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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16th, 1893.

Until further notice our American correspondents will confer a great favor on us by addressing their letters "via England." The direct mails are slow, uncertain and exposed to transfers on this coast which largely increase the risks of loss. As the postal authorities in the United States are accustomed to hold the mails for direct steamers, the envelopes should be distinctly marked "via England."

It is to be noted that Congress has not made a beginning which is calculated to inspire confidence in its future action. Although the formal opening occurred on the 3rd instant, the Chamber of Deputies was without a quorum until yesterday, and then proved its purpose and character by the re-election of a presiding officer whose record for impartiality and decision in the dispatch of business leaves much to be desired. The Senate is much better organized and has begun its work already, but there is an undecurrent of political opposition in its composition which may at any moment break out to obstruct legislation. There is no disputing the importance and urgency of the purely political questions which are claiming attention, but the financial and economic questions, as well as those of

administrative organization, are no less urgent and important. It is most unfortunate that these political conflicts have been precipitated upon the country, chiefly through the blunders and meddlesomeness of those in high authority, for the country now needs judicious and well-considered legislation on a multiplicity of subjects, all intimately connected with commercial and industrial development. Everything almost is in a state of disorganization and confusion, and the situation is daily becoming worse through the unwarranted action of venal and ignorant officials. Brazil needs an entirely new system of internal taxation, of customs taxation and administration, and of finance and Treasury administration. The country also requires a better judicial and police system, and an entirely new code of land laws which should provide for the abolition of all official immigration propagandas, and a thorough modification and reform of laws relating to railways and steamship lines, particularly in respect to their obligations as common carriers. There are a hundred subjects demanding legislation, the great majority of which will be ignored as long as these political controversies engage attention. An effort should be made, however, both in and out of Congress, to force consideration of the more important of these questions, such as that of the currency, of banking and of Treasury administration. The country must have more safeguards against the irresponsible expenditure of public money, and this should be forced upon the attention of Congress, no matter what is happening in Rio Grande. Will it be done?

The news from Rio Grande is still most contradictory and uncertain, and it is impossible to give more than a conjecture as to the situation there. For some days after the first telegrams were received about the battle at Inhandy, it was reported that the telegraph lines were interrupted by a severe storm. The storm must have ended some time ago, however, but we are still ignorant of the truth concerning that engagement. It is certain that the government generals grossly exaggerated the importance and results of the fight, and they failed to explain how it was that their "vigorous pursuit" of a routed and dispersed army failed to bring them into contact with the fugitives. The federalists claimed less advantage from the fight, and their account is the more credible. Their commander, Col. Salgado, seems to have disobeyed orders in accepting battle, as the policy of the revolutionary leaders is to avoid pitched battles and exhaust their opponents by forced marches and a winter's campaign. Salgado succeeded in dispersing the government cavalry, some of which ran all the way to Uruguaiana, but his attack on Hyppolito's infantry and artillery failed. He then withdrew from the field, and this was the occasion of all those jubilant telegrams. On the 12th another engagement occurred at Ibiculy, about eight leagues from Quarary, where General Telles attempted to force a battle on Tavares, but without success. From the conflicting accounts thus far received, Telles seems to have not only come out second best in the engagement, but was outwitted again by Tavares, who has succeeded in cutting off his communication with Bagé, toward which place Tavares is now said to be marching. In the meantime Telles has recaptured Quarary without opposition, and is said to be returning to Livramento. If Salgado can be restrained from risking his cause in a pitched battle, the federalists are still as formidable as ever, for they are better mounted, harder and better acquainted with the country than their antagonists. They are not so well armed, however, and are wholly without artillery, which places them at a great disadvantage on the field of battle. In the extreme south a small invading force under Apparcio Saraiva, numbering about 400 men but badly armed, were defeated near Santa Victoria and driven back across the frontier. The possibility of trouble with Uruguay is also becoming a question of no slight importance. About the time of the fight at Ibiculy a detachment of Brazilian troops, by one telegram described as fugitives, crossed the frontier at some point between that place and Livramento, and were promptly attacked by the Uruguays under General Garcia. In the fight which followed several men were killed and wounded. The feeling between the Castilhistas and Uruguays has become very bitter, owing in some measure to the insolence of such frontier commanders as Gen. Isidoro, and the raids

across the frontier made by detachments of Brazilian troops. That there is provocation for this can not be doubted, for the sympathies of the Uruguays are with the federalists and they have given no slight aid and encouragement to their cause. Such conflicts as that of the 12th will serve to excite the feeling of resentment on both sides, and this may at any moment be developed into open war by the hasty conduct of a frontier commander.

We sincerely regret to note that another movement has been inaugurated in the United States for the emigration of negroes to Brazil. According to recent mail advices, an association has been formed at Topeka, Kansas, which has organized "colonies" at various cities in the South and West. For the present all applicants must be educated, and must be provided with a certain amount of property. The purpose is to acquire large tracts of land in Brazil, on which colonies are to be established on terms which will enable the settlers to pay for them in a brief period. The originator of the scheme claims to have received assurances from the Brazilian government that help will be given to the emigrants whenever they come in large numbers. It is also claimed that the leaders of the scheme have been studying this country for the past six years, and have familiarized themselves with its language, customs and government, and it is said that a committee will soon come out to make preliminary arrangements and purchase lands for the colonies already formed. When this movement first originated some five or six years ago, in connection with the scheme for settling lands in Goyaz granted to J. J. Fagundes da Silva, known as the "Barão do Cayapó," we discussed the question fully and urged that it would be a fatal mistake to locate colonies of American negroes in this country. In the time which has elapsed since then, there have been no changes for the better in Brazil which modify our conclusions. On the contrary, the situation now is far worse than then, owing to the political changes and the absence of organized government. We are in full sympathy with the aspirations of these people, who are seeking a home where race prejudices do not exist, and where they can enjoy every social, political and civil privilege without the restrictions imposed upon them in the United States. Such a purpose is not only right and proper, but it honors the men who entertain it; but they must permit us to say that Brazil is the wrong place just now to seek that object. There is, it is true, little or no prejudice against their race in this country, but there will be prejudice against them as foreigners, their lives, rights and property will be but feebly protected, their labor will be unremunerative because of the competition of Chinese laborers and by the obstructive influence of railway and steamship transportation, and their religious beliefs and political aspirations will arouse antagonisms which will be insurmountable obstacles to their progress. Still further, we do not know of a single tract of land now surveyed within suitable distance of a seaport, or market town, which the government could sell them. The men who say they have studied this country, are evidently impostors, for they have no idea whatever of the difficulties in the way and of the absolute unfitness of the American negro for the conditions of life he would be obliged to accept in Brazil. Let the committee come, by all means; but until they have better information about this country than they now possess the so-called "colonies" should remain where they are.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

We are indebted to the South American Cable Company for the following telegram respecting the opening of the Imperial Institute in London:

London, 10th May, 6 p.m.—The Queen to-day, in glorious weather, opened the Imperial Institute, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1887 to commemorate her jubilee. The Institute is intended to be a great museum of the products of the British Empire, and will be devoted to meetings for the discussion of colonial questions and for the promotion of colonial interests.

There were three royal processions besides the Queen's. First, that of the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of York, Duke of Fife, Duchess of Teck and Princess May; second, that of the Duke of Connaught and his children; third, that of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Each party was accompanied by the principal officers of their households.

At 12.30 p.m. the Queen arrived, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice. Her carriage was drawn by the cream-colored ponies, and was escorted by Life Guards and detachments from Canada, India, Victoria and New South Wales. All along the route from Buckingham

Palace the Queen had a most enthusiastic reception. The ambassadors, foreign ministers, members of the present and past cabinets and judges were present. General Lord Roberts was enthusiastically received.

From the Buenos Aires Herald.

JUDGE LYNCH.

This is the most hopeful sign that we have been called upon to chronicle. It is terrible that people should have to take the law into their own hands, but it is more terrible when there is no other recourse, when the authorities do not punish crime, when murder is committed with impunity. People will not and ought not to endure such a condition of things, and when the legal machinery fails to protect life and property it becomes worthy of all contempt and detestation, and the people are fully justified in ignoring it altogether. We do not care to discuss matters of the one recorded. We approve it fully, rejoice to hear it, and hope that it will be repeated whenever a similar provocation occurs, and not only so, but we hope that the custom will spread to all cases where the courts of so-called justice do not vindicate the law and afford protection for the people and punishment for crime. In the Argentine republic there is nowhere adequate punishment for crime and hence a preference thereof. People of wealth or influence escape adequate punishment no matter what the crime that has been, but those who have neither and are charged with or suspected of crime stand a chance of remaining in prison for years before being found either guilty or innocent. There are several men who walk the streets of this city who are known to have committed murder. There are lawshers of young girls who start up and down Calle Florida. There are those by scores who have committed penal crimes who never had so much as a trial. There is in one of the prisons of this republic the destroyer of a girl and the accessory to her murder, whose mistress is allowed to visit him in the prison, which in his case is little more or less than a hotel, he having rich relatives who pay for value received. In short, our criminal courts and prisons are a travesty on justice, and we are glad to see that an over-patient public is being aroused to resist such a state of affairs. There will doubtless be much righteous indignation on the part of the authorities of Corôbia over this irregular proceeding, but we hope that this will not deter the people from a repetition of the act, and all the sooner if the case should be one in which this same government tries to shield a criminal, as it has done more than once. The people have a right to defend themselves and to govern themselves and when they cannot do this by means of prescribed and legal forms they should do so by force.

If we had a "vigilance committee" such as cleared and purified San Francisco in its earlier days, crime would not flaunt itself in the face of the public and taunt people with their powerlessness to help themselves. This is surely only the forerunner of more serious cases and our public men may as well look the matter squarely in the face. The people are a courageous factor in public matters and cannot be ignored forever. They intend to be heard and felt and neither policemen or magistrates or machetes, nor bayonets or Krupp guns will prevent it. Wise statesmen will see the handwriting on the wall and take timely warning therefrom. Corôbia is the ground where the former makes the first stand against inordinate taxation, the first display of indignation and condign punishment of crime, but it will have imitators who will have the best wishes of all lovers of law, order and public safety.

Mob law is dangerous, but it may be trusted far more than the courts of this country, which protect crime and honor criminals.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

The Senate organized on the 4th inst. by electing its former officers. Nothing of importance occurred in either house (the Chamber of Deputies being unable to organize for want of a quorum) till the 9th inst., when there was introduced a bill by Senators Theodorico Souto and Braz Carneiro for the appointment of a "national interventor" in Rio Grande do Sul. This bill runs as follows:

Art. 1.—In observance of Art. 6 of the constitution the government will appoint a national interventor in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, giving him all the civil and military authority necessary for the performance of his duties.

Art. 2.—The mandate of the interventor will lapse as soon as order and tranquillity have been restored to the said state and the latter shall have been reorganized in conformity with the constitutional principles of the union.

MAY 10.—Santos.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti and others introduced a bill for appointing a commander of the national guard with the rank of major-general in each of the states. Senator Theodorico Souto moved to call the attention of the government to the experience of stating whether it accepts the civil code framed by Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, so that during the present session this code may without delay be laid before Congress. Senator Almeida Barreto opposed the granting of a leave of absence to Senator Pinheiro Machado. He said that senator has taken up arms against the federalists who are defending their state, their liberty and property and the honor of their families. He does not think that the government should be authorized to appoint a national interventor. The Senate, he said, should observe the provisions of § 11 and 21 of Art. 34 of the constitution. The Senate decided to grant the leave solicited.—Chamber of Deputies.—Still without a quorum.

MAY 11.—Santos.—Senator Theodorico Souto asked for leave to withdraw his motion on the civil code.—Chamber of Deputies.—Still without a quorum.

May 12.—Senate.—Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the republic suffers from two great evils: the intensity of political passion and the squandering of the public money.

May 15.—Chamber of Deputies.—The vote for president was as follows: 1,041 Lopes 63; Gonçalves, Chaves 45; Demetrio Ribeiro 2; Nilo Pecanha 1.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The opening of the Argentine Congress occurred on the 12th inst.

—There were 2,014 births, 340 marriages and 966 deaths in Buenos Aires in March. Of the deaths 91 were from infectious diseases.

—According to telegrams received here, the fiscal in charge of the inquiry, has ordered the arrest of the officers of the ill-fated Rosales.

—The port of Rio Grande is reported to be free from yellow fever, and the health board has decided to give free passage to all vessels arriving hence as long as they have not previously come from any other Brazilian port.

—A military conflict has arisen in Buenos Aires which, according to telegrams, promises a rich harvest of resignations. Such a conflict should be encouraged.

—Mr. W. Slater, representative of the Brazilian Submarine and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, has been appointed representative and manager of the Pacific and European Telegraph Company, whose lines connecting Buenos Aires with Santiago and Valparaiso will shortly be opened to the public.

—A city father in Buenos Aires has presented a proposal to prohibit juvenile smoking in the streets. It is equally necessary here, where children of 8 and 10 may often be seen only puffing a cigarette on their way to school.

—The English Club, Belgrano, is in full accomplishment. The rules have been approved, and a suitable club house has been obtained in the Calle Luzungui, No. 55.

—On the 28th ult., in the Primitiva hosiery factory at Buenos Aires, Romira Fernandez, 15 years of age, was caught up by one of the belts of a machine in motion and was whirled some thirty feet into the air.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Clark & Co. says the Buenos Aires Herald, the syndics report was read, in which serious charges are made against the firm and some persons who occupied prominent positions during the Roca and Juarez administrations.

—The Brazilian government has bought, in this market, for the use of the army, 100,000 rounds of ammunition in the province of Rio Grande.

—We may soon expect another lynching case, as the estate agent in the neighborhood of El Trebol and La Rosa has offered \$3,000 to whoever brings one of the assassins of the Massimo family to either of the above places.

—The health authorities appear to be most anxious about the health of every other city than their own; and vast sums of money are spent in cablegrams from Europe and the Brazils.

—As an answer to the lynchings of Cruz Alta, (Santa Fé) the gauchos machos have perpetrated an atrocious massacre a short distance from M. Fea's estancia, near El Trebol.

—One would have thought that the municipalities made enough out of the theatres in a legitimate way but it appears there are still means of squeezing the wretched impresarios, and turning some of their least-earned gains into the municipal pockets.

—The Montevideo correspondent of the Times of Argentina gives the following statement as to the negotiations between Brazil and Uruguay: I am enabled authoritatively to state that, about a month ago, the Brazilian minister here gave an account to our government of what was going on in the province of Rio Grande.

—Once again it is our duty to call attention to the incomprehensible decision of compelling vessels from Rio to perform quarantine in Buenos Aires prior to their sailing for any other port of the republic.

—The French bark Edouard Sureau recently arrived at Bahia Blanca from Rio, has been ordered up to our port for the performance of a few hours quarantine. Loss of money and time to her owners are not taken into consideration.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Ouro Preto last year there were 299 deaths, of which 155 were of males and 144 of females.

—In S. Paulo there were slaughtered last month 3,073 hives, 1,370 hogs, 348 sheep and 48 calves.

—A lawn-tennis club has been organized in São Paulo, its formal inauguration occurring on the 13th inst.

—Rumors were current here the past week, based on telegrams from Montevideo, that the flotilla on the upper Uruguay had revolted.

—At Cachoeira de Itaipimirim, in the state of Espírito Santo, the price of beef has declined from 18 to 700 reis and in some instances even 600 reis a kilo.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 12th says that the Bom Despacho hospital had been reopened for the receipt of two yellow fever patients landed from the ss. Galilee, bound for New York.

—Dr. Gabino Besouro, president of the state of Alagoas, opposes the re-election of President Floriano Peixoto.

—At Tatuhy, S. Paulo, Francisco Rodrigues Pedrosa, attempting to commit suicide, severely wounded himself in the breast.

—The happy denizens of São Paulo were treated to bull-fights on Saturday and Sunday last. Six valiant bulls were announced, and a delicious time was anticipated.

—The Lavoura of Araxá, São Paulo, relates the following occurrence at Carmo do Paranáhyba. At a session of the court on the 14th ult. the judge, Dr. Hermannillo Rodrigues de Barros, failed to put in an appearance.

—A Rio Grande letter says that the federalists have 1,000 Comblin rifles captured from the Castilhos, 2,500 Remington infantry rifles, 500 Winchester rifles, 500 Colt's, 1,000 Remington carbines, 750 Mauser rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges and 30,000 horses.

—On the 11th inst. two soldiers of the mounted police in São Paulo went into a shop and ordered some things which they wished to obtain on credit.

—The Gremio of São Paulo publishes a letter from S. José de Rio Novo stating that when the writer went to the postoffice there to get some letters, he found 20 copies of that paper, but none for S. José de Rio Novo.

—According to telegrams received on the 13th and 14th a battle had been fought between the forces of General Tavares and General Telles on the 12th inst. at a place called Digenly, or Itacuatira, about eight leagues from Quaryly.

—A detachment of government troops, apparently fugitives, crossed the frontier between that point and Livramento and were attacked by the Uruguayan. It is said that Telles is retreating to Livramento.

COFFEE NOTES

MEXICAN COFFEE.

—You have no idea of the fineness of Mexican coffee," said Señor Gonzales at the Continental. "Those who don't know may talk about Java and Rio and mixtures of these with any other coffee, but they all fall into disrepute when the genuine Mexican berry has been tasted."

—There are some varieties of coffee there that retail at \$1 per pound. This is all used by wealthy Mexican families, and the use of coffee is universal in that country. Thousands of acres of the finest coffee land can now be purchased at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—For the Central railway 15 broad-gauge and 10 narrow-gauge locomotives are expected to arrive this week.

—The section of the railway between Curitiba and Palmeira in the state of Paraná, was opened to traffic on the 14th inst.

—The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway (Rio Grande to Bagé) made the following report for the year ending 31st December last: The gross receipts of the railway in Brazil have been Rs. 822,327,840, as compared with Rs. 683,031,850 for the previous year.

—The expenses in Brazil, including provision for the two instalments towards repayment of the loan for harbor extension works, have been Rs. 699,155,800, as compared with Rs. 666,031,600 in the previous year.

—The interest on the loan for harbor extension works has been Rs. 3,241 1/2 per cent., as compared with Rs. 2,487 2/5 per cent. for the previous year. The total result of the year's working in Brazil and London is a loss of £1,682 1/2 per cent., as compared with £4,185 4/8 per cent. for the previous year.

—To the Central railway were delivered last month 10 new cars and 73 old cars that had been repaired at the various workshops belonging to the road.

THE SAO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is the general belief that the block on this railway has been overcome, or at least that greater carrying facilities are offered to importers, but unfortunately this is not the case.

As a proof of what we assert we offer the following considerations to the public. The difficulties in forwarding merchandise in Santos are so great that the carriers have to wait two and even three days before they are able to unload at the station.

Very often packages are about in a way prejudicial to the owner. For instance, in December last our agent in Santos forwarded two cases, one of which was delivered and the other disappeared completely.

Why are not the employees substituted for others during meal time in order not to stop work? Why not work by relay at night, Sundays and holidays? The railway company maintains that it has the monopoly and privilege of the carrying business between Santos and São Paulo and vice-versa.

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LOCAL NOTES

—Eduardo da Silva Tavares, a nephew of Gen. Tavares, is in the city.

—It is said that General Hyppolito and Colonel Salgado are bitter personal enemies. This will make the campaign in western Rio Grande all the more interesting.

—The Gazeta de Notícias of the 12th says the minister of the navy has telegraphed to Admiral Wandenkolk asking him not to communicate with the flotilla on the upper Uruguay.

—The result of the 8th inst. President Floriano Peixoto ordered incognito some of those wretched lodging-houses at which the homeless poor for a small sum obtain space for sleeping.

—The increase in fever cases during the past month has been inexplicable. The change of season naturally leads to malarial attacks, but that it should bring upon us a virulent type of yellow fever is more than we can understand.

—A military court has been appointed to take cognizance of the desertion of Colonel Oliveira Salgado, who is now one of the federalist commanders. The president of the court will be General Francisco de Lima e Silva, and his colleagues are Cols. Virgilio de Carvalho and Rocha Caladão.

—Fiscal Domiciano Martyr has fined the administrator of the S. Bento convent 300 for burying in that convent Fray João de Santa Anna Lapa, a monk who on the 9th inst. committed suicide by hanging himself.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 10th says that the Argentine government proposes, in view of the deaths of Barão Aguiar de Andrade and Dr. Nicolas Calvo, the two special envoys to Washington, to ask for an extension of the time within which the two parties must present their cases on the Missions dispute.

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Table with columns for date (May 12), ship names (e.g., Apolices, Republica), and destinations (e.g., Apolices, Rual).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing coffee receipts and shipments with columns for date, quantity in bags, and origin (e.g., N.Y. Santos, Bahia).

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1893.

Exports. Coffee.—There has been business doing every day during the past week, which was reduced to four working days, and the sales realized will possibly reach 40,000 bags.

Vessels loading and to load. Table listing ship names, destinations, and agents.

Imports.

There has been a fair movement reported in the market during the past week. Receipts of flour are again considerable, principally from the River Plate, and with dealers generally well supplied, the market is reported quiet with another drop in prices of \$500-1,500 all around.

Table listing flour imports from various sources like Getfils, Bahia, and Avenburg.

Sales and withdrawals from first hands during the week, are estimated at about 2100 bbls but dealers are now well supplied and the market closed quiet, with a stock in first hands estimated to be 27,000 bbls.

Table listing various commodities like Tiste, Richmond, and Western & Interior.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 574,675 lbs per Fanny L. Costa, from Brunswick, on order. The market is nominal at present.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. Last sale reported was at 160s. per foot, at which the market continues flat.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and brokers report the market firm at 7500-7800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 100 kgs per Getfils from Baltimore. The market is firm, but unchanged, at 800-820 s. per lb.

Rice.—Receipts are 550 bags per Leaf Erickson from Bremen. Quotations, of 14,000-15,000 per bag, are unchanged.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,105 cases Norwegian per Bahia from Hamburg. Quotations, at retail, are slightly firmer, but the demand appears to be only moderate.

Bran.—Receipts are 100 bags per Caffaro from Buenos Aires. We may quote to-day River Plate bran at \$3800-4850 per bag, and city mills at \$4500-48300.

Indian Corn.—The Caffaro brought 3,015 bags from Buenos Aires. Brokers still quote River Plate at \$3800-8200 per bag, and dealers quote native corn at \$8800-9800.

Hay.—Receipts have been 100 bales per Caffaro, 6,132 bales per Charles F. Ward and 5,218 bales per Charles Loring, all from the River Plate. Brokers continue to quote at 100-110 s. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipt are 50 cases per Getfils from Baltimore, and quotations, of 320-350 s. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Rosin.—The only receipts are 95 brls. per Herman from London. American rosin, according to marks, is still quoted at 1280-2000 s. per cwt.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are: 3,278 tons per Parkfield, from Cardiff.

Cement.—Receipts have been 2,274 brls per Moorhill and 1,700 brls per Herman, from London; 100 brls per Leif Erickson from Antwerp and 90 brls from Manselies per Malonella della Costa. No changes are made in quotations, viz: British 148000-158000 per brl, German 128000-138000 and French 148000-158000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arriving vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arriving steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departing vessels with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

VESELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at anchor with columns for name, destination, and date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arriving steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departing steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1893.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, arrival, departure, and consignor.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 12th, 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 Loans, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

BANKS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures from various companies including railways, tramways, and mills.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

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 and Central Sugar Factories.

MILLS.

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

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 their financial details.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

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Steamships.

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

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date, Class. Includes Biela, Bessel, Maskelyne, Leibnitz.

New Orleans:

Delambre. Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.

Amsterdam and London: Cuvier.

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date, Class. Includes Maskelyne, Halley.

New Orleans:

Delambre. Amsterdam and London: Cuvier.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Thames, Clyde, Tagus, Famar.

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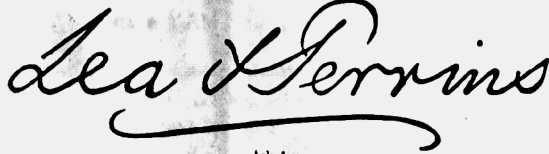
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