

THE RIO NEWS.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—
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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 2nd, 1893.

THE movements in Rio Grande the past week have been both confusing and uneventful. There has been no actual fighting beyond a possible skirmish or two, and the real position of the contending forces has become wrapped in doubt. It is now said that Salgado is marching in the direction of Quarahy, where a junction with Tavares is to be effected, but the latter, according to a telegram of this morning, is still near Livramento, while Salgado is encamped eight leagues from Quarahy. It is uncertain whether the Uruguaian garrison has been reinforced, as the telegrams are contradictory. It is asserted that the force of General Tavares now numbers 5,210 men, well mounted but badly clothed. The force under Salgado is not given. On the other side the government forces have been singularly quiet, perhaps they are waiting for the minister of war to complete his arrangements. General Telles is said to have started in pursuit of Tavares, but as the latter is not travelling very rapidly the pursuit is difficult to understand. In view of the complications arising in Rio de Janeiro, it is possible that the contending forces will await developments and save their ammunition.

The long-expected ministerial crisis occurred at last on the 27th ult. and resulted in the resignation of Lieut. Col. Dr. Innocencio Serzedello Corrêa as minister of finance and Admiral Custodio José de Mello as minister of marine. On the Sunday following decrees were signed appointing Dr. Felisbello Firme de Oliveira Freire (deputy and recently appointed minister of foreign affairs) to the portfolio of finance, and Admiral Felipe Firmino Rodrigues Chaves to that of marine. The minister of finance will continue to act as minister of foreign affairs for the present. The reasons given for the resignation of the minister of finance are to the effect that his recent recommendations for economy have not been followed, while the President wishes to break down the only obstacle to unrestricted expenditure by restricting the powers of the *tribunal de contas* as

the Treasury board of audit is called. The reasons given by Admiral Custodio de Mello are wider and more important in character, as they attack the President's policy in Rio Grande and his treatment of his ministers. This second letter we reproduce in full, as it is a document destined to have no slight weight in the immediate future of this country. The opposition of so influential an officer as the retiring minister of marine will not only greatly weaken the government in its effort to repress the revolution in Rio Grande, but it may arouse a determined resistance to executive interference in other states. It is more than the substitution of one minister by another; it may mean another effort to overthrow the personal character of the national government. As we have frequently stated, the national government is a dictatorship pure and simple, and as long as this is the case peaceful opposition is impossible.

The news from Santa Catharina and Pernambuco last week were decidedly alarming in character. In the former state, it is charged that the frontier commander recently sent there, Major Firmino by name, has inaugurated a reign of terror in the small places visited by his troops. He has seen fit to play the rôle of a police official, and has therefore invaded private residences, arrested suspected "federalists," threatened others, and made himself generally feared everywhere. Instead of confining his attention to his military duties, he has interfered in local political affairs and has used force where only the ballot is required to settle petty differences. For a few days the telegrams were full of complaints and indications of trouble, but they are now more tranquil in character. In Pernambuco the Martins faction, which controls the state legislature and is supported by the national executive, has been actively at work against the governor, and a rupture has been imminent from day to day. Failing to induce the military commandant to depose the governor, and also failing to depose the municipal councils which are supporting the state executive, the legislature has now begun impeachment proceedings. In all probability these proceedings will soon reach a point where the only solution will be an appeal to arms. It is said that the President's secretary, Col. Valladão, has succeeded in arranging a compromise, but we are inclined to believe it very superficial and temporary in character. Martins will accept nothing which does not pander to his vanity and conceit, and the other party will not submit to this. However it may be settled, it is to be deplored that President Floriano Peixoto has not preserved a strictly neutral and impartial attitude in the controversy. His inability to keep out of these local partizan intrigues will inevitably be the ruin of his administration. The Rio Grande conflict has now developed into civil war, all because the President would support a partizan chief who had forced himself upon that state by violent means. Unless Major Firmino is recalled, or better advised, the state of Santa Catharina will also be drawn into revolt, and if federal intervention in Pernambuco is not withdrawn another serious conflict is sure to result. The national executive should keep strictly aloof from local political intrigues, and should employ pacificatory means when called upon to interfere. The President has failed to do this and he is consequently in serious trouble over it.

CABINET CHANGES.

The long impending rupture in the cabinet took place on the 27th, the minister of finance offering his resignation on that day and the minister of marine withdrawing from the council of ministers to send in his resignation on the following day. That dissensions existed has long been known, and it was also known that they were sufficiently serious to make it impossible for the cabinet to act harmoniously much longer. The resignation of Dr. Lúcio d'Albrey a fortnight since was of too personal a character to indicate the course which other members of the cabinet would pursue, but as it was well known that the ministers were not entirely agreed upon the coercive policy begun in Rio Grande it was certain that the recent policy adopted by the minister of war could not fail to bring these differences to an issue. This was practically what occurred at the cabinet meeting of the 27th. Instead of appearing the minister of finance sent in his resignation, which was based on the financial policy of the executive, and the minister of marine withdrew to prepare a letter tendering his resignation for the following day.

The immediate cause of the resignation of the minister of finance was a communication received by him from the President on Thursday evening containing a memorandum for a decree reforming the *tribunal de contas*, or annulling its acts in trying

to restrict public expenditures to the legislative appropriations. The requirements of the army in Rio Grande have caused many extraordinary and unauthorized expenditures and the opposition properly shown by the *tribunal* to these unwarranted uses of the public money led the President to resolve upon its practical dissolution. Although Minister Serzedello has not been particularly sensitive over these dictatorial acts of authority, he resolved not to be an accomplice in the destruction of so important a branch of the Treasury as this auditing commission.

In his letter of resignation he first alludes to the critical situation of the Treasury and to the "urgent measures" which he presented at the last cabinet meeting to secure economy in expenditures. Among these were the suppression of advances and commissions abroad, a reduction of expenses abroad, the postponement of all public works not urgently required, a reduction in the China and Chicago commissions, and the recall of all naval vessels in foreign waters—the expenditures for all of which are now increasing the deficit.

As to the *tribunal de contas*, he considers it the best protection the Treasury can have, and for this reason he considers the proposed reform a serious error. Instead of auditing accounts and refusing those not regular, or not legal, it will become simply an instrument for conferring and registering them, without power to protect the Treasury against abuses in expenditures.

The reasons for the resignation of the minister of marine are both political and administrative, and as they relate to the civil war in Rio Grande we give them in full:

LETTER OF RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th April, 1893.

Marshal.

Much more than a month ago I had the honor of apprising Your Excellency, in a cabinet council, of the possibility of a pacific solution of the conflict in which Rio Grande do Sul is engaged. My purpose was patriotic, and would, by means of a conciliation, have relieved that state of the republic from a situation which has converted it into a perennial source of hatreds and internal discords.

In order to not disturb the country, at a time when the action of the government in a time of such political gravity should be homogeneous, I did not at once hand in my resignation of the portfolio which I held, and, insisting on the solution proposed and which Your Ex. afterwards undertook to realize, I hoped to see peace soon reestablished in that unhappy state.

In view, however, of the mission with which the minister of war has been charged by Your Ex. of continuing the conflict which is imbuing Rio Grande do Sul with blood, I consider my permanence in the government unprofitable since it was not permitted me to secure that desideratum of mine for internal policy and public peace.

In a ministerial conference realized on the 20th inst., after hearing me, Your Ex. was good enough to accord with the whole ministry, to accept my reasons and then again undertook to transmit your orders in the sense of a pacification.

After a promise so categorically and twice confirmed, it was not permitted me to doubt that it would be at once realized, and, therefore, to my amazement I was yesterday surprised with a declaration in a sense wholly opposed to the preceding undertakings and solemnly agreed to by Your Ex.

I was and am of opinion that the federal government ought to sustain the governors elected by the states. This principle, however, can not be absolute, it admits exceptions like all those which regulate the guidance of public opinion. It is publicly known and felt that the actual administration in Rio Grande do Sul does not represent the majority of our compatriots in that state; it is not a chosen government imposed by popular opinion, and under such conditions it is a weak government which only can be sustained by the support of the federal military forces.

Now, Marshal, the republican situation needs stability, its institutions need to be consolidated, and in the condition of stresses which the republic stands in need of, is precisely peace and public tranquillity, avoiding henceforth and forever these internal convulsions which disturb our credit and hold the country constantly under the threat of armed agitations and the surprises of sanguinary conflicts.

I have within me the unalterable conviction that the revolutionary movement of the south has no purpose of restoration. At the front of it are to be found historic republicans whose political traditions exclude every suspicion of an attempt against the political institutions of the country. Most of them fought after the *comp d'etat* of 3rd November for the reindication of national honor and dignity, co-operating in the great movement of reaction in favor of legality.

Under such conditions it would be a libel to assert that the revolutionists are fighting to-day for another cause that shall not be a guarantee of the rights and liberties which have been trampled under foot. We ought at least to judge these our compatriots with the impartiality which all servants of the country are entitled to, and by their political antecedents.

You now say that you cannot adopt my suggestion because the constitution is opposed to the means that would have to be used to carry it out.

But, Marshal, Your Ex. must understand that no law can be opposed to order, nor be made an obstacle to the progress and development of a nation. If our constitution is, in your opinion, an obstacle to the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul, the executive, whose duty it is to maintain domestic peace and watch over public tranquillity, and which cannot, therefore, leave to an armed struggle the fate of the whole state, should, in my opinion, in a question of public safety, like that which is now agitated, adopt extraordinary and even extra-legal measures to save the country from all hazards. Your Ex. thinks that a reconciliation with the revolutionists may be effected after the federal troops have won a victory over the enemy; but if you admit the possibility of a conciliation after a battle, why not admit it before a battle?

What, then, justifies this bloodshed? Does the federal army require it?

It is assuredly not the blood of immaculate brethren that will give it glory and lustre.

And who can assure us that this victory is certain? Who knows what means of action are at the disposal of the revolutionists, who certainly have the advantage of being insured to the effects of the climate which cannot fail to decimate our brave, intrepid and valiant northern soldiers?

And what if the revolutionists, whose policy seems to be to wear out our soldiers, refuse to give battle?

You perceive, then, Marshal, that you propose a solution that does not correspond to the present critical emergency, nor find any justification whatever in history. Your policy, then, enlarges the public weal, aggravating a situation that cannot be maintained and against which protest the simplest precepts of humanity and all feelings of republican fraternity. It is a perennial source of evils for the republic, since you indefinitely postpone a just and reasonable solution for a crisis to which you should have long since put an end.

There is another circumstance of great political weight, which strengthens my purpose of resigning my portfolio, and that is the want of skill with which, in my opinion, the military operations have been conducted and from which resulted the disaster at Alegrete, a disaster which will inevitably be followed by others.

No one more than myself, Marshal, renders homage to the spirit of rectitude which governs your conduct in public and private life, and which places it above the suspicion of any motive not dictated exclusively by your concern for the public weal, and it is, consequently, to be regretted that you should retain in the republic of Uruguaia as a purchasing agent for the army a man who, according to information received from trustworthy sources, including a letter from our minister in Montevideo, is wanting in respectability and is otherwise unqualified for so responsible a position.

I regret, I repeat, that the information which has been furnished to you in regard to this commissioner does not coincide with that to which I have just referred.

In addition to what has herein been set forth, Your Ex. has not only failed to consult me in regard to matters connected with the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul, but has actually withheld them from my knowledge in a manner highly offensive to the honorable office that I hold. Some of the most important acts have been performed without my intervention.

There has been nothing to justify this treatment, and Your Ex. can not deny that I have displayed the utmost solicitude in affairs of state, offering free and loyal support to the head of the government and giving the republican administration all the political and moral force which it has needed in the arduous task, imposed upon us by circumstances, of upholding the sway of the law. Neither my political self respect nor the elevated office which I hold will permit my remaining in the position in which Your Ex. has thus placed me.

I hold, Marshal, that I do not merely share the political responsibility of the government and of its administrative acts, it is which it has needed to manage public affairs and to be responsible for the events that may result from the manner in which they are managed, especially at this period bristling with difficulties. Thus, equally upon the head of the government and his ministers public opinion is entitled to exercise the right of criticism and censure. I cannot, then, permit myself to be an automaton, nor will a republican administration find worthy men who will sacrifice the nobility of their political mandate to an office which does not elevate, but degrades, which does not ennoble, but humiliates.

For these reasons I present my resignation; but outside of the government I will continue to serve the republic, upholding its institutions and legally constituted authorities, with the same devotion, fortitude and loyalty with which I have served it as minister.

With the utmost respect and esteem I have the honor to sign myself

Your friend, admirer and obedient servant,

CUSTODIO DE MELLO.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—From January 1st to April 14th the Argentine consul at Montevideo granted 800 free passages to destitute persons returning to Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th ult. says that the *tribunal de contas* there holds that the steamship companies must pay all quarantine freights. This is another restriction on commerce which will operate to compel steamers to avoid Brazilian ports.

—The Uruguaian government must be very hard up surely. A Montevideo advice of the 12th ult. says that of the second consignment of silver coin, amounting to a little over \$155,000 and deposited with the London and River Plate Bank, the government had been able to withdraw only \$40,000.

—The chief of staff proposes that the Argentine standing army shall consist of a regiment of engineers, three regiments of light artillery, one of mountain artillery, ten regiments of cavalry and 24 battalions of infantry, with a total effective force of 12,000 men, being 1,400 more than were authorized by Congress.

—A collector being unable to collect \$6,459.53 from the province of Buenos Aires on a natural and duly-protested bill, has applied to the federal courts for a writ of seizure on 3,000 Remington rifles stored in the police office at La Plata. The application has been granted and the rifles will be sold at public auction if the provincial government does not pay up.

—A move in the right direction. Major Day and other Argentine officials will leave shortly for Berlin, to study the organization of the German army. This is good news. Major Day is a long artillery officer and the best in the army since Colonel Campos was killed beside a field-piece in the Parque in the revolution of '90. There is much to learn from the Germans in gunnery, and Major Day is the man to learn it.—Buenos Aires *Southern Cross*.

—A petition, signed by a number of Montevideo merchants, has been presented to the Uruguayan government, requesting that the agents of transatlantic steamers shall be compelled to leave on their return from Buenos Aires, sufficient space on their vessels to load there at least 500 tons of merchandise to be shipped to Brazil. The petition is founded on the fact that these steamers afford the only means of transport to Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian ports, and that at the present moment these steamers on their return voyage from Buenos Aires for Europe have hardly even any space at all for merchandise, for which reason all commerce is stopped between Montevideo and Brazil.

—Another case of lynching is reported, this time from the San Jorge colony. Nine colonists entered the house of an Argentine who was supposed to have been the author of several robberies, and shot him in front of his wife. Now that the colonists have tasted blood there is no telling what deeds their fury will lead them to do, and we should not be surprised to hear that some of the worst of the authorities will be made to pay with their lives for their past misdeeds. Mob law can only be put down by government punishing the lawless, and assassins who have called it into existence, but as long as there is no protection offered the colonist for life and property mob law will become more and more popular.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, April 22.

—The hand-carts supplied to the hawkers of Buenos Aires by our paternal municipality are somewhat picturesque in appearance, but are attended by the distinction of forming a much greater nuisance than the hackneys which they replace. In the first place the hawking business is now attended with twice as much noise as formerly. A hawker now has to keep a partner to help him with the cart, and also to help him howl. Consequently, where only one man howled before two men howl now; added to which there is the noise of the hand-cart wheels, and the bell, which for some occult reason is suspended from the front board. The one thing wanted to complete the work of turning our hawkers into unparaded nuisances is to supply them with cowbells. The carts are hired to the hawkers by a firm here who obtained a monopoly for so doing from the municipality. Here we are again at the wrong end of the field. Our municipality a creator of monopolies added to its many other distinctions. What next?—*Southern Cross*.

—A parliamentary paper containing diplomatic correspondence about emigration to Brazil, has just been issued in London. In consequence of the conclusion of a contract by the Brazilian government with a private company for the immigration of one million foreigners into the country, and with the concurrence of the British government, the emigrants' office here has issued a further notice calling attention to the facts, and warning intending emigrants to the danger of the climate of Brazil. We think the government would do better if they were to prohibit the emigration agents from publishing and spreading broadcast throughout the country the circulars which point Brazil as one of the best countries in the world, in fact, not all Brazil. We are in possession of the class of information supplied by the Argentine information bureau in the years 1886 and 1887, and how much truth there was in it. We hold that these emigration agents should be proceeded against for publishing false information, by which hundreds of poor people are beguiled from their homes, only to perish from exposure and starvation on an inhospitable shore.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, April 22.

—After having scored "that fugitive from justice, Patrick Egan," who certainly has done something toward the protection of American citizens in Chile, the *Review of the River Plate* of the 15th ult. indulges in the following lament because the British minister at Buenos Aires has failed to scold the governor of Mendoza for a police assault on a British subject of that province.—"In view of these statements we have a perfect right to ask of what earthly use are British legations in South America if they cannot protect British subjects? Surely the ratenayers do not desire to keep up costly legations so that their members may be leaders of society. Either let British legations afford protection to British subjects or else abolish them altogether. Society would be the loser but the ratenayers would gain. In the days of Pitt, British subjects were afforded protection. Now everything is changed. All other nations afford complete protection to their subjects, but Britishers are left out in the cold—unless a missionary or some free-trader is devoured by hungry savages, and then the cannon of British men-of-war thunders forth revenge, and British troops burn villages, and another possession is secured."

—The following facts, which are strictly accurate, are supplied to us by a well-known draper of this city, and testify to the encouragement extended to commerce under the present custom-house system. This draper, whom for convenience sake we will call Mr. X, recently ordered from Europe a new stock of woollen goods during the winter season. The invoice value of these goods, that is to say their cost in Europe, was £285, equal to \$1,739.50 gold. The nominal duty on this class of goods is 36 1/4%, and should therefore have amounted to \$639. But the harpies of the custom-house were not satisfied with the invoice value of the goods, but had to put on them the valuation of their own, which they did most unfairly by *weight*, although it is notorious that the value of woollen goods is not proportional to their weight. They thus assessed the goods not at their real value of \$1,739.50, but at an entirely fictitious value of \$2,070, and on this charged duties to the extent of £158, or \$754, instead of the legitimate duty, heavy enough of \$639. When to this there has to be added the cost of transport and the trader's commission, it will be evident that these goods cannot be retained here at less than double their original cost in Europe, so that every one who wants a yard of this stuff has to pay twice as much as if he were living in a city of the country when they were exported.—*Montevideo Times*, April 19.

—Gold was quoted at 307 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—An epidemic of diphtheria is reported from the Argentine province of Salta.

—The Argentine minister of foreign affairs offered his resignation on the 29th, which was accepted.

—It is stated that the Uruguayan government intends to organize an army of 5,000 men to prevent violations of the neutrality of its territory by the Rio Grande belligerents.

—According to the *Times of Argentina*, which seems to have undertaken the private detective business so profitably followed by the *New York World* and other papers, the fugitive Bidour has been living in Buenos Aires under the assumed name of J. Butler. The *Times* also says that the two American fugitives O'Brien and Minchen are living there under the assumed names of J. C. Corwin and Dr. Havens.

—Every train that arrives down from Rosario brings batches of colonists who have been virtually driven out of the country by taxation and the insecurity afforded them by the authorities for the protection of life and property. We recommend the President of the republic to question some of these sons of toil, who are being driven forth from our inhospitable shores, and let him ponder upon the reply that he will surely receive. Lynch law has commenced, but one isolated case is not enough to awaken the government to any sense of their duty. Telegrams were received early in the week, stating that a *campesino* had murdered an Italian colonist in one of the Santa Fé colonies; but unless it is on the part of the mob, no punishment will be meted out to the culprit.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

From *The Financial News*, London, March 25.

ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

In the Chancery division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Chitty, the matter of the English Bank of the River Plate, Limited, and the Companies Acts, in which the Bank of Brazil appeared ex parte upon summons, came on for judgment. The applicants, who were the drawers of certain bills of exchange to the amount of £218,000, had been admitted to prove the amount of the bills, with the expenses when liquidation arose. The bills were drawn in Brazil, and accepted as payable in London, and the applicants now sought to be permitted to prove certain other expenses payable by the holders of the bills, and commission which the drawers had paid to their bankers. The question which the court had to decide was whether the applicants were entitled to prove these additional sums.—His Lordship held that the first sum of £180 the applicants were entitled to prove. As to the second claim for expenses of interest for better security against the drawer, he thought they were not entitled to recover, and the claim for commission could not, therefore, be sustained. His Lordship made no order as to costs.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, April 14.

BEARING FRUIT.

The Argentine republic is in a state of semi-revolution. Every province is either threatening an outbreak or is prevented from rising in insurrection by armed forces directed by men who hold a despotic view of freedom and by the grace of bayonets. There is in no province a representative government, none that was chosen or accepted by public opinion, but every one was constituted and is held by an oligarchy without the least care for or reference to public opinion. Inasmuch as there are fewer places of power and profit than of aspirants who wish to obtain these prizes take to the formation of opposition and reform parties in the hope of thrusting from the public offices those who hold them and taking their places, so that the only issue between any two parties in any province is the retaining or the obtaining of power and its accompanying pelf. The people are not interested in one party any more than in another, except that they are weary of the rule of the present ruling powers, they sympathize with any movement which promises to effect a change, without thinking that the new men will probably be in no way better. It is this elimination of the people from politics and elections (?) which makes our case so serious, for there is absolutely no hope of anything better until the people themselves undertake the formation and direction of affairs. Until then politics will remain a struggle between those out of office and those in office. Those who hold this view of politics are men who will scruple at nothing in order to carry their point. To them it is of little consequence that there are revolts, seditions, schemes, bad faith, treason and the dishonor of the republic in the eyes of the civilized world, if so be by these or any other means they can compass power and secure the plunder that comes therefrom. To them it matters little that the name of the republic is discredited, that it becomes a synonym for fraud, disgrace and violence, if by such a price they may secure the object of selfish seeking. To them bloodshed, outrage, thieving, murder are of little account and are even sometimes the chosen agents in the pursuit of their purposes.

To confront such a state of affairs harmless negotiations are insufficient and with such elements compromise is surrender. For these reasons and in view of these facts, we see absolutely no hope in any of the means employed or of the expedients or improving matters. How can this be so when the reformers are the creation and the tools of those who have usurped the rights of the people? The men in power have no more care for the people than had any of their predecessors, and they take upon themselves or assume as much as ever did any of their predecessors. As well look on a bundle of sticks for fire or to a thorn-bush for water as to look to the creatures of fraud, force and usurpation for the fruition of freedom. We have revolted on every hand, and we shall always have it *in esse* or *in posse* until the people have and exercise their right to elect and guide their own government.

THE Baltimore and Ohio is an enterprising road, and already operates what it chooses to call a Royal Blue Line. But the company is not satisfied with this achievement and proposes "to go one better" by running a Royal Crimson Line. Commencing on this new departure an enthusiastic American contemporary remarks:—"The train will be painted a bright crimson from the nose of the cow-catcher clear back to the bumpers on the lastmost coach; and on which a red-headed fireman will shovel coals for a red-headed engineer who will receive orders from a red-headed conductor and will answer the signals of a red-headed brakeman, and special rates will be made to red-headed passengers; it is worthy of note as the only train in the world that will be strictly in favor of the blue line." Red-headed Brits who think of visiting Chicago this year might possibly save money by entering into negotiations with the Baltimore and Ohio company.—*The Rattle*, London, April 1.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Minas Geraes legislature was opened on the 27th ult.

—Cases of yellow fever continue to appear at Pernambuco.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th ult. states that Gen. Telles had received 2,500 horses.

—More arms arrived from the United States were seized by the custom-house at Pernambuco on the 25th ult.

—We hear that the first cricket match between Santos and S. Paulo will take place at the latter place on the 11th inst.

—It is stated that the 150 men who went over to Col. Salgado belong to his old battalion (the 6th) and that they informed him that Uruguayana would not resist an attack.

—According to a telegram of the 25th ult. Gen. Moura, minister of war, had returned to Porto Alegre. On the 28th it was reported that he had gone to Caecopy.

—The president of Santa Catharina telegraphs that the federal troops under Major Firmiro are spreading terror wherever they make their appearance in that state.

—A Bahia telegram of the 27th ult. notes the arrival there of the steamer *Dorsel* in a disabled condition, and that they informed him that Uruguayana would not resist an attack.

—Among the munitions of war seized by the Pernambuco custom-house were several melinite bombs. They are said to have been imported for the government.

—It is reported in Pernambuco that the opposition in that state and in those of Ceará, Pará and Amazonas will unite in a revolutionary movement in favor of the Rio Grande federalists.

—The police authorities at Campos have all resigned, because they are disgusted because the state government declines to take a serious view of the alleged revolutionary plot of the three sergeants.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies has passed a resolution for protesting in the Rio de Janeiro press against the investiture of the *Pizzaro*. But who is to protest against the telegrams of Moreira Alves?

—A Montevideo telegram of the *Pais* of the 27th says that Col. Salgado is marching toward Quatrally, the move toward Uruguayana being a feint. This hardly agrees with the reports of skirmishing in the vicinity of Uruguayana.

—During the eclipse several instantaneous photographs of the sun were taken by private persons in the city of Ceará, where the phenomenon attracted much interest, being witnessed, it is said, by nearly all the population of the city.

—It was reported in Pernambuco on the 28th ult. that several officers of the police went in disguise to the commercial establishment of state deputy Veras for the purpose of killing him. A man who frustrated this purpose was, it is said, severely beaten by them.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 25th ult. states that the arms forwarded by the government had reached Uruguayana. It also states that Col. Salgado, after skirmishing with the troops of Gen. Hippolyto at Vlahipitocay, had arrived within a league of that city.

—At Porto Alegre on the 27th ult. D. Zulmira Dias attempted to throw herself from the window of a hotel. It is the second time she has attempted suicide, her reason being unsettled by the report of the death of her husband, a captain of the 6th infantry, in an engagement near Alegrete.

—In the city of Pernambuco the prefect recognized by the legislature has notified taxpayers to make no payments to the prefect recognized by the government under penalty of having to pay again. He also declares that no documents signed by the latter prefect are valid. The latter, however, retains possession of the office.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 30th ult. says that Generals Lima and Pinheiro Machado, who were at Silvestre, were making forced marches to effect a junction with General Hippolyto at Uruguayana. This united force, the Castilhos literary bureau says, will comprise 6,000 men. A month ago the same force was said to number 9,000 men. Where have those 3,000 men gone to?

—A subscriber of one of the Rio daily papers writes from Santa Isabel do Rio Preto that when he asks for his paper at the postoffice he is informed that the post-master has lent it to some one. He complains that he loses every month from 4 to 7 papers and that sometimes gets 18 papers at once. To this we can add that many of our own subscribers in the interior are continually making similar complaints. Is it not possible to impress upon post-masters the necessity of doing their work properly and honestly?

—The influenza is said to be prevalent at Pará and Manaus.

—It is stated that during the eclipse at Ceará bats came out and fowls went to roost.

—The legislature of Pará has passed a law for building a railway for connecting the capital of the state with the town of Salinas.

—The theatre of Paz in Pará is to be lighted with electricity. The Pará legislature has appropriated 50,000\$ for this purpose.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies has decided to impeach the governor of the state, 21 deputies having voted in favor of the measure.

—The municipal chamber of Pará has accepted a proposal from the Companhia Frigorifica for supplying the city with meat at 700 reis per kilo.

—Martins Junior has resigned his professorship in the Pernambuco law school so as not to be ineligible at the congressional elections in October.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is estimated that the civil war in Venezuela will reduce the coffee crop there fully 20 per cent.

—According to latest returns the coffee industry in India has 30 million rupees invested in joint-stock plantations, mills, etc.

—The total quantity of coffee and tea exported from Travancore during the year 1892 was 3,725 cwts. 43 1/2 lbs. of the former and 7,491 cwts. of the latter, and the exports of coffee from Cochin during the same period amounted to 219,102 cwts.—*Times of Ceylon*.

—In mid-Java the coffee crop has been greatly marred by heavy and continuous rainfall; leaf-disease has also made considerable headway, and on most of the estates the yield is expected to shrink heavily this year. The coffee crop in Sangei-Ujong promises to be a heavy one. This in these days of high prices is a good thing for local planters.—*Exchange*.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Recife and S. Francisco directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the last half year.

—It is to be noted that the celebrated Muzambinho company, so strangely protected when Ceazario Alvim was in power, is now considered a deserving applicant for a loan of bonus titles.

—The Bahia and S. Francisco directors have declared a 6 per cent. dividend, to pay which they have taken £633 from the working capital account, which now stands at £89,386. The dividend on the Timbo branch is 3 1/2 per cent.

—The Great Northern Railway of Brazil Co., Limited, has made a claim of £297,100 on the government. This claim originates in the alleged infringement on the company's privileged territory by the grant made to the Great Western railway.

—The *Osden*, of Cachoeira, Bahia, says that the stations along the Central Bahia line are full of produce awaiting shipment to market. The crops of tobacco, cotton and other products are this year exceptionally large, and the railway does not possess rolling stock and boats enough to carry them down to the port of Bahia as rapidly as they are presented for shipment.

—The *Pais* publishes the following telegram from Uberaba dated April 28: "We heard to-day that traffic will be interrupted on the Mogyana road at the stations of Conquista and Ribeirão Preto. This interruption will be caused by merchants and others whose interests have suffered from the bad management of the Mogyana railway. The merchants of this place, who are among those who have suffered most, since this place is an *entrepôt* of the trade with a part of Minas, Matto Grosso and Goyaz, fully concur in the interruption of traffic. In the last few days more than 50 cars have returned empty to the interior, although there is merchandise here that has been awaiting shipment for over a year. It is also true that the Mogyana company has paid the maximum variation to complainants. We even hear it said that it is proposed to blow up with dynamite the station at this city as a protest against the negligence and contempt which the company treats the interests of trade." A pretty strong protest, assuredly. But we are puzzled to see how this will improve traffic.

—A most important act has been passed by the United States Congress, viz., the Railway Safety Appliance Bill. This bill provides that after January 1st, 1895, every locomotive engine used in moving inter-state traffic must have a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and that every train must have a sufficient number of cars so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing the train can control it without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake. It is provided also that after the same date it shall be unlawful to use any cars not equipped with such coupling automatically by compact and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. Within three months after the passage of the act the American Railway Association is authorized to designate to the Interstate Commission the standard height of drawbars for freight cars and fix also the maximum variation from that standard height. If the association does not act by July 1st, 1894, then the commission must determine a standard, and after July 1st, 1895, no car, loaded or unloaded, can be used which does not comply with this standard. Any violation of this act is punishable by a fine of \$100 for each and every offence, and it also provides that: "Any employé who may be injured by any locomotive, car, or train in use contrary to the provisions of this act shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereon occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car, or train had been brought to his knowledge."

-We understand that the business men of Santos are petitioning the S. Paulo railway to keep the rapid (express train) running the year round.

-The maritime station of the Central railway received last Thursday for shipment to S. Paulo 61,477 packages of merchandise weighing 2,136,191 kilos, equivalent to 250 car-loads.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

-Among recent donations to the Strangers' Hospital we take pleasure in noting the gift by Messrs. W. K. Cassels & Co. of a large American cooking range.

LOCAL NOTES

-Congress opens on the 3rd inst. -A large number of deputies have arrived here during the past week. -The Chamber of Deputies held its first preparatory sitting on the 27th ult.

-It is said that Ruy Barbosa will be a candidate for the presidency of the Senate. -At the cabinet meeting on Thursday Minister Custodio de Mello was taken ill and obliged to return home.

-We are requested to state that there will be an English service held at Petropolis on Sunday next, at the German school-house, Rua de Joinville, at 4 p. m. -We see by our American exchanges that the recently appointed consul-general to Brazil is William T. Townes, not "Torres" as reported by the cable.

-It is said that the report of the minister of finance is now in the hands of the printer.

-The inquiry has been made at this office for a lodge of the Royal Antislavery Society of Buffalo.

-The inquiry has been made at this office for a lodge of the Royal Antislavery Society of Buffalo. Can any one tell the inquirer where he can find one of the royal animals?

-At the sitting of the municipal council last Thursday one of the members declared that, if the terms of the loan made by the Banco da Republica to the prefect are correctly reported by the press, they are not in conformity with the law authorizing the loan.

-Two Indians have arrived here from Goyaz. It is said that their object is to obtain from the government agricultural implements with a view to forming a colony.

-It is stated that a new issue of postage stamps is to appear on July 1st to celebrate Brazil's 50th anniversary.

-If Prefect Barata must spend money on widening streets and making public squares, why not spend it where it will do the most good?

-It is reported that Senator Wandenkolk, who is in Montevideo, having left here, it is said, under an assumed name, has offered his services to the Rio Grande federalists.

-A Piz telegram, dated New York, April 26th, says that Mr. Thomas L. Thompson has been appointed minister to Brazil.

-Prefect Barata wishes to expropriate and demolish 19 small houses on Rua do Passado near the convent. These houses belong to the government.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 27th notices another case of criminal assault on a little girl. The accused is one Bento José Antunes, of 103 Rue Haddock Lobo.

-We sincerely regret to record that an attempt to assassinate Gladstone occurred in London on the 27th.

-The French postal authorities are perfecting a postcard scheme whose value and convenience will be generally appreciated.

-The Review of the River Plate thinks that an attack on the American legation in Santiago "would be perfectly justifiable" because of the conduct of the minister.

-Pope Lemos declares in phonetic Portuguese that the statue of Pedro I. should be removed from its pedestal and the statue representing the Brazilian republic erected in its stead.

-The Diario Official of the 26th ult. contains the form, approved by the government, of the bonus to be issued by the Banco da Republica do Brazil to be taken in payments made in the public offices of the respective states.

-According to the report of the Bahia treasury inspector the revenue of that state in 1892 amounted to 6,117,275\$.

-The Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo e Minas was duly opened for business at Taulaté yesterday.

-The minister of finance has addressed a circular to governors of states asking them to cause the bonus issued by the Banco da Republica do Brazil to be taken in payments made in the public offices of the respective states.

-The Journal do Commercio of the 27th notes that a high naval officer who was placed on the retired list about a year ago, left for Montevideo a few days ago.

-Admiral Wandenkolk, before his departure for Montevideo, addressed the following letter to Senator Ruy Barbosa: "Rio, April 22, 1893."

BURIAL OF BARAO DE ANDRADE.

A Washington telegram of 28th March, which we clip from our latest American exchanges, gives the following particulars of the interment of the late special envoy to the United States, Barao Aguiar de Andrade.

Funeral services over the remains of Baron Andrade, the special Brazilian envoy, who died Saturday night from apoplexy, were held at St. Matthew's church this morning.

The honorary British-learners were the Secretary of State, the British Ambassador, the Brazilian, Mexican and Peruvian ministers, the charges d' affaires of the Chilean and Argentine legations and Senhor Cequeira, a member of the special Brazilian mission, of which the deceased was the head.

The remains were conveyed to a vault at Mount Olivet cemetery, where they will not until instructions are received from the Brazilian government, or the members of Baron Andrade's family, regarding final disposition.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.

The second dance and first concert of the season will take place at the Club Room, Rua das Laranjeiras, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Members wishing invitations for friends should apply to the secretary, Mr. Geo. E. Cox, before the 4th inst.

BUSINESS NOTES

-The long-established shipping agency of Thomas Norton, 104 Wall Street, New York, has been recently changed by the admission of Mr. Geo. R. Denton and Mr. Frank H. Norton as partners.

-A new trading association has been organized in New-York, under the title of Columbian Commercial Company, to trade with Rio de Janeiro and other places.

-The New York postoffice has again dropped into the error of sending mails for this destination by the first steamer to Brazil.

-The Alagoas state treasury had a credit balance of 250,000\$ on the 29th ult. -A decree was signed on the 27th authorizing the president of the Banco da Republica do Brazil to sign the bonus issues.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The market opened fine, but during the morning bank sterling was reported 28 high on 12 1/2, reposed paper at 12 1/2 and commercial sterling at 12 1/2.

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COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for London, Rio de Janeiro, and other locations. Columns include 'Par value of the Brazilian milres', 'Bank rate of exchange official', and 'Present value of the Brazilian milres'.

EXCHANGE.

Table with market rates for London, Rio de Janeiro, and other locations. Columns include dates and descriptions of market movements.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Table with financial data including market rates and exchange values for various currencies and commodities.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock and share transactions including names of companies, share counts, and prices.

Table with stock and share transactions including names of companies, share counts, and prices.

April 27. 1000 Sovereigns ... 19 850 5 Apolices, 48...1,074

18 Apolices, 58...1,004 8 do ...1,075

Banks. 100 Commercial... 210 25 Republica... 140

Railways and Transways. 100 S. Christ. tram. 205

April 28. 9 Apolices, 58...1,003 10 deb. Nova Era 40

Miscellaneous. 50 Constructr./lak 29 108 Obras Publicas 18

April 29. 1000 Sovereigns ... 20 600 23 Apolices, 58...1,003

2130 do ... 20 700 9 do ...1,004

500 deb. Sorocabana 60 500 20 do ...1,005

200 do ... 63 73 do 48...1,076

Banks. 450 Republica, 25. 54

Railways and Transways. 500 O.de Minas, 25 150 Jan. Bot. tram. 171

68 V.F. Sapucahy 23

Miscellaneous. 32 Obras Publicas 18 500

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st May, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a fair amount of business doing in the market during the past week, and sales realized will possible reach 70,000 bags.

The weekly report from Santos gave receipts at 47,000 bags. Sales of 24,000 bags all for Europe, and stock 281,000 bags.

The shipments since our last report have been: 16,307 bags for the United States

13,074 " " Europe

6,750 " " Cape of Good Hope

2,354 " " River Plate and West Coast

39,095 " " Coastwise

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States 6 bags

Apr. 27 New York Ger str Catania ... 12,591

27 do do Br str Astoria ... 5,830

27 New Orleans Br str Strabo ... 10,118

Galveston do do ... 1,050

Europe: 26 Genoa Ital str Napoli ... 1,785

27 Mediterranean, Roma ... 5,120

27 London Br str Astoria ... 4,500

Antwerp do do ... 500

28 Hamburg Ger str Valparaiso ... 5,259

Elsewhere: Apr. 24 River Plate Br str Thomas ... 1,330

24 do do Fr str Malapou ... 4,161

30 do do Port str Alice ... 600

Receipts for the past week were 34,269 bags, against 35,095 bags for the preceding week and 38,146 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 189,800 bags, in all hands.

There were no official quotations on Saturday, and the Santos remains unchanged at 18 1/2 per kilo.

Brokers' quotations, this morning were:

Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba. No. 6 ... 185.00 185.00 No. 8 ... 178.00 178.00

7 ... 175.00 175.00 No. 9 ... 170.00 170.00

but these may be C-skilled to represent buyers, rather than dealers' ideas.

Per kilo loading and to land. bags. New York Big str Galileo ...

Baltimore Amon bk Ang ...

Antwerp and London Br str Trent ...

Have Fr str Colonia ...

do do Ville de S. Nicolas ...

London Br str Taimai ...

Hamburg Ger str Hoparicia ...

Marseilles Fr str Bretagne ...

Trieste Austr str Scheuchzi ...

Mediterranean Ital str Las Palmas ...

Cape of Good Hope Dan lug Amel ...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, Total, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.)

Imports.

There is very little to report in the markets. Flour has been fairly active, and with stocks in first hands smartly reduced, the local mills appear to have availed of this, in combination with a much lower exchange, to advance their prices by about 25 per cent.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are only 50 bags, or 50 bbls, per Pallas, from Buenos Aires and we omitted in our last the receipt of 200 bbls. Tietze per Sackberg.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and the nominal quotation is 170 rs. per foot; the market is still reported flat.

Swedish Pine.—There is nothing new.

Spanish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—There has been no receipts and brokers report the market firm at 7500—7850 per case.

Lard.—Receipts nil, and quotations furnished us to-day are 820—850 per lb. for George's land in lots, and 800—830 rs. for other marks.

Rice.—There have been no receipts and the market is slightly higher at 14500—15500 per bag.

Codfish.—Receipts are 400 tons per Encist from New York, and so far as we can learn dealers are doing very little at unchanged prices.

Bran.—Receipts are insignificant from the River Plate. Brokers quote foreign and domestic bran at about 4500—4800 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 650 bags per Buckminster and 1270 bags per Pallas, from Buenos Aires. River Plate corn is sharply lower at 7800—8200 per bag, and dealers quote native corn at 8100—9000.

Hay.—The receipts are nil and quotations of 105—110 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Turpentine.—Quotations of 80—85 rs. per kil grammes are unchanged, and there have been no receipts.

Rosin.—The Encist brought 200 tons from New York. Brokers still quote at 12500—20500 per bet. according to marks.

Coal.—The receipts have all come in at the end of the week, and none of the manifests are available.

Cement.—The Itaparica brought 50 tons from Hamburg. Quotations are the same, viz: British 14500—15300 per bbl. German 12500—13500 and French 14500—15300.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 24.

BRUNSWICK—Br lug F. B. Lovitt, 539 tons; Morrell; 47 ds; pine to F. P. Passos.

APR. 29. LONDON—Br lug Caladenia, 286 tons; Hoffmayer, 58 ds; sundries to Rio City Improvements company.

CARLEIF—Br bk Isle of Erin, 838 tons; Inkster; 42 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

NEWCASTLE—Br lug Ramona, 404 tons; Johns; 54 ds; sundries to Quayle, Davidson & Co.

NEWPORT—Br lug Meteor, 333 tons; Griffiths; 59 ds; sundries; Max. Notlmann & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk Tentadora, 395 tons; Sé; 36 ds; sundries to order.

APR. 30. PENASCOLO—Nor bk Ferda, 610 tons; Nielsen; 59 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Princesse Charlotte, 1331 tons; Grimsberg; 60 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company.

Nor ship Frederik Stang, 991 tons; Olsen; 43 ds; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.

MARSEILLES—Nor bk Pasterpout, 557 tons; Jansen; 54 ds; sundries to General Comercio e Industria company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. APRIL 25.

TALCAHUANO—Ger bk Santa, 1037 tons; Tiemann; ballast.

MACAO—Br lug L. M. Smith, 373 tons; Bayly; do.

APR. 26. ROSARIO—Br bk Gloria, 756 tons; Williams; ballast.

LA PLATA—Ger ship Kautlecker, 1797 tons; Haase; do.

ARACAJU—Por bk Isolina, 256 tons; Santos; sundries.

APR. 27. FALMOUTH F. O.—Dan schr Waterswich, 186 tons; Nilsen; salted hides.

ROSARIO—Arg bk Belgium, 674 tons; Tilton; ballast.

MACAO—Ger bk Ernst, 973 tons; Geerds; do.

APR. 29. NEW YORK—Br ship Pass of Bahama, 1571 tons; Tovar; ballast.

BARBADOS—Nor bk Hippolyta, 798 tons; Tonessen; do.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Ger bk Carl W. Bornmann, 486 tons; Voss; do.

APR. 30. CONRYABLE ISLAND—Br lug Darwin, 528 tons; Thomas; ballast.

MACAO—Russ bk Australia, 954 tons; Ceder; do.

PARAMAGUA—Swed lug Hermes; Olsen; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels (Adelina, Andacia, Alexander Keith, etc.), destinations (Oporto, Rio, etc.), dates, and agents.

Table listing arrivals from Baltimore, Cardiff, Pensacola, Hamburg, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for Apr. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Apr. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 1st, 1893.

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

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 29th, 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 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Banco de Janeiro, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General Information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. LAMPORT & HOLT LINE INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO. New York:

Gallileo May 7th Biela May 13th Bessel May 20th Masseyne May 27th

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers. Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

New Orleans:

Delambre May 15th

Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.

Chantrey May 16th

Amsterdam and London:

Cuvier May 15th

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Biela May 14th Masseyne May 21st Halley May 27th

Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

New Orleans:

Delambre May 16th

Amsterdam and London:

Cuvier May 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. 82, Rua 19 de Março

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 May 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 31.

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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

Liguria May 7th Britannia May 22nd

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

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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

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Tainui May 14th Doric June 16th

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

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Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

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

Passage Rates: Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 1st-cl. 3rd-cl. 140\$000 120\$000

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

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trains at the door day and night, and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

José AUGUSTO DAS NEVES, Manager.

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is the best reconcomiter for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

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Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance 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 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

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Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are: DR. ROCHA FARIA, No. 1 Rua 1.º de Março DR. DANDEIRA, No. 55 Rua das Omeiras DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 13, 15 de Março.

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

TYP. ALDINA, 75 Sete, de Setembro.