

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1892.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prinsep Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Ltd.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Condição Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours to a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONRICK, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDAHAM, Minister.

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

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

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo do Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, or at other times by special arrangement.
HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.
Rua dos Laranjeiros.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cotico. English services at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays.
Portuguese services: at 10.30 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays 7 p. m. Wednesday—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Office: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

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

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.
J. J. FAYLOR, Pastor.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical classes to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3.15, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 32, Botafogo. Telephone 1536.

Dr. C. Felthagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4. Praça General Urzua No. 49. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138. 6 m.

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 128 Rua Marquez d'Albrantes. Telephone 544.

Dr. L. Schreiner, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Ladies specialist. Consultation hours from 1 to 3 p. m. Office: Rua dos Ourives 75.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira. Rua do Livramento, Sude.—Bible service: In English on Sundays at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. on Mondays at 7 p. m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—In sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York
CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States. Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 500,000\$000
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to
JOSEPH W. MEE, Managing Director.
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

Companhia Economica, Gaz, Agua e Esgotos

SÃO PAULO

Capital 1,000,000\$000

General Plumbers.—Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers.—Gas, Water, Electric and Sanitary fittings always in stock.—Direct importers from Europe and United States.

Show Rooms and Technical Offices: RUA DIREITA No. 47.
Warehouse and Work Shops: RUA DA CONCEIÇÃO No. 40.

Technical office and workshops under the management of skilled mechanics.

Directors: JOSEPH WILLIAM MEE, President.

WILLIAM M. COTCHING, Secretary.

Address correspondence to Caixa 186.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 272

S. PAULO

General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

Cable address: "NAIAD" }
Rio Santos }
São Paulo }

MARQUES LEITÃO & Co.

Con.º Manoel Marques Leitão.

Joaquim Marques Leitão.

Hugh Cowan Dennis.

SUCCESSORS

Telegrams—"LEITÃO"—Rio.

Telephone 393.

Post Office Box 323.

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DE FERRO E FERRAGENS

Central Show-rooms and Offices: N.º 22 & 22 A Rua 1.º de Março

IMPORTERS OF

Iron, Steel, Metals, Paints, Oils, Hardware, Furnishings and Agricultural Machinery.

Depôts }
Rua Fresca N.º 11, 26 & 28.
Coes do Pharoux N.º 11.
Travessa do Paço N.º 26
Rua de D. Manoel N.º 21 & 23.

IRON FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS:

Rua de S. Joaquim No. 58 & 62 and at Rua da Conceição N.º 63 & 69.

OIL REFINERY AND DRUGS

Works and Showrooms:

RUA da MISERICORDIA No. 44.

N.B.—Address all correspondence to

22 & 22 A, RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 22 & 22 A

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.
Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILL OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

Will SPECIAL FACILITIES to PRIVATE OR STEERING,
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Photo Cards, Labels, Stationery.
JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }
THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers,

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fines for explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 220,000 cars. This includes 10,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Insurance.

The **EQUITABLE SOCIETY** holds **A LARGER SURPLUS,** writes **A LARGER ANNUAL BUSINESS** and has **A LARGER AMOUNT OF ASSURANCE IN FORCE** than any other company in the world.

Its latest form of Policy is **UNRESTRICTED** after one year, **INCONTESTABLE** after two years, **"NON-FORFEITALE"** after three years.

73, HOSPICIO.

CHALK & COONAN,
SANTOS and S. PAULO.

Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat and Lighter owners,
Exchange Brokers.

Codes used:
SCOTTS, A. I. WATKINS
and A, B, C.

Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... ,, 1,328,751
Uncalled capital. ,, 2,400,751
Agent: P. E. Swanzwick,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... £ 430,000
Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1-1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co, agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,257 of March 24th, 1858.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Fire and Marine.
Capital £2,500,000
Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
Walter Christiansen & Co.
No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.
LONDON: 52, Moorgate St. E.C.
Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.
Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:
→ Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. ←
DRAWS ON:—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.
Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.
BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A
(Authorized by Decree No. 10,050)

DRAWS ON:
Germany..... [Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; M. A. von Rothschild, Schine, Frankfurt a M.; N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; International Bank of London, Limited; Union Bank of London, Limited; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.] (and correspondents.)
England..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; International Bank of London, Limited; Union Bank of London, Limited; Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London; Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.]
France..... [Heine & Co., Paris; Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.]
Spain..... [Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp; H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp; Banca Generale, branches and correspondents.]
Belgium..... [Meunier & Co., Naples; Banca Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.]
Italy..... [Meunier & Co., Naples; Banca Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.]
Portugal..... [G. Arnstuck & Co., New York; Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo; Banco Commercial, do; Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres; Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.]
United States....
Uruguay.....
Argentina.....
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current; Pays interest on deposits for a certain time; Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Kraah-Nielsen,
Directors.

Banks.
LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... ,, 750,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 500,000
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.
Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Bernanng, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Grand Brovca & Co., GENOA,

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... ,, 800,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 300,000
Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:
32, RUA DA ALFANDEGA
Draws on Head Offices, and Branches at:
S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
Also on:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON,
Messrs. Heine & Co PARIS,
Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
Banca Generale and Agencies ITALY,
Charles M. Fry, Eq. NEW YORK.
Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Operto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.
Sole Agents for
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PRELLER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac
Dealers in
Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.
Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.
The attention of parents who desire a good English education for their sons, and a happy home, is directed to the above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—Entire charge can be taken of boys.
References to parents in Brazil:
WM: SPEERS Esq.
Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.
S. PAULO, BRAZIL.
respects on application.

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.
S. PAULO:
Rua José Bonifacio No. 16 } Commission and
P.O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants
Tel. address: COLPINOX. } and Importers
SANTOS:
Rua Frei Gaspar No. 4 } Despatching,
P. O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and
Tel. address: FLOXAM. } General Agents
Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS.
79, Rua Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.
All descriptions of Commercial Printing.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.
Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
Idem Gardiff
A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
OFFICES:
Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.
DEPOT:
Ilha dos Ferreiros

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AYRES.
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.
RUBBER HAND STAMPS.
and
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETT,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Outeiro, 1st floor. NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.
Business Signs Engraved

WALDEMAR MATTHIESSEN, Practical Chronometer and watch-maker and Optician. For many years in one of the busiest repairing shops in Rio, now closed.
Used to English watches.
Repairs carefully done.
75, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co. ENGINEERS.
Railway Contractors,
Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
Coffee Machinery.
31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.
Caixa do Correio, 291.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES
Recommended brands:
Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay,
Karlovit.
TOKAY WINE
is the best recombinant for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.
Sole Importers:
Rombauer & Co.
78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

HAUPT & BIEHN
RIO DE JANEIRO.
53, Rua da Alfandega.
Imports and Commissions.
Railway Material.
Rolling Stock.
Machinery.

OKELL, WILSON & Co.
21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.
AGENTS OF THE
Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants
for foreign and home trade with the interior.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

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

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1892.

The published news from Rio Grande do Sul brings nothing of importance. The disturbances in the state are, according to Castilhos reports, reduced to skirmishing between the two parties, not without loss of blood, and what are charged to be murders. Up to the present the federal government does not appear to have favored either party, and it is to be hoped that this neutrality will be preserved. As the antagonists have appealed to arms, instead of the ballot box, it seems only proper that they should settle their differences in the manner they have chosen. So long as federal property is respected, interference by the central government will only prolong the bitter feeling between the parties, and cruel as it may seem, they should be permitted to wash this away in the blood they show so great an anxiety to shed. Visconde de Pelotas is expected here within a short time, it is said, to confer with President Peixoto. Whether he comes as an ambassador, or as suspect, the native press do not explain. The latest reports are that Gen. Silva Telles, a federal officer, was on his way to Bagé to endeavour to secure some arrangement for a cessation of hostilities.

It is much to be apprehended that, with the disturbing influence of Congress removed from the financial situation, we are likely to be afflicted with a no less unsettling influence of rumors. The uncertainty as to what surprise the far from experienced legislators of Brazil might spring upon the business community was only removed by the dispersal of the Chambers. The bewildering rapidity with which the fusion of the Banks of Brazil and of the Republic was followed by the Committee of Ways and Means submitting their project for the government assuming the responsibility of the forced currency issues of the banks, and this in turn by the Glycerio-Matta Machado project for reforming (?) the Bank of the Republic, was more than sufficient to keep financial affairs in that ferment, which permits certain operations in exchange, which are not practicable in normal times. The stranding of the Glycerio-Matta Machado project in the Senate and the termination of the legislative session should have produced a time, at least, of quiet, and of examination, from which some estimate could be deduced as to the actual condition of the country, upon which depends the exchange value of the currency. We very much fear that this period will not be granted us. Interests have been wounded by the adjournment of the bank reform scheme—we may even go further perhaps, and declare existence in some cases is jeopardized—and the likeliest arm to be used by disappointed and angry men appears to us to be the renewal of the iniquitous attempts at causing uneasiness, distrust, or even alarm, by rumors of possible disturbances political and financial; martial law and dictatorial acts, etc., etc., as may appear to be most efficacious to secure the result sought. We sincerely trust that our apprehensions may prove to be utterly without foundation, but there is surely no harm done in submitting this view of the situation to our readers, who can accept, or reject our idea, as may seem most convenient to them. Of one thing we are persuaded. There will be some effort made to delay, if not entirely prevent, a return of confidence to the commercial body in the country, and reasoning from what has occurred in the near past, we believe it will assume the form of rumors.

GUNPOWDER and carnage appear to be in the ambient at the River Plate; even Paraguay, or at least an officer of that country, has been analyzing the international situation and pointing out the advantages of an alliance with Argentina against the lust for territory at present ruling in the Brazilian and Chilean minds. Is there any reason to apprehend an armed collision between Brazil and the Argentine Republic? We are unable to discover it. Brazilians are naturally irritated at the petty affronts constantly put upon them by their southern neighbors, such as the declaration of quarantine upon the slightest, or even upon no, pretext. And the intense anxiety shown by the Argentines in securing armament and ships-of-war has also to be seriously studied by the Brazilian government; but so far as we can learn none of the prudent Brazilians have the slightest desire to precipitate hostilities, although, with certain hot-headed men a war would no doubt be popular. Considering even the hypothesis of a collision between the two republics, a study of resources is interesting, and though it be conceded that an embarrassed country is not obliged to tamely submit to spoliation, yet the fact of its embarrassments should weigh heavily in considering the pros. and cons. of a war. No one can deny that the financial position of Brazil, even after all the wicked excesses of the past two years, is stronger than that of Argentina. The latter is virtually in the position of a merchant who has obtained an extension of time from his creditors; the former so far has met promptly all its maturing obligations. Therefore it appears to us that the "sinews of war" are on the side of Brazil. As regards the respective armies, we fear the comparison is less favorable. To judge from the troops in garrison in Rio the rank and file of the Brazilian army is of the "weedies" description. The men are young to an extreme, and most of them would never support a campaign; and as to discipline, the daily press furnishes sufficient proof that this is far from satisfactory. As regards the naval resources of the two countries, the advantages again seem to be with Brazil. Unless the Argentines intend to organize regular raids along the Brazilian coast, falling upon unprotected points with fire and sword, we confess that we cannot see how their navy is to be employed, and if this is the policy in case of war, swift cruisers would be infinitely preferable for such service, than heavy ironclads. If these are to be detained as protectors for the Argentine capital, they will be reduced to mere floating batteries, and by a strict blockade of the River Plate their position would become still more embarrassing. If they go to sea, there is the question of coal—and pay. The Brazilian war-ships could by a policy of refusing combat, except upon their own terms, exhaust their adversaries. We honestly believe that no war is possible, if Brazil's hands are entirely free from outside engagements. There is nothing to be gained by a war, and much by a preservation of the peace. At the same time provocations might precipitate hostilities, and these we sincerely trust will not come from the side of Brazil. Let us have peace!

The financial question, as it is termed here, has once more been laid away; for the Senate, by refusing to acquiesce in the proposition of the Chamber of Deputies for a new prorogation of the session for ten days, virtually showed its indisposition to entertain this question. The action of the Senate appeared to some acute observers as a manifestation of hostility to the Glycerio-Matta Machado project, which passed the Chamber; others equally acute opined that the upper house wished the country—and the Senators—to have a rest before considering a question which contains, however it may be decided, vital principles of the financial welfare of the country. The project submitted by the Ways and Means committee of the Chamber was pure *encampação*, that is the assumption by the government of the responsibility for the bank notes now legal tender in the country. The Glycerio-Matta Machado project, which defeated that of the committee, virtually caused the government to assume this responsibility, with the difference that the Bank of the Republic shareholders would derive benefits, of which the other project deprived them. This it appeared to us was the only difference between the two projects. And being persuaded of this fact,

we were irritated by the columns of figures and columns of ideas so freely poured upon the public during the discussion of the question in the Chamber. Neither assisted the reader of these figures and ideas to form an opinion pro. or contra the projects. Few people understood the arithmetical problems submitted to them, and fewer cared about them. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, produced an *argumentum ad hominem* by printing the Lucea decree, which, it is said was in type, when Marshal Deodoro resigned the presidency, and by this device the least instructed of its readers could see that the Lucea scheme for reorganizing the Bank of the Republic, and the Glycerio-Matta Machado project were very unpleasantly near relations. Before the reassembling of Congress the people will probably have forgotten all about the financial question, but the Senators will have to consider it, and it is to be hoped that the native press will not allow their interest to slacken. We have already compromised our position as convinced partisans of *encampação*. The unanimity of opinion that holds the Treasury—and holds it most righteously—as the one entity responsible for the currency that by its decrees, or orders, serves the purposes of money in Brazil, permits of no reorganization of the banks of issue. No legislative action will restore confidence in the sources of these notes; the receivers of them will consider them as fully obligations of the Treasury, as were the tokens in circulation before November 15th, 1889. And if this belief be shaken, the result is more to be apprehended than all the evils the country was threatened with during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the projects. We have already described in these columns our ideas as to the proper action of the government in this question. Without any addition whatever to the circulation of the country, or to the charges upon the Treasury, the interest upon the government stock and the 1889 bonds purchased by Sr. Barbosa, when minister of finance, for the purpose of releasing gold from the Treasury to be re-deposited in guarantee of fresh issues of currency, would provide a sinking fund for the retiring of the irredeemable notes, that within a moderately short period would re-establish, at least partially, the confidence in the token money that is now based only upon the persuasion that the government is responsible for it. It is evident that Brazil dare not increase its liabilities at present. The deficit, staring the government in the face, would unnerve most financiers, but if a scheme that produces no new charges, and certainly tends to the improvement of the currency, can be devised, should not the authorities consider it—even if it be the production of a foreigner? Let Mr. Secretary Serzedello, during the recess, concentrate his energies upon some project such as we suggest, and with the support the committee's project had in the Chamber coupled with what we believe to be an earnest desire to definitely settle this financial question, he can, we consider, count upon the Senate sending back to the Chamber such a project as will be acceptable to every real friend to Brazil.

O Tempo, 13th November.
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A great outcry has been raised about the banking question, which many persons wish to make one of finance, and some a political one. And really what has been under discussion does not solve the economic problem of the country, it does not alter the financial conditions of the Union, it brings no remedies for the difficulties of the states; it does not solve the crisis in the legitimate interests of commerce, one may even say. All related about one capital idea: to favour such persons as had compromised themselves in the gambling, that they so clumsily entered upon. The departure was erroneously made from this principle; the government should come to the assistance of private fortunes, for thus will it fight the crisis, improve the position of the money market, facilitate new operations, honest and useful, stimulate the industrial movement, and fortify commercial existence. The principle is not sound, and although it may be invoked on certain occasions of crisis, it is not absolute, it is not a rule, invariable as to its application. In the present crisis, for example, the rule is not applicable. The crisis was not produced by fatal causes, independent of the will and foresight of the men who should have had experience and acquaintance with economic laws and commercial affairs. From the time of the organization of the first banks, in the latter days of the Empire, the crisis was foreshadowed. The organization of the Bank of the Republic, and of those following this, rendered it certain, infallible, fatal. It is sufficient to refer to the journals of that period to verify that the crisis was foreseen.

It was produced, therefore, by these men who appeared in the banks and enterprises organized for purely speculative purposes. Those who today the more directly suffer its effects, are suffering naturally, for they consciously entered into speculations, which could have been avoided, had they wished to hear the advice of experience, and to follow economic laws, or at least the lessons of commercial affairs in all countries.

Prudence, therefore, counsels that the State no further involves itself in matters which are not within its legitimate action, and which in scientific strictness are beyond its sphere.

The obligation of the government is to permit all to proceed within the limits of the law, and let each one defend his rights as he can before the tribunals or before the commercial assemblies (*sic*).

Now, beyond the tendency to excessive gambling, the abuses committed, the frauds already denounced before the tribunals, the disregard for law and sound commercial usages, are there any other causes to produce the crisis?

Has there been foreign, or civil war, great natural disasters within this country, or in others immediately connected with it by commercial relations?

We are sure no one will venture to reply in the affirmative.

Were there in the country open signs of the economic phenomena, which only later appeared, before the appearance of the phenomena of the crisis, entirely caused by the organization of these banks, and of fantastic enterprises created by them or by their friends, to augment the gambling as a sequence to legal speculation?

Certainly no one will declare in the affirmative. Not in 1888, nor even in the commencement of 1889 had the excessive importation and consumption become manifest.

Had it not been for facility of issue, counting upon the possibility, or almost certainty, of legal tender before the reorganization, and the non-convertibility of the bank notes for individual periods after the proclamation of the republic, those disturbances of economic order which must have arisen from the disappearance of slavery, and the transformation of agricultural labour, would have followed a normal course, without great perturbation for the nation's existence.

The excessive importation and consumption were phenomena noted to others of an economic order, which arise in all parts of the world, where are reproduced the facts reproduced here by the founding of the banks of issue which facilitated, exaggerated speculation. With us there was still further aggravation: the exceptional conditions granted the banks issuing legal tender notes, and some of these without the deposits required (*distros*).

The currency became depreciated, it was necessary to get rid of it, and anything served for the employment of the money that cost little to issue, and, consequently, little to obtain.

Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful, that ruined men desisted from the reorganization of the state, calling to it for favours to save them individually, under the pretext of improving the common welfare.

All those, however, who are not directly in such circumstances, although they are suffering the effects of the errors and abuses committed, should surround the government with their support, and render it strong for the protection of the Treasury and the maintenance of national credit.

It is preferable to confide in the honesty of the government, and deliver to the action of the law, and of time, the natural solution which the money market appears to have discovered.

It is requisite that the wealthy and the professional, but unduly, speculators shall submit to the fatal consequences of their acts. The only remedy for the evil is liquidation; calm, prudent, without disorder, rather in virtue of compromises than through judicial means. The great noise raised about the banking question has served merely to divert the public mind from a clear insight into the situation and to the interest of the social community in this question which has been debated before Congress and the government. Let us place the rights of the tax-paying people above the pretended *acquired rights* of the prodigal, or inexperienced capitalists, or of the daring speculators who ruined themselves, or did not enrich themselves to their satisfaction. Let the people be on guard against those, who, speaking exceedingly of sufferings, forget that they themselves caused and aggravated them, and now, in defense of their own interests, they figure as suffering from the lot of the poor man, who endures the effects of the evils they produced.

Benefits for the classes, now struggling with difficulties, will not arise from the reorganization of the Bank of the Republic, nor the restoration of capital employed in valueless paper, representing imaginary profits in enterprises without base.

The road to well-being for all classes is a different one, and this the government will take care to follow with a sure step.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

NOVEMBER 5.—Senate.—Senator Elyseu Martins introduced a bill granting 12 months' extension to the time allowed to the Empresa Progresso Industrial do Espírito Santo for establishing two central sugar mills and reducing from 750,000\$ to 600,000\$ the maximum capital on which interest is guaranteed to that company. Senator Quintino Bocayuva spoke in favor of the bill granting permission to E. Junker to build a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios.—Chamber of Deputies.—In the discussion of the bill making a special appropriation of 10,000,000\$ for the navy a substitute was offered appropriating 15,000,000\$ for the army and 12,000,000\$ for the navy. The budget committee reported in favor of appropriating 10,000,000\$ for the latter and 20,000,000\$ for the former.

Nov. 7.—Senate.—A petition was received from the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de Leopoldina protesting against the grant for a railway from Estiva to Campanha and thence to S. Pedro, and also against that for a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios. The Senate voted the revenue bill in second discussion. In the discussion of the bill making an appropriation for quarantine stations and providing for the establishment of new stations

in Mato Grosso, Bahia, Pernambuco and Par , Senator Theodoro Souto alluded to the joint-note addressed to the minister of foreign affairs by several legations, which he considered an undue intervention in Brazilian affairs. He hoped, he said, that the minister would give the same a decided answer. Fortunately, he exclaimed, Brazil is not in the position of Egypt or of any other country subject to a foreign suzerainty. Senator Aristides Lobo said that he could not believe that a high-spirited gentleman like the minister of foreign affairs would receive an offensive note without returning it.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Francisco Veiga spoke in regard to the difficulties and delays in the shipment of merchandise on the Central railway, and Deputy Lauro Muller in regard to the arrest and deportation of Dr. Paula Ramos. Deputy Casimiro Junior spoke in favor of the substitute bill of the budget committee making a special appropriation for the army and navy. Deputy Jo  de Siqueira said that the government should ask for it when the country is threatened with a deficit of 80,000,000\$. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonca also spoke against the bill and said that if it passes the special appropriations for the army and navy will amount to 55,000,000\$ in currency, in addition to other special appropriations of the amount of 80,000,000\$. How is the government, he asked, to obtain this money without causing further injury to the credit of the country which has already suffered so much? Deputy Jacques Ourique said that members of the opposition never perform a more important task than when they prevent the squandering of the money of the people.—Deputy Seabra also addressed the bill and said that with his consent the public money should never be thus wasted, while the people are groaning under oppressive taxation and dying of hunger. The committee on public works reported a bill granting to Luiz Gomes Pereira 5% interest on the maximum capital of 10,000,000\$ for building a railway from Niterohy to Pernambuco.

Nov. 8.—*Senate.*—The committee on public works reported favorably on the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for revising the schedule of salaries paid on the government railways. On one of the railways, the Solar, the salaries paid amount to 209,268\$20, while the gross receipts of the road are only 65,580\$08, or less than one-third of the sum paid in salaries. On the Central railway the sum paid in salaries and wages on the part in operation is 10,324,431\$504. On the other part in salaries and wages as follows:—Batardi: gross receipts, 446,189\$552; salaries and wages, 456,588\$02. Central de Pernambuco: gross receipts, 307,364\$760; salaries and wages, 445,363\$363. Sul de Pernambuco: gross receipts, 230,034\$470; salaries and wages, 610,873\$552. Bahia: gross receipts, 308,668\$40; salaries and wages, 73,204\$199; salaries and wages, 114,766\$00. Porto Alegre: gross receipts, 842,394\$090; salaries and wages, 1,284,565\$448. Senator Theodoro Souto, in offering a motion for calling the attention of the government to the expedience of calling an extraordinary session of the legislature to call charges against the members of the government who are violating the presidential system. Senator Aristides Lobo defended the government and opposed the motion offered by Senator Theodoro Souto. Senator Manoel Vieira spoke against the increase of 20% in the duty on cotton fabrics. This duty, he said, is paid principally by the poorer classes. The Senate voted in favor of the bill with amendments in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.* Deputies Caetano de Albuquerque and Espirito Santo spoke in favor of the special appropriation for the army and navy, and Deputy Lamouner Golofredo warmly opposed it. He said that the government already spends with the army and navy about 50,000,000\$ per annum. If the appropriation is voted it will amount in currency to 70,000,000\$, making a total of 120,000,000\$, or over half of the revenue of the country. Deputy Seabra, in the midst of constant interruptions also spoke against the bill. Deputy Arthur Rios reminded the Chamber that the congressional session had nearly ended and asked the chair to call a meeting for discussing the budget. The night session of the government to contract with Engineer Melville Iora for improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro was passed by a vote of 78 to 35. The bill abolishing lotteries was passed by a vote of 70 to 35. The bill authorizing the sale of government property was also voted. The Chamber had in discussion the bill for reducing freight duties in 20 government railways for agricultural products, and for other measures for the encouragement of agricultural and pastoral industry. Deputy Baptista da Motta, in defending the special appropriation for the army and navy, said that Gen. Floriano Peixoto, not wishing to make use of the appropriation, had annulled the latter's act and had applied to Congress to vote it legally. Deputy Jo  de Siqueira:—"He did make use of it." Deputy Baptista da Motta:—"If you do not prove that assertion you give me the right to say to you that you are not telling the truth.

Nov. 9.—*Senate.*—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the appropriation of 200,000\$ for sanitary purposes. In the discussion of the bill for a railway to Entre Rios, Senator Amencio Lobo offered an amendment for taking over the Principe do G o-Par  railway and extending it to Entre Rios and to Rio do Ouro.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Almeida Nogueira spoke against the special appropriations for the army and navy. The country, he said, is not threatened with the slightest danger. The Argentine republic, far from being an enemy of Brazil, is respected by the most friendly feelings. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento said that the Argentine republic is arming and, whether or not it intends to make war on Brazil, it is necessary to be prepared for whatever may occur. The vote was taken and the Chamber by a vote of 72 to

38 passed the special appropriation of 18,000,000\$ for the army, and by a vote of 83 to 25 that of 12,000,000\$ for the navy.

Nov. 10.—*Senate.*—Senator Theodoro Souto offered a resolution for prolonging the session to the 30th inst. There are pending, he said, important questions that should be settled before Congress adjourns. On motion of Senator Ottoni it was resolved to send to the President of the republic the bill authorizing a contract with F. Duncker for building a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios, asking him to give full information on the subject and appealing to his patriotism to adopt energetic measures for putting on foot and carrying in the service of the Central railway, and for the establishment regularly in the freight traffic of that road. The bill for establishing quarantine stations in the states of Mato Grosso, Bahia, Pernambuco and Par  was passed. In discussing the bill making an appropriation of 267,941\$600 for expenses with the Mato Grosso railway, Senator Theodoro Souto said it was his belief that the nation should have to pay for the illegal intervention of the government in the affairs of Mato Grosso. He was willing, he said, to pay the expenses incurred in trying to save the *Solim es* and its crew and in learning their fate, but not the other expenses included in the bill. He offered an amendment deducting from the appropriation the sum of 122,000\$. The Chamber on the subject of the amendment and Joaquim Martinho opposed the amendment, which was withdrawn by its author, the bill being passed in 3rd discussion by the Senate. On motion of Senator Ottoni the bill for a railway from Estiva to Mar de Espanha was referred to the government, which was requested to give an opinion on the subject.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber conferred in some of the Senate's amendments to the budget of the department of Industry and rejected others. The vote on the amendments was not concluded for want of a quorum. At the night session Deputy Glycerio rose and said that Congress could not adjourn before voting on the budget. There were, moreover, other important measures demanding its action, among them the special appropriations for the army and navy. Without boasting, he wished to say that he had not missed a single session of the Chamber and that he was willing to continue to do his duty, remaining here if necessary even to the 31st of December. He accordingly offered a resolution prolonging the session to the 22nd inst. Deputy Franca Carriello said that congressmen had been drawing pay for two months beyond regular time, and he thought it would have a bad effect to further prolong this time. However, in order that the budget might be voted he thought that Congress should sit 5 days longer and to do this he offered an amendment to Deputy Glycerio's resolution. Deputy Baptista da Motta said that Congress had already prolonged the session three months and that during this time it had done absolutely nothing. He moved that the budget should be voted at the present sitting, the members remaining at the house until this work was finished. Deputy Zama supported the resolution. Deputy Franca Carriello said the budget, he said, should be voted by the Congress adjourned, for, although a friend to the government, he considered it exceedingly dangerous to force the government to assume a financial dictatorship. He thought that what remained to be done could be accomplished in four days. Deputy Cantao supported the Deputy Franca Carriello's resolution. Deputy Severino Vieira asking whether there were enough deputies present to form a quorum. The deputies, he said, were worn out. Still, he thought that Congress should vote the budget before adjourning, not for fear of a financial dictatorship, for that was nonsense, but because Congress would lose every particle of prestige if it adjourned after sitting for six months in the session and without voting the budget. Deputy Arthur Rios offered a substitute resolution prolonging the session to the 19th. The chair said that to form a quorum only one deputy was wanting. He begged that the deputies present would remain in the house so that the voting might commence as soon as another deputy arrived. As deputies were coming the Chamber continued to vote on the Senate's amendments of the budget of the department of industry, concurring in some and rejecting others. After passing the resolution of Deputy Glycerio by a vote of 66 to 38 the Chamber proceeded to vote on the amendments, but it was discovered that there was no longer a quorum and the Chamber adjourned. Deputy Jo  de Souto, accusing the friends of the government of absenting themselves so as to give the latter a pretext for a financial dictatorship.

Nov. 11.—*Senate.*—Senator Ramiro Barcellos, on the committee on finance, said that in view of a want of time the Senate would do well to refrain from sustaining its amendments to the budget of the department of industry that had been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies. Accordingly the amendments were not sustained. Senator Quintino Bocayuva expressed regret that there had not been a previous understanding between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies in regard to prolonging the session. Senator Ruy Barbosa offered an amendment to the resolution of Senator Theodoro Souto for prolonging the session. At this stage of the proceedings there arrived from the Chamber of Deputies a resolution voted by that body prolonging the session to the 22nd inst. This resolution was placed in discussion conjointly with those already before the Senate. After several speeches had been made it was discovered that a vote could not be taken for want of a quorum, and the Senate adjourned to 7:30 p.m. On meeting at that hour the Senate in the first place approved of the engagement of the budget. The vote was then taken on the resolution for prolonging the session, which was rejected by a vote of 21 to 19. Senator Gil Goulart refrained from voting on the ground that he was personally interested in the result. Senator Ruy Barbosa presented a declaration signed by himself and 15 other senators stating that they wash their hands of any responsibility for what may occur in consequence of the adjournment of Congress without voting the currency bill, and expressing the hope that the president of the republic would not commit the crime that he was said to be contemplating, of setting this question by an executive decree, but would call tomorrow an extraordinary session of Congress for the purpose

of solving a problem whose postponement will reduce the prestige of Congress, cast discredit upon republican institutions and lead to the greatest calamities.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The amendments of Deputy Franca Carriello to the resolution for prolonging the session was rejected as were all other amendments. The Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendments to the revenue bill. One of these amendments removes the stamp tax, voted by the Chamber, of ten reis per box of matches. Another removes the 30% additional duty on cotton goods and places it on other articles. Another relates to the stamp tax and another places a tax of 20% on dividends. When the result of the vote on the engrossment of this bill was announced, Deputy Seabra demanded another count of the vote. It was declared that the engrossment had been approved by a vote of 95 to 10. Deputy Seabra then asked that the register should be examined for the purpose of ascertaining how many deputies were present and was informed by the chair that, according to the register, the number was 117. He endeavored to speak to order, but was prevented by the chair, whereupon he declared that he would withdraw as a protest against the violence done to his rights. The Chamber adjourned at 4:30 p.m. and met again at 8:20, being then informed that the Senate had rejected the resolution for prolonging the session. The chair declared that, in the closing of the session, the following order was placed in the Senate chamber on the following day at 1 o'clock p.m. Nov. 12.—The two houses met at 1 o'clock p.m. at the Senate chamber and the president of the Senate read a statement showing what legislative work had been done during the session. He then declared the session closed, and Congress adjourned.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that coal mines have been discovered at Itapetina, S. Paulo.

—Councillor Paes de Andrade died in Par  on the 9th inst. He was vice-president of the state senate and president of the Superior Court.

—The sectional judge of Parahyba do Norte has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the editors of the *Parahybano*, who were threatened by the police.

—A telegram of the 11th from Par  says that the steamer *Japur * was wrecked on the river Jur . The crew and passengers were saved, but the cargo was all lost.

—During the month of October there were buried in the Sabo cemetery, at Santos, 180 persons, of whom 98 died of small-pox, 17 of yellow fever and 65 of other causes.

—The *Deutsches-Zeitung* of Porto Alegre, of the 1st inst., says that Mr. Frederic Haensel, who subsequently died of the wounds received, was shot by the Castilhistas without having offered resistance.

—A telegram of the 10th inst. from Pernambuco says that on the 8th Col. Luiz Ginta, uncle of the governor of the state, was severely wounded by Col. Francisco Torres, a leader of the autonomist party. Col. Torres was arrested.

—Limeira, S. Paulo, has already organized a committee to see that St. Sebastian's day be properly celebrated. As January 20th is the saint's day, the good people of Limeira have plenty of time to sharpen arrows and practice on the saint's image.

—A telegram of the 10th from Curitiba states that on the 9th Dr. Vicente Machado resigned the office of president of Paran . The cause of his resignation is the refusal of the state legislature to adopt his ideas in regard to the establishment of a state bank.

—In imitation of the Federal Congress the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro has not finished its work within the legal session, and an extraordinary session must be called. We presume salaries will run with the same regularity, as was the case during the prorogations of the Federal legislature.

—On the 6th an election was held in the state of Rio de Janeiro for a state deputy. The result was amusing. In the capital, Niterohy, 139 votes were cast. At Entre Rios 8 voters appeared, and they and the judges voted for a man, because they did not know who was the candidate of the party. Elections in Brazil are becoming painfully ridiculous.

—A Santa Catharina paper says that at S. Francisco on the 25th ult. 12 marines went ashore from the steamer *Dettero* and, finding only one sentinel on duty at the police barracks, took all the arms they could find and proceeded to attack the people they met on the streets. Some 300 people assembled and, arming themselves with clubs, drove the marines back to the ship. One marine and one policeman were wounded.

—A student of the Pernambuco law faculty was unnecessarily loud in his condemnation of the governor of the state and the police "ran him in" on the 25th ult. On the 27th the *briso* students, with their banner, proceeded to wait upon the governor, when an "intelligent academican" in the name of his colleagues, asked for energetic provisions for the guarantee of civic rights. The governor's answer is not published. What with these oldiers arresting the governor, and the students "sassing" him, Sr. Barbosa Lima's lines are not cast in pleasant places.

—It really appears that lunatic asylums will have to be widely distributed throughout the country! A telegram from Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, published here on the 11th says that a "grupo de populares" were notified by a crowd of loafers—declared by the city fathers of the Minas capital deposed and appointed a new government. This crowd made no attempt at capturing the city hall, and all of them went home at 8 o'clock. Then another crowd headed by a state senator paraded the city and used the nominations of the first lot of "judices, and then they went home! The telegram declares "all these facts have not altered public order"—and it would have been astonishing if they had.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the 6th inst. Lieut. Annibal Cardoso published in the *Jornal do Commercio* an article in which he strongly denounced the tortuous policy pursued by President Floriano Peixoto in relation to Rio Grande do Sul and other states. For this the war department issued orders that he should be severely censured.

On the 7th and 8th there were received here telegrams from Castilhistas sources, in which it was stated that near Cruz Alta there had been an engagement between bodies of the opposing forces and that the federalists had been defeated with the loss of five (eight, according to another account) men killed, retiring afterwards into the woods of Jily. These telegrams, moreover, assert that, save on the frontier the state is at peace. They said that conspirators against whom no legal proofs have yet been obtained, have decided to emigrate to Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo. Col. Sebastiao Barreto, intendente of Lavramento, telegraphed on the 7th to a Rio Grande congressman in this city, complaining of the partially which he alleges is complained to the federalists by Col. Escobar, the principal authority in the Uruguayan department of Rivera.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Rumor has it that Dr. Paulo de Souza Queiroz of S. Paulo, will be the new minister for foreign affairs.

—The director of the Central railway will send to the Chicago exhibition 72 photographs of stations and works of art on that road.

—The Muzambinho railways will receive 23,748\$207 for guaranteed interest for the eighteen months ending on December 31st, 1891.

—Orders have been issued for the payment of guaranteed interest to the Companhia Mogiana for the second half of 1891. The sum to be thus paid is 313,373\$746.

—In view of the accidents caused by the electric street-cars the chief of police has written to the manager of the Botanical Garden railway asking him to moderate the speed of these vehicles.

—On the 9th the Oeste de Minas railway bridge over the S. Francisco river was completed and a construction train passed over. The bridge is 188 metres long, and is the first built over the S. Francisco river.

—Brant & Starling, merchants of Ponte Nova, complain that a year ago they shipped 31 bags of coffee on the Leopoldina railway and that this coffee has not yet reached its destination, nor have they been able to learn what has become of it.

—The minister of finance has informed the Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company that the concession to import material from foreign countries to excuse it from paying *excise* on the coal imported. The difference appears to lie in the words *directos* and *expediente*.

—The legislature of the state of Espirito Santo voted on the 8th inst. in third discussion the bill granting a guarantee of 6% interest to the railway from Victoria to Pombal, and approved the bill made by the president of the state, which was made by the Visconde Sapevaly for building the railway from Victoria to Matilde.

—On the 13th the *Jornal do Commercio* publishes extracts from a letter, written by one of the engineers employed on the Sapucahy line, that furnish the particulars of the imprisonment of two of the writer's companions by the authorities. He does not pay their wages. The writer calls the men "cabalres", and declares that the lives of the two hostages were in danger. Another engineer had been permitted to leave for Rio in order to bring the funds necessary for the payment of the laborers. It is a disgraceful piece of business all around, who ever may be to blame, and might even lead to bloodshed.

—On the 8th *O Tempo* publishes the following little table showing how profitable the state railways are to the Brazilian tax payers. The gross revenue is in the first column and the amounts asked for paying employes, not the working expenses, are in the second:

Baturit�	446,189\$052	456,858\$969
Sobral	65,580 087	209,260 200
Central de Pernambuco	307,364 760	445,363 633
Sul de Pernambuco	230,034 470	610,873 653
Bahia	308,668 400	738,391 910
Paulo Afonso	73,204 199	114,776 000
Porto Alegre	842,394 090	1,284,565 448

Cent. do Brazil	2,273,382\$818	3,905,080\$813
	19,500,000 000	19,324,431 501
	21,773,382\$818	1,422,921\$314

These figures show what is left for working expenses, wear and tear, etc.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Bento Gonçalves Cruz, inspector-general of hygiene, died in this city on the 9th inst.

—When the post-office complains of the condition of the waggon on the Central railway, things must be very bad.

—Our Lady of the Penha received 50,000\$ from her faithful servants this year. What does Our Lady of the Penha do with these *skelds*?

—Santos has a club called *Terpsychore Commercial*. A joke on the exchange is evidently intended, for this dances commerce much more than is agreeable.

—It takes us back to the days of our innocence to read the "Adress" telegrams to Secretary of the Treasury Serzedello. Verily, the adhesionist is perennial.

—That was a gay old quarrel between the two state secretaries in S. Paulo. Submitted to a court of honor this decided that both were right! And now what will the aggrieved parties do about it?

—In noticing the marriage of a gentleman here a local colleague points him out to authority by declaring that he is "a zealous employe of the Central railway." We suggest embracing this miracle; he is too scarce to lose.

—Among other articles offered to his battalion by the gallant Colonel of the 7th Co. of Troopers...

—Peter Joseph of the Salted Rose has been killed made Baron of St. Nicolas, by the King of Portugal.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 10th inst. says that on the day before the minister of foreign affairs answered the joint-note addressed to him by several legations in regard to quarantine stations.

—According to the local press the conductors of the electric cars of the Botanical Garden line are so full of the current that the slightest observation produces a discharge of bad language and resultant broken heads.

—The municipal authorities having called the attention of the government to the alleged unsatisfactory condition of the rolling stock of the Cosmo-vado railway, the minister of the interior sent back an engineer's report stating that everything was all right.

—There are always carpers with 'Whire' which the Treasury get 30,000,000 in gold with which to build a navy and stimulate the army?

—We don't like to suggest, but surely the report of the liquidators of the Banco Terrazini de Minas and of the Empresa Industrial do Grão Pará are to form a part of the Brazilian exhibit in Chicago?

—On the 8th, according to the *Journal do Commercio*, the Italian steamer *Rio Janeiro* was fired upon from Fort Santa Cruz, although Fort Villegaignon had signalled that the steamer had permission to leave the port.

—When the city papers reported the election of a chief annexed the umbrella of the Guaratia pretor. It is getting too bad, this utter lack of shame on the part of the Rio thieves.

—It appears nearly certain that Carlos Gomes will be granted the right to represent two of his operas at the Chicago Exposition.

—The native press has been very complimentary to Mr. Cleveland upon his election to the presidency of the United States.

—On the 9th the *Diario Official* contains the report of a committee appointed by the municipal authorities to enquire into the scandalous nuisance never denounced, and the municipality should have burnt at once.

—On the 8th the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 72 to 35 passed a law suppressing lotteries. Those already contracted will entice the hopeful drawn, but no new ones will entice the hopeful.

—On the 5th the municipal dictator, Dr. Barata Ribeiro, closed up a sausage mill, because the raw material used was reported to be high, by the board of health.

—Great hopes are expressed that the newly-elected municipal fathers will clean up their hall, that has become a very offensive edifice to taxpayers.

—On the 8th the funny man of the *Journal do Brazil* says that the "people" of Brazil will not vote because on November 15th, 1889, institutions were upset by attorneys (self-appointed, our colleague might have added), and now the "people" allow the said attorneys to nominate their, the aforesaid "people's" representatives.

—An Italian firm in Bahia objected to the prohibition of the sale of some butter by the health authorities there, and the Italian minister applied through the Foreign Office for permission to have samples of the butter analyzed here in Rio.

—As the unhealthy season is approaching we suggest that our readers should examine the business methods of the *Sociedade Funnaria* association.

—The minister of finance informs his colleague for foreign affairs that under existing regulations, whatever may be the result of the analysis here, the butter must be sent away from Bahia, for after its condemnation by the health authorities there, the Bahianos cannot be forced to eat it.

—As the unhealthy season is approaching we suggest that our readers should examine the business methods of the *Sociedade Funnaria* association.

—The minister of finance informs his colleague for foreign affairs that under existing regulations, whatever may be the result of the analysis here, the butter must be sent away from Bahia, for after its condemnation by the health authorities there, the Bahianos cannot be forced to eat it.

—As the unhealthy season is approaching we suggest that our readers should examine the business methods of the *Sociedade Funnaria* association.

—The minister of finance informs his colleague for foreign affairs that under existing regulations, whatever may be the result of the analysis here, the butter must be sent away from Bahia, for after its condemnation by the health authorities there, the Bahianos cannot be forced to eat it.

—As the unhealthy season is approaching we suggest that our readers should examine the business methods of the *Sociedade Funnaria* association.

—The Brazilian minister in Paris has telegraphed to the Foreign Office here that the Japanese government had expressed its willingness to receive a Brazilian embassy.

—The steamer *Maranhão*, of the north ports service, was detained four days beyond the regular sailing date. The deputies and senators must have prompt transportation at their orders.

—The "saddest season of the year" is upon us. In a list of recent purchasers of real estate. This is a good sign; a property-holder will not care to mount a barricade, nor create a revolution.

—To judge from the flight of the legislative swallows—or parrots—we prophesied that there was no more subsidy floating in the ambient, and that the "saddest season of the year" is upon us.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires say that "microbiophob" Freire has shipped up his meat-preserving invention, and the experiments have not been satisfactory. Another account contradicts this statement.

—Tickets of a lottery to be drawn in Minas Gerais, which imitate sufficiently closely 50,000 notes to deceive unwary people, have been captured by the police, who also have in custody a party charged with introducing them.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires published here on the 11th states that a part of the arms recently purchased by the Argentine government were rejected by the German government, as not up to the conditions of their contract with the manufacturers.

—The commander of Fort Santa Cruz says he only fired a blank cartridge at the Italian steamer *Rio Janeiro*, and this because of the storm raging at the time, which prevented the flash and report of the gun at Fort Villegaignon being perceived at his station.

—According to a Havas telegram published on the 13th, the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires has informed the Argentine foreign minister that Brazil is not arming against the Argentines.

—The director of the Mint asked his immediate superior if Sr. Ennes de Souza has a superior credit for £1,500 in London to pay for certain articles ordered. The minister apparently had never heard of these orders, for the director of the Mint is asked to inform the Treasury what may be the nature of them.

—On the 11th the *Journal* says in its *Varias Noticias* that the doctrines of Islam might be introduced into the United States, "the land of Brigham Young." The Americans could retort that the doctrines of certain cities of antiquity might be introduced into Brazil, where one Gregorio flourished not so very long ago, in the capital.

—On the 10th a Spaniard, 29 years old, shot himself in the mouth at a lodging house here. He told the police that he had lost a large sum of money at a gambling-hell on the Largo do Rocio, and attempted suicide in despair. His wound is not fatal, and we suggest that, when he recovers, he has a shot at the owner of the hell.

—On the 13th the *Journal do Commercio* publishes the translation of the account given by Monteiro Alvim, a former agent of interview with Sr. Gaspar do Rio do Martins. The Rio Grande leader denied all connection with any conspiracy, but if his remarks are correctly reported, he was not at all surprised to hear of the invasion of his native state by the emigrants of his party.

—On the 8th the minister of the municipal *intendencia*, informed the president of the municipal *intendencia*, that he saw no objection to supplying the Rio market with frozen beef. On the 12th one of the Frigorifica company's steamers was announced to sail for the River Plate on the 19th. Whether the beef comes frozen, or on the hoof, if the quality be good, we say "let it come on" the table.

—A student of the Polytechnic school, who is 1000 and seeks to meet his expenses by collecting coins, had a dispute with a debtor on the 9th, and, whichever was in the wrong, the student was arrested, and he claims to have been roughly treated by the police. On the next day a committee of students presented a manifesto to the chief of police, in which his subordinates are called very hard names—but the students do not appear to have proceeded to depose the chief, as might have been expected.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—With Banco da Republica shares at 508 and Credito Popular shares virtually valueless, it seems bewildering to see the "promises to pay" of the two institutions passing from hand to hand as money!

—Sr. Luiz Alves da Silva Porto, on his return from the River Plate, has resumed his charge as director of the mortgage department of the Banco do Brazil. Sr. Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida takes now charge of the commercial department, and Barão de Quatrim becomes a "consulting director."

—In August the customs receipts in the state of Rio Grande do Sul were 885,447,790 against 547,972,849 in the corresponding month of 1891.

—On the 7th the *Journal do Commercio* says the stamp tax on tobacco, cigars, etc., produced here 16,409, adding the triple for the states multiplied by 12, our colleague reaches 796,320 per annum and finally adds "this revenue is very far from the estimated 6,000,000."

—We were told yesterday that a telegram received in this city announced that 50,000,000 francs were already on the road to the Treasury agency in London, being one-half of the amount of the loan by 12, our colleague reaches 796,320 per annum and finally adds "this revenue is very far from the estimated 6,000,000."

—We were told yesterday that a telegram received in this city announced that 50,000,000 francs were already on the road to the Treasury agency in London, being one-half of the amount of the loan by 12, our colleague reaches 796,320 per annum and finally adds "this revenue is very far from the estimated 6,000,000."

—We were told yesterday that a telegram received in this city announced that 50,000,000 francs were already on the road to the Treasury agency in London, being one-half of the amount of the loan by 12, our colleague reaches 796,320 per annum and finally adds "this revenue is very far from the estimated 6,000,000."

—Messrs. Gaffré & Guinlé, the contractors for the Santos port improvement have formed their concession into a joint-stock company with a capital of 20,000,000 under the style of the "Sociedade Anonima Duas de Santos." *Timeo Danos!*

—On the 9th a representation from the directors of the Associated Company addressed to the Chamber of Deputies was published. In the document the directors point out the injustice of certain proposed increase duties, notably on cotton fabrics and matches, which they think are already sufficiently taxed to protect the native products.

—A decree dated on the 8th approves the law by which the Treasury is to supply the states of Parahyba, Goiaz and Piahy with 500,000 each, to meet charges upon their resources. This is a curious precedent, and means that these states should no longer be considered as members of the republic, but mere territories to be governed from the capital.

—On the 13th the *Journal do Commercio* says that the rise in exchange on the preceding day was caused by the adjournment of Congress, and of the discussions and acts that might retard government action in measures tending to "valorizar" the circulating medium, which the best interests of the country immediately demand.

—At a commemoration reunion in honor of the late Benjamin Constant held on the 9th inst., Sr. Serzedillo, the minister of finance, in the course of a speech begging his countrymen to rally around the republic, stated that the provisional government assumed office with 60,000,000 in cash and exclusive of 27,475,000 the present government found a tremendous deficit and exchange at 100 to 1.

—It is a pity that our space does not permit us to translate some of the reports submitted by the directors of various companies here, that are appearing one by one. The most outrageous "grabbing" appears in nearly every report; the men who financed the company "collared" the first payments of the equally speculative subscribers for stock, and then the directors tearfully refer to the lack of confidence, want of credit, etc. That men, supposed to be in enjoyment of their reason, can subscribe such documents, shows a moral obliquity that only a forced detention in a public institution could cure.

—A Paraná journal telegraphed that the state government was considering the establishment of a bank, which would receive from the state an interest guarantee of 4 per cent. upon a capital of 2,000,000 in gold, and another of 6 per cent. on 3,000,000 in paper, besides land concessions.

—Senator Ubaldo do Amaral states, in the *Journal do Commercio*, that one of the conditions of the project is the payment by the bank of the debt of the state of Paraná, amounting to 2,100,000. It seems to be an expensive form of liquidating a debt, unless indeed the state is paying about 15 per cent. per annum on its debt. Later advices state that the government of Paraná will possibly oppose, on account of the opposition to the proposed bank.

THE BUDGET.

As finally passed by the Senate the expenditure for the year 1893 is fixed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Department of Justice and Internal Affairs (13,594,411\$88), War Affairs (13,200,000\$00), Navy (15,714,088\$110), etc.

The revenue is estimated to produce 233,268,750\$416

Balance 35,959,549\$584

The government asked for 211,649,021\$640 and estimated revenue at 213,000,000\$000

Balance 1,350,678\$500

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 14th, 1892. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold, 27 1/2

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today 13 1/2 d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 28 3/4

EXCHANGE.

November 8.—The banks posted 12 1/2 on London and this was the official rate for the day. During the morning the market was firm; bank paper was reported at 12 1/2 and commercial at 12 1/2, but later there was a weaker feeling.

November 9.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, and business was reported in a commercial standing at 12 1/2, but the official rate was soon advanced to 12 1/2, and bank sterling was then reported as high as 12 1/2. A full interest was shown at the close of business. There was a fair movement, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 1/2, and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/2.

November 10.—The banks opened at 12 1/2, and very soon posted 12 1/2, and shortly after the Brazilian milreis fell 1/4, the report was that a considerable amount of repassed paper was removed from the market at 12 1/2-12 1/2 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 128 1/2-12 1/2 and closed with buyers at 128 1/2-12 1/2.

November 11.—So far as an outsider could observe, the market was strongly speculative during the day. The banks opened at 12 1/2, and made no change in this rate, although bank sterling was reported as high as 12 1/2. In repassed paper the quotations were from 12 1/2 to 12 1/2, and commercial sterling was reported from 12 1/2 to 12 1/2. What the amount of actual business done during the day was, could be guessed at, but it disappeared in the operations for future delivery. The market closed firm, with the banks drawing at 12 1/2-12 1/2, and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2-12 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2-12 1/2.

November 12.—The market opened strong, fell off in the afternoon and closed rather flat. The general impression was that the "boom" had been pushed too smartly. The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, advanced to 12 1/2, and this rate was official up to the close of business. The Banco Paris e Rio opened at 12 1/2, advanced to 14, and soon after withdrew the postal rate. The business done was considerable; bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/2, repassed paper at 12 1/2-12 1/2, and commercial at 12 1/2-12 1/2. At the close the banks were sending drawers at 12 1/2, and money was offering for commercial sterling at 12 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2-12 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2-12 1/2.

November 13.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, and some small transactions on head offices were reported at 12 1/2. About 1 1/2 on the official rate was not obtainable, and shortly after the banks retired to the market. Finally the London and Brazilian Bank posted 12 1/2 at which the market closed, although all the banks were not moving. There was very little doing, as to-morrow is a holiday, and the business reported was in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/2, with commercial quoted at the extremes of 6 1/2-6 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 1/2-12 1/2, sellers at 128 1/2-12 1/2.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital £1,500,000, do paid up 750,000, Reserve Fund 500,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER 1892.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, etc. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1892. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, W. F. Crampton, acting Manager.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20, £1,000,000, do paid up 500,000, Reserve Fund 500,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1892.

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, un-called, Bills discounted, etc. Liabilities include Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th November, 1892. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Meyer, Manager.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

November 7.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Quantity. Includes 1000 Sovereigns, 1000 do, 200 do, etc.

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

20 Brazil, 25, 115 400 Republica, 70 500

10 Commercial, 260 1000 do, 700 210

Banks.

50 Brazil, 28/11/92	115	800 Paris e Rio	35	500
50 Commercial	110	500 Republica	35	500
50 Commercial	260	800 do	60	500
75 Cred. Movel	19	400 do	60	500
100 Incial	2	200 do	60	500
22 Russ, 28/11/92	140	100 do	60	500

November 12.

4 Apples	58.00	500 Apples	58.00	100.0
100 do	58.00	1000 do	58.00	100.0
110 do	58.00	1400 do	58.00	100.0

Railways and Transports.

20 S. Christ. tram	210
--------------------	-----

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, November 14th, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a moderate business done during the past week, stimulated by the lower rates of exchange, but this was partially checked on Friday and Saturday by renewed firmness in the exchange market, and since the 10th when No. 7 was quoted at 168.00 per arroba we have had no quotations. Dealers are willing to make some concessions on prices, but exporters generally require a more liberal reduction than dealers were inclined to submit to, and the whole course of the coffee market appears now to depend on that of exchange. Receipts are about the same as for the preceding week, but shipments are again smaller and stocks are increased by some 120,000 bags. Santos receipts are large, and the total receipts there since July 1st are now nearly 2,000,000 bags larger than Rio. Although we are now well into November, and the result of the bloom can be estimated, the factor's committee, which has crop estimates for the week before us far made no report. Rough estimates of one district in the state of Rio give 6 per cent. of the present crop. The difficulty in estimating 1892-93 figures will arise from the uncertainty existent as to what old coffees are carried over from the 1891-92 and 1892-93 crops; the quantity is probably considerable.

Shipments since our last report have been:

34,253 bags for the United States	17,223 do "Europe	2,970 do "River Plate and West Coast	5,907 do "Coastwise
-----------------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------

44,914 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	bags
Nov. 7 New York Br str <i>Moorish Prince</i>	16,409
12 do do " <i>Fr. de Congo</i>	11,400
12 Baltimore Amer bk <i>Julia Rollins</i>	10,605
Europe:	bags
Nov. 13 Hamburg Ger str <i>Valparaiso</i>	6,300
Elizabethe:	bags
Nov. 7 River Plate Br str <i>Thames</i>	174
15 do do " <i>Fr. de Congo</i>	15

Receipts for the past week were 56,912 bags, against 58,383 bags for the preceding week and 58,385 bags for the week before. In Santos receipts were about 97,750 bags for the week.

Stocks are estimated to be 1,700,000 bags, in all hands. Quotations are nominal; those of the 10th inst. were as follows:

Type	per arroba	Type	per arroba
No. 6	178.00	No. 8	168.00
7	160.00	9	150.00

perhaps dealers' ideas are about 500 lbs. below these figures. There was no change made in the *putas* on Saturday, it remaining at 18.12 per kilogramme. The official quotations on which it was based are the following:

181 Ordinary	per 100 kilos	118.00
200 do	118.00	
2nd Quality	114.00	
3rd Quality	110.00	
4th Quality	106.00	

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str <i>Regina</i>	to	Rosario
do do " <i>Achilles</i>	to	Rosario
do do " <i>Securitas</i>	to	Rosario
New Orleans Br str <i>Diamant</i>	to	Rosario
Havre Br str <i>Santa Rosa</i>	to	Rosario
Antwerp and London Br str <i>Trois</i>	to	Rosario
do do " <i>Benon</i>	to	Rosario
London Br str <i>Windsor</i>	to	Rosario
Hamburg Ger str <i>Bahia</i>	to	Rosario
Trieste Hal str <i>Mentana</i>	to	Rosario
Mediterranean Hal str <i>M. Lazarou</i>	to	Rosario
do do " <i>Fr. de Congo</i>	to	Rosario
do do " <i>Hal str Regina Margherita</i>	to	Rosario

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts		Shipments	
No.	Value	No.	Value
Nov. 7	1,780,000	Nov. 7	1,780,000
Nov. 8	1,780,000	Nov. 8	1,780,000
Nov. 9	1,780,000	Nov. 9	1,780,000
Nov. 10	1,780,000	Nov. 10	1,780,000
Nov. 11	1,780,000	Nov. 11	1,780,000
Nov. 12	1,780,000	Nov. 12	1,780,000
Nov. 13	1,780,000	Nov. 13	1,780,000
Nov. 14	1,780,000	Nov. 14	1,780,000
Nov. 15	1,780,000	Nov. 15	1,780,000
Nov. 16	1,780,000	Nov. 16	1,780,000
Nov. 17	1,780,000	Nov. 17	1,780,000
Nov. 18	1,780,000	Nov. 18	1,780,000
Nov. 19	1,780,000	Nov. 19	1,780,000
Nov. 20	1,780,000	Nov. 20	1,780,000
Nov. 21	1,780,000	Nov. 21	1,780,000
Nov. 22	1,780,000	Nov. 22	1,780,000
Nov. 23	1,780,000	Nov. 23	1,780,000
Nov. 24	1,780,000	Nov. 24	1,780,000
Nov. 25	1,780,000	Nov. 25	1,780,000
Nov. 26	1,780,000	Nov. 26	1,780,000
Nov. 27	1,780,000	Nov. 27	1,780,000
Nov. 28	1,780,000	Nov. 28	1,780,000
Nov. 29	1,780,000	Nov. 29	1,780,000
Nov. 30	1,780,000	Nov. 30	1,780,000

Imports.

There appears to have been a fair amount of business doing during the past week, and prices have been maintained, and in some cases are higher. There have been no receipts of Flour; the *Baltimore* is near by, having been ordered to quarantine, with some 8,000 bbls. on board. Quotations are advanced and the market is steady, owing to the lower rates of exchange. A fair lot of White Pine, two cargoes of Swedish and one of Spruce have arrived; the white pine was sold at full prices, one cargo of Swedish is on order, and particulars have not transpired as regards the other and the spruce cargo. Kerosene is flat and nominally unchanged; there have been no receipts, but the quantity now afloat is considerable. Lard is slightly higher. A cargo of Rangoon rice has arrived, and the market is now reported steady at an advance. C-dish has also improved; two cargoes of Canadian fish have come in. Indian Corn and Hay are both rather higher, but the latter is dull; the receipts of if former are small and of the latter moderate. Exchange has fluctuated sharply during the week, and keeps prices unsettled. Better service on the Central railway is, however, reported, and dealers show rather more animation.

Flour.—Receipts nil. Stocks in all hands are estimated to be about 44,000 bbls. and prices are advanced by about 15.00 per bal. with the market steady. Brokers quote to-day:

Tieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	21.500-22.000
do 2nd	19.500-20.000
Baltimore 1st	21.500-22.000
do 2nd	20.500-21.000
Western & Interior	20.500-22.000
River Plate	17.000-19.000
City Mills	16.000-19.500

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is firm at 68.500-70.500 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts are 130,330 feet per *Baldwin* from Philadelphia, which are reported sold at 210.18 per foot. Brokers report the market firm at 205-210.18 per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 607 dozen per *Sjoholm* from Hamstad, on order. A cargo from Wisby, via Santos, has also come in, but particulars do not transpire.

Spruce Pine.—The *Modena* from Chiofanti has arrived, but we have not learned particulars as regards its disposal.

Lard.—Receipts nil. The market is rather higher at 60.500-62.00 per lb. for George's lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 58.00-60.18.

Rice.—The *Clan Robertson* with 4,972 bags from Rangoon has arrived. Brokers advance quotations to 15.800-16.800 per bag, and report the market steady.

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,571 tubs per *Electra* and 2,673 tubs per *Golden Peace*, from Paspebae, and 60 cases of Norwegian fish. Dealers report a better demand with fair deliveries, and estimate stock at 11,000 packages, including the two cargoes of Canadian fish. Quotations at retail are: tubs 31.800-32.000, Norwegian cases 33.800-35.800.

Bran.—The *Robert* brought 20 bags from Rosario. The quotations furnished us to-day are: River Plate 48.300-49.500 per bag, and city mills 48.000-49.200.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 3,739 bags per *Arno*, 1,432 bags per *Ermita Prima* and 200 bags per *Robert*, from the River Plate. River Plate corn is higher at 7.400-7.800, and native is about unchanged at 7.200-8.200, according to quality. First class native corn is wanted.

Hay.—Receipts have been 7,133 bales per *Samuel H. Nickerson* and 2,627 bales per *Robert*, from Rosario. Brokers quote at 70-85 lbs. per kilogramme, and report the market flat.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil, and we may quote at 7.100-800 lbs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—There have been no receipts and quotations of 12.800-25.800 per lb. are unchanged.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 813 tons per *Coma*, from Cardiff 1,907 " *Olefin*, from Glasgow

to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are nil and quotations show no changes, viz: British 15.800, German 13.000 and French 15.800-16.800 per bal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 7.

ROSARIO—Amer bk <i>Samuel H. Nickerson</i> ; 718 tons; Rosario; 28 ds; hay to Gustavus Gudgen & Co.

NOV. 8.

PHILADELPHIA—Br lug <i>Baldwin</i> ; 561 tons; Wetmore; 60 ds; 1,780 bags; to Norton, Megaw & Co.
CARIBBEAN—Br lug <i>Cosmo</i> ; 384 tons; Davies; 56 ds; coal to Beltrio Rodrigues & Co.
GLASGOW—Nor bk <i>Olefin</i> ; 1,161 tons; Gudsenberg; 60 ds; coal to Beltrio Rodrigues & Co.

NOV. 12.

HALMSTAD—Nor bk <i>Sjoholm</i> ; 235 tons; Talkesser; 90 ds; pine to Chr. Heckster & Co.

NOV. 11.

PANAMA—Br lug <i>Electra</i> ; 157 tons; Le Suer; 60 ds; codfish to order.
ROSARIO—Sweel bk <i>Robert</i> ; 331 tons; Matheson; 27 ds; sundries to order.
BUREOS ARIAS—Arg schr <i>Ermita Prima</i> ; 25 tons; Maguchio; 31 ds; sundries to order.
MACAO—Br lug <i>Sentinel</i> ; 487 tons; Kleis; 20 ds; salt to Messer's-Assa company.

NOV. 12.

PANAMA—Br lug <i>Golden Fleece</i> ; 164 tons; Blackler; 47 ds; codfish to order.

NOV. 13.

CHICAGO VIA QUEBEQ—Nor bk <i>Medusa</i> ; 83 tons; Oxholm; 74 ds; pine to Genl de Commercio e Industria company.
CARIBBEAN—Sweel bk <i>Arona</i> ; 546 tons; Norden; 66 ds; coal to Beltrio Rodrigues & Co.
LIVERPOOL—Br bk <i>Trukler</i> ; 770 tons; Thompson; 49 ds; sundries to Carriac mill.
WISBY VIA SANTOS—Sweel bk <i>Adle & Louise</i> ; 389 tons; Nilssen; 115 ds; pine to order.
RANGON—Br ship <i>Clan Robertson</i> ; 1,537 tons; Lane; 65 ds; rice to order.
ROSARIO—Ger lug <i>Hannau Becker</i> ; 285 tons; Luibke; 21 ds; hay to M. Viscaya.
MACAO—Ger lug <i>Louis Lubcke</i> ; 317 tons; Marell; 16 ds; salt to Messer's-Assa company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 7.

RANGON—Ger bk <i>Fulda</i> ; 884 tons; Nolding; ballast.
ALMAY—Br ship <i>Glenatou</i> ; 2072 tons; Andrews; do.
DIAMOND ISLAND—Ger ship <i>Carolineus</i> ; 1056 tons; Gotting; do.

NOV. 8.

CAPE TOWN—Nor bk <i>Larkun</i> ; 228 tons; Olsen; coffee.
SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship <i>Manatou</i> ; 2381 tons; Glover; same cargo.
PANAMA—Br bk <i>Alexander Black</i> ; 575 tons; Buck; ballast.

NOV. 9.

SAN FRANCISCO—Br ship <i>Flintlock</i> ; 1210 tons; Williamson; ballast.

PILSART ISLANDS—Ger bk *Sirius*; 512 tons; Moeller; do.

PANAMA—Amer bk *S. R. Beare*; 574 tons; Storen; do.

NOV. 10.

PORT DE GALLE—Br ship <i>Frankston</i> ; 1954 tons; Thomas; ballast.
MONTVIDEO—Span bk <i>Nabou</i> ; 315 tons; Garcia; do.

NOV. 11.

PANAMA—Br lug <i>Ina Barclay</i> ; 470 tons; Lucim; ballast.

NOV. 12.

BARBADOS—Br ship <i>Utage</i> ; 1112 tons; Crosby; ballast.
HALMSTAD—Amer bk <i>Julia Rollins</i> ; 595 tons; Kiehn; coffee.
BARBADOS—Br bk <i>Baltic</i> ; 428 tons; Collins; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PHILADELPHIA—Port bk <i>Ladell</i> ; ballast.
BARBADOS—Nor bk <i>Metor</i> ; do
RANGON—Br bk <i>Macl y Deton</i> ; do
DIAMOND ISLAND—Br bk <i>Sir Henry Lawrence</i> ; ballast.
—Br ship <i>Drummuir</i> ; do
COROA VERMELHA—Br bk <i>Mercy</i> ; do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

<i>Ahana</i>	Pensacola	16 Sept	6
<i>Amaranth</i>	Shields	6 Sept	26
<i>Carthage</i>	Baltimore	10 Sept	26
<i>Amelia</i>	Liverpool	30 Sept	26
<i>Attila</i>	Newport	17 Sept	26
<i>Asia</i>	New York	1 Oct	26
<i>Asien</i>	Newcastle	21 Sept	26
<i>Alfensjerven</i>	Liverpool	20 Sept	26
<i>Agave</i>	Antwerp	22 Sept	26
<i>Andorinha</i>	Cardiff	11 Oct	26
<i>Amir</i>	Gelle	11 Oct	26
<i>Brilliant</i>	Liverpool	1 Oct	26
<i>Brambletye</i>	Pensacola	16 Sept	26
<i>Carthage</i>	New York	30 Sept	26
<i>Baltimore</i>	Baltimore	22 Sept	26
<i>Manuel</i>	Manuelles	15 Oct	26
<i>Baltic</i>	Antwerp	12 Oct	26
<i>Barkville</i>	Rangoon	2 Sept	26
<i>Columba</i>	Brunswick	4 Oct	26
<i>Callisto</i>	Tyne	26 Aug	26
<i>Colony of Pembroke</i>	Cardiff	25 Sept	26
<i>Connaught</i>	Liverpool	18 Oct	26
<i>Choice</i>	Cardiff	5 Oct	26
<i>Clan Robertson</i>	Cardiff	13 Oct	26
<i>Claremont</i>	Greenmuth	10 Oct	26
<i>Corinth</i>	Rangoon	15 Sept	26
<i>Daedalus</i>	Pensacola	15 Sept	26
<i>Dan</i>	Cardiff	17 Sept	26
<i>Edinbrurgen</i>	Cardiff	17 Sept	26
<i>Emilia</i>	Liverpool	17 Sept	26
<i>Ennis Reed</i>	New York	6 Sept	26
<i>Frith of Lorn</i>	Leith	26 Sept	26
<i>Front</i>	Antwerp	26 Sept	26
<i>Frug</i>	Hamburg	26 Sept	26
<i>Frug Gower</i>	Brunswick	26 Sept	26
<i>Glasgow</i>	Pasacoula	26 Sept	26
<i>Gogla</i>	Westwick	13 Aug	26
<i>G. M. Stanwood</i>	New York	10 Aug	26
<i>Grand</i>	Androssan	17 Oct	26
<i>Guaf New</i>	Baltimore	7 Oct	26
<i>Habit</i>	Rosario	15 Oct	26
<i>Heavy</i>	Westwick	15 Oct	26
<i>John Carverell</i>	Pensacola	4 Sept	26
<i>James L. Pendergast</i>	Quebec	8 Oct	26
<i>Jenny Parker</i>	Swensen	10 Oct	26
<i>James L. Harway</i>	New York	11 Oct	26
<i>John Harvey</i>	at Grimstad	11 Oct	26
<i>Kingsport</i>	Cardiff	12 Oct	26
<i>Loch Shiel</i>	London	12 Oct	26
<i>Loch</i>	Rosario	10 Sept	26
<i>Langh</i>	London	9 Sept	26
<i>London</i>	Rangoon	19 July	26
<i>Lauchfield</i>	Pensacola	10 Oct	26
<i>Maria</i>	Newcastle	26 Aug	26
<i>Matlock</i>	New York	10 Oct	26
<i>Mary</i>	Cardiff	27 Sept	26
<i>Mabel Jordan</i>	Boston	20 Sept	26
<i>Moravia</i>	Cardiff	13 Oct	26
<i>Nor</i>	Cardiff	10 Sept	26
<i>Neophyte</i>	Quebec	5 Oct	26
<i>Nova Lilia</i>	Opoto	5 Oct	26
<i>Olefin</i>	Glasgow	1 Oct	26
<i>Olefin</i>	Glasgow	17 Sept	26
<i>Oliver Branch</i>	Glasgow	18 Oct	26
<i>Panama</i>	Hamburg	18 Oct	26
<i>Panama</i>	Quebec	18 Oct	26
<i>Primo</i>	Pensacola	26 Sept	26
<i>Prince Albert</i>	Cardiff	26 Sept	26
<i>Prince Regent</i>	Cardiff	9 Sept	26
<i>Princess Amelia</i>	London	14 Oct	26
<i>Priscilla</i>	Baltimore	20 Oct	26
<i>Quiteria</i>	Opoto	3 Oct	26
<i>Ruby</i>	Cardiff	15 Sept	26
<i>Rothwell</i>	Rangoon	25 Oct	26
<i>Santa Rosa</i>	Philadelphia	15 Oct	26
<i>Sarvevir</i>	St. Simon's	17 Sept	26
<i>Safir</i>	Pensacola	17 Sept	26
<i>Silberberg</i>	London	16 Sept	26
<i>Ser Rine</i>	Greenock	20 Sept	26
<i>Sophia</i>	Swensen	3 Oct	26
<i>Sofie Wilhelmine</i>	Cardiff	15 Oct	26
<i>Sons</i>	Hamburg	8 Oct	26
<i>Spa</i>	Androssan	8 Oct	26
<i>Touquet</i>	Pensacola	15 Oct	26
<i>Trevora</i>	Marselles	15 Oct	26
<i>Thomas Hilliard</i>	Norfolk	15 Oct	26
<i>White Wings</i>	Baltimore	27 Sept	26
<i>Willow Hall</i>	Rangoon	24 Sept	26
<i>Yarou</i>	Cardiff	15 Oct	26

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONIGNED TO
Nov. 7	Thames Br	South ton 1754	Royal Mail
	Arno Ital	River Plate 44	J. Vincent & F. A. Frantz & Co
	Rio Janeiro Ital	Santos	Norton, M. & C
	Copernicus Br	Liverpool 255d	Karl Valin & C
	Provence Fr	Genoa 19d	W. Parsons & C
	Thames Br	Bordeaux 1st	Mess. Maritimes
	Congo Fr	Rosario 2d	G. Gudgen & C
	Co. Derry Br	Genoa 1st	Chargens & Keanis
	Colombia Fr	River Plate 2d	Mess. Maritimes
	Besli Fr	Santos 21h	E. Johnson & C
	Valparaiso Gr	Genoa 1st	J. N. Vincent & C
	Archduke Br	Antwerp 24d	Norton, M. & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME
------	------

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 12th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Carioca and Norte e Sul.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Parapanama and various industrial firms.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Nov. 16, 23, 28.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Archimedes... Nov. 15th Henschel... 20th Cuvier... Dec. 3rd Strabo... 10th

New Orleans: Delambre... Nov. 25th

Antwerp and London (via Bahia and Southampton) Hevelius... Nov. 25th Wordsworth... Dec. 25th

Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports: Milton... Nov. 30th

Intended sailing from Santos to New York:

Flaxman... Nov. 17th Henschel... 21st Cuvier... 28th Strabo... Dec. 5th

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. 82, Rua 1º de Março.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth. Aconcagua... Nov. 21st Lusitania... Dec. 5th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO. Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113 Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 420, " " " 905 Montevideo, Calle Piedras No. 35, " " " 253 Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " " 54 Cable Address.—SAMSON.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated Sewing Machines SINGER Celebrated Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Table listing branch agencies: Nictheroy, São Paulo, Bahia, Campos, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, and others.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins (handwritten signature)

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

SEGURANÇA

Captain BEERS will sail for

NEW YORK calling at

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

Friday 25th November at 10 o'clock a.m.

Passage Rates

Table with columns: To, Cabin, Storage, Gold. Includes entries for Liverpool, New York, and back.

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

and for passages and information apply to

E. C. Baker, Manager

42 Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka... Nov. 19th

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

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic... Dec. and Tainui... 30th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TAVANUI and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck, No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro; and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co. L'd., Agents, No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

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... 500 Marks, 1400000

"—Vigo... 500 " 1300000

"—Lisbon... 500 " 1200000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71. RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages. In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

42-52. Agent, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants Rua Fresca No. 8. Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

To let in an English family's house a furnished sitting-room and bedroom. Apply to Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 48.

Wanted. Situation as Coachman or Groom, can ride and drive well, good character, age 27. Apply F. Weedon c/o Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

WANTED. SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY Mechanical Draughtsman

Required a first class Mechanical Draughtsman in the Engineers Office, São Paulo. Rs. 400-500 monthly will be paid to commence with for a good man. Apply by letter in the first case to above office stating qualifications and testimonials held. Dec. 3-92.

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, C. E.

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

Engagement Wanted.

An English nurse, with long experience in fevers, desires an engagement. Apply to, Rua da Assembléa, 84.

CHAS. H. NORRIS. General and Commission Merchant. 2, RUA DE S. PEDRO 2, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS:

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers. Electrical motors and appliances of all kinds. Ice and Refrigerating machinery. Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers. Asbestos, paints and packing. Gas Engines. Edison motor fans. Edison mimeographs.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. P. O. Box 1064. Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pear's Soap No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Advertisement for ST. JACOBS OIL THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

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. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, 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 DRUGGIST AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents: W. R. Cassels & Co. Rua da Candelaria, 8.

Typ. ALBINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.