

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 6th, 1893.

As we anticipated the special committee charged with investigating the charges preferred against the President, reported against their consideration in the 31st. The committee was appointed for that special purpose, and though admitting irregularities it fulfilled its mission to the letter. In its report the committee states that of the acts of which the President is accused, (1) "some had not been practised by the government;" (2) "that others have been done by the formal authorization of Congress;" (4) "that others are already approved by law;" (5) "and that, finally, others are depending upon approval or rejection by Congress." The committee therefore recommended that the denunciation should be voted as "not an object of deliberation." It is a curious decision, but nothing different could really have been expected. The irregularities and breaches of law are tacitly admitted, but as permission had been granted in some cases, and approval is asked for in others, the fault is condoned. It is not explained how Congress can authorize or legalize a breach of the constitution, nor is it considered what influence these illegal acts are to have upon the future administration of the country. It is forgotten that these acts will form precedents which will justify even worse infractions of the organic law. The only recourse now remaining, in our opinion, is to re-affirm the law and to restrict the powers of the President and his cabinet to the simple execution of the law, leaving them no discretionary powers whatever. Will Congress do it?

The question which principally occupies public attention the past week was that of the removal of D. José Pereira da Silva Barros, Conde de Santo Agostinho, from the episcopal see of Rio de Janeiro, and his substitution by D. João Esberdan, Bishop of Olinda, who is raised to the rank of an archbishop. With a singular disregard of the absolute separation of church and state, effected by the constitution now in force, many public men have rushed to the conclusion that the authority of the state has been ignored, and that some sinister motive, inimical to the republic, lies concealed in this act. Whether the change was just to the retiring bishop, and whether it was politic to raise such questions at this time, are certainly within the province of discussion and criticism, but with all this the state has clearly nothing whatever to do. The church is self-governing and independent, and has a perfect right to regulate its own affairs and select its own representatives. And as long as the Pope is recognized as the head of the church, that right must subsist. As for the Vatican being inimical to the republic, there can be no foundation whatever for the charge. It would be grossly illogical for the Pope to counsel a frank recognition of the republic in France, and then permit a conspiracy under his very nose against the republic in Brazil.

This little religious turmoil may serve a useful purpose, perhaps, in calling attention to the extremely vague idea which exists as to what a separation of church and state really means, and as to what the position of the state is and should be toward the Catholic and non-Catholic churches of the country. If the government must be consulted in the appointment of bishops, as some desire, then the separation is not complete, nor is the church independent. The state becomes in a measure the patron and protector of one particular church, respon-

sible for its government and support. This, of course, is contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and unjust to all other denominations. If, on the contrary, the state renounces all right to interfere in the affairs of the Catholic church, then its course is clear and simple. It is responsible for neither dogma nor discipline, nor for blunders in government, nor for means of support. All denominations then become equal before the law and are equally entitled to the protection of the government. In this last respect, however, the reality is wholly contrary to the theory, for the law and the government exist but for one church and one creed. While pretending to favor no church and to protect all, the government has not only favored one church only, but it has joined in the persecution of some and failed to accord liberty and protection to others. It has in no sense complied with its duty. In its courts and other public offices it still maintains the images, symbols and rites of the Catholic church, and punishes its Protestant citizens for refusing to do reverence to them. The incident of the jury-room image in this city is an illustration of this fact. It also punishes Protestants for controversial criticisms of the Catholic religion. A case in point is the four months imprisonment of Rev. J. H. Nelson in Pará for saying that the worship of the Virgin Mary is idolatry. And it fails to protect Protestant preachers and congregations, as proved by almost daily attacks upon them in various parts of the country. The windows of the Methodist church in this city look as though a siege had been sustained there, and it is far from being an uncommon thing for a stone to come crashing in during hours of worship. And there is not one instance on record where an arrest has been made for the outrage. In Bahia, a few days ago, an up-country priest broke up some Protestant congregations and compelled the preacher in charge to fly for his life. In Minas, some weeks ago, a Protestant clergyman and his assistant were stoned out of a town, and a Catholic priest led the rabble in the attack. Hundreds of cases like these could be cited, but the state makes no effort either to reprove or to repress. It is needless to argue that this is not the liberty of worship guaranteed by the constitution. There is, practically, less of that liberty to-day, under the republic and its so-called separation of church and state, than was the case under the monarchy. That fanaticism may be expected to overstep the limits fixed by law, we freely admit; but that the law should ignore such excesses and fail to punish the law-breakers is a circumstance that can not be admitted without a serious implication of discredit and of bad faith.

From The Financial News, London May 1st. A CRISIS IN COFFEE.

Comparatively speaking, few people in London are aware of the grave complications which have arisen in a neighbouring coffee market, owing to the difficulties of a large operator in Paris. What is generally known here is that he was unable to furnish his agents in New York with margins, required a short time ago; that, in consequence, not only his coffee, but coffees belonging to other dealers, were forced on the market at declining prices; that this débacle in New York brought about a heavy loss amounting to 20 L. in Havre; and that about a third of this decline has since been recovered. But this is about all that is generally known here. Of the actual position in Havre to-day of the extensive unliquidated commitments by houses in Havre for this great speculator—few people have any idea. Neither is it realized what anxiety, what nervousness, exists in commercial circles in Havre, not only on account of these entanglements in coffee, but also on account of great losses sustained by cotton speculators. The present position in Havre has been brought about by the imprudence displayed by bankers, merchants, and brokers in leading their assistance to the egotistic operations of a reckless speculator. Without their assistance Herr Kalenbach, in Paris, could never have played the part in the coffee trade which he has done during the last three years. But it is not firms in Havre only who have sustained him. In Antwerp and in Rotterdam he has found powerful supporters, also in Hamburg; and all these firms must take their share of the blame for the situation now created. It will scarcely be credited, but we have it on unimpeachable authority, that during the last twelve months Herr Kalenbach has constantly been carrying alone 1,000,000 bags of coffee in the various coffee markets, of which about one-fourth would be in actual coffee, and the remainder in the term markets in the shape of futures and options. It is a fact that he has had the active assistance of many large firms in these speculative gambling operations, we may well ask. What wonder is it that coffee has been maintained on a level utterly unjustified by sound commercial principles? But the unwritten laws of commerce cannot be violated with impunity. A Nemesis is certain to overtake those who so violate them sooner or later; and a Nemesis is at hand now. It is a fact that upwards of thirty firms in Havre are implicated with Kalenbach. Many of the smaller ones are already completely ruined, and few of the larger ones can escape heavy losses,

which, however, as we are informed, they are well able to bear. We understand that fully one-half of Herr Kalenbach's spot coffees have already been realised, very much against his will, and some still left upon them; but his commitments in "doubles prices" (puts and calls) and "stacks du triple" (privilege of receiving or delivering triple quantities) cannot be liquidated except by effluxion of time, as no one can be found at present to enter into such transactions. We have always been of opinion that this latter class of business was optimistic, that the best interests of the trade, and we trust that all clearing houses in Europe within a reasonable time will decline to recognise them. If this should be the outcome of the crisis, it will not have been altogether profitless. Nor can it be said to have been wholly mischievous if it contributes to bring the coffee trade once more on a sound commercial basis. It goes without saying that great efforts will be made to sustain prices, in order to save houses heavily implicated from well-deserved losses; but bankers, whether private or otherwise, will incur a great responsibility if they make advances on coffee on the basis of present values, which are inflated and artificially created. It must be admitted by all who are able to understand the argument that the withdrawal of such a powerful support as the constant contraction in one hand of 1,000,000 bags of coffee (about one-tenth part of the world's production) changes the position very materially, and must appreciably affect prices. Coffee is about the only article which, in recent years, has realised a monster price—of a monster crop—that is to say, from 50 to 75 per cent. above the true value. Such things may be, and no doubt are, exaggerated when they are made so secret, amounting almost to famine; but when there is, as now, plenty available for the world's consumption, the maintenance of famine prices is a violation of sound commercial principles.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 29.—Senate.—After a speech from Senator Quintino Bocayava opposing the motion of Senator Ruy Barbosa in relation to Senator Wandellin's bill, the motion was rejected by a vote of 27 to 11. Senator Brena moved to recount the bill on the establishment of custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora. The vote was not taken on the motion for want of a quorum. Senator Ubaldo do Amaral spoke against the bill.—Chamber of Deputies.—The deputies were engaged in committee work.

MAY 30.—Senate.—The committee on the constitution and legislation reported against the bill of Senator da Republica Sampaio for appointing an interventor in Rio Grande do Sul. Senator Rodrigues Alves spoke in favor of the bill for establishing custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora. In his opinion the expenditure at both places will not exceed 200,000\$; but, in the opinion of Senator Ubaldo do Amaral, it will not be less than 1,000,000\$. Senator Manoel Victorino spoke against the bill and appealed to the states not to burden the general government with demands for favors.—Chamber of Deputies.—A message was received from the Vice-President of the republic asking for the approval of Congress for the decree, issued on the 17th of last December, for the union of the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion of Deputy Jacques Oronque and others for the appointment of a committee for forming a law for the organization of the militia. Deputy Jacques Oronque in defending the motion said that in Rio Grande do Sul battalions organized by the state government had been illegally attached to the arms of deputy Matta Machado moved to inquire why the bishop of the diocese of Rio de Janeiro had been removed from his office.

MAY 31.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues offered a substitute for the bill for establishing custom-houses at Juiz de Fora and S. Paulo. This bill provides that no officers shall be appointed for these custom-houses until suitable buildings with the necessary furniture and machinery be furnished by the respective state governments, nor until Congress shall make the necessary appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the officers. It authorizes the government to transfer to S. Paulo the superfluous officers of the Santos custom-house. Senator Manoel Victorino moved to return the substitute bill to the committee on finance. The motion was lost, and the substitute bill was voted in 2nd discussion. The Senate adopted the report of the committee on finance recommending postponement of congressional action on the petition of the Corpo Commercial de Parahyba, memorializing Congress against the duty of 4%, collected by the state government of Piahy on imports.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Otavio introduced a bill for the judicial organization of the federal district. Deputy Nilo Pezalla introduced a bill for abolishing the legation at the Vatican.

JUNE 2.—Senate.—Senator Saldanha Maranhão moved to inquire whether the government had been informed by the legation at the Vatican of the alterations made by the Pope in the ecclesiastical administration in Brazil, whether it had been informed as to the functionaries appointed in consequence of these alterations and whether the bishop had been removed from the diocese of Rio de Janeiro with the knowledge and consent of the government. Senator Catulino opposed the motion, asserting that, the church having been separated from the state, the government has now nothing to do with ecclesiastical affairs. As to the fear that the republic may be endangered by hostile ecclesiastical functionaries, he said that, if the republic is so weak as to be thus endangered, it is condemned to disintegration. Senator Coelho Rodrigues agreed with the previous speaker. When he was asked, can a reactionary archbishop do? He disseminates pernicious doctrines, let those who do not accept those doctrines contract their effect by propagating sounder doctrines. In defence of those bold doctrines he violates the law, let him be deemed to disengage. Senator Coelho Rodrigues separated the church from the state he would not say; but, since it has been done, let the law be observed. Senator Theodoro Souto spoke in defence of the bill for appointing a national inter-

ventor in Rio Grande do Sul.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Moraes e Barros called attention to the fact that, although Congress has been in session for nearly a month, the budget committee had been able to do nothing for want of the requisite information. Some days ago, as chairman of the committee, he had deemed it his duty to solicit this information from the minister of finance; but the latter had not yet been able to furnish it. He accordingly appealed to the chair of the house, begging that he would endeavor to obtain the information for the committee. Deputy Brazilio dos Santos moved to inquire why the minister of finance had given orders for withholding from the state governments the product of the sale of public lands. In defending his motion he said that the want of respect shown by the executive for constitutional provisions is a very dangerous symptom. Deputy Zama moved to inquire whether the President of the republic had authorized the commander of the 3rd military district to place government soldiers at the disposal of the governor of Bahia to be employed in police duty. The Chamber approved of the congressional elections recently held in Amazonas, Maranhão and Ceará.

JUNE 3rd.—Senate.—Senator Theodoro Souto spoke in favor of the motion on the removal of the bishop of Rio de Janeiro and Senator Manoel Victorino against it. Senator Saldanha Maranhão withdrew the motion.—Chamber of Deputies.—A message was received from the President of the republic asking for the consent of the Chamber to the appointment of one of its members, Dr. Victorino Monteiro, to a diplomatic mission in Uruguay. The message was referred to the committee on petitions, which reported favorably thereon. The budget committee reported a bill appropriating the sum of 1,629,992\$ for the department of foreign affairs in the year 1894. The same committee reported a bill authorizing the government to apply to the payment of the passage of immigrants, the appropriation for guaranteeing interest on the capital of immigration companies and making a deficiency appropriation of 1,288,532\$635 for the same service.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold is going up again in Buenos Aires. On Monday last the quotation was 322.
—Telegrams from the River announce the discovery of counterfeited Brazilian bank notes on the frontier.
—An Argentine naval officer, named Frederico Fernandez, has started on an expedition to the south pole.
—A telegram of the 30th ult. says that in Buenos Aires editors are making an effort to reconcile themselves with President Saenz Peña and Gen. Roca.
—Some Buenos Aires editors have recently been placed under arrest for publishing the acts of a "secret session" of the Argentine chamber of deputies.
—The Argentine legislator is about to devote his serious attention to the creation of a permanent lottery in that country. It is quite in keeping with the characteristics and capacities of a people who persist in doing all they can to encourage vicious customs, to the discredit and ultimate ruin of one of the best countries on the continent.
—Now that some of our contemporaries have exhausted themselves in abusing the Argentine government for refusing to deliver up the forger and fraudulent banker J. S. Balfour—unless the British government would engage to reciprocate in case of a similar emergency—would it not be well for them to reconsider the question a little? Did the Argentine government refuse unconditionally to deliver up this criminal? Is the Argentine government solely to blame for this miscarriage of justice? Is there any reason why reciprocity should not have been promised in this case? In fine, who is it that really blocked the business and protected the criminal?

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An attempt to hold a competitive examination in the Pernambuco law school, at the 5th, to fill the vacancy caused by the dismissal of Dr. Scabar, was broken up by the students. A police force was sent to suppress the disorder.
—This morning's news from Rio Grande is not so favorable to the federalists. A telegraphic message that Col. Saldga had been attacked by the Castilistas, but declined to fight, withdrawing under the protection of his skirmishers.
—A telegram from Caravelas on the 31st ult. says that goitane and wild Indians had attacked a place called Itambuca, where two Cayman friars were killed with arrows. Several of their own number were killed and wounded. In their retreat they killed several farmers and burned their buildings.
—According to his custom Consul Nicolini gave a dinner on the 24th ult. the Queen's birthday, to the principal British residents of Bahia. The entertainment came off at the Hotel des Etrangers and 26 of her Majesty's subjects, headed by the occasion and frank to her long life and happiness. Mr. Nicolini is to be congratulated on being about the only British official on this coast who celebrated the day.
—A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd says that Juca Tigre has arrived at Rivera and is the bearer of the following dispatch from Col. Gumerindo Saravia.—On the 18th of May I captured 1,500 horses from the guerrillas. On the 19th I routed at Quabracho the forces of Col. Elias Amaro, who was wounded; on the same day I captured more horses and killed 150 soldiers, attacking them by surprise and capturing arms. On the 20th I defeated Gen. Teles, Col. Pinto Bandeira being killed and Pelroso being gravely wounded; on our side we lost two. From the forces of Dr. Pinheiro Machado, on October 1st 200 soldiers have deserted, who have taken refuge in Uruguay. We have dispersed various bands of Castilistas without resistance.

LOCAL NOTES

-The population of the city of Para is estimated at 100,000. The city has 10,000 buildings, of which 400 were constructed last year.

-Porto Alegre telegrams of the 31st report a conflict between military officers and civilians in a restaurant, called the Cafe America. Several persons were injured.

-Recent telegrams from Montevideo announce the escape of Col. Santos Filho and other Castilista officers, who had been captured by the federalists. They are now on their return to their friends by way of Jaguarao.

-A Bahia telegram of the 31st says that an Italian parish priest in the interior of that state, with about a thousand men, had broken up a Protestant mission and compelled the missionary to leave for the capital. This is called tolerance, of course!

-A Montevideo telegram of the 1st says that the frontier, awaiting arms, munitions and clothing. The frontier commander says they lack the means to continue the struggle, and that differences have appeared between the commanders. It is also said that the frontier towns have been strongly fortified.

-A Bahia telegram of the 31st ult., says that a fanatic in the interior of that state, known as "conselleiro," who has great influence among the masses, has been preaching against the government and advising the people not to pay taxes. Advices from Entre Rios state that a police force of 50 men had been defeated by a body of his followers, estimated at a thousand persons. A detachment of regulars has been sent after the fanatics.

-Affairs are becoming very much mixed in Santa Catharina. A federal deputy, Dr. Felipe Schmidt, has initiated a criminal process against Manoel Joaquim Machado (governor of the state), Antonio Vieira Caldas (chief of police) and Cambulo Vieira Chaves, but when the case was called on the 11th ult., the governor took no notice of it. Why? Dr. Felipe will note this, we know not, he might, at any rate, come up to Rio and help make a stir.

-Sao Paulo is becoming a dangerous place, surely! A merchant recently imported some electric bells of a new system for announcing the presence of burglars, and a card advertising them was placed in his door. On the 30th he received a letter, written in Italian and with red ink, advising him that if the said advertising cards were not removed his house would be blown up with dynamite. The letter further informed him that Sao Paulo has 100 thieves and that he is a speculator!

-We note in one of the Sao Paulo papers the publication of a private letter from a prominent citizen of Uruguaiana, Rio Grande, which, after two columns recounting the horrors of the federalist invasion and depicting blood and thunder against this horde of vandals, concludes with the statement that the writer is not in the field, sword in hand, to exterminate them on account of the serious illness of a member of the family of an uncle. This reminds us of Artemas A. Ward's famous offer to sacrifice all his wife's relations on the altar of his country.

-At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, a religious festival was interrupted on the 1st inst., by the riotous behavior of two opposing parties that had been formed there, one in favor of the vicar and the other against him. A disorderly mob entered the church, frightening the women, many of whom fainted. A band of music, to which the vicar had refused permission to take part in the festival, paraded the streets playing the Marseillaise and the national hymn. Altogether it was an edifying spectacle and shows something of the extreme to which petty quarrels can carry a populace.

-A telegram from Blumenau, Santa Catharina, on the 2nd inst., announces that the police force there had invaded the hall where a hall was in progress in honor of Drs. Bonifacio Cunha and Hercilio Luz, the two men recently released from arrest by a decision of the supreme court. The soldiers were drunk and disorderly and used violence toward the people at the hall. Five men were injured by them. As they were led by the commandant, it is feared that they propose to use extreme measures against the two men who happen to be so objectionable to the governor and his chief of police. In all probability this partizan quarrel will lead to serious consequences in Santa Catharina if something is not done to suppress it.

-The Pernambuco law school, of which Marinus Junior is the nominal director, seems to be in a state of open rebellion. Last year the government dismissed Dr. Seabra from the chair of political economy because of his connection with the April conspiracy. Some time ago the government ordered the faculty to hold a competitive examination of candidates for the vacancy, which the professors have refused to do. The government then instructed the director to invite two retired professors to serve as examiners, but these also refused. And now it is reported that the director has invited the prefect of the city and two other persons to serve. It will be an interesting examination surely, and will reflect great credit on the political administration of such institutions of learning!

-According to an enumeration on August 30, 1892, the results of which have just been published, the population of the State of Rio de Janeiro was 1,053,817, an increase of 210,657 over the census of 1889. According to the returns 392,738 live in cities and 661,079 in country districts. This population occupies 179,652 dwellings, 5.8 persons per dwelling and comprises 182,768 families. The census gives the following additional particulars: Total population, 1,053,817; Males, 540,416; Females, 513,401; Married, 337,504; Widows and widowers, 85,753; Unmarried, 630,557; Catholics, 1,043,541; Non-Catholics, 10,276; Foreigners, 51,148; Able to read and write, 254,585; Unable to read and write, 819,232; Non-attendance of children at schools, 82%.

-In the month of May there arrived at the port of Santos 12,501 immigrants, of which 10,408 were brought by the Sociedade Promotora, 1,013 by the federal government and 570 came spontaneously, 8,268 were Italians, 2,959 Spaniards, 1,010 Portuguese and the rest were of various nationalities.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"COFFEE HOUSES" vs "THE WORLD." This match was played on May 28th, "The World" winning by 31 runs.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes H. Fussell, C. Crew, G. Wyatt, E. Elworthy, A. Tweedie, C. Young, J. Crossland, G. Barboza, Extras, Total (62).

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes F. Colbourne, A. Eldwos, H. Wilde, A. Skey, M. Lopes, O. Wilmot, A. Smith, R. Moore, P. Greig, A. Sell, H. Herbert, G. Barboza, Extras, Total (93).

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The above teams met on the Santos beach for the first time this season on Thursday, June 1st. The latter were very unlucky in their first innings but played with much more confidence in their second, Mr. Stewart showing good cricket for his 25.

The Santos wickets fell like ninespins against Messrs. Mawson and Blomeley's bowling, wickets for 21 runs, when a stand was made by the two old Santistas, Messrs. Fussell and Gapp, the seventh wicket falling for 60 runs.

Messrs. Sollow and Colbourne officiated as umpires and Messrs. Cory and C. Wright as scorers. On June 24th and 25th the above clubs again met in Santos.

"SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB"

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes W. F. Rule, C. Whitton, Lopes, G. K. Stewart, C. B. Mawson, H. Wilde, J. Skey, R. J. Moseley, F. H. Moore, F. Lowy, Lopes, C. Whitton, G. K. Stewart, F. D. Kingston, F. H. Moore, Extras, Total (37).

"SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB"

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes H. Tonkins, C. W. Young, H. Blomeley, J. Elworthy, A. M. Lopes, J. A. Cross, A. C. E. Skey, H. Fussell, F. H. Moore, A. Richards, O. H. Wilmot, A. L. Tweedie, Extras, Total (77).

RAILROAD NOTES

-Fifteen locomotives for the Central railway arrived here on the 30th ult. from the United States on the bark Zeina Gould.

-The minister of agriculture has authorized his purchasing agent in the United States to buy two locomotives for the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana.

-The government has accepted the proposals of Luiz Ananil Ferreira de Mattos and R. J. Kismann Benjamin for broad gauge sleepers for the Central railway.

-At the general meeting of the San Paulo Railway Co. in London on the 12th ult., the directors stated that the traffic during the half-year had continued satisfactory, and shows a large increase in the tonnage carried. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,096,901,870, which, compared with Rs. 5,466,638,490 for the corresponding period of 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 630,263,380. Owing to the great increase in wages and the additional cost of stores and materials, due to the continued depreciation of the currency, the working expenses in Brazil for the half-year were unusually high, and amounted to Rs. 3,497,587,890, or 55.8% per cent of the gross receipts. The balance after payment of the interest on the company's debenture stock due on January 1 last, and including a balance of £28,269 ps. 11, brought forward from the previous half-year, is £24,710 10s. 3d., out of which the directors proposed the payment of an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, free of income-tax, carrying forward, after providing for income-tax, the sum of £22,780 10s. 3d.

-The earnings of the Porto Alegre and Novo Hamburgo line last year amounted to £21,286, against £17,817 in 1891. The dividend paid was 10s. per share, or 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

-Robert Kismann Benjamin having asked for an extension of time for the gratuitous supply of tickets, of his invention, leaving advertisements, to all the railway companies of the country, the minister of industry has extended the time to 31st August next.

-Sturiano Ramos, a conductor on the Central railway, in passing from one car to another on the 30th ult., near the station of Espirito Santo, lost his footing and fell, being run over by the train and so severely injured that he died that night.

-During the month of May the *encomenda* (public) section at the Pracy d'Acolmagio station of the Central railway received 29,513 packages, weighing 923,481 kilograms, and for which 181,931,700 were received in transportation charges.

-The grant obtained by Engineer Francisco Joaquin Bellencont da Silva and Christiano Cesar Coimbra for a railway between Ponta Grossa and Curitiba has been annulled on account of the failure of the concessionaries to sign the respective contract.

-The earnings of the Alag00s railway in 1892 amounted to £42,014 on the main line, against £31,221 in 1891, and on the Assembla branch to £29,432, against £6,921 the preceding year. The total guarantee received by the company was £41,431. The surplus income was £16,000, from which a dividend of 20s. per share, or 5 per cent per annum, was declared.

-At the general meeting of the Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company in London on April 25th, the chairman (Mr. Louis Hirsch) said that they had met under much more favorable circumstances than they had done at any time in the history of the company. As the net result of the year's operations they had the gratification of recommending a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent. for the year. The board could have had 5 per cent., but they considered it prudent to pay 1/2 per cent. less, and carry £1,104 forward. During the past three years the accounts had improved by no less than 54 per cent., while the expenses had very slightly increased. The receipts from passengers and sundry goods continued to show satisfactory increases, while the item of cotton had improved by over 50 per cent. as compared with the previous year. During the year £11,800 of the debenture debt had been redeemed, making the total reduction in the debenture debt (entirely out of revenue) £98,100 up to December 31, 1892.

-The report of the directors of Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway for the year 1892 states that the traffic receipts amounted to £57,685, against £76,531 for the year 1891. This serious falling off is due mainly to the drought in 1891, in consequence of which the tobacco and coffee crops suffered severely, the reduction in the receipts from the former being nearly 60 per cent., and from the latter 40 per cent.; but the total suspension of traffic for one week, and the general derangement of business entailed by the strikes of employees, has also had its effect. Copious rains fell during 1892, with the result that it is anticipated that both the tobacco and coffee crops for the current year will be the largest yet known in Bahia. This has already been shown, with the traffic receipts for the four months of this year. The expenditure in Brazil amounted to £69,234, against £62,882 in 1891. This resulted entirely from the increase in wages and cost of material consequent on the low rate of exchange. Wages have been increased from 20 per cent., to 30 per cent., and materials, including coal imported from England, cost double the price of former years. As compensation for this increased expenditure a petition was forwarded to the Brazilian government in September last asking permission to increase the tariffs in proportion to the increased expenditure, but up to the present no reply has been received. The revenue account shows that, after making provision for the interest on debentures and debenture stock and for the sinking fund required by the trust deed, and after payment of the interim dividend, there remains a balance, including £10,401 brought forward, amounting to £31,507, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year, with the interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. paid in October, a total dividend for the year of 4 1/2 per cent. This will absorb the sum of £19,054, and leave £11,872 to be carried forward.

COFFEE NOTES

-A syndicate of American capitalists has purchased the San Marcial coffee plantation, situated near Covilha, in the State of Vera Cruz, (Mexico) the price paid being \$160,000. There are 55,000 coffee trees in production on the plantation and 100,000 nursery plants of various kinds. It is stated that although Claus Spreckels' name does not appear in the syndicate he is heavily interested in the enterprise. -Merchants' Review.

-An American who has recently made an extended tour through the coffee districts of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has the following opinion of its capacities: "The great bulk of these lands could be put in coffee, and when in coffee, plantations their value is almost incalculable. To illustrate the value of these coffee plantations, I will take 100 acres which can be purchased for 500 pesos, or about \$75 in American money. Each acre can be planted in 1,000 trees. After the third year each tree will produce a pound and a half of coffee worth the average of 500 pounds to the acre, or for the 100 acres, 150,000 pounds, worth \$37,500 on the spot. After five years the plantation will produce 3,000 pounds to the acre, worth \$75,000 in Mexico. In the interim the spaces between the coffee rows can be planted in bananas, corn or beans, bringing from this source a revenue nearly sufficient to maintain the property."

-It is stated that in four days last week President Floriano Peixoto signed 1,200 commissions of officers of the national guard.

-Up to the 1st inst. the *Journal do Commercio* had received and paid over to the relief committee of the Rio Grande federalists the sum of £25,684,020. João Baptista Peruchio, accused of having obtained 5,600\$ from the Banco Rural e Hypothecario by forging the signature of H. Lombardi & Co., was tried and acquitted on the 30th ult.

-The machinery and stock of the Companhia Editora Fluminense, which was burned out on the 30th ult., was insured in the Geral, Prosperidade and Brazil Federal companies for the sum of 100,000\$.

-The effort of the Instituto Historico to obtain a biography of D. Pedro II. by means of a formal competition, may be said to have failed, as only one manuscript was sent in. This manuscript was read on the 2nd.

-The only alarming feature in connection with the approaching royal wedding in England is the illustrated newspaper. The prospect of an inundation of pictorial loyalty which surpasses all that has thus far been known, is simply terrifying.

-We see by an exchange that Mr. Victor Yliquin has been appointed American consul-general at Panama, in the place of Atkinson, who has held the appointment for some two terms, or since he left the consulate-general here in Rio de Janeiro.

-At the beginning of 1892 there were 273 persons in the beggars' asylum of this city. During the year 289 more were received, 185 were discharged, 165 were re-admitted to hospitals, 79 died and 26 escaped. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 118.

-After a careful inquiry into the denunciation against Dr. Abel Parente, who advertises himself as professionally able to permanently prevent conception by a treatment which he pretends to have discovered, the public prosecutor has decided that this physician has broken no law and can not therefore be prosecuted.

-The 55th battalion of infantry, composed of 419 men, left for Rio Grande on the 1st. It was accompanied by 108 married women, 13 mothers, 15 brothers, 85 children under 8 years of age and 55 over that age. The *improvements* of a Brazilian battalion is something to be considered, when a question of transportation arises.

-It is stated that the examination of the documents relating to the elections recently held in Maranhão show that in some localities the political leaders agreed to divide the vote between the candidates, signing for this purpose a contract before a notary public. In this way voters were relieved of the trouble of going to the polls.

-Last year there were in this city 92 fires, 24 of which were extinguished without the assistance of firemen. At the 68 fires at which firemen were present 39,959,700 litres of water were used for extinguishing the flames. The record of how much water was used is interesting, as it shows a statistical turn of mind in the folk.

-A free normal school has been established in Rua Sete de Setembro. We are not certain that it will be of very little practical benefit to the cause of public instruction, but we can safely say that it is sure to be a waste of effort. These crude efforts only stand in the way of the real desideratum—a properly organized and thoroughly equipped normal school.

-The government has authorized the director-general of telegraphs to arrange with the South American Cable Co. for a semaphore and telegraph station on some convenient elevation on Fernando de Noronha island for receiving and transmitting signal communications with passing ships. This idea, if successfully executed, will be of great practical value to shipping.

-Brazilian masonry is becoming a little complicated. One of the deputies has laid a scheme before the grand-master of Brazilian masonry which provides for the organization of a grand lodge in each state which together shall form a "Brazilian masonic federation." Would it not be well to wait for the outcome of the political federation before extending the idea into other channels?

-On the morning of the 2nd inst. some thieves broke into the house occupied by Maria do Rosvivo Ferreira, No. 40 Rua do Espirito Santo, broke open a drawer and secured 5,100\$ in cash and about 800\$ worth of jewelry. Maria entertains suspicions of three individuals and has advised the police about it, but she is now fully satisfied that it was a bad policy to keep so much money in the house.

-Lieut. Parmenio Martins Rangel, of the 1st regiment of artillery, and Lieut. Isidoro Dias Lopes, of the 6th regiment of cavalry, who were attending the Escola Superior de Guerra in this city, are reported to have left for Rio Grande for the purpose of joining the federalists. A telegram from Montevideo reports the arrival at Flores island of five army officers who are on their way to join the federalists.

-We see by the *Pais* of the 1st that a Brazilian workman, named Theotomio Lacio de Mello, has invented a safe which our contemporary pronounces absolutely secure against unauthorized opening. The lock is worked by combinations and can be set so that it will require three separate combinations to release the bolts. As locks of this description are already manufactured in the United States, it is barely possible that Theotomio's invention is not new. Through the assistance of President Floriano Peixoto, who had a safe manufactured at the arsenal of war, the invention will be exhibited at Chiago.

-There was a popular meeting of Catholics at the Polytheama theatre on Sunday last to protest against the recent removal of D. José, Bishop of Rio de Janeiro. In the memorial adopted the meeting expressed its high opinion of and its confidence in the dismissed prelate, and reminds the Pope that God is the one infallible being in his wisdom and holy resolutions. The memorialists then ask for the restoration of D. José and to further strengthen their appeal, they voted to send out papers for a popular subscription. How the Vatican will treat this open protest and criticism, remains to be seen.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessels, destinations, and agents. Includes entries like 'New York Reg. str. ...', 'Antwerp and London ...', 'Hamburg ...', 'Brazilian ...', 'Marseilles ...', 'Tientsin ...', 'Mediterranean ...'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee. Columns include date, quantity in bags, and various coffee types like 'Arabica', 'Robusta', 'Santos', etc.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for eleven months of crop-years.

Summary table of coffee clearances for 1892-93, 1891-92, and 1890-91. Columns: Destination, 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months.

Summary table of coffee clearances for 1893, 1892, and 1891. Columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, 1891.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for four months.

Summary table of coffee clearances for 1893, 1892, and 1891. Columns: Destination, 1893, 1892, 1891.

IMPORTS.

There has not been much movement in the markets during the past week. The most active exchange appears to have been in almost entirely one of "orders". Receipts of flour are fair, and prices are moderate. With imports decided to secure something like the gold value of their goods, which has been selling recently at a sharp loss. Of fine the only receipt on 4th of June was the 5000 bags of which has been advertised for. The quantities of all qualities are considered normal. Kerosene and lard are nominally unchanged. The receipts of the former are small, and of the latter still rather few. Coffee is unchanged, but a moderate supply, and quotations for it are nominally the same as at date of our last report. The other articles are quiet, and are nominally unchanged. The exchange market has declined until 10 1/2 was reached on the 30th, and the tendency was far from them. Unless this market has been sharply overcorrecting, which seems quite a reasonable reason, why rates should not go to an unknown point, the present losses will probably be reduced such a return, but rates will be somewhat higher than the commercial position. One thing is certain: at present exchange rates consumers will be obliged to exercise economy, unless they all earn incomes of gold.

Flour.—Receipts have been 12,000 lbs. from the United States, 2,000 lbs. from France, 200 lbs. from Chile, 20,420 lbs. Sales and withdrawals during the week have been about 22,000 lbs., and the market is reported firm, with an upward tendency, at the following quotations:

Table of flour prices. Columns: Type (Richmond 1st, do 2nd, Baltimore, etc.), Price per 100 lbs.

Sticks in first hands are estimated to be 18,200 lbs. American and 2,500 lbs. River Plate. Last month receipts were: 25,513 lbs. American, 15,043 lbs. River Plate, 400 lbs. Trieste.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are some 4,000,000 feet per month, from Mobile, the consignment of which seems to be unknown. Quotations are still nominal. In May receipts were 2,550,000 feet, against 4,063,330 feet in the same month last year. 600,000.

White Pine.—Receipts nil, and quotations remain nominal. Receipts last month were 270,500 bags, against 787,724 feet in May, 1892.

Spruce Pine.—There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts in May were 712,000 against nil in the same month last year. The market is nominal.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 1,000 cases per Capas from New York. We may continue quotations of \$18.25—\$18.25 per case, but market is considered weaker. In May receipts were 27,000 cases, against 15,000 cases in May last year.

Lard.—The Stearns brought 650 kegs from Baltimore, and 3,250 kegs and 600 cases in per Capas from New York. The market has remained unchanged, and George's lard, quoted at 82—84—85, is, by other marks, in line at 82—84—85. Receipts last month were 525 kegs, 600 cases, against 4,700 packages for the same month in 1892.

Rice.—Receipts have been 1,400 bags via Europe, and 200 changes are made in quotations of 12,000—12,000 per bag. In May the receipts of foreign rice were 40,475 bags, against 15,330 bags in May last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are 334 cases per Pernambuco, 122 cases per Amazonas, and 125 cases per Buenos Aires, all Norwegian fish. Dealers' quotations are about unchanged, and we may still quote: Canadian tins at 45,000—46,000; lard at 135,000—140,000 and Norwegian cases at 35,000—37,000. Last month receipts were: 1,200 packages Canadian, 4,547 cases Norwegian, 442 packages American.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 1,100 bags per steamer from the River Plate, and in May receipts were 1,500 bags last year. River Plate corn is nominal, and native is quoted at 82—84—85 per bag, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts have been 2,211 bales per 0/10 and 500 bales per E. L. Mayberry, from Rosario. Quotations of 102—103 per kilogram are mentioned. Last month receipts were 20,045 bales, of all sizes, against 35,000 bales in May last year.

Turpentine.—The Stearns brought 950 cases from Baltimore, and quotations are nominally unchanged at 85—85 per 100 kilograms. Receipts in May were 710 cases, against 750 cases in the same month, 1892.

Rosin.—Receipts are 400 lbs. per Stearns from Baltimore, and larders continue to quote at 125,000—125,000 per lb., according to quality. Receipts last month were 655 lbs, against 3,072 lbs. in May last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are 2,302 tons per Arabis, 600 tons Cardiff, to a dealer. In May receipts were 42,250 tons of British and 1,700 tons of American coal, against 19,580 of all descriptions for the same month last year.

Cement.—There have been no receipts since our last report and the market is reported nominally unchanged at 18,000—18,000 per 100 lbs. for British, 18,000—18,000 for German and 10,000—12,000 for French. Receipts last month were: 4,025 bales British, 4,025 German, 4,025 Belgian, 92 French.

13,272 bales, against 11,650 bales in May, 1892.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers. Columns: Date, Name, Where from, Consigned to. Includes entries like 'May 29 Antwerp Br', 'May 29 Polluce Anst', 'May 29 Mellera Br', etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers. Columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Includes entries like 'May 29 Ollers Br', 'May 29 Beckfield Br', 'May 29 Panagaria Fr', etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

HIGH SEAS—Amer lug Grace Andrews; 537 tons; Andrews; returned on account of weather. MAY 29. ROSARIO—Amer lug Edward L. Mayberry; 624 tons; Hinds; 200 tons; day to John Moore & Co. JUNE 2. MOBILE—Ital bk Fedala; 528 tons; Fasse; 60 ds; pine to order. JUNE 4. MARSEILLES—Ital bk Linelles; 773 tons; Schaffino; 73 ds; sundries to Roaz Brothers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

HANTSTROY—Br bk Lynwood; 1115 tons; Ross; ballast. BARBADOS—Br bk Vindict; 830 tons; Ackles; day. MAY 31. BALTIMORE—Amer lug White Wings; 654 tons; Davison; coffee. SARDY HOOK—Br ship Coringa; 1220 tons; Travis; ballast. BARBADOS—Amer bk St. Mary; 690 tons; Skeeves; day. JUNE 1. BALTIMORE—Amer lug Prichard; 612 tons; Powell; coffee. MOSSORO—Port bk Tendalora; 395 tons; S&C; ballast. ANGRA DOS REIS—Amer lug Grace Andrews; 537 tons; Andrews; ballast. JUNE 2. PARAGUAY—Nor lug Gambetta; 298 tons; Johansen; sundries. TALCAHUANO—Br bk Elvira; 941 tons; Inkster; ballast. JUNE 4. SARDY HOOK—Br ship Larnica; 1472 tons; Smith; ballast.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Br ship Jane Barrill; ballast. BUENOS AIRES—Br bk Meteor; ballast. Nor bk Passport; day.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio. Columns: Name, Destination, Date. Includes entries like 'Andria', 'Alexander Keith', 'Aldine', 'Anna Agente', 'Aguas', 'Agnes', 'Antioch', 'Algarine', 'Asby', 'Avalon', 'Bridon', 'Betsy', 'Bravo & Lina', 'Baldwin', 'Dan Mazuravich', 'Bruckay Castle', 'Bay of Bengal', 'Bombay', 'Bochwood', 'Bismark', 'British America', 'Concilio Elio', 'Cyprus', 'Camillo', 'Christian', 'Canada', 'Carnegie', 'Caravello', 'Cavendish', 'County of Pembroke', 'Corvise', 'Don Europe', 'Estrella', 'Emanuel', 'Emission', 'Frida', 'Frynes', 'Filippo', 'Fiora P. Sigafred', 'Florence', 'Favositi', 'Fortuna', 'Gervasio', 'Germania', 'Glad Tidings', 'Gianna', 'Gianna'.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1893.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port. Columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, Where from, Consigner. Includes entries like 'American', 'Argentine', 'British', 'Dutch', 'French', 'German', 'Italian', 'Norwegian', 'Portuguese', 'Russian', 'Swedish'.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 3rd, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures under categories: RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, 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, Nac. Navegacao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alliana, America Fabril, 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 do Parana, Agricola do Ribeirao Preto, etc.

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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. Includes entries for June 9, 13, 19, 25.

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