

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1893.

NUMBER 4

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Office: 76, Rua Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor; 10 to 12 o'clock.

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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24th, 1893.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

In view of the rapidly approaching time when the coasting trade of this country is to be restricted not only to the Brazilian flag, but to vessels manned principally by Brazilians, would it not be wise for the authorities to inaugurate a policy which will give Brazil sailors and ships enough when the need arises? It is far from sufficient to legislate that only Brazilian vessels and Brazilian sailors can engage in the coasting trade. The vessels can easily be secured, for there are many foreigners quite ready to operate shipping lines under the national flag, but it will not be so easy to secure the Brazilian sailor. Without good and trustworthy men, the service will be expensive and badly performed, the losses will be heavy and insurances will be quickly increased. The whole country will suffer from such a service, for it will not only mean difficulties in transportation and higher prices for goods, but it will also mean a serious obstacle to the development of the country. The great part of settled Brazil lies along the sea-coast, hence cheap and reliable means of sea transportation are essential to its prosperity. It is in fact of more immediate importance than the construction of railways into the sparsely-settled interior. Something should be done therefore to improve and increase the means of communication along the coast, and to induce the Brazilian youth to enter the coasting trade. Without skillful sailors the coastwise trade under the Brazilian flag will be a failure.

Some time ago we called attention to the importance of some international convention in regard to quarantines, the purpose of which should be to secure joint control and harmonious action among the commercial nations of the world. Further consideration of the subject has strengthened our opinion that this is the only practicable and equitable method of settling this important question. A multiplicity of opinions in regard to quarantine and a score of methods for enforcing these opinions, are now preying upon the commerce of the world. The prejudice is simply incalculable; it is more than sufficient to warrant prompt relief. The advances made by modern science in sanitary matters have been so rapid and effective that we are no

longer the helpless victims of epidemic plagues. If we choose we can protect ourselves far more effectively against an epidemic by local sanitary measures, as was the case in England last year, than through the most rigid of quarantines. That being the case, it is manifestly unjust for any country to impose the quarantine restrictions which still exist in various parts of the world. And when we call attention to the indisputable fact that these quarantines are frequently imposed in the interests of contractors and purveyors, and that they are imposed by the least reputable and most ignorant of medical men, no further proof can be required of the necessity of having them totally abolished. Even at their best, they rarely serve the purpose for which they are intended, as the epidemics creep through in spite of them. If the conditions are favorable for the lodgment and propagation of an epidemic, it is very difficult to keep it out, while, on the contrary, if the conditions are unfavorable, if proper sanitary precautions have been observed, then the quarantine becomes entirely unnecessary. It is not our object, however, to advocate the general abolition of quarantines. To reduce the risks and losses to commerce, and to prevent the imposition of restrictions where they are entirely unnecessary, we hold that the quarantines of all countries should be subject to common international regulations and control, and that every nation should be held strictly accountable for all losses arising from any improper execution of quarantine regulations. This common action is warranted by the simple fact that the ocean is a common highway, and that the persons and property of citizens of all nationalities are involved. Common action, also, will greatly assist the nations of the world in checking the progress of those epidemics which arise in certain parts of the East. It is a subject for the whole civilized world to study and solve, and not for the spasmodic and unscientific action of each nation by itself. A common accord in the matter of imposing quarantines would soon lead to a common accord in restricting the great scourges of humanity to their original sources.

These abuses so frequently practised here by subordinate officials in the arrest of people and in the imposition of fines for alleged infractions of regulations, bye-laws and privileges, have become burdensome enough to warrant a word of protest. Not a day passes without an instance of these abuses. A score of municipal fiscals are continually prowling about the streets imposing fines and collecting blackmail. Every public department has a provision for the imposition of fines for petty offences, which are imposed and collected on the spot. Even in the postoffice a citizen may not speak his mind freely to an inattentive clerk without incurring a fine. The uniformed classes are also endowed with privileges of interference and arrest which frequently lead to abuses of the worst character, as was seen in the arrest a few days ago of two Englishmen by a common soldier for some fancied threat against a little child. The principle on which these arrests and fines are enforced, is radically wrong and dangerous, for it places an irresponsible power in the hands of incompetent men without the right of appeal. The only safe course is to issue in such matters, is to place all the authority for arrests and fines in the hands of the courts. The police and court officials alone should be invested with the power of making arrests, and even then under restrictions which will prevent abuse of authority. In no case should a soldier, or military officer, be permitted to exercise such an authority at his own pleasure and by virtue of any special privilege, and every instance of such an abuse of authority should be severely punished. As for the imposition of fines, the rule should be established that no fine can be imposed except upon a formal, written complaint, and by a proper judicial officer. It is absurd to invest a municipal fiscal with the power to impose fines for infractions of municipal ordinances, for the man cannot possibly exercise such a discretionary power equitably and disinterestedly. He should be required merely to report such infractions, leaving to the proper official above him the right to determine whether the person accused should be cited to answer the charge. In all cases where fines are involved, whether in the post-office, custom-house, or any other public department, a

written complaint should always be insisted upon and a hearing before a responsible official should always be granted, before any fine is imposed. The public cannot be left to the tender mercies of mere employés, nor subordinate officials. It is not only unjust to the citizen, but it is an undignified and demoralizing course of procedure on the part of the officials concerned. Still further, it is a gross infraction of a man's personal rights to inflict arrest or fines upon him without granting him the fullest opportunity for defence and appeal. We trust that some measures will be promptly taken to put an end to every one of these abuses, so inconsistent with republican institutions and so offensive to the best instincts of modern civilization.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill making it unlawful for any common carrier to insert in any bills of lading or shipping document any clause, covenant or agreement whereby it shall be relieved from liability for loss or damage arising from negligence, fault or failure in proper loading, storage, custody, care in transport or proper delivery of any merchandise committed to its care. — *New-York Maritime Register*, Dec. 21st.

AFFAIRS AT SANTOS.

The *St. John*, N. B., *Son* of Dec. 13 says: "Affairs at Santos look very discouraging. Letters received in the city yesterday morning from the master of a *St. John* vessel now lying there read as follows: 'Sickness is beginning to get very bad again. Capt. Lent of the brig *Dory* died yesterday. Last night the captain of a Swedish bark died, and we are hourly expecting to hear of the death of another Swedish master. In addition to this there have died during the past week from the effects of yellow fever three chief engineers of steamers in port and several petty officers, including seamen and firemen, also one chef mate. Matters are beginning to look kind of blue, and getting worse every day as the sun goes further south. I only hope that I shall be enabled to get clear of the balance of my cargo before business here comes to a standstill. Smallpox also is very bad. One will meet it in the street mall in different stages, and yet in this miserable hole they are quarantining all new arrivals from England and sending them down to Isle of Grande on account of the cholera in Europe."

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF ARGENTINA.

The following table shows the total amount of the debt as it stood on December 31, 1892.

INTERNAL DEBTS	EXTERNAL DEBTS
\$ Paper	\$ Gold
885,222,853	1,396,739,885
31,376,509	4,474,000
31,376,509	4,010,000
12,374,357	1,010,165
7,659,449	826,347
4,763,203	508,091
6,152,768	1,800,332
826,347	1,800,332
508,091	1,800,332
1,800,332	1,370,537
1,370,537	243,683,448
243,683,448	14,431,697

The cedulas in circulation are:

National Hypothecary	gold	paper
Bank	16,311,150	74,776,500
Provincial Hypothecary Bank	4,374,000	293,134,539

The emission of Bank notes, both legal and illegale of the amount: — 323,727,947

TABLE SHOWING THE YEARLY INTEREST UPON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	\$ paper	\$ gold
The Nation	6,228,729	25,412,809
Municipality of B. Aires	1,750,000	552,750
Province of Buenos Aires	3,548,548	3,105,337
Corobela	2,087,593	1,000,000
Santa Fe	1,112,201	—
Entre Rios	387,160	—
Mendoza	429,032	19,050
Santiago del Estero	488,129	—
Salta	48,000	59,025
San Luis	17,450	212,738
Catamarca	—	212,738
Tucuman	—	147,825
San Juan	—	29,565
La Rioja	—	358,734
Corrientes	—	390,000
	12,869,219	35,592,827

THE GREAT NIGGER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Rio News,

"If you please, sir, let me first say"

(Small boy's justification)

Mr. Editor, (as His Royal Mail just called you),

Patience demands that I should not leave Mr. Carocca's enquiry unnoted. As it appears the letters about England were written by a Portuguese, Good; then that fully accounts for the tone of strict impartiality which characterises them.

But they are published week by week at enormous length in the leading columns of the chief Brazilian newspaper, by Brazilians for Brazilians, therefore who wrote them becomes surely a matter of only secondary importance.

Mr. Carocca says that if my host says an unpleasant thing of me while I am under the protection of his roof, I must not report. I must turn to him the other cheek also. Creepcrawl says that if he requires any more checks—but there! I have done with Creepcrawl; he is too coarse and unfeeling.

To prove that I have absolutely no sympathy with his views on one point at least, I have, like Mr. Silas Wegg, "dropped in poetry," and now beg your acceptance of the following verses which I humbly trust may have the effect of conciliating all parties to this discussion, and making things pleasant all round.

Know'st thou the land where the glorified nigger Goes "staring it" round in a carriage and pair, And dropping hisicent wide open monthed nigger, Assumes a severely professional air?

Mounts a magnificent curly brimmed beaver, Sports a shirt collar Gladstonian size, Through his gold pipe—erectly consults his gold lever, Rolling in wealth to the whites of his eyes?

"Illustrious Senhor Doutor"—he will hand you His card—nor let insolent Britishers sneer, Their gay Christy minstrels with bones and with

Will find themselves thoroughly "out of it" here.

Great Scott! If the nigger's peck in society, Why should his colour be subject of fun? Why, in the name of all sense and propriety, Call him a "swooty faced son of a gun?"

One man, we know, is as good as another, Why do we not the plain inference draw— Since we accept him as man and as brother, Why not accept him as brother-in-law?

Think, oh ye victors of Blenheim and Ramilies, How the sad heart of the nigger would dance If you admitted him into your families, Give your poor African brother a chance.

Tell him to bring his relations by dozens, Each with his suitor so engaging and bland, Mary then off to your aunts and your cousins, Let the black turtle be heard in the land!

Dark pickaninnies around you would caper, Each in his little white shirt—let me think, Like what? I've got it! Like sheets of note paper Lanked up and down with bottles of ink!

British aristocrats, just for variety, Howards and Gustavus, Campbells and a', Lead your dark relative into society, Try for a change a black mother-in-law.

Make him, this being despised and laborious, Into a civilized "off" at a jumpy, Don't spoil his triumph by satire censurers, Don't put his woolly head under the pump!

I am afraid, however, that even this plaintive appeal may be in vain; for the proud Britisher sometimes, ala! mixes his drinks—but never his race!

Farewell, sir,  
Yours dejectedly,  
NICOBEMUS DEWDRUP.

[We give our correspondent the benefit of his poetical inspiration, but we regret that his satire is not turned against something more deserving than an unoffensive man's skin. To attack the African because a Portuguese makes an unbecomingly criticism of Englishmen, is indeed enough to offend all the good purposes our correspondent may have had in view.—Eds. NEWS.]

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF URUGUAY.

From the retrospect for 1892 published by the *Siglo* we take the following statement relative to the public debt of the country, showing the effects of the financial operations carried out during the year.

Internal	Guaranteed
Unifed internal debt	\$ 7,000,000
Guaranteed debt	4,000,000
External	
Consolidated debt	90,561,050
International	
Italian debt	550,150
French debt	1,034,725
Spanish debt	233,150
Total public debt	\$104,288,975

The unifed internal debt comprises the following: amortizable debt, Central railway, Santa Rosa railway, Higueretas railway, indemnization debt, quotas of amortization. The original total of these was \$7,240,153; but when the necessary compensation or *bono-atom* has been added, they represent in the present interior debt \$7,700,000.

The consolidated debt is formed as follows:—unified loan (bonification 5%) £10,624,400, in consolidated £11,153,628, 9% loan of 1888 (bonification 15%) £ 4,419,000, in consolidated £4,737,888; 6% loan of 1893, (bonification 13%) £1,980,000, in consolidated £2,237,400. Total in original debts £16,724,300, the same in consolidated £18,139,695. To the latter amount must be added £14,375,505 on account of railway guarantees in arrears and commission, making the total of the consolidated debt £19,208,500 or \$90,501,050.

From the general total of the public debt there may now be deducted \$345,000 for amortizations due January 1 and now being paid, on the internal and international debt.

During the year, therefore, the interior debt has increased from \$7,249,153 to \$11,910,000, an increase of 4,660,847, of which \$4,000,000 corresponds to the guarantee debt assigned to the Mortgage Bank. This increase, however, is only nominal with regard to the charge upon the public treasury, since by the process of amortization, the yearly service of interest and amortization has actually been reduced from \$697,219 on the old amount to \$595,000, or a reduction in the service of \$102,219 yearly.

The exterior debt has similarly increased in the year from £16,724,300 to £19,208,500, an increase of £2,514,200. But here, likewise, the increase is nominal, so far as regards the charge on the treasury, on account of the reduced rate of interest and easier terms of amortization. The former service of the foreign debt (not including railway guarantees) was \$4,089,470 yearly, whereas at the reduced rate of interest, 3 1/2 %, the annual service on the consolidated debt is only \$3,169,668, a reduction of \$830,802 yearly. There must also be taken into account the reduction of the railway guarantees from 7 to 3 1/2 %, or by one half.

Taking all this into consideration, the yearly service due on the public debt may be summed up as follows:—

External debt.....	\$5,169,688
Internal debt.....	595,000
International debt.....	248,804
Railway guarantees (maximum).....	104,166
Total.....	\$4,017,658

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 3/8 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The American corvette *Essex* left Montevideo for the United States on the 9th inst.

—The Argentine government has formally adopted the Mauser rifle for the army and navy.

—Recent telegrams from Buenos Aires state that order has been re-established in the province of Corrientes.

—The Salto newspapers accuse the Brazilian authorities of Querandim of inflicting punishment on two Uruguayan citizens.

—For the sake of economy the Uruguayan government, it is stated, intends to abolish the greater part of its legations in Europe.

—It is reported in Montevideo that the Cerro Largo police have captured four boxes of arms, destined for the Rio Grande revolutionists.

—The government of Santa Fé has prohibited salaries still in arrear to be paid out of incoming taxes for the current year. —*Argentine News.*

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 21st says that a case of yellow fever has appeared on the island of Martin Garcia, among the passengers landed from the Italian steamer *Andrea Doria*.

—A package addressed to Mr. Frank P. Hatley, U. S. S. *Albatross*, care of the American consul, is detained at the general post office at Buenos Ayres, because it contains an article of value.

—A ministerial modification is spoken of in Buenos Aires, owing to the impossibility of filling the vacant post of minister of the Interior. The political outlook in Argentina is anything but reassuring.

—A large number of pilgrims from Argentina and Uruguay left Montevideo on the 20th on a pilgrimage to Rome. They are under the guidance of Bishop Mariano Soler, and bear with them a letter from President Saenz Peña to the Pope.

—Rumors have been current lately that General Roca will be proclaimed dictator, because of the difficulties which Saenz Peña is encountering. As Roca's friends are largely responsible for these difficulties, his purpose can hardly be characterized as disinterested.

—A duel recently occurred at San Nicolas, Argentina, in which the two *boteros* were to fire three shots at each other. After the first shot, however, they suddenly discovered that honor had been satisfied, and then they fell upon each other's necks and made up.

—On the 11th inst., the thermometer registered 38°C., or 100.4 Fahr., in the city of Buenos Aires. The heat was intense and was further aggravated in the evening by a total exhaustion of the ice supply. The offer may not be appreciated, but if our Platine friends will just come up to Rio we will guarantee a much lower temperature than that.

—Like many other countries, Uruguay is now between the horns of a hard dilemma. The greed of the class which lives on the profits caused an increase in salaries, and this, of course, made an increase in taxation necessary. Now these high salaries can not be lowered because the high taxes has in its turn produced high prices for all the necessities of life.

—A mass meeting was held in Buenos Aires on the 22nd for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Corrientes revolutionists and of denouncing the policy of armed interference adopted by the national government. It was promoted by the radicals and, according to one account, was attended by 20,000 people. There was no disturbance reported, although the military forces were held in readiness.

—The December passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 1,164, and the departures 493. The arrivals from Brazil were 538, while the departures for this country were 216.

—The new Argentine ironclad *Q de Julio*, is to be a very powerful antagonist. Her dimensions are 354 feet, between perpendiculars, and her greatest breadth, 44 feet. The speed that should be attained with a draught of 6 feet, is 22 1/2 knots, and her displacement is 3,557 tons. Her armament will consist of four quick firing guns of 15 centimetres, one at the bows, another at the stern and two amidships, shielded by platforms two feet higher than the deck and which will permit the guns being fired at an angle of great depression. She will also carry quick firing guns of 12 centimetres, protected by platforms similar to the above mentioned, and also 12 guns of 47 millimetres and 12 of 36iden Hotchkiss. The *Q de Julio* will also be provided with 5 torpedo tubes on the reformed Armstrong principle.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Fresh beef is selling at \$100 a kilo at Pará.

—Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro is editor-in-chief of the *Rio Grande*.

—The production of eiji wine in Ceará, last year, is estimated at 350,000 bottles.

—Torrential rains are reported from Paralyba, and losses are expected to the sugar and cotton crops.

—Last year in the parish church of Santa Cruz, Campinas, there were 875 christenings and 269 marriages.

—At the Campinas abattoir there were slaughtered last year 5,628 heaves, 3,654 hogs and 598 sheep and goats.

—At Conchas, in the municipal district of Tieté, S. Paulo, there is a nine year old boy who is said to weigh 13 1/2 lbs.

—A telegram of the 20th from Porto Alegre says that Julio de Castilhos will to-day take charge of the state government of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Lieut. Andrade Neves who had been arrested in S. Paulo and sent to Rio Grande do Sul as an emissary of the refugees, has been released.

—A bill for moving the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro to Theropopolis, passed its first reading in the state legislature on the 19th inst.

—The town of S. Carlos do Pinal, in the state of S. Paulo, has 31 streets and 7 squares with 1,515 houses, of which 1,400 are occupied. The population is 6,918.

—In Pernambuco Col. Cintra has published a card stating that for any attacks on him he holds the governor responsible. The latter, Dr. Barbosa Lima, is the Colonel's nephew.

—While Rio Grande do Sul has been suffering incalculable prejudice from drouth, abundant rains have fallen in the northern provinces of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, etc., where drouths are so common.

—Telegrams of the 17th state that the Rio Grande refugees had prepared to send 2,000 stand of arms to their friends in Rio Grande, but had been prevented from doing so by the Uruguayan authorities.

—A Natal telegram of the 20th reports the wreck of the American bark *Autonia Salla* (?) at the bar of that port. The bark had a cargo of 10,000 bags of sugar for Philadelphia, the whole becoming a total loss.

—The general commanding the Paraná military district has placed under arrest Lieut. Domingos do Nascimento, editor of the *Folha Nova*. The general's opponents characterize the act as an attack on the liberty of the press.

—The registers of the steamboat companies show that 13,597 persons emigrated last year from Ceará to Pará and Amazonas. If to this number be added the children who paid no fare, the total, it is thought, will not be less than 16,000.

—We regret to note that the elections at Cururupá, Maranhão, are considered illegal and that the government (by which is meant, of course, a few local government officials) has been using improper means to secure the election of its candidates.

—A popular meeting was held in Vassouras on the 15th inst., for the purpose of formally adopting the choice of that city for the future capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The representatives of the municipality were duly instructed to use all their powers of persuasion to secure that object.

—The governor of Santa Catharina in the official journal of the state has made a detailed statement of the question relating to engineer Paula Ramos. He terminates by saying that, relying on the support the people have hitherto given him, he asks them to maintain a pacific attitude until the general government, better informed in regard to the matter, shall perform its duty, conducting itself in a manner likely to retain the support of its friends and not in such a way as to promote anarchy in the state.

—There was a strike among the tram drivers and conductors across in Niteroi on the morning of the 20th, because of a change in the manager. Someone seems to be very diligently exploring the ferry and tram services of that town, for almost nothing is expended on the material, and, as it now appears, even the staff is not paid. If this state of affairs continues, we shall soon see people moving away from a place so wretchedly served. It is a dangerous thing for a transportation company to deceive and cheat its patrons.

—The inspector of customs at Santos telegraphed on the 17th inst., to the minister of finance that he had permitted the sailing of the American steamer *Vigilante*, as the steamer did not sail, however, as the S. Paulo court had not rendered its decision.

—The *Journal* of yesterday contains telegrams from Cape Frio, where the fishermen claim that the light-house keeper has put anchors in their fishing grounds to prevent drawing their nets. They applied to the President for protection. If these 50 fishermen will just go down to the beach and take up those anchors, and then break the keeper's head if he interferes, the question will be settled without any help from Rio.

—The city of Campos seems to be doing its best to prove its undesire for the honor of being the capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro. On the evening of the 15th a party of young men, some of them well connected, invaded a house where some Arabs were living and where a wedding feast was in progress. A fight followed and when the police appeared it resulted only in the arrest of two Arabs who were guilty of defending themselves. On the following day the same group of roughs assaulted the business house of an Arab in Rua 15 de Novembro, broke in the doors and completely sacked the place, even to the extent of carrying away in a canoe. One of the leaders of the thieves, Joaquim Pimenta, who is an ex-police official, was arrested. Campos has always had a bad name, but an act like this caps the record.

COFFEE NOTES

—According to a report to the British foreign office the coffee production of Guatemala during recent years has been as follows:

year	quantity	value
1887.....	lbs. 48,530,267	\$ 9,972,730
1889.....	48,743,024	10,118,779
1890.....	51,574,939	10,595,810
1891.....	51,973,414	10,678,715
1892.....	52,197,853	10,926,982

COFFEE IN SELANGOR.

Mr. C. H. A. Turney, in his report for the month of October, states that on October 5th, he visited a small coffee plantation owned by a Tamil, named Sangile, on a steep spur of the Jugra hill. It is a 12-acre patch of which he has to acres planted up with about 8,000 plants; of this 6,000 plants have been bearing for 18 months, yielding 10 pikuls of beans; and the balance of the trees are in blossom. The beans he sells to a trader, who furnishes him with supplies, at \$23 per pikul, being at least \$10 per pikul under market rates. He works himself with six Tamil coolies, whom he pays at the rate of \$7-50 per mensem, and is quite satisfied with his prospect. The plants look healthy and robust and are heavily laden, although the patch he selected has been covered with blight for years. The soil is a composition of yellow earth with a large proportion of decayed granite in it. —*Penny Gazette.*

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Amparo municipal council has petitioned the Mogyana directors to have their Santos line pass through that municipality.

—The police are investigating the origin of some false dispatches which have appeared at the Central railway. There are a great many things in connection with the administration of that line which might well be investigated at the same time.

—The municipal council of Sobral has appealed to the patriotism of the national government to send along the rails required for the Sobral railway extension. They state that the road has been ready for the rails over a year, and that Congress has voted an appropriation for their purchase.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is informed that the director of the Central line is preparing a time-table for a rapid express train between this city and São Paulo, which is to go into effect as soon as the necessary material arrives. In our opinion, the director will have to import a few trusty men to run the train, or there will be an accident to boot.

—The good people of Santa Maria Magdalena are complaining of the bad freight service of the Leopoldina railway. They state that it requires a month for the transportation of goods from Rio de Janeiro, and even then the packages are found to be in a ruinous state. The complainants should be satisfied with getting anything, even the empty boxes, for it is more than many others receive.

—Engineer Morsing writes from Paris to the *Journal do Commercio* that the purchasing agent of the Brazilian government has recently obtained considerable reductions in the price of railway supplies. He mentions the following prices: steel rails at 98.90 frs. per ton; screws at 210 frs.; bolts at 200 frs.; springs at 350 frs.; hoes at 1.60 frs. each; steel pickaxes at 1.80 frs.; steel shovels at 1.75 frs.

—It is said that the director of the Central railway is negotiating a mutual traffic agreement with the Sorocabana line, by which the freight cars of the two lines can be run on each other's tracks without breaking bulk at the Norte station in São Paulo. This is of course a practical and sensible arrangement, and should have been made long ago. But the world revolves very slowly in these latitudes, and practical measures are not always strong enough to overcome conservatism and apathy.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 23rd says that traffic has been reopened on the Itaitiense railway.

—On the 17th inst., there was a collision between a hand-cart and a ballast train between the stations of Rodrigo Silva and Triphaly. Three laborers were killed and 5 dangerously wounded.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—Our readers should not forget the Bazaar which is being organized in Petropolis for the benefit of the Hospital. The ladies will be glad to receive assistance, no matter how slight it may be.

—We wish to again announce that Mr. Henry Thompson has been authorized to solicit donations and annual subscriptions for the Hospital. Every member of our American and English colonies in Rio should at once place his name on the list of subscribers in order to insure his reception, in case of sickness, at the minimum rates.

—We see by the *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday that some of the most prominent families residing in Petropolis, the principally Brazilians, have resolved to give a ball on the 4th proximo for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital. We hear that the Casino has been secured and that the preparations are already well advanced. A brilliant affair is anticipated. The ball is quite distinct from the Bazaar to be held later in the month.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Strangers' Hospital Association was held at Messrs. Phipps Bros. & Co. on the 18th inst. Mr. J. Mackenzie, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank, occupying the chair.

The reports of the president, Rev. H. Mosley, and of the treasurer, Mr. T. C. Jackson, were read and approved, from which it appears that the association is in a sound and prosperous condition, having received and disbursed nearly 210,000\$ up to the end of December last. These reports will soon be published and distributed for the information of all friends of the Hospital.

The amendments to the statutes and the By-Laws recommended by the Directors, were then discussed and adopted. The meeting then proceeded to the election of four directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Robinson, Leeson, Gordon and Benest. Three of these gentlemen did not wish to accept a re-election, and the voting then resulted in the choice of Messrs. Tucker, Benest (*re-elected*), Markland and Murray, who will serve as directors for the period of three years.

Before closing the session a vote of thanks was passed to those gentlemen who have so generously and materially assisted the subscribers in organizing the association and in carrying out its plans.—Drs. Barcellos, Pederneiras, Rocha Faria, Bandeira, Bento da Costa and Heitor Cordeiro—the latter with legal counsel—and Mr. R. J. Callander.

On the 23rd the new Board of Directors met and organized for the current year by the election of Mr. J. Mackenzie (manager of the London and Brazilian Bank) as president, Mr. C. J. Gemmill (*re-elected*) as treasurer, and Mr. A. J. Lamoureux as secretary. The old committees were continued, the vacancies caused by retiring directors being filled. The appointment of visiting director at the hospital was then provided for, and that all miscellaneous and anonymous donations should be credited to the Indigents Relief Fund—a provision for the treatment of patients unable to pay the regular charges of the Hospital.

LOCAL NOTES

—Some operatives of the cotton factory at Bangü have gone on strike.

—In many parts of the city there is much complaint of a scarcity of water.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Tiradentes* left Bahia for this port on Saturday at 4 p.m.

—Ex-Minister Ruy Barbosa left for Bahia yesterday on the Royal Mail packet *Magdalena*.

—Admiral Sallanha da Gama is now visiting the fortifications of this port for the purpose of studying means of improving its facilities for defence.

—A strike affecting about 50 operatives occurred at the Bangü cotton factory last week. The general work of the factory, however, was not affected by it.

—There was a great scarcity of fresh beef in this city yesterday. Of course nothing has been done, nor will be done, to correct the prime cause of all this difficulty. It is said that the director refused to let a firm kill more cattle because it was "after mid-day."

—The police has succeeded in discovering a considerable quantity of jewelry and plate stolen from a family residing at No. 379 Rua do Dispo by two servants that had been employed there.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande yesterday announce that the steamer *Daiipi* was aground at Cangassú, between Pelotas and Porto Alegre. It was expected that she would soon be afloat again.

The residents of Copacabana have succeeded in obtaining a baggage car for their district from the new manager of the Botanical Garden tram line, after having failed to secure that favor from his predecessor.

The minister of finance has decided to send a custom-house officer to Europe for the purpose of reporting on the custom-house service in the various European countries. This is done every few years, but generally without result.

A police investigation was opened yesterday on charges against Sebastião Pinheiro and other directors of the Chopin railway company, of unwary reputation, for falsifying the statutes and list of subscribers of that company.

A police inquiry into the circumstance that various objects belonging to the Central railway had been found in a place of amusement in this city, has developed the fact that they had been loaned by a machinist of the railway.

We must again call attention to the abuses in the postoffice in connection with the collection of short paid postage. The charge is always 100 reis in excess of the legal rate. Who receives this amount, and by what authority is it collected?

Last Friday the police made a raid on the Distillaria Central at Nos. 49 and 51 Rua Frei Caneca and seized a large quantity of imitation beverages and counterfeit labels. The industria nacional seems to be in great trouble just now. It will need to make another appeal to Congress.

A fire broke out in the pyrotechnic laboratory, at the Ponta da Armação, on the morning of the 21st. The firemen responded promptly to the signal and the fire was happily extinguished before any harm was done. There was a considerable quantity of rockets, bombs, shells, etc., in the place.

The Pais of Saturday relates how an employee of the Leopoldina company got angry the day before and not only refused to deliver the goods reclaimed by a person, but even went so far as to tear up his bill of lading before his eyes. Such an act would be criminal in most countries, and we should like to see it made so here.

According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd the American squadron under Admiral Bancroft Gherardi will not visit Rio de Janeiro, but will sail direct to Barbados. The letter which Admiral Gherardi brings for President Próspero Peixoto will be delivered to the Brazilian minister at Montevideo, to be forwarded to this capital.

We are informed that Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., have obtained a second embargo on the American steamer Vigilância for the purpose of detaining her in the port of Santos. These embargoes on steamers containing large quantities of freight are new in the legal practice of Brazilian courts and the result will be watched with interest. The damages can not fail to be very heavy in case the embargo is not sustained.

We are glad to note that the health authorities have at last adopted our suggestion in regard to using sea-water for watering the streets. The evaporation of salt water will reduce the temperature and lay the dust just as effectively as fresh water, and as for the small residue of salt left between the paving stones it can not do the slightest harm. On the contrary, it should serve a good purpose as a disinfectant.

Notwithstanding the intense heat the health of the city still continues good. We are advised that the health authorities are still using strenuous efforts to improve the sanitary conditions of the dwellings where fevers generally appear. We were told that five days ago, also, that only two cases of yellow fever had been received at the S. Sebastião public hospital, which is convincing proof of the absence of anything like a fever epidemic in this city.

Considerable trouble has been caused lately by the municipal fiscals (always the worst of petty tyrants) who have been imposing fines on the poor fruit and vegetable dealers who go about from house to house. A comment on this in the press brought Prefect Barata to the front, who asserted that he had no intention of interfering with the traffic of these poor people, but the fiscals go on arresting and fining them all the same. Would it not be well to have the fiscal thoroughly reformed?

Dr. Manoel Baraque de Macedo writes to the Jornal da Commercio in defence of the fares and price on board the Lloyd Brasileiro steamers. He says that on board these steamers a bottle of Collores does not cost, as has been alleged, 38, but only 2500, and a lemonade not 400 reis, but 300, which prices, he says, are less than those paid in a 2nd class restaurant. The cost of travelling on a Royal Mail steamer is, he says, 31\$ a day, while on a Lloyd Brasileiro steamer it is only from 14\$ to 15\$.

According to the preliminary report of the commission appointed to select a new site for the naval arsenal, the Ilha do Governador offers the most advantages. The choice certainly seems a good one, for it will enable the naval authorities to establish more extensive works than in the present site affords, and it will also permit the founding of a special village for the operatives entirely separated from the city. There are many advantages in such a plan which can only be carried out by the selection of such site as that of Ilha do Governador.

According to Major Marques Porto the surrender of the Santa Cruz mine last year was due neither to the efforts of the army nor navy, but to the moral influence exercised by himself and a half dozen others, who appealed to the better feelings of the men in the fort and called upon them not to shed Brazilian blood. They were told that a fight would create many widows and orphans, and this so worked upon their humane feelings that they at once surrendered. We do not doubt that the Major's pathetic story, but we must be pardoned for "salting" the tender feelings of the miners just a little. The men who were called upon to not to shed Brazilian blood, were like rats when the first gun was fired over their heads, were not troubled very much about possible widows and orphans.

Several refugees from Amazonas arrived here on the 19th, on the American steamer Alimpa.

Barão de Drummond says that letting on the animals at the zoological garden is the most moral of games.

We are glad to note that our much overworked (?) municipal officials are to have a vacation of eight days arranged for them.

With the recent hot weather the death rate of the city has increased considerably. On the 18th inst. 51 burials were reported.

The government has declared the ports of Belgium clean, and quarantine will not be imposed on vessels leaving them after the 17th.

The bishop of this diocese has congratulated ex-Senator Coriá on his appointment as president of the tribunal of accounts of the treasury.

The old directors of the Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora do Brazil refuse to give up their places, and the new directors are going to law to secure their eviction.

Dr. Paula Ramos, who spends much of his time in going to Santa Catharina and in being sent back, has again been ordered to leave for that state. We patiently await his return.

The Brazilian composer Carlos Gomes left for Italy on the 20th on the Italian steamer Pesce. It is said that he is preparing to have one of his operas reproduced at Chicago this year.

When the next revolution occurs, we hope it will be in the custom-house, post-office, and Central railway. The high handed outrages perpetrated by these persecutors of a long-suffering public call for it by redress.

The minister of industry has appointed an auditing commission for his department and has placed at the head thereof, with a salary of 600\$ per month, Col. Pedro Paulino, ex-senator for Alagoas and brother of the late Gen. Theodoro.

Docletian the Martyr who had fined the vicar of Santa Rita for bad behavior at church, has been rebuked. Prefect Barata has relieved the vicar of the fine and informed the Martyr that the fiscals of the municipal council have noticed to do what what occurs at church.

The Jornal da Commercio of the 20th says that a complaint has been received in the custom-house by the persecutors of a long-suffering public call for it by redress. Unfortunately these complaints are never attended to. Kolberies are of daily occurrence, but we never hear that any one is prosecuted for it.

The Companhia Cadale da Gavea formally inaugurated on the 22nd the work of constructing a new suburb between the Botanical Garden and the sea-shore, on what is known as the Campo do L. E. We are under many obligations for the courteous invitation extended to us to be present at the ceremony.

Dr. Francisco de Castro, sanitary director, visited the ice generating steamer Jupiter last Thursday. He made a careful examination of everything on board, and, with the exception of the proof of the frozen meat is in the eating of it, he practically tested it at breakfast and was very much pleased with the result.

The government has revoked decree No. 689, of 21st November, 1891, which provides for the granting of death certificates, etc. It is now claimed that this decree went beyond the authority of the executive. The decision of an executive net on this ground is cause for genuine surprise. We were under the impression that the executive authority is practically without limit.

On the 20th a soldier took offence at some fancied slight to a little child on the part of two Englishmen on the S. Domingos ferry, and he not only grossly insulted them, but took the liberty of arresting them on their arrival in this city. At the police station, the officer in charge not only released the prisoners, but kept the obstreperous soldier in custody. Quite right!

The Pais of the 18th tells a story of a case of ill-treatment of a woman on Rua da Ajuda, in which the police on being asked to interfere, declined to do so on the ground that the person who was ill-treating the woman was an officer in the police force. It is quite in harmony with the current theory in all South America that the administrators of the law are not subject to its control. They do what they please, and the law can not be enforced against them.

A correspondent of the Jornal estimates that a daily supply of 90,000 kilos of fresh beef, which is the quantity sold at S. Diego, means that about 10,000 families went without meat, either voluntarily or compulsorily. This is based on an estimate that no one will buy less than one kilo of beef. From this, it will be seen that either the people here consume very little meat, or that present high prices are preventing them from supplying their necessities.

At a meeting held on the 14th inst. the shareholders of the Empresa Industrial e Colonizadora do Brazil voted the dismissal of the board of directors, who were accused of squandering the capital of the company and of using their position to gratify their spite in petty acts of vengeance on persons who incurred their dislike. There was elected a new board composed of Councilor Castro, Councilor Coelho Bastos, Dr. Pedro de Barros, Dr. Paulino de Souza Junior and Dr. Paulo do Couto.

BIRTHS.

At Nova Friburgo on Friday, January 20th, the wife of C. F. Twining, C.E., of a son.

At No. 6 P. Rua Aurora, Santa Theresa, on the 17th inst., the wife of William Reid, of a son.

DEATHS.

MILLER—In São Paulo, on the 4th inst., PETER MILLER, aged 55 years.

BUSINESS NOTES

The minister of finance has decided that merchandise shipped before Dec. 31st is exempt from the new additional duties of the custom-house.

The minister of finance has authorized the dispatch of mineral waters, and all drinks, so classified, which come from Great Britain, United States, France, Austria and Hungary. The dates of shipment should be on or after Oct. 4th for the first, Oct. 27th for the second, Dec. 17th for the third, and Dec. 30th for the fourth and fifth countries.

As we anticipated, the customs inspector says that the packages reported to have been broken open and looted in the custom-house, were violated either on board, or before landing. He admits that thefts have occurred, and says that dismissals and fines have been entered on this account. He does not say, however, that the importer is repaid for the goods stolen.

According to the recent report of the United States treasurer the trade with Brazil during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1892, aggregated in value as follows: Exports to Brazil \$14,201,873; imports from Brazil \$118,633,680. Compared with 1891, the last complete year prior to the reciprocity act, the exports show an increase of \$2,337,513, and the imports an increase of \$50,314,848. Compared with 1891 the imports show an increase of \$35,403,000. This is certainly not a very unfavorable result for Brazil.

It seems impossible for the average department official to let well enough alone. He is happy only when he is drawing up complicated regulations and is meddling with affairs in which he has no concern. The latest manifestation of this craze is to be seen in the coastwise traffic between Brazilian ports. Heretofore a dispatch stating weight and value and a generic description of contents, has only been required. Although no duties and examinations are required, it is now provided that a minute description of the contents of every package shall be given. It will of course be a vexatious interference with trade, will cause a great loss of time and must necessarily add to the heavy expenses which already burden the coasting trade of this country.

We are told that the New York Life Insurance Company is contemplating the suspension of new business in Brazil, on account of the extraordinary mortality experienced in the past, which, it appears, was beyond the provisions made for it in their premiums. In fact, it is known that the general manager for their South American department has been lately in Rio studying the question by order of his company. It appears that the New York Life Insurance Company will await the result of this year's mortality before taking any definite action. At all events it appears to be a decided question that they will suspend soon their insurances in Rio, as on account of the fluctuation of exchange this kind of business is not remunerative to the company.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The receipts of the Ceará recobroaria last year amounted to \$23,612,130.

The December receipts of the Ceará custom-house were 657,491\$216, against 162,668\$419 in the corresponding month of 1891.

The Diario de Santos says that the transactions in exchange at Santos between the 10th inst. and the 10th inst. did not exceed 7,000,000.

The receipts of the Pará custom-house in December amounted to 1,346,817\$079, making the total receipts of the year 10,274,066\$000. The receipts of the recobroaria for the year amounted to 949,755\$324. The revenues of the state for the past year are said to have reached a total of 9,000,000\$, about 3,500,000\$ more than the estimates.

According to a recent publication the public debt of the state of S. Paulo is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Debt type and Amount. Foreign debt 753,000; Internal debt 3,297,000\$000; Floating debt 718,945\$800.

The budget of 1893 estimates the state's revenue at 22,125,000\$, of which 16,000,000\$ will be derived from duties on exports. The expenditures of the year are the same as the receipts.

The Treasury is about to send 400,000\$ in small notes to Ceará, to meet the requirements for small change.

The interest which the shareholders of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica are taking in the compulsory fusion of those two banks, is shown in the fact that no quorum has been obtained at two meetings called for the adoption of new statutes. A third meeting is called for to-day. It does not augur well for the future of this new bank that its shareholders do not care enough for its interests to attend its meetings.

A gentleman living in S. Paulo, who recently visited Los Olivos, had the misfortune to retain some Banco de Grecia 5000 paper notes in his pocket. He went to the postoffice to send them back in a registered letter, but was unable to do this because of a new regulation which forbids offices issuing postal money orders from registering letters containing money. As the notes in question are not current in Brazil, he was also unable to purchase a money order. He therefore remains the happy possessor of bank notes guaranteed by the national treasury which are not current in the state of São Paulo and which he can not send back because of an idiotic regulation for the protection of money orders. If these things go on much longer, Brazil will achieve the proud distinction of being the most absurd government in the world.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 23rd, 1893

Table with 2 columns: Par value of the Brazilian milreis and corresponding values in U.S. dollars and London sterling.

Table with 2 columns: Bank rate of exchange, official and London rate, and present value of the Brazilian milreis.

Table with 2 columns: Value of 1000\$ (80\$ per £) and value of £ sterling.

EXCHANGE.

January 22.—The banks opened at 1 1/2 in London, but early in the day the British Bank posted 1 1/2. There was an active demand from every side, and after drawing some £200,000 the bank posted 1 1/2 again, and then the market flattened and closed weak. There was a fair business done; bank sterling 1 1/2-1 1/2, repressed paper 1 1/2-1 1/2, and commercial sterling at 1 1/2-1 1/2. At the close 1 1/2 was only to be had "over the counter" and commercial bills were in demand at 1 1/2-1 1/2. The official rates were 1 1/2-1 1/2 on London, 205-210 on Paris and 224-224 on Hamburg; at 205-210 on London, 227-227 on New York at sight. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18 1/2, sellers at 18 1/2-18 1/2.

January 23.—The market was regular and speculative at the close of business, for example, some brokers are offering commercial sterling at 1 1/2 and others had money at the same rate. The London and River Plate Bank opened at 1 1/2, and the others at 1 1/2, but after a few small transactions at the higher rate, sales were withdrawn and 1 1/2 ruled until the afternoon, when some of the banks withdrew their posted rates, while others continue to draw up to the close of business at 1 1/2. The business done was bank sterling at 1 1/2-1 1/2, with repressed paper quoted at 1 1/2-1 1/2, and commercial at 1 1/2-1 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 18 1/2-18 1/2, and closed with buyers at 18 1/2, sellers at 18 1/2-18 1/2.

January 24.—The market opened firm, and continued so during the day, and a fair business was reported. The banks posted 1 1/2, with 1 1/2 reported on head offices, and 1 1/2 was the rate outsiders when the market closed. Repressed paper was done at 1 1/2, and commercial sterling at the extremes of 1 1/2-1 1/2. Commercial bills were steady at the close, and the closing quotations were 1 1/2-1 1/2, bank at the first and money at the last rate. Sovereigns sold at 18 1/2-18 1/2, and closed with buyers at 18 1/2, sellers at 18 1/2-18 1/2.

January 25.—The market was rather unsettled during the day. The banks opened at 1 1/2 in London, and about mid-day the British Bank posted 1 1/2, but there was money for commercial sterling at 1 1/2 all the day, and at the close of business 1 1/2 was considered the rate. There was a quiet day; bank sterling at 1 1/2-1 1/2, repressed paper at 1 1/2-1 1/2, and a favored few the report was and commercial sterling at the extremes of 1 1/2-1 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 18 1/2-18 1/2, and closed with buyers at 18 1/2, sellers at 18 1/2-18 1/2.

January 26.—The market opened steady, with the British Bank at 1 1/2 on London, and the other banks at 1 1/2. Business was reported in the morning at 1 1/2 for bank sterling, 1 1/2 for repressed paper, and at 1 1/2 for commercial. About mid-day, the bank declined business, as the Royal Mail steamer was to sail in the afternoon, and the market flattened considerably; both repressed paper and commercial sterling being repressed at 1 1/2. Later bank sterling was obtainable at 1 1/2, although the banks were not drawing freely, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/2-1 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 18 1/2, and closed with buyers at 18 1/2, sellers at 18 1/2-18 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Stock/Share name and Price. Includes entries for Apolice, Constructor, Inciador, V. F. Sapucahy, and various bonds and shares.



Table with columns for date, quantity, and price. Includes sections for 'January 19', 'Bank', 'Miscellaneous', and 'January 21'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Jan 16 to Jan 24. Columns include date, quantity, and price.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd January, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a very fair business doing during the week, if supply and stock be considered, and the sales reported will be not far short of 80,000 bags; a good part of which must have been sold for delivery.

The report from Santos is not complete: receipts for the four days advised were 38,000 bags, sales for the week 204,000 bags and stock on Saturday 255,000 bags.

The ships since our last report have been: 16,681 bags for the United States, 21,393 for Europe, 2,367 for River Plate and West Coast, 3,846 for Coastwise, 44,706 bags.

Table listing vessels cleared with coffee and their destinations: United States, Europe, and others.

Receipts for the past week were 57,271 bags, against 64,649 bags for the preceding week and 57,792 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 187,294 bags, in all hands.

Brokers' quotations this morning were as follows: Type, per arroba, No. 6 17\$50 - 18\$70, No. 8 16\$60 - 17\$100, 7 17\$200 - 17 200, 9 16\$200 - 16 800.

As the higher quotations are rather under the ideas of dealers it is difficult to understand why the lower are given.

The official quotations on Saturday were evidently erroneous viz: per 100 kilos, 1st Ordinary 16\$50, 2nd 15\$50, 3rd 15\$00, 4th 16\$00.

for they are not in accordance with either the 10 kilos, or the arroba quotations. The grade was advanced by 65 rs. to 1\$100 per kilogramme on Saturday.

Table titled 'Vessels loading and to load' listing ship names, destinations, and quantities.

The markets here, in general, show more movement during the past week. Receipts of flour have been small, and a moderate business has reduced stocks in first hands considerably, but without change in quotations, although the market is reported firm.

Flour.—Receipts have been 3,000 lbs. per Allianza, from New York, and stocks in first hands are reduced to about 6,500 lbs., all American. Brokers report the market firm, but quotations are unchanged, viz: Tiesse, nominal, Richmond 1st 22\$500-23\$750, do 2nd, nominal, Baltimore 1st 22\$500-23\$750, do 2nd, nominal, Western & Interior, 22\$000-23\$250, River Plate, 19\$000-21\$000, City Mills, 17\$000-21\$000, Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is still firm at 7\$000-7\$2000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Brokers quote at 150 rs. per foot, market flat.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 931 doz, per Annier, from Westwick, which were sold on private terms. The market is reported nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new. Kerosene.—Receipts have been 1,000 cases costwise, and quotations are reduced to 9\$800-10\$800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 200 cases per Allianza from New York. The market has advanced, and the quotations furnished us to-day are 68\$-70\$ per lb, for George's lard, in lots, with other marks quoted at 65\$-68\$ rs.

Rice.—There are no receipts during the week, but quotations are reduced to 17\$500-14\$500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,237 tubs per Zingara from Paspheiac and 500 tubs costwise, 950 tubs, coastsive, 100 cases per Allianza from New York and 60 cases of Norwegian fish. Stocks are estimated at about 12,000 packages, and quotations are unchanged, viz: Canadian tubs 28\$000-42\$000, barrels 24\$000-34\$500 and Norwegian cases 4\$300-4\$350.

Bran.—Receipts nil. No changes are made in quotations of 4\$800-4\$600, per bag, for River Plate and 4\$800-4\$300 for city mills.

Indian Corn.—The Lunnington brought 6,200 bags from Buenos Aires. The market is firm at 8\$800-8\$500 for River Plate corn, and native is quoted at 9\$750-11\$800, per bag, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been only 304 bales, from the River Plate, and quotations are continued at 85-95 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpetine.—Receipts are 135 cases per Allianza from New York. Quotations are rather lower at 75-84 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The Allianza brought 120 bts. Brokers do not alter quotations which are 14\$000-25\$000 per btl. according to marks.

Coal.—There have been no receipts during the past week. Cement.—Receipts nil, and we may continue quotations as follows, viz: British 14\$000-15\$000 per btl., German 12\$000-13\$000 and French 14\$000-15\$000, per btl.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PASPHAC—Br lug Zingara; 174 tons; Le Hocq; 50 ds; codfish to order. PARAHYBA—Br bk Thyra; 92 tons; Winterston; 8 ds; sundries to C. W. Gross & Co. J.A.N. 19.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BARBADOS—Br ship Ruby; 1395 tons; Robbins; ballast. PRADO—Ger bk Carl W. Boman; 480 tons; Voss; do. J.A.N. 17. PENSACOLA—Br bk Choice; 1102 tons; Coath; ballast. J.A.N. 18.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK—Br ship Cathona; ballast. PORT EDWARDS—Nor ship Prince Amado; ballast. BARBADOS—Nor bk Monica; do. Br bk Knut Dingle; do. GUAM—Br bk North; do. ST. MARTIN'S—Br lug William; do. SANTOS—Fr bk Gertrude; same cargo.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at sea, their origins, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for Abasco, Alagoas, America, Anglo America, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing foreign steamers, their origins, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for Jan 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing foreign steamers, their destinations, and dates. Includes entries for Jan 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 23rd, 1893.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 21st, 1893.

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, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks including Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and various commercial banks.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures for Railways, Tramways, Shipping, and Mills.

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 and Credito Mercantil.

SHIPPING.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Jan. 30, Feb. 5, Feb. 12.

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twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
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INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Table with columns: Destination, Date. Includes Biela, Others, Leibnitz, Nasmyth.

New Orleans:

Phidias Jan. 30th
Antwerp and London
(via Bahia and Southampton)
Coleridge Jan. 28th
Maskelyne Feb. 25th
Valparaiso, Callao and West Coast
Ports.

Table with columns: Destination, Date. Includes Flamsteed, J. W. Taylor, Euclid, Pascal.

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 1ª de Março.
For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
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