P. 15, 2 do 100 500, 100 do 100 35 h.n. Un-Agric. 83 500.

October 3.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 1000 Sovereigns 17 200 104 Apolices, 48,111,060, 1 Apolice 58, 2 do 1,679, 35 do 100 3,800 2 do 100 100.

October 4.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 25 Apolices 58, 1 Apolice, 48,111,060, 46 do 100 200 del. G. S. P. 15, 3,000\$ do 100 190 h.n.C. Ruraltel. 83.

October 5.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 30 Brazil 215 2700 Republica 83 500, 100 do 248 500 do 83 500, 330 do 125 400 do 83 500, 140 Comercio 260 100 do 28 140.

October 6.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 300 V. F. Sapucahy 6 500 100 Un. Fabril do, 350 do 7 Rio G. do Sul 120.

October 7.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 5 Apolices 58, 21 Gold \$100, 3 do 100 100 del. Unio Ind. Ind, 8 do 48, 100 del. S. Sebastiao 106.

October 8.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 2000 Francs, gold 60 100 h.n. C. Realdo, 200\$ Apolices, 48, 105 83 500, 100 do del. Sapucahy 50, 100 h. n. Un-Agric. 83 500.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, October 10th, 1892.

Coffee.—The constant advance in exchange has caused a sharp decline in the currency quotations of coffee, and there has been a moderate business done, possible upon exchange contracts made at lower rates than those now current. The market can hardly be considered in a satisfactory condition; dealers are certainly at the rate of least 60,000 bags, and there have been large contracts made to deliver exchange at comparatively high rates. Now, as entries continue very moderate it certainly appears to us that there is an advance in the currency prices of coffee are quite possible, and the resultant complications are not difficult to imagine. On the 7th brokers reduced quotations by 25-30-35 per arroba, and these quotations were reported on Saturday, but it is very questionable if there were sellers present, and although the market was reported quiet, it was certainly at least steady. The receipts are sharply reduced, as we have had no coastwise supply, but shipments have been moderate and stocks are only slightly lower.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. 52,879 bags for the United States, 1,514 do Europe, Cape of Good Hope, Rio de Janeiro and West Coast, 1,891 do Coastwise.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Ship Name, and Amount. Oct. 4 New York Br str Helvetic 31,731, 6 do 20 str's of Gibraltar 20,739, 6 do Amer str Finance 11,958, 8 do Br str Albatross 14,939.

Receipts for the past week were 61,600 bags, against 71,806 bags for the preceding week and 65,399 bags for the week before. In Santos receipts were about 78,000 bags for the week.

Stocks are estimated to be 182,237 bags, in all hands. Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Amount. Type per arroba, No. 6 13\$400, No. 8 11\$600, No. 7 12\$400, No. 9 11\$200.

On Saturday the pounds was reduced by 66 rs. to 863 rs. per kilogram.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Amount. New York Br str Sirius, do do Cirian, do do Donatista, do do Capella, Baltimore Br str Severn, do do Amer high class Thibault, New Orleans Br str Glanvogue, Antwerp and London Br str Tamar, do and Rotterdam, Gordon Castle, Liverpool, Hamburg Ger str Olinda, Trieste Aust str Castro, do do Br str Bretagne, Mediterranean Ital str Manilla, do do Colombo, North Europe Russ str Regina.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee types (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) over a period from Oct 3 to Oct 10.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Capital, from New York... Sales and withdrawals from first hand stocks appear to have been about 6,000 bbls...

Stocks in first hands are estimated to be: 20,000 bbls. American... The movement during the last fortnight of September was the following: Stock on September 16th... Receipts since...

Kerosene.—Receipts nil, but the market is lower, and flat, at 7500—7800 per case. Lard.—There have been no receipts, and quotations are unchanged at 55—60 cts. per lb. for George's lard...

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1892, 1891, and 1890.

United States.—Brokers quote River Plate at 7500—7800 per bag, and dealers quote native at 6500—8500.

Hay.—The Tandil brought 3,669 bales from Rosario. Quotations are slightly lower at 100—110 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Receipts are 200 bbls. per Capulet. The quotations furnished us to-day are 1200—2800 per bbl.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,481 tons per Dunfermline, from Cardiff...

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

We again have to report a month of extreme dullness in all branches of business, and chiefly since the sudden rise of our rates of exchange took place, transactions have come to a complete standstill.

Day Hides.—Continue in good demand, at equal to 17 1/2 stg. per kilo, free on board with steamer-freight and commission for American, and at 12 1/2 stg. per kilo, for heavy hides, but no sales have become known lately, as barracudas are still asking much higher prices than exporters can afford to pay...

With reference to other produce, there is so far nothing of interest. Exports of hides since 1st January up to date:

Table showing exports of hides (salted and dry) for Europe and United States from 1892 to 1891.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

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

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns for Date, Name, Where to, and Consigned to.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including names and destinations.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for sea, including names, destinations, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

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

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 10th, 1892.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port, including names, arrival/departure dates, origins, and consignees.

IMPORTS.

There is a fair movement reported in the markets, but the marked advance in exchange still unsettles values and there have not shown an entire confidence in the rapid advance of the exchange value of the currency.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 8th, 1892

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RIO DE JANEIRO and PROVINCIAL.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
 Governments for carrying the mail.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 19	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Aires.
" 20	Tamar	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 23	La Plata	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 31	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicent, Lisbon and Vigo.

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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 Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
 G. C. Anderson,
 Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Sirius	Oct. 11th
Donald	" 15th
Oilers	" 22nd
Nammyth	" 29th

New Orleans:

Fiamsted	Oct. 20/30
----------	------------

Antwerp and London
 (via Bahia and Southampton)

Mackelyle	Oct. 27th
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Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports:

Copernicus	Nov. 1st
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Intended sailing from Santos to New York:

Rose	Oct. 15th
Kepler	" 20th
Flaxman	" 29th

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio
 For cargo apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
 89, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
 Agents—**NORTON MEGAW & Co.**
 89, Rua 1º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Magellan	Oct. 13th
Britannia	" 24th

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Porto Alegre: 399, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 43 G, Calle Cordoba	Montevideo: 73, Calle 18 de Julio

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Friday 28th October at 10.0 a.m.

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To	Cabin	steerage
Liverpool	\$200	gold
New York	\$145	75 "
" & back	\$275	" "

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