

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 48

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Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucher. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1136.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29th, 1892.

Nothing of special interest has been received from Rio Grande do Sul during the week, except the reported activity of the emigrant leaders on the frontier, and as this news comes through the Castilho party, it requires to be quarantined. A circular issued by the Rio Grande chief of police to his subordinates orders the disbanding of armed civilians, as the authorities consider themselves strong enough to repress disorder, and the federal troops will guard the frontier. This circular can only mean that the government has decided to police the state, in which case an encounter between the opposing parties is hardly possible. A telegram published in O Pais dated on the 26th, states that Gen. Telles had suggested this measure to the governor of the state, who had accepted it. The Journal do Commercio has a special correspondent in Rio Grande, but up to the present his news is of little interest, and naturally of the same character as that which the authorities permit to pass. On the other hand the news reaching us through Montevideo is exclusively derived from the Silveira Martins party, and therefore as doubtful as that received direct. The tone of the Rio press creates an impression upon our minds that federal action is almost certain, and that the official declaration to this effect will not be long delayed.

The refusal of a citizen who was recently offered military rank to accept this has met with general approval. It is positively distressing to observe the anxiety of Brazilians to perpetuate distinctions of classes, that were possible under a monarchical government, but are absurd and subversive of principles under a republic. The liberality with which Tom, Dick and Harry were created "noblemen" in the latter days of the Empire was justly satirized by the republicans; but may not the monarchists retaliate by stigmatizing the anxiety with which every one now seeks a military sobriquet, with the accompaniment of epaulettes, gold lace and a sword? This diseased humor of the Brazilians appears to be partially at least the result of the overthrow of the "doctors" as the governing class, by the men of the sword. For several generations a diploma opened the door to the young gentleman desirous of living at the taxpayer's expense in political life, for few of these new-fledged "doctors" were without near relatives in one—and perhaps in both—of the then militant parties, and openings were found, or made, for these aspirants for legislative honors. The revolution drove the "doctors" out of power and substituted the military element, and the new leaders are quite as appreciative of the democratic axiom of the United States, "to the victors belong the spoils," as if they had been weaned in the Jackson nursery. The civilian "doctors" delighted more to draw a line between their persons and that of the plebs by such distinctions as were furnished by the various orders; the soldiers seek to draw an equal distinction by creating officers of various grades. The first was pardonable, if silly; the second is opposed to all republican ideas, and should be abandoned at once. It is true that a colonel is no more created by decree out of a government clerk in the War Department, than a nobleman was created out of an illiterate planter under the empire, but the effect is about the same, and the tendency to create classes, with different privileges, is mischievous, and must produce evil results.

As time rolls on we fear that the idea of a federation as the form of government for Brazil becomes more and more untenable. We have a perfect right to record that we insisted repeatedly that the Brazilian people were in no condition to assume the duties and trials of a pure republican form of government, and we have an equal right to claim that our predictions have been amply verified by the occurrences of the three years that the country has passed through under the nominal form of a federative republic. The constant petty quarrels, the facility with which an appeal is made to arms, instead of the ballot box, the almost criminal abstention of electors from the urns, the very withdrawal of "representatives of the people" from a ballot that is likely to be unfavorable to them, and many other proofs, may be adduced to demonstrate that a centralized government, based somewhat upon that of the French republic, is the only possible solution of the difficulties that are now besetting the Brazilian republic. It may be too sweeping an assertion to insist that the Latin races are incapable of understanding a federation, but it is a well-established fact that such form of government has never existed except in name, in South America, which was settled by the descendants of Latins. In the Spanish republics class distinctions threw the whole governing power into the hands of the more or less pure-blooded sons of the "hidalgos," that necessity or choice sent into exile; in Brazil the years of existence under the mildest form of monarchy weakened to the point of destruction any interest the people of the country might have had in its direction. Injustice, grievances, personal questions had one source for corrective: the Emperor, followed by his ministers and delegates. How then could the self-appointed leaders of the revolution of 1889 have deceived themselves as to the utter impracticableness of a federative republic in Brazil? We do not believe they did deceive themselves; the Constitution of Brazil was merely another of those nervous attempts of the provisional government iconoclasts. The Journal do Commercio recently called attention to the fact that some 11 years were requisite to establish the Constitution of the United States, the federative republic par excellence; the Journal might have gone farther and stated that only after the Civil War was the American Constitution finally ratified. But is it worth while to endure a civil war, or even the miserable squabbles among petty leaders, to maintain a Constitution that does not appear acceptable to the so-called "people," and is in opposition to the fixed ideas of the Brazilians in general? We are certainly not of this opinion. Let the rulers cry Pecorari! once more; after the confession of so many errors, yet another will not count heavily, and decide that as a federative government cannot be fitted upon the Brazilian people, a government upon the French mould will be substituted.

Translation.
From Deutsche Zeitung, Porto Alegre, Nov. 28th.
FRIEDRICH HAENSEL.

With Mr. Friedrich Haensel's death the people of German descent in our state have lost their most prominent member.

He was born at Frankfurt on March 6th, 1836; destined by his parents to a commercial career, and after finishing his apprenticeship, he went to Liverpool. Family circumstances brought him to Porto Alegre, and here he settled for some time; afterwards he went to Santa Cruz (Rio Grande do Sul) devoting himself to commerce in colonial products, and not succeeding in this line of business he returned to Porto Alegre, where he became manager of the Companhia Fluvial (a line of river steamers). Here he had opportunity to show his business capacity, making the company the best paying enterprise of Porto Alegre. He was naturalized a Brazilian and joined the then liberal party, with Silveira Martins as leader.

Mr. Haensel was for some years representative of the liberal party in the then provincial assembly, and as such devoted his efforts to the benefit of the German colonies. On account of his political opinions the realization of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre, he was nominated by the late emperor D. Pedro II. a chevalier of the Order of the Rose.

He left by his death 2 sons and 3 daughters. Mr. Haensel has left no fortune; only in the current year the recompense for his work was such, that he could think of securing the future of his family; he was a tall, broad-shouldered, thoroughly healthy man, who would have lived still for many years.

Before relating the story of the terrible end of this unfortunate man we must preface our remarks by stating that although personally on the best terms with him and his family, our political opinions were entirely opposed to his; Mr. Haensel was an enthusiast in politics and religion, and he had declared more than once that he was ready to die for his opinions. Prophetic words! Formerly, as already said, he was a fanatic Gasparist, and always ready to sacrifice himself for Silva Martins

sake; but after the return of the latter from exile at the beginning of this year, Mr. Haensel had declared more than once, that although his personal affection towards Silva Martins remained unchanged, he could not confirm nor join in his present political acts, and would, therefore, retire completely from politics. Frank in his opinions and of an outspoken character, without measuring the weight of his words, and also on account of his position, he may have made many enemies.

The facts with relation to his death are the following:

On November 1st the family was to have a little festivity on account of the birthday of Mr. Haensel's grandson, and therefore came in the morning. At about 5.15 a.m., Mr. Haensel was just having his bath, a troop of police soldiers, composed of 14 men and one officer, entered the house where the family resides. From the gate to the house are about 120 paces; before arriving at the house the soldiers fired two shots into the air and then entered the house. Mr. Haensel, half-dressed, came from the bath-room and asked what had happened; the officer replied: "I have orders to take you prisoner." "I am ready," said Mr. Haensel, finishing his dressing and leaving the house quietly, followed by the officer with drawn sword and the soldiers; behind them followed Miss Otilie, Mr. Haensel's eldest daughter. About 90 paces distant from the house again a shot was fired into the air and Mr. Haensel turned half round, asking the soldiers quietly not to shoot as it frightened the family unnecessarily. As soon as he turned round again to proceed on his way, he was shot in the back and fell to the earth like a tree struck by lightning. As they attempted to fire another shot at him, he said: "There is no necessity for another shot, I am a dead man already." Thereupon the troop left the helpless man lying in his blood and departed more than half-an-hour passed before help could be brought to the seriously wounded man. These are the bare, naked facts as related by witnesses, who are ready to take oath on it.

(Signed) WILHELM TERN BRUGGEN.

OUR CRICKETERS ABROAD.

Buenos Aires, 23rd November, 1892.

To the Editor.

When the Rio "Eleven" passed out by the Sugar Loaf on the early morning of the 9th inst., there was a prevalent, though not outspoken, belief among us that a pretty large laurel wreath was quite within our grasp. Of course we hardly dared to hope that all the honors were ours, but our confidence admitted nothing less than two out of the three prospective matches. Well, now that the contests are over and our laurels are gracing the brows of our antagonists, it puzzles us to know how it was that we could ever have made so serious a mistake as to anticipate any other result. It is at least evident to us that we only came a-junketing, the "national game" being only an incident in the trip.

Our voyage down—we speak for the party, and not personally—was as enjoyable as the good ship Thames, attentive officers and pleasant traveling companions permit to make it. Our correspondent was not doing much reporting during his part of the trip, he it said, but that was not the fault of the Thames, nor of the weather, nor of any lack of material. He was otherwise engaged—and there is nothing more to be said about it, unless it can be shown that his temporary retirement was the real cause of all our subsequent disasters.

We arrived at Montevideo on the early morning of the 12th, just three days from Rio. A short parley with the gentlemen who are apparently interested in furnishing guests for the big boarding-house on Flores island, convinced them that there was nothing to be feared from us, unless from our appetites, and permission to land was accordingly given us. We were met at the anchorage by Mr. Stanham, captain of the Montevideo team, and by Mr. Symons, of the reception committee, to whom we are indebted for constant and unwearied attentions during our stay in that city. On landing we found that rooms had been engaged for us at the Hotel des Pyramides, whose restaurant is still the Mecca of our gastronomical devotions, and that our names had been entered on the visitors' book at the English Club, whose hospitality and home-like quarters will long be gratefully remembered by our whole party. It was a pleasure to us to find a thoroughly good English club once more, quiet and comfortable in all its appointments and free from every appearance of display and extravagance.

In the afternoon the team was taken out to the new cricket ground, and on Sunday another opportunity was given for practice—the first time, he it said, that all the men had played together. The ground was found to be most unfavorable, there being little grass on it and the earth being dry, hard and lumpy. The field is a recent acquisition of the Montevideo Club, and there has not been sufficient time to get it into good condition. It is beautifully situated, however, and when in order will be everything that a victorious cricketer could desire.

The match between Montevideo and Rio was played on the 14th and 15th—two as perfect days as one could wish. The result was something of a surprise to us, we regret to say, and we shall therefore make the record painfully brief and business-like. The bowling of Messrs. Poole and Slater was too much for us, although W. Morrissey, Jones and Cox made a gallant struggle for a better score on the first day. The record of the two days is as follows:

MONTEVIDEO.
Batting.
Hunt, c. Morrissey, b. Webb 1 b. w. b. Youle 10
Snoone, b. Youle 8 b. Youle 0
Chatter, b. R. Morrissey 2 b. Youle 15
Hyndrie, not out 2 c. Kennedy, b. Youle 13
Moar, b. w. b. Webb 3 b. Needham 5
Alexander, c. Waddell, b. Youle 1 b. Needham 16
Slater, b. Youle 25 b. Youle 0
Poole, c. Jones, b. R. Morrissey 1 b. Youle 0
risley 8 b. Youle 9
Stanham, b. R. Morrissey 7 c. Webb, b. Youle 14
Wright, not out 4 b. Youle 9
Adams, not out 4 not out 9
Extras 7 Extras 23
Total, two innings, 256

RIO DE JANEIRO

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes names like F. E. Wadsworth, R. Morrissey, etc.

Total, two innings, 128.

At the conclusion of the match, we went direct to the steamer, which sailed about 6:30 p. m., and landed us in Buenos Aires soon after daylight on Wednesday morning.

Our visit in Buenos Aires has been very much of a reunion with old friends, for the city is full of those who once thought that they could satisfy every aspiration of life with the beautiful scenery for which Rio de Janeiro is so widely celebrated.

The match between the Buenos Aires and Rio teams took place at Palermo on Friday and Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the former by 163 runs, with three wickets to fall in the second innings.

BUENOS AIRES CRICKET CLUB

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes names like J. Gifford, B. R. Morrissey, etc.

RIO JANEIRO CRICKET CLUB

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Includes names like F. Webb, B. R. Gifford, etc.

On Saturday evening the home team gave their visitors an enjoyable little dinner at the Café de Paris, at which about 50 guests sat down.

On Tuesday, our last day in Buenos Aires, a match was played with the Hurlingham Club on their own grounds, about an hour's ride out of the city on the Pacific railway.

Rosario, we regret to say, was unable to arrange a match with us, and we thus lost our only remaining chance for a victory.

course some allowance must be made for the change of climate and mode of living which caused more or less illness in the party—and for the strain which a series of entertainments unavoidably occasioned.

A. J. L.

PROVIDENCIA POPULAR.

The following is the report of the "provisional syndics" of the Providencia Popular company. "On June 28th of last year the Providencia Popular company was installed in this capital, there being present 57 shareholders representing 8,731 shares, according to the register of those present, with 20% paid, or 40% per share, or 349,240\$ (Art. 4 of the statutes).

Let us proceed. Art. 3 of the statutes declares the social capital 10,000,000\$. The Banco do Brazil e Londres in documents Nos. 1 and 2, which we now attach, tells us that there was received from various shareholders of the company the sum of 20,840\$, produced by the first call of 20% and representing 521 shares. As a species of parenthesis, whether or not, we have to mention that the company, because the 349,240\$ of the 8,731 shares of 200\$ each, with 20% paid, were never a fourth, nor a third, part of 2,000,000\$, which represent 20% of the capital of 10,000,000\$. Nevertheless it was organized, and the Providencia Popular company was considered as installed.

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To the incorporator, Engineer Francisco de Siqueira Queiroz, there were given in payment of incorporation 2,500 shares of 200\$ fully paid, or 500,000\$, which is 5% of the 10,000,000\$ of the capital, or 25% of the first call. We do not dwell upon the illegality of such a payment, which was clearly not made, in conformity with the law, out of net profits. For the concession of the Angra dos Reis railway were given another 3,000 shares, fully paid, or 600,000\$, which concession has been declared lapsed. And still further 6,000 shares for the establishment in the Bay of Rosario, No. 69. And yet again 129,300\$ 200 for that at No. 63 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, and yet again 33,020\$ for that at No. 81 Rua do Senador Ensebio.

A curious coincidence in the account "Bills Receivable" is noticeable, viz.: Dr. José Adelaide de Queiroz Carneira owes 2,240\$, and Alexandre Jacques and Carlos Pinto de Sá 48\$ each—and the names of these debtors appear in the list of shareholders who realized the payment of the first call; Dr. Carneira with 50 shares, or 2,000\$, and Alexandre and Carlos with 10 shares, or 400\$ each. This seems to prove that the company considered it could receive bills in payment for its shares.

Yet another fact worthy of attention is that the company was installed on June 23th, 1891; the Day Book is written up from September 15th forward and the Blotter from November 3rd.

There is, however, one culminating fact which characteristically stereotypes what was the Providencia Popular company. At the time of the judicial replevin of the cash a balance was declared of 640\$!

From what we have just submitted, and by the balance-sheet and accounts, we arrive at the conclusion that the forced liquidation of the company was due to two causes: 1st, the phantasmal installation, and, 2nd, the want of... seriousness on the part of its directors.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—At Santos the price of gas has been raised to 400 reals cubic meter.

—The receipts of rubber at Manaus in October were 946,127 kilos.

—The shipments of rubber from Pará in the month of October were 1,283,637 kilos.

—In Cerrito de Cangussu, Rio Grande do Sul, a child eleven months old was stung to death by bees.

—At the municipal election in the 1st district of Blumenau, Santa Catharina, the opposition candidates received 1,174 votes and the government candidates 69.

—During a storm in Campinas on the 21st the roof was blown off the warehouse of the Companhia Bollerei & Bosisio, Italian ribbon manufacturers, are putting up a factory in S. Paulo. One of the machines has a capacity for 8,000 metres of ribbon per day.

—The state government of Ceará has issued land and mining regulations, annulling all grants whose concessionaries have not complied with the conditions on which they were made.

—On the 18th the governor of Minas Gerais dismissed two clerks in the state Treasury who were conspicuous in the disturbances at Ouro Preto. Governor Penna has shown excellent sense in this action.

—When all the Pernambuco press state that the Rio de Martins Jr. was exceptionally brilliant, one must not be misled by the assertion. Please note we nominate José Isidoro Martins Jr. for president of the Brazilian republic, for the coming term.

—According to Campinas, S. Paulo, journal, on the 21st the Mogiana railway company sold in auction a case containing eight letter boxes and fixtures that were clearly marked as destined to the Goyaz postoffice. Curious affair altogether.

—The Fluminense of Niterohy, says that there are 100 men wanting to complete the legal strength of the Rio de Janeiro police force. Recruits are not to be had, for the authorities of S. Paulo offer twice the pay that is offered by the Rio de Janeiro police authorities.

—Municipal elections were held in Santa Catharina on the 20th inst. There was little opposition to the official candidates who were elected, it is stated, in all the municipal districts except Blumenau. In S. José the opposition voted for the monarchical candidate.

—Dr. João Frederico de Almeida Fagundes merits the most sincere compliments upon his popularity with the electors of the state of Rio de Janeiro. At the elections for a state deputy on the 6th inst. Dr. Fagundes received 10,239 votes, against 100 cast for his closest antagonist.

—Wertheimer & Co., having asked the president of the state of Rio de Janeiro for permission to introduce into that state 200,000 Chinese, he has informed them that no such permission is necessary, since, in virtue of the law of Oct. 5th, Chinese are at liberty to enter any part of Brazilian territory.

—Doctor Antonette Dias notifies her clients that for 30 days from this date her professional duties are suspended. This advertisement appeared in the Rio Grande do Sul journals. The explanation is that Dr. Antonette was going to take to herself a husband and was bothered for a month, by other people's ailments.

—Quite a sensation was caused in Bahia on the night of the 21st by the report that thieves were sacking the sub-treasury. The report originated with a sentinel who, thinking he heard a noise in the building, gave the alarm. The inspector and other authorities made a careful search, but discovered no traces of anyone having entered the building.

—The deposition of the governor of Amazonas was "on the carpet." Late advices from Manaus state that Major Alencar Arraipe, commandant of the 36th battalion, had personally returned to the governor of the states, despatches to his brother, a government official, which were "rather uncouth." Would it not be well for the minister of war to let Major Arraipe know that he and his brother are two separate individualities?

—At Bahia on the 22nd there were disturbances at the celebration of the festival of St. Cecilia, originating in an attempt of the police to arrest some disorderly soldiers. The crowd seems to have taken part against the police, which received reinforcements, including mounted men, attacked the people, discharging firearms, breaking hucksters' booths and trays, and striking with their swords men, women and children. Many persons were injured and several ladies fainted. It is stated that one of the policemen deliberately shot down a little boy who had hissed him. Five policemen were wounded.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo newspaper of the 15th inst. published an article in which Dr. Francisco Tavares, giving an account of the interview between his brother, Gen. Tavares, and Gen. Telles, makes severe charges against Gen. Floriano Peixoto's government and the state government of Rio Grande do Sul.

A Montevideo telegram of the 16th to the Paris says that Gen. Tavares' irruption into the state had been delayed by a want of arms and money. The Uruguayan authorities at Mello had seized 5,000 cartridges that had been stolen and sold to the federalists, and declared that they would arrest and send to prison any armed person who attempted to molest the Zouave troops, who had been attempting to raise money, had arrived at Mello, not having been very successful, it was said. Silveira Martins, Col. Salgado and other refugees were expected at Mello. Gen. Tavares, Col. Guerrero and other leaders were said to be in hiding.

A telegram of the same date to the Journal do Commercio stated that the Uruguayan minister of foreign affairs, in view of the complaints of the Brazilian minister, had decided to go to the frontier in person for the purpose of informing himself in regard to the true state of affairs there.

Visconde de Pelotas, who reached here on the 14th, says that there is a reign of terror in the state. At the urgent request of friends, who were afraid that he would be murdered, he had left Rio

Grande and come to Rio de Janeiro. In order to ensure his safety, when he took passage in this necessary for Gen. Pego, commander of the military district, and other officers to accompany him, armed, to the steamer.

According to information obtained by the Journal Tavares would enter the state with from 5,000 to 8,000 men well armed, some of them with improved weapons. The Castilhistas congressed in this city, however, deny that his force is so large and assert that he has only about 500 men badly armed and badly mounted.

A Porto Alegre letter gives more particulars of the arrest of Facundo Tavares and of the killing of his two sons. The force sent to arrest him was composed of 25 men, who fired on him as soon as he made his appearance at the window of his house.

Facundo is 70 years old, one of his sons was 21 and the other 29. Many persons, among whom was a considerable number of cadets of the military school, attended the funeral of the two young men.

The Porto Alegre letter says that Haensel was shot in the back after being arrested, by the commander of the guard. Five hundred persons on foot followed his corpse to the cemetery which is nearly two miles from the city.

According to the said letter, Major Telles, who arrested Facundo Tavares, is a nephew of Gen. Telles and also José Vicente da Silva Telles, who has a law-suit with the Companhia Hydraulica, of which Facundo is manager.

On the 19th inst. Visconde de Pelotas wrote to the Journal do Commercio stating that he had no desire to discuss with the so-called representatives of Rio Grande, who deny what is well known in that state. Correcting some statements in regard to the part which he had taken in public affairs, he said that he had not been previously informed of the revolution of November 15th, of which he received the first news in a telegram from Gen. Deodoro asking him to take charge of the administration of Rio Grande. He complied with the request only with a view to prevent disturbances and perhaps civil war, and he now thoroughly regrets ever having done so.

He added that his republican sentiments were well known in the time of the Empire, but that he had never desired to dethrone the illustrious Brazilian who reigned in Brazil, nor had ever desired the republic to be established in any way save through the untrammelled vote of the people.

On the 19th the Uruguayan ministers of foreign affairs and war arrived at Rivera for the purpose of causing Uruguayan territory to be respected. They were accompanied by a regiment of cavalry. They ordered the authorities of Salto, Cerro Largo and Artigas to exercise the strictest vigilance, and they inspected in person 20 leagues of territory on the border.

A telegram from Rivera of that date says that there reigns the utmost agitation in Rio Grande. It is stated that there are 800 government troops at Santa Anna do Livramento at the same number at Bagé. An election was held on the 20th for president of the state and members of the state legislature. Dr. Julio de Castilhos has of course been elected president without opposition, and Castilhistas have been elected, also without opposition, to the legislative assembly.

A Rio Grande paper says that the Castilhistas have in the state 12,000 men at their orders. This, we presume, includes the troops of the federal government.

It is stated that in possession of Lieut. Andrade Neves, who was arrested in S. Paulo as a federalist emissary on requisition of the president of Rio Grande, there were found letters from Councilor Silveira Martins.

Baio de Santos Abreu, a refugee recently arrived from Rio Grande gives a gloomy account of what is occurring in that state, in which the Castilhistas, he says, have established a perfect reign of terror. Not only are people in constant dread of arrest, but they are kept uneasy for the safety of their friends in distant parts of the state, from whom it is difficult to obtain news on account of the censorship to which communications, both by post and by telegraph, are subjected by the Castilhistas.

Baio de Santos Abreu is an old man and has taken no part in political affairs. But he has nevertheless incurred the suspicion of the Castilhistas through the friendship of his brother, ex-congressman Abreu, for the Maciel family. One night his house was visited by a band of 30 armed men, and for some time afterwards he was confined there. He was subsequently relieved of this restraint but received orders not to leave the town in which he resided. Availing himself, however, of a favorable opportunity, and taking with him, in order to avoid attracting attention, only the clothes he wore, he took the train for Rio Grande do Sul and there took passage for Rio.

A special correspondent of the Journal do Commercio at Pelotas telegraphed to that paper on the 24th that the chief of police of the state had issued a circular stating that for economical reasons the Castilhistas forces would be disbanded. The military garrison (the federal troops, we suppose) would guard the frontier, and the state police brigade would occupy a central position for observation.

A Montevideo telegram of the same date states that the Uruguayan ministers of war and foreign affairs, who have returned to Montevideo, expect that they saw no bands of armed men encamped on the border, but only a large number of refugees who are all obedient to the local authorities. They add, says the telegram, that they were visited by the Brazilian authorities at Santa Anna do Livramento who declared that they had no complaint to make in regard to the conduct of the authorities at Rivera.

WHAT a difference an International Sanitary Commission would make in a port like Santos. Absolutely good sanitary conditions in all the ports of the world would not be the immediate result of the work of such a Commission. But cholera and yellow fever would certainly be kept within bounds and not be permitted a general run round as now happens.—New York Maritime Register.

COFFEE NOTES

—On the 22nd the following estimate of crops was published: "The delegation of coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro appointed to organize estimates of the coffee to be exported from this market, now presents its report upon the 1893-94 crop. From the information that has reached our knowledge it appears that the first harvest was also abundant in nearly all the districts in relations with our market, and this fact foreshadowed a fair crop. The season, however, was unfavorable after this time, because of continual rains, which impeded the fruiting to a corresponding extent, and also that the trees could produce subsequent growths of blossoms. With the data in our possession it may be asserted that the perspective crop must be estimated at 2,700,000 bags, a figure that is subject to reduction, according to the season up to February next. The delegation must not leave without mention once more, that the present crop was reduced. A part was lost by want of labor, which went continues to increase in a very sensible degree, producing a large advance in the wages paid by agriculture. The reduction in the present crop may be estimated at about 300,000 bags. The existent complete disorganization in the service of transportation has still further increased the enormous difficulties with which agriculture is struggling; it is urgent that the public powers, in deference to the numerous complaints of the growers, take convenient measures for the solution of so important a question."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central railway has contracted for 300 freight cars with the Companhia Edificadora. —Since the 4th inst. the Central railway has not received freight for points on the Oeste de Minas road. Some days ago the road consented to receive several packages to be shipped on the 17th inst. —On the Batavir railway on the 23rd prox. a locomotive was derailed and overturned at the station of Ganhihuta. The engine-driver and two workmen were severely burned, and have since died. —The minister of agriculture sent to the Chamber of Deputies the project of the Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer Bressiliens for an extension of time for completing the Serinha to Morretes branch, as it can not be decided by the administration. —On the 22nd the director of the Central do Brazil railway publishes a hopeful view of the traffic service on the road, and also tables to show that in September a total of 28,869 tons were moved, which in October had increased to 32,613; or 962 tons per day in September and 1,050 tons per day in October. The result is not quite enough to make one shout. —The capital of the Rio das Flores railway company, which was about 700,000\$, was raised to 5,000,000\$ at the general meeting of the shareholders held on the 3rd. Of the increase 1,351 shares fully paid are distributed among the shareholders, making 5,000 fully paid shares; on the other 20,000 shares 40\$ is credited, so that no immediate cash appears to be obtained. —On the 22nd the *Jornal do Commercio* notices the unprecedented fact that carloads of coal shipped per the Central railway for a S. Paulo company in February last have never reached the consignee! Of course the Central railway has used the coal, but the matter is such a flagrant abuse that it should lead to the instant dismissal of every employe of the road who can be implicated in so outrageous a proceeding.

LOCAL NOTES

—We hope that article extracted from the *Nouveau Monde* and printed in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th, was not written by Sr. José Avelino himself. —Three columns of the *Diario Official* on the 25th were devoted to public complimentary telegrams received by President Peixoto and his cabinet on the 23rd. —The man who organized the D. Josina Peixoto Asylum for "indignant" children beats his breast a little too much and calls himself a philanthropist with too much self-assertion. —The funny man of the *Jornal do Brasil* expresses his admiration for monarchical governments in general, and for autocrats in particular. Under a republic the position of Court Jester is unknown. See? —Midshipman Antonio Leite Barcellos committed suicide on the night of the 21st inst. He is said to have been a favorite with his teachers and classmates at the naval school. The cause of his suicide is unknown. —On the 23rd the new contract with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company was published in the *Diario Official*. The contract extends to November 15th, 1897 and the annual subsidy is 190,000\$. —The Colonization and Industry company, of Santa Catharina, is unlucky. The government has declared lapsed concessions to introduce 13,000 families of immigrants, which the company had acquired. We wonder what the concessions cost the company? —We are improving. On the 23rd at 11 o'clock in the evening a man was surrounded by a band of thieves, who tied him, gagged him and relieved him of 60\$. On the same day the police were promoting Rio, during the day, and were naturally tired at night. —The police raided a coffee roasting establishment here on the 23rd, and found no coffee on the premises; a quantity of damaged and *carnaluba* beans were found, and from the books of the establishment a fair business appears to have been done in "coffee." —If the second session of the new ediles, held on the 22nd, is a sample of what is to be done at the City Hall, Rio has a nice prospect before it. There was almost a street fight, and the order was the disorder that the session was interrupted, and the police appeared on the scene. Edifying conduct certainly.

—There were several cases of sun-stroke among the policemen who were marched through the streets in celebration of the 23rd inst. —Deputy José Avelino arrived from Europe on the 23rd. "We can imagine how much pleasure it gave him to arrive in time to celebrate the day. —Cases of *beriberi* have appeared at the State Insane Asylum here, and the minister of the interior has appointed Dr. Francisco de Castro to investigate the cause. —The prisoners in the penitentiary here have presented President Peixoto with a marble-topped table, the work of their hands. This is the latest form of rebellion. —To judge from some of the local journals all the trouble in the municipal chamber here is caused by a monarchical group of ediles. Will the Brazilians never get over the monarchical nightmare? —The so-called market in the Praça da Harmonia, at the lower end of the Rua da Saude, has also been declared by municipal hygiene experts to be a focus of pestilence. How many foci of pestilence exist in Rio? —President Bernardino de Campos, in a congratulatory telegram of the 23rd inst., called the Chamber of Deputies heroic. We are shocked to see President Bernardino indulge in sarcasm on so unsuitable an occasion. —Deputy Arthur Rios has very sensibly declined the rank of honorary colonel, with which he says, he was surprised. Perhaps some day, when they recover from their astonishment, Gens. Ruy, Quintino & Co., will resign. —By order of the government Dr. Paula Ramos, who had been deported from Santa Catharina by the State government, will return to that state, in which he is delegate of lands and colonization —a government employe. —The minister of finance has informed the governor of the state of Piahy that he really cannot allow him to tax cattle on government ranches, and the governor will be good enough to stop proceedings against the lessee of these ranches for the said taxes. —The police have captured some 600 counterfeit \$1000 silver coins. The persons who had these in their possession declare that they were found in a house on the Rua Barcellos, which is being rebuilt. The coins are described as being very clumsy imitations. —On the 22nd the committee of jobbers and merchants addressed a new protest to President Peixoto relative to the traffic service on the Central railway, and also sent complimentary addresses to Senator Ottoni and Deputy Veiga upon their speeches in reference to this difficulty. —The police reports in Rio are classical at times. On the 24th Orpheus (Aquiuno) was hunted by the police in the Rua de Cartões, at all places in Rio to hunt for a spouse, and not finding her, the unhappy poet broke the head of somebody else's Eurydice, named Sophia, and the police ran him in. —The Saneamento company was lucky in the *Diario Official*. A very encomiastic report on the company, signed by an engineer, was published on the 21st. In the 23rd the *Diario* notices a report by a private publication by the company and was published by error in that part of the *Diario* where it appeared. —It must be extremely difficult for Sr. Serzedello and Custodio de Mello, to remember which ministers they are when out of the respective departments. At home, for example, do the children say "papa is minister of finance," or "minister of agriculture," "minister of marine" or "minister of foreign affairs?" —A most impudent advertising trick has been executed by a dealer in boots and shoes in S. Paulo. First this gentleman adopts the name of "Clark," which has been for years a guarantee for the quality of the boots sold by this well-known firm, and then he circulates false imitations of the 500 rs. notes issued by the government to advertise his imitation wares. No one used to handling money would be deceived by these counterfeiters, but the poorer classes can be, and no doubt have been. The police can surely correct this abuse. —Rear-Admiral Coelho Netto, chief of staff of the navy, published on the 24th an address to the navy, stating that he had been ordered by President Floriano Peixoto to hail Minister Custodio de Mello as the chief actor in the revolutionary movement of November 23rd, 1891. We have no objection to make to that, for we suppose that the minister ought really to take the most prominent part in that movement. What we should like to know is how Rear-Admiral Coelho Netto received the order. Does the president give orders directly to the officers of the army and navy? —On the 26th *O Tempo* very properly called attention to the tendency of the government to grant military rank to civilian employes in the departments of war and marine. If we are not mistaken Admiral Wandenkolk originated the idea of all employes of the navy department using uniforms, and the lowest clerk blossomed out into a shoulder-strapped, brass-buttoned officer. The clerks in the war department are to have military rank; why not uniform the Treasury men as national guards, the post-office clerks as firemen, etc., etc., and make Rio one great museum of more or less glorious lace and splendor? There are still enough "doctors" to provide black coats and "stove-pipe" hats. —The 23rd was observed as a holiday in Rio, but its observance was not altogether a success; the next year it will probably fall into oblivion. The police force, a moderate squadron of cavalry, armed with carbines, and a strong battalion of infantry paraded. To us the appearance of a force intended to preserve the peace, armed precisely as are the men of the regular army, was extremely distasteful, and no less was the appearance of a battalion. As a Brazilian acquaintance very sensibly remarked, "Brazil has become a Germany in America!" A torrential rain interfered with the fireworks, etc. at night, and the Rua do Ouvidor, although illuminated, was nearly deserted.

—The Portuguese Royal Mail company has been granted packet privileges for its steamers. —On the 25th the police arrested a man named Raux, who is charged with being implicated in the anarchist society plot. —The *Seguranca* brought from New York 14 boxes with notes for the Treasury. Nominal value is not published. —The recently elected municipal council has not got to work yet and it members are already quarrelling. The papers of the 23rd contain a protest against the temporary president, signed by 12 members who say that others would also have signed if it had been present. They assert that the meeting of the previous day degenerated into pure anarchy. —On the 22nd the minister of agriculture declared to the inspector of subsidized navigation, that the charter of the str. *Henda*, by the United States and Brazil Steamship company, to replace the str. *Finance*, that should sail on the 9th from New York, was approved, but that the payment of the subsidy depended upon the chartered vessel fulfilling the conditions of the contract. —A group of 23 citizens, in honor of the 23rd of November—"peace and legality" we presume—have organized a club, the purposes of which are stated as a center for the convergence of the efforts of souls truly devoted to the public weal, in order to 'activate' those civic stimulants upon which depend the prompt consolidation of the republican regimen." Away! glorious 23! As Mr. Pegotty said: "We can't say no fairer than that."

—*O Tempo* says that a policeman on duty at the house where it is supposed the brutal murder of the woman, who was quartered, occurred, fled from his post and reported that he had distinctly heard a voice from the empty house saying "Come in!" He was scared half to death. The lodgers on the first floor also declare that curious noises are heard at night in the empty rooms. For abandoning his post the policeman has been sentenced to 20 days imprisonment. —The *Jornal do Commercio* continues to do good service in enlightening the public on the Rio Grande do Sul imbroglio. The statements of Barão de Santos Abreu published on the 22nd, confirm the former statements of Visconde de Pelotas and with additional strength for it is declared that Sr. Santos Abreu is not a militant politician—and we are sorry to say—it is more than suggested that this gentleman's money was the cause of his persecution. —On the 23rd the police arrested a man, who is described as a Spanish engineer and named Dr. Antonio Fabio, charged with being the leader in the recent attempt at organizing an anarchist society here. The suspect was arrested at Ilha de Vilanova where he was working as a tanner. At his examination by the police he appears to have been rather insolent, and declared his admiration for Ravichol & Co. We presume Dr. Fabio will be granted a free passage back to his native land. —Some of the local journals were quite sentimental over the story of a boy, who appeared at the Itamaraty palace on the 23rd and related his story to President Peixoto. This young gentleman asked to be sent back to Pará, which he said was his native state, or to be entered as a pupil in the military school. On the following day he escaped from the house of an officer who had kindly consented to receive him, and his mother appeared at the police station to declare that the young rascal had stolen a ring from her and run away. And now the sentimentality is all spilt!

—According to the local press, Mr. Wicks, of the firm of Messrs. Walter, Christiansen & Co. of this city, and a member of the Alpine Club, started to climb the Sugar Loaf on the 21st in company with three cadets from the Military Academy. Mr. Wicks went out during the ascent but his companions secured a rope to his person and pulled him to the top of the rock. Another party of cadets shortly after scaled the mountain and hoisted a flag, and on the night of the 23rd it is said a bonfire was kindled on the rock. We imagine we recall something about a bonfire which was being hoisted on the Sugar Loaf some four years ago.

—The city government of Porto Alegre has recently contracted a loan of 70,000\$ for one year at 7 1/2% interest. —On the 24th the Ceará Harbor Corporation, Limited was authorized to raise a part of the £200,000, increased capital. —The city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, called for tenders for a loan of 90,000\$ recently. The amount offered was 150,000\$, and 90,000\$ were accepted for one year at 7 per cent. per annum. —A decree dated on the 22nd approves the plans of the Bahia harbor improvements. The estimated cost of the works is only 33,599,347\$. Mr. Wiggins, the English architect, who the Bahia company has already made arrangements to provide for.

—A decree dated on the 22nd increases the credits already opened for the census service by 69,714\$85, which brings up the total amount expended, and estimated as yet to be expended, to the enormous sum of 1,128,714\$85. As the work is far from completed, and the employes have been squabbling among themselves, precisely how much the census is to cost is an exceedingly difficult problem. —On the 21st the minister of finance informed his colleague at the department of the interior that notwithstanding the special credit opened for the purpose was exhausted, the Chamber of Deputies had ordered the payment of 12,600\$ to the party charged with the shorthand service and revision of debates. When the Chamber itself orders extraordinary payments who can blame other authorities for following the example?

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd, 1892. Includes values for Brazilian mil reis, London to-day, and various currencies like Sterling and Gold.

EXCHANGE.

November 22.—The official rates at the banks were 13 1/2 on London, 712-713 on Paris and 870-870 on Hamburg, at 50/10; 3770 on New York at sight. During the morning the market was strong and bank sterling was readily to be had at 13 1/2, with business reported at 13 1/16 and even 13 1/8, but later there was less animation, and head office bills alone were obtainable at 13 1/16 at the close of the day. There was not much doing, to-morrow being observed as a holiday, the business done including bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/8, repassed paper at 13 1/2-13 1/8 and commercial sterling at the same rates. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 5/8, sellers at 128 7/8.

November 23.—The day was observed as a holiday in commemoration of the "restoration of legality" on the same day last year.

November 24.—The banks were at the same rates that ruled on the 22nd. In the morning the market showed some strength, and bank sterling was reported at 13 1/2, and even 13 1/16 on head office bills was mentioned, but there was a flatter tone in the forenoon when commercial bills found money at 13 1/4. At the close there was rather more firmness, and commercial bills then found no money under 13 1/16. There was very little doing, with bank sterling reported at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and commercial at 13 1/2-13 1/16, with 13 1/2 reported for later delivery. Sovereigns sold at 128 7/8, and closed with buyers at 128 5/8, sellers at 128 7/8.

November 25.—The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London, at which rate, and at 13 1/2 for commercial sterling, business was done. About mid-day the market flattened and the official rate was reduced to 13 1/4, but this was a flatter business only shortly after. As occurred on the preceding day the market stiffened at the close of business. There was a fair movement, with commercial sterling reported at 13 1/2-13 1/4 and bank at the extremes of 13 1/2-13 1/8. In repassed bills business was reported at 13 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 128 5/8, and closed with buyers at 128 5/8, sellers at 128 7/8.

November 26.—The banks posted 13 1/2 on London, and this rate was official during the day. From the opening of the market the tone was firm; repassed paper was easily offered at 13 1/2 and afterwards bank on bankers was obtainable at this rate. In the afternoon bank on head-office was reported at 13 1/2. There was a fair business doing; bank sterling at 13 1/2-13 1/4, repassed paper at 13 1/2, and commercial at the extremes of 13 1/2-13 1/8; most of the business reported in commercial was at 13 1/16. The market closed firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 5/8, sellers at 128 7/8.

November 28.—The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London, but no business was reported at the rate. There was a struggle in the market and for a short time 13 1/4, on head office, was the best obtainable at the banks, but this was a flatter tone at the close, and bank sterling was reported at 13 1/2 on head office before the end of the day. A considerable business in Santos, at 23 9/16, was reported which probably helped our market. There was not much doing here; bank sterling 13 1/2-13 1/4, repassed paper 13 1/2-13 1/16 and commercial 13 1/2-13 1/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128 5/8, sellers at 128 7/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for November 21st and 22nd. Lists various stocks like 1000 Sovereigns, 66 Apolices, 100 Commercio, etc., with their respective prices and quantities.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The city government of Porto Alegre has recently contracted a loan of 70,000\$ for one year at 7 1/2% interest. —On the 24th the Ceará Harbor Corporation, Limited was authorized to raise a part of the £200,000, increased capital. —The city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, called for tenders for a loan of 90,000\$ recently. The amount offered was 150,000\$, and 90,000\$ were accepted for one year at 7 per cent. per annum. —A decree dated on the 22nd approves the plans of the Bahia harbor improvements. The estimated cost of the works is only 33,599,347\$. Mr. Wiggins, the English architect, who the Bahia company has already made arrangements to provide for.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

November 26th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills like Alianca, Brazil Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola de Parapanama, Agricola do Ribeiro Preto, etc.

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" 5	Tagus	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 14	Ellie	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
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New Orleans:

Chantry..... Dec. 20/25

Antwerp and London
 (via Bahia and Southampton)

Hevelius..... Dec. 1st
 Wordsworth..... Dec. 25th

Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast Ports:

Milton..... Nov. 30th
 Phidias..... Dec. 25th

Intended sailing from Santos to New York:

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 Strabo..... Dec. 8th
 Humboldt..... Dec. 7th

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