

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 15

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THE NEW QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Washington, March 2, 1893.—The Secretary of the Treasury promulgated to-day the new quarantine regulations, framed in accordance with the Quarantine Act of February 15th, 1893. The regulations call attention to some old statutes and requirements, and present a full and careful form for bills of health issued to vessels bringing passengers to this country; methods of disinfection of goods are fully set forth, and the following regulations are to be enforced upon passengers: 1. Prior to sailing from ports infected with cholera, each passenger of the cabin class should produce satisfactory evidence as to his exact place of abode during the four days immediately preceding embarkation, and if it appears that he or his baggage has been exposed to contagion, said passenger should be detained such length of time as shall be deemed necessary by the inspecting officer, and the baggage should be disinfected. When practicable passengers should not ship from infected ports, but in cases where it is impracticable to do otherwise, the hand baggage of steerage passengers will be limited to necessary articles of apparel and bedding, and must be disinfected by steam at 102 degrees C., for thirty minutes. Boots, shoes, hats, caps, gloves and articles of leather which are injured by heat should be disinfected by 2 per cent. solution of carbolic acid—all the articles to be submerged—or by bichloride of mercury solution (1 to 500.) 2. Steerage passengers, namely, those occupying apartments other than first or second cabin, from any port or place where cholera may be prevailing, should be detained four days under medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set aside for their exclusive use. Pure water and wholesome food of a character satisfactory to the medical officer should be supplied to persons so detained. Steerage passengers should be bathed immediately upon the commencement of the four days' observation, and provided with disinfected clothing, the clothing removed should be disinfected by exposure to steam 102 degrees C. for thirty minutes. 3. Should cholera break out in the barracks or houses in which the passengers are undergoing the four days' observation, no passenger from said houses or barracks should embark until seven days or longer after the conclusion of the last case, and not until such measures have been taken as to insure freedom from contagion of the remainder. The rules prescribing the disinfection of the baggage and personal effects of passengers and crew coming from cholera infected ports should also be observed with regard to passengers and crew coming from ports and places where plague, yellow-fever, typhus fever or small-pox are prevailing in an epidemic form. Passengers and crews, merchandise and baggage prior to shipment at a non-infected port, but coming from an infected locality, should be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed in an infected port.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 11th, 1893.

In view of the recent disclosures in regard to the Buenos Aires sanitary board, and of the enormous prejudices which this country and shippers in general are compelled to endure on account of the quarantines imposed at that port, the Brazilian government should at once take steps to secure some international control over this question. The day is not far distant when quarantines will surely be made subject to such control, and every nation will be made responsible for its exactions. Most questions affecting international trade and travel are now subject to well defined laws and regulations, so that no individual can be deprived of his personal and property rights without recourse to diplomatic interference in his behalf. Quarantine abuse is now the most important question in that category which is left unprotected, and Brazil will be doing an immense service to the commercial world if she insists on an international convention for its regulation. It is not only Uruguay and Argentina which are enforcing vexatious and unnecessary quarantines, but nations in every part of the world are doing the same thing. Brazil, however, has a specific grievance and might very well take the initiative, confident of the support of those commercial nations which have outgrown the fears and mercenary motives which so often underlie the imposition of quarantine restrictions. As the coming summer in Europe promises to develop cholera at many points, there should be no time lost in securing united action on this most important question.

It is idle, perhaps, to discuss questions of policy which have been definitely settled, but at the same time it is, in our opinion, a duty to call attention to a peril whether it is included in such a policy or not. The resolution of the government to undertake further railway guarantees, or, what is precisely the same thing, to guarantee interest on loans raised for extensions, is a mistake which never should have been made. With its costly experience in that line the government should not have repeated the blunder. But, having resolved upon such a course, it should have been very careful to grant its aid only to enterprises which offer unquestioned guarantees of immediate development and success. Having made a mistake in its general policy, the government should have been very careful not to blunder in its special application. In this respect, we feel obliged to say, the government has again failed. The first loan secured under this arrangement is one for £3,710,000 at 5 per cent. on an issuing price of 80 for the Oeste de Minas railway. The road will therefore receive £2,968,000, from which expenses must be deducted, on which it will have to pay about 6 1/4 per cent. interest. As this line is to be extended into a sparsely settled and unprogressive territory, its increase of traffic is very problematical; in fact, we very much doubt whether it will for many years to come earn even its running expenses. It taps no region of exceptional fertility, nor is there the slightest tendency toward the migration of agriculturalists in that direction. Cattle-raising on a limited scale is the one industry on which calculations can be made, and this, under existing conditions, is too uncertain for the risks assumed in this loan. Then, too, the road is dependent upon the Central for an outlet to the seaboard, and

this, judging from the experience of the last two years, is very likely to obstruct traffic with the far interior, rather than to encourage it. Under these conditions, the chances are that the government will be obliged to assume the entire interest on this loan for many years to come, which at 19% to the pound sterling means about 3,524,500\$ per annum. Can the government afford to do this? In the present financial condition of the country, has the government any right to assume such an obligation?

It seems more than probable that the present government has resolved upon a large and costly increase to its navy, the statement being current that the construction of not less than twelve new vessels will be advocated by the minister of marine. Two new cruisers have only just arrived here from Europe, another one is nearly completed, and still another is under construction in this port at a fabulous expense. What is the need of all this naval force? Is Brazil preparing for war, or is she in any serious danger, that such warlike preparations are necessary? At the present moment Brazil is settling her only dispute with Argentina by arbitration, and so far as we are informed there is no other question at issue serious enough to warrant the fear that an appeal to arms will be necessary. She has a purely military administration, however, and it evidently wants to see the whole country made subservient to the army and navy. The Brazilian people must therefore furnish the means to buy more ships, more cannon, more rifles and more ammunition, and they must tax themselves still further to support about double the force that was maintained under the empire. All this means increased indebtedness, increased taxation and a hopeless abasement of the civilian before the military element. The only refuge is in bankruptcy, and this, in our opinion, will be unavoidable if this insane policy is pursued much further. If this is what is meant by republicanism, then the people will some day be forced to count the costs and to ask themselves if the change has been for their advantage.

AFFAIRS in Rio Grande have shown no marked change during the past week. The national forces have been quiet and the "patriot" or state forces have been doing little beyond ineffectual marching from one point to another. Owing to contradictory and untrustworthy telegrams, it is most difficult to determine the actual situation. The national forces under General Telles are still at Bagé, apparently crippled by illness and insufficient equipment. The state forces in the west under General Hyppolito, Lima and Pinheiro Machado, which were supposed to be marching on Alegrete, have apparently returned to Uruguayana and its vicinity, for the purpose of preventing an attack on that important place. A telegram published this morning says that Pinheiro Machado is encamped on the Rio Ibiculy awaiting arms and horses. The federalists, it is said, are now within six leagues of Uruguayana, at the Barra do Rio Quarahy, where they are receiving arms. The capture of the frontier town of Quarahy has been confirmed, which was effected without a fight. The place appears to have been made a base for the federalist division operating in western Rio Grande, which has been placed under the command of Col. Oliveira Salgado, an experienced army officer who has just thrown up his commission in the army in order to join the revolutionists. The news from General Tavares' forces near Livramento have been destitute of interest lately, the purpose of that commander evidently being to keep as large garrisons of national troops as possible at Bagé and Livramento. A telegram in the *Gazeta de Notícias* this morning, however, says that troops have been called from Bagé and Pelotas to Porto Alegre to repress disorders in the German and Italian colonies. This implies that Castilhos has been trying to force the colonists to fight for him, and that they have refused. If this supposition is correct it means very serious trouble for Julio de Castilhos. The Germans especially are trying to avoid taking part in the struggle, but if they are forced to do so by the press-gang, it will not be on the side of the present state government. Many of these colonists have had a thorough military training in Germany, and they are all good marksmen. They are foes therefore which Julio de Castilhos can not afford to force into the field.

The continued attacks which the *Rio* is making on the English banks has at last reached a stage which demands serious consideration. As long as our contemporary confined himself to aimless twaddle about exchange, these attacks were worthy of nothing more than the ridicule which their ignorance of the subject aroused, but when he steps down to the level of the demagogue in order to tell the people that these banks are responsible for the enhanced costs of living and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," it is time to call a halt. The *Rio* is welcome to his opinion, no matter how absurd and unfounded it may be, but he has no right to use language calculated to incite popular violence against others. Should the populace be led to believe that their sufferings are due to the exchange manipulations of two or three foreign banks—as its ignorance of the subject renders possible—it might in a moment of excitement be led to attack them and to do an irreparable amount of injury. And if the *Rio* editor will reflect for one brief moment, he must see that such an act of violence can not fail to do incalculable harm to the country. The man who panders to the passions of the mob, is playing with a dangerous element of destruction and discredit. It is, of course, ridiculously absurd to claim that a few banks engaged in legitimate operations of exchange and discount can have such an influence on the costs of products and the condition of affairs in the country. But the mob will not understand this; it never does. It feels the pangs of hunger and the pressure of poverty, and it is ready to strike at whatever may seem to be the cause. If the *Rio* wants a "reign of terror" here in Rio de Janeiro, it will not be very difficult to obtain it, but he should not forget that those who evoke it will surely be among its earliest victims. If our contemporary really desires to find the causes for this depression in exchange, for these so-called high prices and for the "grievous situation of the working classes," we would recommend him to look a little further. He will find much food for reflection in the financial decrees of the provisional government, which are the principal causes of the depreciation of the currency and the speculations which followed. Then let him study the wild speculations which followed, the waste of capital, the fraudulent organization of companies and the dishonest absorption of investments by unscrupulous, dishonest speculators. From these fruitful subjects he will probably find some of the prime causes for this depression in exchange and for the consequent increase in the costs of living. If he will consider that a man coming here with gold in his pocket can live quite as cheaply as before, he may then understand that depreciated currency is, after all, the source of the evil of what he calls high prices. It is fashionable with some writers to treat exchange as the cause of every financial and business trouble, forgetting that exchange itself is dependent upon the current balance of payments arising from the commercial movement of the market, and, lately, upon the manipulations of outside speculators. The amount of paper currency employed in purchasing exchange also depends upon the value of that currency. When it is depreciated, it of course requires a much larger amount than before. Our contemporary should think of these things before accusing the banks of conspiring against the welfare of the country, and he should also remember that they are as much interested in the prosperity of the country as any Brazilian possibly can be, for upon such prosperity depends the regularity of their business operations and the safety of their investments.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The February passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 807, and the departures 595.

—The Argentine government has opened negotiations with the Catamarca revolutionists for the purpose of settling the conflict in that province.

—The *Montevideo Times* denounces the demonization of Brazilian silver as a dishonest trick. Estimating the circulation of this silver at a million dollars, our colleague, on the 3rd ult., says:—"We learn that only 50 to 55 cents is being offered for the Brazilian dollar, this heavy depreciation being due to the large amount so suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of circulation. This makes the matter still more serious, and the loss to the market will thus be little short of half a million dollars. The government has thus robbed the market of a larger sum than the value of the silver received on Tuesday or than the entire profit it expects to make from the operation!"

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that the revolutionists in Cumaná are committing the greatest atrocities. They recently attacked a passenger train for purpose of robbery, several persons being killed and wounded. It is said that the national government will use military force to suppress this revolution.

—A free and independent election was held on Sunday in the province of Buenos Aires. In some places no one went to the polling stations, and yet the official returns every voter appeared as polled. There is a freedom and independence about this mode of election which is sublime. At Olavarría a few voters interpreted their independence in its English sense and went to vote, but they were shot at and sensibly retired. Well might one be led to say that the English system of electoral representation might suit a worn-out country like Laglaterra, but not suit an enlightened Spanish-American republic. —*Sport and Pastime*, March 29.

—The first decision on the series of cases before the Supreme Federal Court, upon the grain tax, is almost disappointingly to farmers, merchants, and, in intensely interested in the welfare of this province. The edict will be a consequence of the taxation of the edict, and we may again see hundreds of Italians with *cañeros* on their shoulders making their way to the railway stations to abandon the province as we did during the crisis when so many left for the Brazil. The profits on wheat growing are not far from vanishing point now, and an impost of 10 cents on every quintal threshed is a most serious pull on the farmer's pocket. —Rosario correspondence *Times of Argentina*.

—The members of the police force on both sides of the Plate are about on an equality as regards their duties. The "other day" in Montevideo, one intelligent "vigilante" marched an Englishman to the police station, and when asked by the commissary the nature of the crime committed, this promising policeman replied that there was no fault committed, but as he was new to the service, he had taken him into custody to "get his hand in." Our countryman was instantly released with profuse apologies, and the commissaries are not so enlightened, and seize on every pretext, no matter how unwarranted or trivial, to extract a fine out of the innocent victim. —*Argentine News*.

—The Rosario authorities have novel methods for clearing the prisons of all the bandits, cutthroats, murderers, and such-like ilk with which they are filled. It would appear that the provincial battalion is simply and solely recruited from men taken out of prison for that effect, and who have only to state their willingness to serve for two years at fourteen dollars a month to have the prison doors opened to them. No wonder the crime is on the increase throughout the province of Santa Fé. These men enlist for a few weeks and desert as soon as they possibly can, forming themselves into bands of bandits, who prowl the colonies committing atrocities on all sides. Even the police in Rosario are recruited from the same source, and men who ought to be hung are at the present day entrusted with the safe keeping of the Rosarios. —*The Review*, Buenos Aires.

—In the arbitration between the Argentine government and the Buenos Ayres and Pacific railway the award has been entirely in favour of the company. It explicitly declares that the guarantee must be paid in full half-yearly, without any deduction, even if the company should not have paid over the half of the net proceeds. At the same time it is declared that these proceeds should be paid over half-yearly. Interest is allowed when the payments on either side are overdue. No matter what disputes the Argentine government may have with the company, the obligation to pay the guarantee promptly and in full, and must be carried into effect. This is a complete and welcome vindication of the rights of the Argentine guaranteed railways, and, as the award is made by a tribunal which could not be considered prejudiced against the government, the decision may have a very salutary effect. —*Financial News*, London, March 15th.

—It is only some six weeks since the whole city was shocked by the murder of the Frenchman Augereau through the brutality of a police agent who refused to allow him to be succoured when taken out of the water in a drowning state. We now have to record an equally fatal result. On Tuesday afternoon an old man named Magabaro was bathing in the Arquia bath on the south coast, when he was seized with cramp and sunk. Some other bathers took him out of the water, in sensible, and Sr. Anopia had commenced to apply restoratives, when an assassin dressed as a policeman interfered and refused to allow the body to be touched until the arrival of the police doctor. When the latter came, the poor old man was already dead. Magabaro was an Oriental, aged 67, without family. It is time that all the civilized residents of the city made a forcible protest against this inexpressible brutality on the part of the police, only worthy of the bloodthirsty savages of Central Africa. —*Montevideo Times*, March 23.

—The following extract from a protest to the Argentine government contains important information regarding Tierra del Fuego. It is satisfactory to note that it led to the dismissal of the Argentine governor of that territory:—"In the Chilean territory of Magallanes, in Tierra del Fuego, the population has trebled in two years. In 1890 it had 2,000 settlers and 350,000 head of sheep, and cattle, and in 1892 these figures had risen respectively to 6,000 and 500,000. In the Argentine part of Tierra del Fuego, which is much finer land for sheep, there is not a single one to be seen, and there are no settlers, owing to the bad government and want of security for property and life. In 1891 there were six establishments or settlements, one belonging to the Rev. Mr. Brydges and five to Mr. Popper; now there are only two left, one each for these two gentlemen; the other four were sacked and destroyed by marauders. On the Falkland Islands, which export £130,000 worth of wool yearly, there is not room for another sheep; and with proper, honest government the Argentine part of Tierra del Fuego would go ahead quite as fast as the Chilean."

—We have not yet heard the last of the onerous wheat tax. Our Rio exchanges state that the colonists have sworn not to pay the tax and to resist doing so by every means in their power. Small farmers who only rented their lands are abandoning same, and will seek new plots in the province of Conhoba, where at present there is no grain tax. The collectors, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, are becoming more and more importunate in their demands, and further bloodshed is feared. Until a complete change of party takes place in the Santa Fe provinces, and honest men are placed at the head of affairs, there is any chance of the tax being repealed.—*The Review*, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Pais* is informed that the federalists are abandoning Alegrete.

—The carmen in S. Paulo are on a strike because of increased municipal taxes.

—A New York telegram of the 5th announces the appointment of Mr. David Burke as consul at Pernambuco.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. from Uberaba states that 100 persons are reported to have been killed in the disturbances at Catalão, Goyaz.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that the garrisons of Rio Grande and Pelotas have been called to Porto Alegre to repress disturbances in the German and Italian colonies. Perhaps Castilhos has been trying a little recruiting in the colonies.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Sunday publishes a telegram from Montevideo confirming the mutiny of the 6th battalion which has joined the federalists. It is also reported that the 12th battalion had mutinied.

—Complaints are coming in from various towns in the state of Rio de Janeiro as to the lack of guarantees for personal security. It is charged that the police are attacking people, invading their houses and committing all sorts of depredations.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has dissolved the *tribunal da relaçao*, and has appointed new judges. If the executive of a state can do this at pleasure, how is it possible to have an independent judiciary, and what assurance can citizens have of justice?

—The customs authorities at Santos, under orders from the police, apprehended and opened nine packages containing arms on Saturday last. They contained 180 revolvers and several magazine guns. They were addressed to D. Roque da Silva and came from New York.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. from Santa Catharina says that Col. Falcão, commander of the garrison, has asked to be placed on the retired list. The colonel, it appears, is offended at the conduct of the government in sending an independent command to the Santa Catharina border.

—A Castilhist telegram of the 5th inst. says that Gen. Hyppolito has under his command 2,000 men under Pinheiro Machado, 4,000 under Col. Palma, 300 under Barão de Itorópy and his own division of 2,500 men, total, 9,000. The great part of this force, of course, is composed of the recently organized state troops, called "*patriotas*," but the number is evidently exaggerated as other dispatches largely reduce these numbers.

—According to Montevideo telegrams published this morning the state forces under Gen. Lima and Senator Pinheiro Machado, which were marching upon Alegrete, are returning to Uruguaiana. The latter is encamped on the Ichibny, asking for arms and horses. The federalists under Col. Salgado are said to be marching on Uruguaiana, and are now only six leagues from that city, at the Barra do Rio Quarary, where they are receiving arms. At Livramento there has been an exchange of shots with the Uruguaiana pickets, the Brazilians being accused of violating the frontier. It is reported that Gen. Telles has left Bagé with a considerable force, but his destination is unknown. Other telegrams state that the federalists have abandoned Alegrete, which has been occupied by Lima and Machado, but this is apparently a mistake.

—The deception practised on General Isidoro by Rafael Cabela has been the cause of much merriment. When General Telles arrived at Livramento, a desire seized him to display his valor, so he sallied forth with 400 men to where the federalists were stationed, but they were forced to retire, by a well-directed fire from the revolutionists. Next morning, at an early hour, while it was still dark, Isidoro again marched forth with a larger body of troops, and some 600 yards distant from the camp, which was rendered visible by large fires, the General harangued his troops, firmly believing that the federalists were busy cooking their morning meal, and that he had them in his power. Isidoro then, after pouring a tremendous volley into the supposed encampment, charged sword in hand, only to find that the fires were dummies, and that the game had flown. But the best part of the joke was, that in the meantime Cabeda had managed to capture in the dark the horses of the republican army, as they were quietly grazing on the outskirts of Santa Anna, and having distributed them to the forces under his command, rode off in the direction of Alegrete, leaving the republicans on foot, with very long faces, and indeed a messenger had to be despatched post-haste to Paysandú, and two express trains were immediately sent with fresh mounts.—Montevideo correspondence of the *Times of Argentina*.

—The price of gas in Campinas is 518 reis per cubic metre.

—The Palmeiras plantation near Campinas was sold for 300,000\$.

—Recent telegrams state that Gen. Tavares now has artillery.

—According to telegraph advices yellow fever recently has broken out at Pernambuco.

—In the month of March there arrived at the port of Santos 9,679 immigrants.

—It is said that work on the projected port improvements at Santa Catharina will soon begin.

—A letter sent by post from Santos to Rio Claro on Dec. 12, reached its destination on March 30.

—On the 4th inst. the Pernambuco chamber of deputies passed its impeachment bill over the governor's veto.

—It is stated that nearly all the soldiers of the 31st battalion of infantry at Bagé are unfit for duty on account of illness.

—The state legislature of São Paulo was formally opened on the 7th inst. The public departments of the state were closed in honor of the event.

—At the municipal election held in Santos on the 3rd inst. 700 voters went to the polls. Five opposition and three government candidates were elected.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. there were at that date 3,000 federalists at Quarary, 1,000 at Alegrete and 2,500 under Gen. Tavares at Uruporoty.

—A Rivera telegram of the 6th says that 200 men of the Castilhist force under Col. Palmas had gone over to the federalists with their arms and ammunition.

—The garrison of Uruguaiana is said to be composed of 700 men, of whom 400 are regulars. The place is also defended by the gunboat *Tal de Negreira*.

—Dr. Figueira de Mello telegraphs from Parahyba do Sul that at 5 o'clock a.m. on the 5th inst. his office was blown up with dynamite bombs. This is probably a new method of deposition.

—The occupation of Quarary by the federalists, which was reported here as our last issue was going to press, proves to have been correct. There was no fight, however, as the Castilhist had abandoned the place, removing all the arms and ammunition possible.

—The Bahia state legislature was opened on the 7th inst. In his message the governor reported the financial condition of the state to be excellent. The foreign debt of the state had been settled, revenues had increased and the budget of the past year showed a surplus.

—It is said that the regulars under General Telles, who marched from Bagé to Livramento and then back again, have suffered much from cold, being inadequately clothed, from dysentery and from other diseases. One of the battalions, which came from the north, is nearly useless at Bagé because of sickness. There have also been many desertions.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. from Montevideo the forces under General Tavares were at that date approaching Livramento, and these forces, it was stated, with those at Quarary and some detached commands would form an army of 5,000. It was added that Mannlicher rifles, formerly intended for Chili, had recently been bought for the federalists at Buenos Aires.

—The popular commission appointed to solicit the resignation of the Nictheroy intendencia, called on that body on the 6th inst. and presented its modest request. The president of the intendencia, Major Fróis, replied that neither he nor his colleagues would resign, as they are exercising their legal functions. The commission then withdrew and a manifesto was distributed stating the reasons why the intendencia should be deposed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government of Bahia having called for tenders for the purchase of the Santo Amaro railway, the only bid made was that of Engineer and Bahiana, who offered 200,000\$. The road, which cost the state government 2,000,000\$, is operated at a loss of 50,000\$ per annum.

—A popular meeting is to be held in Campinas, S. Paulo, for the purpose of asking the Mogyana company to make that city, instead of Resaca, the starting point for the projected Santos extension. This will, if accepted, make the controversy with the English line more complicated.

—"We are informed," says the *Gazeta de Notícias* of to-day, "that a positive agreement has been made for the purchase of the Mogyana railway by the English company. The price is £2,000,000. The transaction, according to our informant, depends solely on the consent of the government to the indispensable transfer." We are inclined to believe that the *Gazeta's* informant has been drawing upon his imagination.

—At the station of Engenho Novo on the 7th inst. the conductor of an accommodation train had a dispute with five policemen who insisted on taking passage, although he had told them that he could not receive passengers at that station and that they should wait for the suburban train. In the midst of the dispute the conductor, pushed, it is said, by one of the policemen, fell from the car and was crushed by the train. Much excitement was caused by this occurrence and the police detachments along the railway were reinforced, it being reported that they would be attacked by brakemen and laborers.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The English colony at Pernambuco is considering the possibility of establishing a small hospital in that city.

—We learn that Hon. H. P. Purnham has resigned her position as Matron of the Strangers' Hospital. The Hospital received two more trained nurses last month.

—Another death occurred from yellow fever at the Strangers' Hospital on the 6th, Mr. John Sawyer, steward of the str. *Etherley*. This is the third fatal case from that steamer.

—We learn that the London and Brazilian Bank has given 10,000\$ to the Hospital Samaritano in São Paulo, which the English and American colony is engaged in building. This bank has been most liberal in its donations for this purpose. We trust the other banks and companies will be equally liberal.

LOCAL NOTES

—If the next president must be a military man, what is the matter with Col. Malvino?

—The Peruvian minister, Dr. Guilherme Seoane, arrived here per *Potosi* on the 10th inst.

—We are requested to announce that there will be an English service in Petropolis on Sunday next at 4 p. m.

—On the steamer *Itaoca* there leaves to-morrow for Rio Grande do Sul 400 soldiers including the 32nd battalion of infantry.

—The sanitary authorities apprehended 50,000 green oranges on Saturday at the Candelaria market, which were destroyed.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that the difficulty at Asuncion, Paraguay, has been settled by the dismissal of the police commissary.

—To-day's *Pais* says that the police has arrested 11 foreigners accused of planning an attack on the Mint. The *Pais* is evidently afflicted with a nightmare of foreigners.

—There died in this city on the 6th inst. the sister of charity Marie Morette, who served as nurse in the military hospital and who was noted for her devotion to her duties. She was 80 years old.

—The prefect has vetoed a by-law just passed by the municipal intendencia allowing the sale of fowls, vegetables, etc. without license, at three specified points in the city between the hours of 5 and 10 a.m.

—Gen. Moura, the minister of war, leaves to-morrow on the steamer *Itaoca* for Rio Grande do Sul. During his absence Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will have charge of his portfolio.

—It is stated that four 70 lb. Whitworth guns have been removed from the fortress of Santa Cruz and sent to Rio Grande do Sul, where they will be mounted at Pedras Brancas, a strategic point on Lagoa dos Patos, for the defence of Porto Alegre.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of to-day publishes the following burial statistics for the month of March compared with the same month in preceding years. The totals for the month were 2,503 in 1889, 1,522 in 1890, 2,429 in 1891, 3,279 in 1892 and 1,244 in 1893.

—The Botanical Garden tramway company organized a *festa* at Copacabana on Sunday for the benefit of itself and the Lyceu de Artes e Officios. Charitable undertakings of this description are of many of them to rebuild the Lyceu.

—On the morning of the 9th a chicken thief was caught climbing over a wall into the street, in Rua do General Argollo, with two turkeys under his arm. Seeing the police, he dropped the turkeys and ran, and was fired upon by them. The police think they wounded him, but he escaped.

—The *Journal* is assured that the minister of marine will propose to the government the immediate construction of 12 new naval vessels, viz. 2 ironclads, 2 cruisers, 2 torpedo-cruisers and 6 ocean-going torpedo boats. It is sheer madness, of course, but military preparations are the fashion now-a-days, even in bankrupt states.

—The government has appointed Barão do Rio Branco, Brazilian consul at Liverpool, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Barão Aguiar de Andrade, an envoy extraordinary to the United States on a special mission for the settlement of the Missions boundary question by arbitration. It is said that the new minister will go to Washington direct from Liverpool.

—Col. Malvino Reis, weary of military glory, has decided, it is said, to quit the tented field and turn to more peaceful avocations. His patriotism, however, does not permit him to abandon entirely the service of his country and consequently, after he has been placed on the retired list of the national guard, he will, if the voters absolutely require him to take a seat in congress, graciously consent to command the applause of listening senators.

—The minister of industry, Dr. Limpo de Abreu, says to-day's *Gazeta de Notícias*, has tendered his resignation. According to the *Gazeta*, the papers relating to the Rio Grande bar were given to another minister for consideration after Limpo de Abreu had decided the question. This offended the minister of industry and he accordingly tendered his resignation. It is our private opinion that the country is rendering an important service to the minister by this act.

—A little before midnight on the 7th inst. three burglars were discovered in a grocery store in Rua do Marquez de S. Vicente, and an alarm was given. Four police officials pursued them and were fired upon by the thieves. Assisted by many citizens the pursuit was continued to a place called Barra do Dique where an exchange of shots resulted in the killing of one of the thieves and in the wounding of another. The third escaped, but was subsequently captured.

—It is said that the Italian minister has been instructed to revive the claim which Gen. Franzini has had against the Brazilian government for many years. The justice of this claim, in part if not for the whole amount specified, can not be questioned, as it is based on the arbitrary cancellation of a contract after a certain amount of money had been expended upon it. The least the government can do is to indemnify the claimant for the money expended, with interest to date.

—The *Itabia* which leaves for Rio Grande to-morrow is taking down a large quantity of munitions, etc.

—It is announced that the report of the postal department for 1892 has been placed in the minister's hands.

—On the 6th 21 cadets and 101 soldiers arrived here from the north on the coasting steamer *Mambos en route* for Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Companhia Geral de Seguros Aliança has asked for a police investigation into the cause of the fire at 89 Rua do Lavradio.

—Urhuano Duarte says that every nation has its mania and that that of the Brazilians is to invent a successful method of steering balloons.

—It is said that the *tribunal de contas* has thrown out a very large expenditure made by the minister of war. In that case, whose is the loss?

—The director of the Botanical Garden reports 3,248 visitors during the month of March, which makes a total of 9,133 for the quarter ending the 31st ult.

—Conde Sebastião do Pinho has asked for a moratorium of one year for meeting his pecuniary obligations. Where is all the money he received for organizing logus companies?

—The prefect has vetoed another measure passed by the municipal council for the partial paving of certain streets and the ornamentation and improvement of the Praça Quinze de Novembro.

—The coasting steamer *Olinda* left for Victoria on the 6th for the purpose of bringing the 32nd battalion of infantry, which arrived here Saturday afternoon. The battalion comprises 320 men.

—It is stated that Visconde de Pelotas, in his interview with President Floriano Peixoto, suggested to the latter the expedience of sending a confidential agent to Rio Grande to induce Julio de Castilhos to resign.

—Constancio Alves, the witty writer of the *Dia-a-Dia* in the *Jornal do Brazil*, has resigned his position on the editorial staff of that paper. It is reported that he has accepted an offer for writing for the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 6th inst. says that Julio de Castilhos will obtain leave of absence on account of his health. He certainly does look as though it would be good for Julio's health to be absent from Rio Grande for a time.

—It is stated that, at the instance of Congressman Belarmino de Mendonça, Drs. Bernardino de Campos and Alfredo Ellis will call a meeting of their friends for the purpose of interceding between the belligerents in Rio Grande do Sul.

—According to Conde Sebastião Pinho his liabilities amount to 25,142,832\$304 and his assets to 92,001,169\$806, viz.: real estate, 4,926,149\$809; mortgages, 4,462,008\$; shares and debentures, 44,285,962\$357; accounts current, 28,193,993\$982.

—Col. Oliveira Salgado has addressed a letter to President Floriano Peixoto declaring that he throws up his command in the army and goes to Rio Grande to join the federalists. A late telegram reports him to be at Quarary, where it is said he will be given the command of a division.

—Reports have recently been persistently circulated of an attempt at pacification in Rio Grande do Sul. According to one account Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, will go in person to São Paulo for that purpose; according to another Gen. Leite de Castro and Xavier da Camara will be sent there.

—Another poor fellow died in the *Misericordia* on the 5th, who entered the hospital a short time ago with a smashed leg. The authorities are still dead and dumb in regard to the state of things in the important establishment, where even the slightest surgical operation seems to be attended by fatal consequences.

—Senator Aristides complains that Sebastianist dangers threaten the country on all sides and that even republicans are contributing against their will to the overthrow of republican institutions. Perhaps, if the senator would examine the matter carefully, he will discover that no one is contributing to this more than himself.

—The *Diario Official* of the 6th inst. denies that the Castilhistas were defeated at S. Sebastião and Santa Eugenia. It also denies that 120 soldiers of the 6th battalion had mutinied and that the federalists had captured at Quarary large quantities of arms and ammunition. The *Diario's* denials, however, must be accepted with a grain of salt.

—It is announced that the electric balloon invented by Augusto Maranhão will be tried on the 24th inst., on which occasion it will make a trip to Santos with 5 passengers. The balloon was built in Paris, is cigar-shaped, 52 metres long by 12 metres greatest diameter. The electric motor for running the air screw weighs only 134 kilos.

—Four burglars were detected in their work in Rua de São Luiz Gonzaga on the morning of the 7th, and were pursued by several special police agents. They took refuge in a Pedregulho hill, where several shots were exchanged between them and the police. One of the thieves, José Martins Rodrigues, was wounded and captured, the others escaping.

—The best thing about the *tribunal de contas* is its opposition to unauthorized expenditures, but unhappily the money is not infrequently expended before its opinion is asked. It is to be noted that Aristides and those of his school condemn this position of the *tribunal*, because it ties the hands of the government. If those hands could have been tied long ago the country would be the richer for it to-day.

—It is now decided that the minister of war shall go to Rio Grande himself.

—The prefect of the city has vetoed several bills voted by the municipal council for paving streets. He complains that the council may establish general rules for regulating street paving, but that it is not competent to designate the streets that are to be paved. This, he says, must be left to the discretion of the prefect, who is the executive officer of the city. This is certainly a singular division of work and is likely to give Rio de Janeiro as inefficient a government as the average prefect could wish.

—The Apollinaris company, through its representatives here, Messrs. Walter, Christiansen & Co., has obtained judicial orders for the apprehension of falsified Apollinaris water, not only at places where it is manufactured, but also at places where it is exposed for sale. Large quantities have accordingly been seized at the restaurants in the Largo S. Francisco, the Sialt Colibentz, Hotel de Londres, Cafe Paris and others, which have been removed to the public depot. One curious feature of this business is the fact that the principal hotels and restaurants make no secret of keeping the spurious article and imposing it upon their regular customers.

DEATH.

TROSS.—At Tijuca on 10th April, CHARLES WILLIAM TROSS, aged 57 years. Please copy.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The season 1893 will open on the first Sunday in May when net practice will take place. Tennis may also be played.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to forward the same to the Treasurer.

H. L. WHEATLEY, Hon. Sec.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The receipts of rubber at Pará in the month of March were 2,220 tons against 1,410 in the corresponding month of 1892.

—A notice has been posted at the offices of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. announcing that company to be in liquidation.

—It is reported that the American steamer Finance was sold for \$90,000. A large part of that sum had only just been expended on this steamer in repairs.

—According to a telegram from New York, the steamers *Pedronca*, *Advance* and *Finance* were sold there on the 3rd for \$250,000 in settlement of the libels recently issued against them. No steamer is as yet announced for Brazil, and it is feared that the line will be abandoned. This is most unfortunate, not only for the credit of American steamship companies, but for American interests in general on this coast. The service has unquestionably paid well for some time, and if the shareholders have received nothing it is due to bad management rather than to insufficient business.

—Early in December of last year we published particulars of the registration as a joint-stock company, with a capital of £100,000, of the firm of Norton, Megaw and Co. (trading in London as Megaw and Norton), the well-known Brazilian merchants. The registration was effected, as we understand, solely with a view to the definition of the firm's responsibilities in Brazil, and there was never any intention of offering the shares to the public. In fact, the whole of the capital, with the exception of the shares taken by the signatories to the memorandum and articles of association, was allotted to the partners in the existing firm. Since the registration repeated applications have been made to the Brazilian government for a license to permit the firm to trade, under its altered constitution, within the republic of Brazil. The applications have not been successful, various excuses being put forward for delay; and we now understand that Messrs. Megaw and Norton will make no further attempt to obtain the license for Brazil, but will continue their business there as a private firm.—*Financial News*, March 18th.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Pernambuco in March were 1,660,141\$636.

—According to the latest Treasury report the per capita money circulation in the United States was \$24.07.

—It is interesting to see what the *tribunal de contas* will say about the expenditures in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The definite announcement of the Oeste de Minas loan in London, has caused a steady improvement in exchange.

—The February receipts of the Mamós customhouse amounted to 220,109\$684, and of the state *recolho* in 1,720,970\$223.

—A London telegram to the *Journal do Commercio* published this morning says that the quotation of the Oeste de Minas loan is \$2.

—A Desterro telegram of yesterday says that the balance in the Santa Catharina state treasury amounts to 455,000\$, of which 303,000\$ are in cash.

—The *Journal* is informed that the governor of Minas Geraes has resolved to treat applicants of the public debt of that state to the sum of 3,000,000\$.

—The Banco da Republica delivered 2,127,000\$ in Treasury currency to the Caixa da Amortização at the end of March, which had been withdrawn from circulation.

—Brazilian 1889 bonds were quoted at 68 in London yesterday. It is explained that this decline is due to sales for the purpose of reinvesting in the Oeste de Minas loan.

—It is reported by telegraph that the governor of Parahyba has again ordered the collection of a state import duty of 4 per cent., which is forbidden by the federal constitution.

—The L. & H. steamer *Riala*, which arrived here on the 1st, from New York, brought out 15 boxes of notes for the government, principally 500 reis notes. They were from the American Bank Note Co.

—According to the governor of Bahia the revenues of that state amounted to 5,207,213\$ in 1892, and the expenditures to 4,921,770\$, showing a considerable surplus for the year. Unfortunately the ratio of increase produced by new and increased taxes, is not given.

—Municipal finance is becoming refreshing! At Enjajay the president of the municipal council is a personal enemy of the only physician in the place. In the municipal budget he accordingly fixes the tax on physicians at 100\$ a year, although it is only 6\$000 in the capital of the state.

—A Natal telegram of the 9th says that the statistics tax (whatever that may be) which has been recently collected in the state of Rio Grande do Norte, has been suspended by order of the minister of finance. It is said that the abolition of this tax will reduce the state revenues one third.

—Senator Aristides has made a vigorous attack on the *tribunal de contas*. He complains that the *tribunal* seems disposed to allow the government no latitude whatever in the expenditure of the public money. He is afraid that the wheels of government will come to a standstill, if this sort of thing is to continue.

—Why is this thusly? A Paris telegram of the 6th says that the *Financial News* of London is commenting favorably on the finances of Brazil, saying that the last measures are excellent, in case Congress approves them. What can these measures be? Has the telegraph bureau of the Treasury been at work again?

—Following the example of the national and state governments, the prefect of this city has opened, on his own responsibility, a credit of 2,780,927\$346 for the quota charged to the municipality for the maintenance of the police force of the federal district. If these arbitrary and extralegal credits continue unchecked, who can say what the financial state of this country will be ten years hence?

—The following telegram was published by the *Journal do Commercio* on Sunday morning.—London, 8th April.—On Monday or Tuesday of next week will be issued by Messrs. Rothschild the loan for the purchase of the Oeste de Minas railway, guaranteed by the government of Brazil. The nominal amount of the loan is 3,710,000 sterling, in bonds issued at 80 per cent, and interest at 5 per cent. The subscription will be public. The delivery of a million pounds will be public. Rothschild for account of the Brazilian treasury, in connection with other conditions accepted by the Brazilian government, promise a good result for the loan. The *Financial News* predicts a good result for the loan because of the abundance of capital which is at present without better employment in this market. The German bankers have withdrawn from the operation because the German government intends shortly to make a new loan. The Brazilian securities are in general being well sustained.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 10th, 1893

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, U.S. coins, and sterling.

Table with bank rates of exchange for London and other locations.

EXCHANGE.

April 4.—The market was weak during the day, but closed rather firmer, under a moderate supply of commercial paper. The British Bank posted 12 1/2 on London and the Brazilian bank 12 1/2 on Rio, but the latter withdrew almost immediately and the former would not draw at the official rate shortly after 11 o'clock. There was not much doing, some demand for bills and the scarcity of commercial sterling were the reasons ascribed for the decline, with bank sterling reported at 12 1/2-12 3/8, repassed paper at 12 1/2 and commercial sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/8. There was no Bols, owing to the suicide of a broker, Sr. Manoel José Alves Souto.

April 5.—The official rates at opening were diverse; the London and River Plate Bank posted 12 1/2, the Brazilian bank 12 1/2 and the British bank 12 1/2, but the highest ruled everywhere, for business, early in the day, and the market was steady, closing firm. There was a fair business doing with bank sterling quoted at 12 1/2, repassed paper at 12 1/2-12 3/8 and commercial sterling at 12 1/2-12 1/8. At the close 12 1/2 was still the rate for bank paper, but commercial was quoted at 12 1/2-12 1/8. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 19\$000, sellers at 19\$080.

April 6.—The market opened very firm, and with an upward tendency. With the exception of the London and Brazilian, all the banks posted 12 1/2 on London, and all were drawers at 12 1/2-12 3/8 on bankers and on local offices, and late in the day the last rate was posted by the Brazilian bank. There was a fair business doing, the extreme quotations being 12 1/2-12 3/8 for bank sterling, 12 1/2-12 1/8 for repassed paper and 12 1/2-12 3/8 for commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18\$950, sellers at 19\$020.

April 7.—The banks posted 12 1/2 on London, at opening, but the market was strong, and before midday the British Bank posted 13 1/2; the Brazilian bank and London and River Plate then posted the same rate, which was official up to the close of business. The London and Brazilian Bank had no rates posted. There was a very large business done during the morning, with bank sterling reported as high as 12 3/8, repassed at 12 1/2-12 3/8 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/8. The market flattened sharply and at the close the quotations were 12 1/2 on bank sterling, with buyers at 12 1/2-12 3/8, and before midday a belief that the Rio Grande difficulties were in a fair way to settlement, and definite news about the London loan; the decline was probably caused by speculators endeavoring to realize profits on exchange passed for delivery. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18\$95, sellers at 18\$92.

April 8.—The banks posted 12 1/2 on London and the market was active and strong. Business was reported in the morning at 12 1/2 on bank sterling, on bankers, and on commercial at 12 1/2, but about midday there was a quiet feeling, when 12 1/2 on bankers and 12 1/2-12 3/8 for commercial sterling were quoted, and at these rates the market closed decidedly firm. The business done was large and comprised bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/8, repassed paper at 12 1/2-12 3/8 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/8, with buyers at 18\$95, sellers at 18\$92.

April 10.—The banks were officially at 12 1/2, and the market opened firm, with bank paper reported during the morning at 12 1/2 and commercial sterling at 12 1/2; possibly one business was against the other. At 11 1/2 some speculative operations were reported, and shortly after midday, the market was not so strong. There was a fair business done during the day in bank sterling at 12 1/2-12 3/8, with repassed paper reported at 12 1/2-12 3/8 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/8, and the market closed with bank sterling quoted at 12 1/2-12 3/8, repassed paper at 12 1/2-12 3/8 and commercial at 12 1/2-12 3/8, with buyers at 18\$95, sellers at 18\$92.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of various stocks and shares including Republica, Apollonia, and other securities.

Table listing miscellaneous stocks and shares such as Minas, Bahia, and other regional securities.

Table listing bank shares and other financial instruments.

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Table for LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED, showing capital and reserve funds.

Table for THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED, showing assets and liabilities.

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MARKET REPORT.

Exports.—Coffee.—On the 4th inst. there was a little movement, and some 12,000 bags are supposed to have changed hands on that day, but the week has been quiet and the total sale reported will hardly reach 20,000 bags. We have had no constant receipts and the supply is down again to about 5,000 bags average; this has strengthened dealers, while the steady decline in New York, to 16 1/2 for spot No. 7, has kept exporters quiet. The firmness in the exchange market on the 2nd and 8th inst. had some effect, however, and on the latter date holders furnished the quotations we print below. We may say that exporters' ideas are rather below these prices, and as we have this morning some 9,000 bags in by a coasting steamer, a decline in currency prices is not entirely unprobable. The weekly report from Santos gives receipts of 50,000 bags, sales of 18,000 bags, stock 21,000 bags, and the market quiet at 18 1/2 per 100 lbs. for God averages. The shipments since our last report have been: 6,429 bags for the United States; 15,342 do do Europe; 10,000 do do Cape of Good Hope; 1,000 do do River Plate and West Coast; 6,834 do do Coasting; 12,673 bags.

Table listing vessel arrivals and departures.

Receipts for the past week were 31,651 bags, against 6,284 bags for the preceding week and 17,618 bags for the week before. Stocks were this morning estimated to be 115,543 bags, in all hands. Brokers' quotations this morning were: Type per arroba, No. 6, 18\$00; No. 8, 17\$50; No. 7, 16\$50; No. 9, 15\$00. There was no change made in the *paids* on Saturday, it remaining at 15 1/2 per kilogramme. The official quotations furnished by the Junta of brokers were: 1st Ordinary 12\$850; 2nd Ordinary 12\$250; 3rd Ordinary 11\$000.

Table listing vessel arrivals and departures.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10) over time (Apr 3 to Apr 9).

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for nine months of crop-years:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1892-93, 1891-92, and 1890-91.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

Table showing coffee clearances by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) for 1893, 1892, and 1891.

Imports.

There has been a moderate business doing, and, with the exception of flour, prices are fairly well maintained. Receipts of flour have been insignificant, and the larger part of the arrivals noted in our last have gone into second hands.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Olympe, from the River Plate, 3,535 bags; ... 2,030 bbls. Withdrawals from first hand stocks have been about 1,000 bbls.

Quotations are lower by 250-500 rs. for foreign flour, and 1500 for city mills, but quotations now report the market steady at the following quotations: Trieste nominal; Richmond 1st 21 500-21 500...

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

- APRIL 4. CAPE TOWN.—Br lug Bessie Dodd; 139 tons; Gibbs; coffee. ST. JOHN, N. B.—Br ship Taster; 1379 tons; Pennant ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

- PASPERAC.—Br bg Union; ballast. BARBADOS.—Nor bk Felicitas; do. TRINIDAD.—Dan bk Sorvideren; do.

—After the 10th inst. a light ship will be stationed provisionally at Taipú, state of Pará, which will be maintained until the completion of the Gaiavotas light house.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

- Adelina..... Oporto .. Antwerp .. 20 Feb. America..... Newport .. St. Simon's .. 28 Feb. Alliance..... Rangoon .. 21 Mar.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Apr 3 to Apr 9.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes departures from Apr 3 to Apr 9.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 10th, 1893.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various sailing vessels and their details.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

- JENKINS.—Br bk Union; 193 tons; Briard; 37 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicholson & Co. APR. 6. S. FRANCISCO TO SUL.—Fr schr Anemone; 106 tons; Memol; 4 ds; lime to Santos Albreu & Co.

- BRUNSWICK.—Br bk Violet; 85 tons; Ackles; 63 ds; pine to under. CANARY.—Br ship Galgates; 227 tons; Kennison; 32 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 8th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, do gold, etc.

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.

DEBENTURES.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

SHIPPING.

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

MILLS.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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Steamships.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Rows include April 14 (Trent to Santos), April 18 (Magdalena to Southampton and Antwerp), April 21 (Tames to Montevideo and Buenos Aires).

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPART & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Table with columns: Steamer, Date. Rows include Herschel (April 12th), Buffon (April 15th), Herrox (April 22nd), Galileo (April 29th).

New Orleans

Strabo... April 25th. Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports. Chaucer... 12th.

For Havre, Amsterdam and London. Mozart... April 18th.

For Liverpool:

Bellena... April 14th. Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Biel... April 15th. Sirius... 25th. For Havre, Amsterdam and London. Mozart... April 15th.

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 19 de Março. For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co. 87, Rua 15 de Março

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DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL. Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Galicia... Apr. 24th. Liguria... May 5th.

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

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For further information apply to HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents, Rua da Alameda, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admission signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 12 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Messrs. Rocha Faria, Figueiredo, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: Dr. Rocha Faria, No. 1 Rua 19 de Março; Dr. Bastos, No. 53 Rua dos Ourives; Dr. Stewart, At the Hospital and No. 29, Rosário.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

Typ. Aldina, 79 Sete de Setembro.