



# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Charcos. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Garden No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1536.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 20th, 1893.

The establishment of inland custom-houses at São Paulo and Juiz de Fora may now be considered as definitely settled, but up to the present moment the projected innovation has excited so little comment outside of Congress that but few have ever given it more than a passing thought. And yet, it is a measure that ought to have been discussed from every point of view, both in the press and in the commercial associations of the country. For the importing houses in the two cities named, the scheme may possess important advantages, as it will enable them to attend personally to the dispatch of their goods. It may also be expected to contribute something to the growth and importance of the two cities in question. In every other respect, however, the measure is destined to disappoint the expectations of its friends. It will lessen the work of the Santos and Rio custom-houses only to a limited degree, and it will give rise to new and vexatious regulations both in the discharge of cargoes, in the shipment of bonded goods by rail, in the inland transportation of merchandise, and in the shipment of duty-paid goods up country by the merchants established in the two seaports. In respect to the Juiz de Fora custom-house, which will naturally seek to control the trade with the great state of Minas Geraes, it will very soon lead to restrictions on domestic trade which can not fail to be vexatious and prejudicial in every respect. It will be for the interests of Juiz de Fora to compel all goods destined for that state to pass through the custom-house in that city, and what the effects of such a requirement will be, we need not specify. Then, too, the handling of bonded merchandise by the Central railway will be a serious inconvenience to general traffic,

for the road is neither prepared for it, nor does its staff show any aptitude for dealing with such complications. The government will of course declare bonded freight trains to be special and privileged, and all other traffic will be required to give it precedence. We shall therefore have the Rio custom-house and Central railway encumbered with two new privileged duties, a large addition will be made to the existing army of functionaries, new restrictions and embarrassments will be created,—and all this for a service which could be met quite as well at the custom-houses already established.

We are glad to see that the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies has resolved not to surrender to the executive on the banks and currency question. Our readers will remember that at the last session of Congress this opposition to the schemes of certain so-called bankers, who are in reality nothing but very dangerous speculators, which had been accepted and advocated by the minister of finance, was strong enough to defeat all projects for the fusion of the emission banks and the creation of a monopoly of emission in the Banco da Republica. The government then waited until Congress adjourned, when the question was again taken up, the Banco do Brazil was forced into the combination, and on December 17th an executive decree was issued, without any authority of law, uniting the Banco do Brazil and Banco da Republica, giving to the new institution the sole right of emission, and authorizing the issue of 100,000,000\$ in a new species of currency. Were the Brazilian people at all sensitive to such infractions of the law, and were Congress at all jealous of its rights over such questions, this act of the executive would have led promptly to a measure of impeachment. Extreme measures of this character, however, are not to the taste of the present Congress, and the recent refusal to consider a project for the impeachment of the President gave warrant for an impression that all these infractions of law would be condoned. The budget committee, however, does not propose to tamely submit to the contemptuous rebuff administered by the executive, and its report to-day will provide for the positive redemption of the currency, that the laws shall be observed by those in authority as well as by the people, and for the elimination from the new bank of all rights of emission. Its proposal is an extreme one and will unquestionably cause many complications, but in our opinion it is better to meet them now than to meet the disastrous results which are sure to occur later on. The issue between the executive and the better elements in Congress will be interesting in many ways, and in our opinion it will be a critical point in the history of the republic. If Congress stands by its right to regulate all such questions, then the executive stands convicted of gross infractions of the constitution and of unwarranted invasions upon the domain of legislation. Naturally the executive will not care to be placed in that position and will therefore make a vigorous struggle against the project of law recommended by the committee. If the controversy could be restrained to constitutional grounds, the result could easily be predicted, but as it will surely drift into personal and partizan channels the outcome is unhappily among the uncertainties.

Now that the Senate has definitely rejected a plan for increasing and improving the commercial facilities of this port, we trust that Congress will lose no time in providing a substitute and in arranging for the execution of the work either by responsible contractors or by the government. We are not advocates of the scheme just rejected, but at the same time there is no question in our mind that many of its features are precisely what this port needs. In fact some of its features were advocated in these columns long before this scheme was conceived. The port of Rio de Janeiro does not require expensive docks and quays; nature has done all that is required in that direction. The port does require facilities, however, for the discharge and loading of merchandise without the expensive and time-wasting intervention of lighters, and it is to this desideratum that we again call attention. With a depth of water sufficient to bring large steamers close up to the water front of the commercial part of this city, it is inexplicable that so inexpensive and practical a recourse as that of skeleton piers was not long since adopted. A practical people would have had them in

use long ago, and would have had facilities in operation for handling a hundred times the present trade of the port. It must be confessed, however, that Brazilians are neither practical, nor sensitive as to the bad reputation of this port. With a harbor that is simply unrivalled for its natural commercial advantages, and with a practical monopoly of a very lucrative trade, the government and people of this country are content to see the trade of this port handled by the most cumbersome and expensive of methods, hampered by unwise regulations, and burdened with delays and charges which not only restrict commercial relations with the outside world, but also obstruct the development of the country itself. In a word, the commercial history of Brazil is one of commercial suicide, self-strangulation for purposes of revenue and the protection of monopolies. Although commerce has been one of the greatest civilizing influences that men have ever known, it has here been treated with suspicion, loaded with taxation, burdened by antiquated regulations and restrictions, plundered by parasitical officials and repulsed by the chauvinists who prefer patriotic seclusion and stagnation to the stimulation and progress created by unrestricted intercourse with the commercial world. In spite of all these obstructive influences, the trade of this port has been maintained and increased simply because of the one great product of the country, coffee, and because the people do not produce and manufacture what their necessities require. Of late years this trade has been much too large for the facilities afforded, consequently vexatious and costly delays have occurred, goods have been rendered more expensive to the consumer, and the reputation of the port has suffered accordingly. Even now, with these experiences still fresh in mind, comparatively little has been done to improve the situation, the custom-house is full of merchandise and long delays still occur in the discharge of lighters. If Brazilians were really solicitous for the good name of their port and the encouragement of foreign trade—which is after all their great source of national revenue—they would soon put an end to this disgraceful situation. They would have the whole Saude front rebuilt with bonded *tráfiques*, each provided with piers for receiving and shipping cargoes; they would have the naval arsenal removed and its site occupied with a broad street into the Saude and convenient landing stages for passengers, and they would infuse a little life and energy into the custom-house itself, which has become little better than a dormitory of parasites and knaves. It may be that no amount of "plucking" will ever destroy a commerce which can not be dispensed with, but at the same time it is bad policy to pluck your goose too often and too closely. Economies in commercial expenses are contributions to the national wealth, and this point should not be overlooked by the legislator who can not feel a personal interest in the development of trade and in the reputation his country holds among commercial nations.

BRAZIL.

A sensible suggestion is made by our contemporary, the *South American Journal*, for the improvement of the industrial position in Brazil. It is notorious that most of the agriculturists and planters in the republic are not in a position to purchase modern labor-saving appliances, and, as a result, little or no progress has been made in the cultivation of cereal crops. These classes are now advised to adopt the methods of their happier and more enterprising brethren of Canada, who, not having the money wherewith to purchase machinery, secure the services of itinerant owners of mechanical appliances, who plough up the land at the end of the winter, and return during the autumn to reap and thresh the corn. Very often a syndicate of agriculturists is formed for the purchase of a set of machinery, and they all assist in the gathering in of wheat on each other's farms. What the Canadians are able to do with so much success ought assuredly to be within the scope of the Brazilians, who could secure profits on this co-operative principle that would be impossible under the present system of manual labor. If such a method could be introduced into Brazil a very great stimulus would be given to the agricultural industry, and the demand for machinery would grow rapidly from year to year. Perhaps it would be found profitable for a number of capitalists to acquire steam-ploughs, and reaping and binding and threshing machinery, and let them out on easy terms to agriculturists in the various provinces. — *Money and Trade*, May 24. [If our London contemporaries were a little more familiar with this country and the condition of the land, they would hardly make such a mistake as the above. The Brazilian planter has money enough for any of the purposes indicated. It would be interesting to know, however, what he is to do with the "reaping and binding and threshing machinery," and where and for what purpose he is to use the "steam plough." — *Eds. News*.]

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 12.—*Senate*.—A telegram was received from the president of the legislative assembly of Santa Catharina, stating that Leopoldo de Albuquerque Costa, a member of that assembly, had been arrested and ordered to leave for Rio. The committee on finance reported against the appropriation of 100,000\$ for a university at Curitiba and also against granting a pension to the widow of Senator Meira de Vasconcellos. Senator Cristiano then spoke against the bill for contracting improvements in the port of Rio de Janeiro with Mr. Melville Hora. Senator João Neiva spoke in favor of the bill and offered several amendments, one of them tending the contractor to pay into the national treasury a percentage of the net revenue of the company in excess of 12%. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Jacques (Orange allied) in the arrest of J. B. Nepomuceno Costa in Santa Catharina and said that President Floriano Peixoto ought to understand by this time the evils resulting from his policy of interfering in the affairs of the states. The late of the proposal for impeachment is, he said, already producing its effects. He stated that Cap. Costa Matos had arrived under arrest from Para without even having been informed of the cause of his arrest. Deputy Lauro Muller spoke against the president of Santa Catharina.

JUNE 13.—*Senate*.—After speeches from Senators João Neiva, Cristiano Ottoni and Joaquim Murinho, the Senate rejected the bill for contracting for port improvements with Mr. Melville Hora. — *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Jacques (Orange moved) for information in regard to the state of affairs in Santa Catharina. Deputy José Avelino moved to ask the President of the republic to inform Congress what measures are necessary for improving the financial situation.

JUNE 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues read a telegram in relation to the suppression of the *Gazeta da Tinha* at Pernambuco. Liberty, property and safety are not, he said, respected as they should be. The government, he added, that interferes with the liberty of the press, encourages people to conspire. After several centrals from Senator Joaquim Pernambuco and a rejoinder from Senator Coelho Rodrigues, Senator Joaquim Catunda took the floor and said that what is occurring in Pernambuco is nothing more than what is occurring in all the states. The law against the liberty of the press had been made by a republican legislature as a weapon against its enemies and now this weapon had been turned against those who made it. The republic, he said, is weak on account of the errors of the republicans, who have made it simply a caricature of the monarchy. There is no monarchical party in Brazil, it is true; but deplorably blind is he who fails to see that there are many individual monarchists, among whom are not a few who have silently left the republic to rot on account of those errors. These men, instead of attempting to organize a party, are quietly and judiciously holding aloof and allowing the republicans by their blunders to work for them. He would not say like Senator Quintino Bocaygua that he was almost sorry for having contributed towards the establishment of the republic. He moved that matters would finally right themselves, although all the states, except Minas Geraes, seem to be drifting into servitude. More than half of the states are governed by subordinates of the army.— (Senator Luiz Delino:—"Some of whom, besides being ignorant, are lunatics.")—who are entirely misled by their training to establish free institutions. He closed by saying that it was impossible to save the republic, and in this feeling he appealed, as well as to the sense of shame in public men, when he asked them to assist in putting an end to the blunders that make the republic an object of ridicule. The bill fixing the maximum period of 90 days for holding elections for filling congressional vacancies was voted in and discussion.— *Chamber of Deputies*.—In this Chamber no business was transacted for want of a quorum.

JUNE 16.—*Senate*.—The Senate decided not to sustain the veto of the prefect of Rio de Janeiro to the municipal law on unpaid ground-rents.— *Chamber of Deputies*.—The resolution authorizing the government to appoint Deputy Victorino Monteiro to a mission to Uruguay was put to the vote, and 74 deputies voted in its favor and 21 against it. Less than a quorum having taken part in the vote, the question was postponed. Deputy Salton introduced a bill prohibiting the holding of political offices by officers of the army and navy.

JUNE 16.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for the reorganization of the federal courts of justice.— *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Jacques Curique and Demétrio Ribeiro moved to inquire whether the telegraphic bureau is refusing to forward official dispatches of the government of Santa Catharina, and if so, what is the cause of this exceptional measure. In the budget committee reported that, not having received from the government its estimates for the next department in 1894, it has adopted the present budget. In conformity with the opinion officially expressed by the ex-minister of the navy it proposes to close the Pernambuco navy yard and the question of the approval of the appointment of Deputy Victorino Monteiro to the mission to Uruguay the vote was 73 to 21. The question was consequently once more postponed, the number of deputies taking part in the vote being again less than a quorum.

JUNE 17.—*Senate*.—Senator Almeida Barreto called attention to a criminal act recently committed by President Floriano Peixoto, Dr. Vicente de Souza, while director of the *Diário Oficial*, had been one issued and had consequently lost his place. It was afterwards decided to send him to Europe for the purpose of entering an asylum. To assist him in this the President had appointed him to a commission which he was of course unable to undertake and had given him, besides the compensation for services which he was necessarily unabled to perform, the sum of 16,000\$ for expenses. When the Emperor said the senator, wished to assist his friends, he did it with his own money; but the present ruler of Brazil did not hesitate to lay hands unlawfully on the money of the people. This ruler had called himself the sentinel of the treasury. Evidently the

sentinel is asleep or has been corrupted, in either case he is subject to the court-martialled. Senator Americo Lobo said that Dr. Venancio de Souza had worked strenuously for the cause of liberty and having suffered a great misfortune, was entitled to commiseration and protection. Senator Coelho Rodrigues called attention to the unauthorized issue of notes used as local currency. He had been informed that in the state of Minas Geraes alone there are in circulation notes of this class to the amount of 20,000,000. —*Chamber of Deputies.*  
—In this Chamber no business was transacted for want of a quorum.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Reports are again current of the intention of President Saez Peña to resign office because of his dislike of the work.  
—Various cabinet resignations have been reported from Buenos Aires lately, owing to diverging views between President Saez Peña and his secretaries.

—The Buenos Aires *Ation* is after the Argentine health board again, this time because of the arbitrary imposition of quarantine on sailing vessels from Brazil.

—The May customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$652,620.78, a considerable falling off from the April receipts and from those of the corresponding month of 1892.

—The April immigrant arrivals at Montevideo numbered 585, and the departures 804, from and to transatlantic ports. The principal loss was in the class described as agricultural laborers.

—The municipal authorities of Buenos Aires have granted permission to the tram companies to increase their fares from 5 to 6 cents, the higher fares being charged in the same proportion.

—The new Uruguayan silver coin has enabled the government of that country to pay a number of debts and to meet various current obligations at 60 cents in the dollar. Were a business firm to do this, it would be considered a case of bankruptcy, but as a government is concerned and the money employed is silver, the transaction is passed over in silence.

—The poor Santa Fé colonists have not only had their petition regarding the cereal tax rejected by the Chamber of Deputies but that highly estimable body has appointed a special commission to take action upon all the remarks considered *impertinent* in the same and derogatory to the dignity of the government! —*Risario Argentine News*, June 10.

—The River Plate *Review* of the 3rd says that "Spain has imposed quarantine on all vessels coming from Pernambuco, Brazil, on account of the rapid increase of cholera in that city." Great Scott! is everyone mad in Buenos Aires? Who says there is cholera in Pernambuco? It looks as if the people of Buenos Aires were living in a perpetual nightmare!

—Paraguay is copying the example set by various Argentine provinces as regards the payment of their gold obligations in paper at par. The Hypothecary Bank in Asuncion has, in view of the critical situation, resolved to pay the holders of the gold coupons of a series of cellulas in paper at par. As the premium in Paraguay is now at 60 per cent, the holders of these bonds will not have much cause for rejoicing. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The situation in Argentina is evidently becoming worse and worse. The Catarana revolution is still unsettled, and the President is rapidly losing all his strongest supporters. The lack of subordination and discipline in the army was well shown on the 18th at a meeting of military officers of superior rank who resolved to support Congress in a case of conflict with the President. Such a resolution should cost every man his commission.

—The new English Club at Buenos Aires will be inaugurated very soon. The Hon. F. J. Pakenham will be honorary president, with Dr. Colbourne as chairman. The premises of the club, situated in the old Caseros, have been secured for a term of years, and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the service of meals. Original members will pay an entrance fee of \$100, and the subscribers, in turn members will be \$50 for the first six months, and this country members \$25.

—About nine months ago, three persons, an Englishman, German, and Austrian, set out from Buenos Aires with the express purpose of walking across the continent to Chicago. No news was received of the pedestrians for several months, but telegrams received during the week report the safe arrival of the Austrian at Lima, Peru, his two companions having come to the conclusion that the walk was rather too long. To be worst part of the journey has still to be accomplished, and we very much doubt if the remaining com-*peller* will ever arrive at his destination. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The representative of the New Australia scheme has purchased thirty leagues of camp in Paraguay belonging to Don Santiago Lavry of Montevideo. This land is situated in the *Verde* of Ybicayá. The Paraguayan government has given two hundred thousand dollars towards the scheme. Two hundred families are already on their way out from Australia, and upon arrival in Montevideo will go up to Asuncion in a special steamer. We have treated at length in a previous issue, upon this scheme, and we can now only await results, which, for the sake of those who have abandoned their homes in land of liberty, will we trust be successful, although we greatly doubt if such will be the case. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The accusations brought against the national health board, as regards allowing certain steamers to enter port without undergoing the necessary sanitary observation and the payment of fees by steamship companies to the health inspectors, who came down in the steamers from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires, having been fully proved, a decree has been issued prohibiting payment of fees of any description to the inspectors, and also ordering the health board to comply with the international health convention at present in force. It has taken government some time to get to the above conclusion; and although the abuses denounced by the press have been found to exist, no punishment is meted out to the offenders. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the state of São Paulo there are 462 vacancies in the teaching staff of primary schools.

—According to recent telegrams, heavy rains have completely interrupted military operations in Rio Grande.

—The Brazilian cruiser *Republica* arrived at Pernambuco on the 13th on the return voyage from New York.

—Gen. Cesario Alvim contributed 100\$ to the relief fund for the wounded federalists in Rio Grande do Sul. Evidently public opinion in Minas is favorable to the federalists.

—The Alagoas state legislature closed its sessions on the 15th. The governor says that it passed 40 laws of prime importance, which is a record which unparalleled among Brazilian legislative assemblies.

—In the little town of S. José in the state of Santa Catharina, there is a man who holds seven offices. And like the President, himself he has unquestionably many convincing reasons for the proceeding.

—After leaving Rio Grande some days ago, the gamba *Marajo* encountered a severe storm and was somewhat damaged. She was towed into Santa Catharina on the 17th by the German steamer *Karlsruhe*.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that reinforcements have been sent to Bagé from Rio Grande and Pelotas. It is also said that divergencies have arisen between Gen. Telles and the commanders of the state forces.

—The commandant of the 4th battalion of artillery stationed at Parí, has published a letter in the newspapers "contradicting the villain" who had reported that the officers of this battalion intended to assist the opposition to depose Gov. Lauro Sade.

—According to the newspaper accounts and the published testimony the disorder in Porto Alegre on the 2nd inst., in which an attack on the Café America occurred, was promoted by the partizan of Julo de Castilhos, among which were several military officers.

—Public meetings have been held in Campos, Palma and S. Fidelis, the former under the presidency of Dr. Portella, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a pacific solution of the struggle in Rio Grande, and calling upon the President to employ measures to that end.

—According to the *Correio Paravense* the governor of Amazonas, fearing that the Brazilian packet had brought news of the deposition of Gov. Floriano Peixoto, took refuge on an English steamer, where he remained until he was informed that Floriano was still in office.

—The Santa Catharina chief of police telegraphed on the 14th that a Rio Grande planter, named Manoel Pinto, had entered the territory of that state with a posse and had arrested four fugitive Rio Gransenses, who were taken over the line into Rio Grande and assassinated.

—In view of an intimation from the police authorities in Pernambuco the *Gazeta* of that city has suspended publication. This act of Gov. Barbosa is very generally condemned. The suspension lasted only two or three days, however, and the *Gazeta* then reappeared.

—The meeting of autonomists, under the leadership of Dr. Portella, was held in Campos on the 16th, at which a permanent local organization was effected. This will help to make state politics lively, provided the party does not refuse to go to the polls when uncertain of victory.

—Telegrams were received here on Sunday from Porto Alegre announcing that Pinheiro Machado and Lima had attacked the federalist force under Genserudo Saraiva and routed it completely. The notice is said to be official, but is without particulars. It is probably another invention of the Castilhos literary bureau.

—The Santa Catharina imbrolio took on another phase on the 19th. Gov. Machado submitting to an order of arrest from the *justiça* section, upon a denunciation of Deputy Felipe Schmidt (of the national Congress) for a violation of the constitution of the state. The governor passed the government of the state over to his lieutenant-governor.

—According to the recent census of Rio de Janeiro there are 251 persons over 100 years of age in that state. Of these 132 claim the even hundred, 8 are 101, 12 are 102, 7 are 103, 13 are 104, 11 are 105, 14 are 106 to 110, 12 are 111 to 115, 15 are 116 to 120, 10 are 121 to 125, 14 are 125 to 130 and 3 are over 130. Henceforth the Rio census-taker wears the belt!

—A telegram from Santa Catharina on the 14th says that the federal government has prohibited the gratuitous use of the telegraph lines by the governor and other state officials. They are required to pay cash duties. It would be interesting to know if this rule has been impartially applied to all state authorities, to Moreira Alves of the Pernambuco assembly, and to all federal officials who use the lines for purposes not strictly official. It is a good rule, if impartially enforced.

—Another effort to secure a successor to Dr. Seabra in the Pernambuco law school occurred on the 15th. The building was occupied by 50 infantry and 12 cavalry soldiers of the federal garrison. The police apparently could not be trusted. There was only one applicant for the post and he entered the examination room only to announce his withdrawal. For this he was enthusiastically applauded by the students. The vacancy still continues, thanks to the national government.

—The Amazonas state legislature has adopted the extraordinary measure of authorizing the governor to offer 2\$ a day to the medic and 1\$ to each member of his family who shall settle in that state as immigrants. The subsidy will continue for a period of two months, will be paid to foreigners as well as Brazilians, and will be payable to those who present a certificate of identity (*carta*) from the police authority of the place from which they emigrate. This measure may interest Mr. Brown, of Tonga, and may induce him to emigrate in person to the undeveloped wilds of the Amazon.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The remarkably fast time of 440 miles at an average of 50.7 miles an hour has lately been accomplished on the New York Central line between New York and Buffalo. The run included four stops. Between Rochester and Buffalo the run was 69 miles in 68 minutes, of which one stretch of five miles was run in 3 1/2 minutes, at the rate of 86 miles an hour, and a single mile of which was run in 35 seconds, or at the rate of 102.8 miles an hour. The locomotive was one of the new Heilmann design.

—The development of railway enterprise promises to be well illustrated by the exhibit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Chicago World's Fair. The history of the company itself, from its first charter in 1815 to its ten thousand miles of road today, is, in itself, no inconsiderable contribution to the history of human efforts to annihilate time and distance. The company's exhibits will all be shown upon a policy of contrast. Its oldest engine, built by George Stephenson in 1821, and weighing less than 15 tons, will be side by side with the modern iron horses of 100 tons. The crude wood and iron rails of the Madison and Indianapolis road, as made in 1831, and weighing 35 lb. to the yard, will be shown in juxtaposition with the steel rails now put down, weighing 100 lb. to the yard. Every detail of the railway will be shown in miniature, and the speculator on the future of railway enterprise will, at least, find there some secure basis upon which to rest his calculations. —*Financial News*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The exports of coffee from Victoria, Espírito Santo, in May amounted to 12,517 bags, valued at 27,016\$50, on which export duties were paid 27,969\$50, making a total of 54,986\$00. With the exception of 44 bags the whole export was for New York.

LOCAL NOTES

—For some days President Floriano Peixoto has been unwell.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that Senator Wandenkolk is in Buenos Aires. He is said to be on his return to this city.

—The government has resolved upon the creation of a permanent legation and three consulates in China, the latter at Shanghai, Amoy and Canton.

—The British cruiser *Sirius* and gamba *Batolik*, of the South Atlantic squadron, arrived here on the 14th from Montevideo, via Itha Grande.

—The government has decreed an "observatory" quarantine at Itha Grande on all vessels leaving the Mediterranean ports of France since the 2nd inst.

—Deputy Solon was just a little too late. As a comment on his proposal to prohibit army officers from holding civil offices, the President promptly appoints a military prefect for this city.

—The minister of finance has telegraphed to the Pernambuco custom-house ordering it to deliver to the governor of the state the arms imported by the latter, which that custom-house had seized.

—Conferences are still going on between the acting minister of foreign affairs and the papal nuncio. Are we to understand by this that the government is interfering in the appointment of bishops?

—The deposed prefect, Dr. Barata Ribeiro, has been done in oils and the portrait is being duly exhibited on the Ovidor. The portrait is a present, paid for by the municipal functionaries, who need not our service until we add something to their salaries to enable them to be thus appreciative of their superiors.

—Truly, Brazil is to be pitied. The great Sarah says that she is always in trouble with the police here in this country. On her first visit she struck one of her actresses with a whip and was called before the police for it. Now, having rented a house in Botafogo and then having turned the propriety into the street, she is again worried by officials who have been sent to take an inventory of the furniture. Of course Sarah's angelic temper and respect for the rights of others was called in with her troubles. It is the country and its inconsiderate people, who are good for no other purpose than to fill Sarah's long pockets with gold!

—Another "innocent" victim of the dealer in counterfeit money is Joaquim Maria Pinto Rodrigues, who parted with 100\$ some days ago for the purchase of 12,000\$ in counterfeit money. He had the three men arrested who deceived him, but we are glad to see that the police officials decided to put Joaquim behind the bars also. We note, in this connection, that if Joaquim is deserving of imprisonment for trying to buy 12,000\$ in counterfeit, the rich Minas planter, Andrade, who wanted to buy 100,000\$ is entitled to the same consideration. The latter, however, does not seem to have been arrested, nor even reported. The penalties are apparently for the poor man.

—A Minas Geraes planter, named Joaquim Theodoro de Andrade, came down to the city a few days ago to complete "an advantageous negotiation" by the purchase of 100,000\$ in counterfeit money, for which he was to pay 20,000\$. He had been in correspondence with the dealer, and on arrival went direct to a furniture shop in Rua Senhor dos Passos to meet them. He found three or four men awaiting him, who so managed the transaction that they first obtained possession of his 20,000\$, and then a confederate dressed as a policeman appeared and closed the transaction by arresting Andrade and one of the dealers. Of course his money had disappeared when he was released, and now he wants the law he intended to break, to recover his lost money. It should be remembered, of course, that Andrade should pay the penalty of his intended wrong-doing.

—By a decree of Saturday last the President nominated Col. Dr. Henrique Villalobos as prefect of this city.

—Additional accommodations for the insane are being prepared at the asylum "anexos" on Itha do Governador.

—The minister of marine has been advised that the *Aquidaua* and *Tiradentes* left New York for this port on the 14th inst.

—It is stated that the Pope has declined to revoke his appointment of D. João Esberard as archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.

—The departure of Dr. Victorino Monteiro for Montevideo has been postponed to the 1st prox. The failure of the Chamber to give its consent necessarily delayed his voyage.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 17th states that the government has been advised of the serious illness of Gen. José Simão de Oliveira, president of the Brazilian commission at Chicago.

—An elaborate project of law on civil marriage has been presented to the Chamber. The trouble with these projects is that they all try to complicate and confuse what should be simple and clear.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th, published in the *Phia*, says that it is expected there that the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals will be reduced this week to simple sanitary observation.

—The deputies managed to secure a quorum on Saturday last at the opening hour, but soon after it was found that a considerable number had gone away, thus again leaving the Chamber unable to transact business. It is interesting to note that a deputy has recently presented a bill providing for the pay of congress-men during prorogued sessions.

—A porter was arrested on the morning of the 17th when on his way to the railway station with the bag of a gentleman who intended to take the early morning train for Minas. The man showed his permit and explained his destination, but to no purpose. He was kept in "quid" until 11 a.m. and then fined \$5. This is "police justice."

—According to a telegram received by the *Phia* on Sunday the United States Supreme Court has decided in favor of the opening of the Chicago Exposition on Sundays. In view of the enormous outlay, this recourse is an absolute necessity to save the Exposition from bankruptcy, as Sundays attract more people than any other day, especially the laboring classes who can not easily find time during the week.

—We are indebted to the ladies' commission for the organization of a concert in benefit of those wounded in the civil war in the grande do Sul, for their very courteous invitation for the evening at the Casino Fluminense. A large number of amateurs and professionals will take part in the concert which promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. It is to be hoped that the Casino will be filled to overflowing.

—The President issued a decree on the 15th designating the official dress to be worn by members of the civil and criminal court and the pretors of the federal district. This weighty question was briefly answered by prescribing that the robes shall be in accordance with those prescribed for *juizes de direito* by the decree of February 10th, 1854, with a modification for the pretors, who are to be distinguished by a *faixa de chamalote encarnado*.

—The stupid credulity of the average laborer was painfully illustrated on the 16th by a man who was discharging coffee. He happened to step on a piece of glass and cut his foot badly, when, instead of going to a pharmacist to have proper remedies applied, he tried a very singular treatment which he had heard of and which he will probably remember as long as he lives. He first poured some spirits of wine on the injured foot and then set fire to it with a match. The stupid fellow is now in the hospital badly burned.

—It is interesting to note that deputies are still arriving for the session of Congress opened May 3rd, and that others have not yet left for the federal capital. How such representatives can have the "chic" to retain their seats, and how Congress can pay them for serving their constituencies so indifferently, are problems beyond our understanding. In strict justice, no man's pay should begin before his arrival here, and even then it should never cover the days spent elsewhere than at the legislative chambers.

—When thieves fall out—then stand by for revelations. A few days ago a thief named Antonio Pereira do Prado was arrested for stealing a box of soap from a restaurant-keeper named José Maria Vilch, in Rua do Senador Pompeu. An examination Antonio said that José had been accustomed to buy the things he stole, but having recently refused to pay for 10 kilos of coffee which he had stolen at the Doças Nacionais he took the box of soap in question. A precious pair of rogues, surely! There ought to be a whipping post for such fellows!

—It is said that three officers of the Paraná police force, condemned by a military court for attempting to create an insurrection in that state, are to be imprisoned in one of the forts in this harbor at the request of the officials, who are essentially civilian in character, are tried and condemned by a military court, and are then turned over to the military authorities of the federal government for punishment. Is the national government then to be gaoler for all the states?

—The *Journal* of Saturday calls attention to the circumstance that their excellencies the deputies had allowed eight days to pass without a quorum and without rendering any service for the money paid them. In view of the facility with which their excellencies manage to elude their obligations, we would suggest a popular demand for a fixed rule to the effect that the pay shall be only for actual attendance. If all the journals will demand this, possibly the incompetent deputy will feel himself obliged to submit. At any rate, something should be done to convince him that he is swindling the public.



**June 14.**

1000 Sovereigns	22	85 deb. Sor'buia	62
11 Aplices, 18.	1,006		

**Banks.**

40 Commercio	228	450 Republica	140
100 Lav. e Com.	110	do do	143
100 Rural	200	90 do	143 500

**Miscellaneous.**

70 V. F. Sapezal	100	350 Melh. no Braz.	28
30 Braz. Ind. mil.	250		

**June 15.**

100 deb. L'lin. 1005	20	500	115 deb. Al'nga mil	202
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**June 16.**

100 Lav. e Com.	28	43	150 Republica	143
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**Miscellaneous.**

327 Braz. Ind. mil.	250	000 Obras Publicas	16
20 Melh. no Braz.	28	1530 Obras Publicas	
100 Torres	51	500 da Bahia	40 1/2

**June 16.**

10,000\$ Gold 6 1/2.	150	100 deb. L'lin. 1005	20	500
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**Banks.**

103 Commercio	228	450 Republica	142
400 Paris e Rio	9	10 do	28
50 Rural	200		

**Miscellaneous.**

75 Constr. Civis.	11	500 455 O. Publicas first trans. day.	16
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**June 17.**

2 Gold 45.	10	1,247	25 deb. Allianca mil.	202
50 h.n.v. RI. Braz.	51	500		

**Banks.**

30 Lav. e Com.	28	44		
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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th June, 1893.

EXPORTS.

**Coffee.**—The market has been quiet again, although early in the week there was sales reported of some 35,000 bags, which we did not hear showed a new movement in the market, for these sales were supposed to represent deliveries upon contracts previously entered upon. There has been less activity and factors show admirable disregard for what are generally considered to be the manipulations of exchange, and are persuaded that without coffee, exchange operations will become more wages. Otherwise it is impossible to explain the impossibility of our market, that witnessed fluctuations of 1d in a week with a stability that somewhat resembled that of speculators at a circus! On the 14th brokers quoted on the basis of 12,500 per arroba for No. 7 and the week closed with this price nominally unchanged, but the sales of dealers very much higher. Receipts show about the same, and those by the railway gradually improve; it is to be feared, however, that new coffees will still be hurried to market before they are properly cured, and the result of such shipments must be unsatisfactory. With a moderate and many say a small crop before us, it is simply folly for planters to ship damp, unprepared coffees, for the dried bean will certainly fetch its price later on.

The weekly report from Santos gave sales of 14,000 bags, receipts of 25,000 bags, and the market quiet at 14,800 per 100 kilos. Stock now estimated to be 35,000 bags. Up to the 16th the shipments had been 60,251 bags for the United States and 151,497 bags for Europe.

The shipments since our last report have been:

11,722	bags for the United States
6,741	do do Europe
3,000	do do Cape of Good Hope
1,397	do do River Plate and West Coast
22,862	bags do do Costwise

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Europe:	bags
June 13 Antwerp Br str Cydic	300
13 Trieste Aust str Poline	7,377
15 Genoa Ind str Washington	1,100
16 Hamburg Ger str Amaszonas	2,846

**Elephants:**

June 15 Cape Town Nor br Zarita	3,000
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Receipts during the past week were 41,450 bags, against 46,216 bags for the preceding week and 30,649 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 314,627 bags, in all hands.

There was no change made in the *panda* on Saturday, it remaining at 18.50 per kilogramme.

The official quotations were:

Ordinary 1st	14800
Good 2nd	14000
Ordinary 2nd	12 600

and the brokers' quotations furnished us were the following, viz.:

Type	per arroba.	Type	per arroba.
No. 7	22 500-22 800	No. 8	18 500-18 900
do	19 500	do	18 300

but the higher quotations do not represent sellers' ideas, and it was reported this morning that No. 7 was difficult to buy at 22.500.

IMPORTS.

The movement in the market during the past week has been only moderate. In flour the withdrawals from first hand stocks are virtually nil, but there is a large quantity of flour for shipment to the interior—estimated at nearly 20,000 bags—as soon as the railway can, or will, allow shipping facilities. The market is reported firm, and quotations are rather higher. No fine has arrived, and the markets are nominal. The advices from the United States show that no new vessels are chartered, but the quantity of wheat and flour is high, while for new crops the market is not so well advanced. Canadian wheat and flour are nominal; of the former there have been no receipts and of the latter there are in store. Rice and coffee are virtually in retailers' hands, and a cargo of Canadian rice has arrived, but we did not obtain any particulars as to its disposal, and a moderate quantity of Norwegian fish came in during the week. Bean is higher and under moderate receipts native Indian corn has also advanced, we have had trifling receipts of River Plate corn which is considered nominal in price. There are no noticeable changes in other articles during the week. Exchange has shown no fluctuations, but the market is still under the influence of speculators, and "ups and downs" are inevitable for some time.

**Flour.**—Receipts have been 7,001 bags, per *France* from Santos and stocks in first hands are now estimated to be 20,000 bags American and 4,000 bags River Plate, showing next to no movement in the market during the past week. The market is reported firm at the following quotations, viz.:

Tiaste	nominal
Richmond 2nd	25 500-26 000
Baltimore 1st	25 500-26 000
do 2nd	25 000-25 500
Western & Interior	25 000-25 500
River Plate	21 000-22 000
City Mills	22 000-26 000

which show an advance of 500 rs.—18.50 per bag.

**Fitch Pine.**—There are no receipts and the market is again reported nominal.

**White Pine.**—Receipts nil and nothing to report.

**Swedish Pine.**—There are four new cargoes reported for this market during the week, and quotations remain nominal.

**Spruce Pine.**—There is nothing new.

**Kerosene.**—Receipts nil and the market is reported nominal. Last quotations were 28.50-29.00 per case.

**Lard.**—Receipts are 1,800 kgs per *France*, from Santos. The quotations are nominal at 82.50-85 rs. per lb. for foreign lard, and 80.00-82.50 for other marks.

**Rice.**—The only receipts are a few hundred bags per steamer via Europe, and quotations of 18.00-18.50 are nominally unchanged.

**Codfish.**—Receipts are 265 cases per *Tijuca* and 701 cases per *Paraguassu*, from Hamburg and 1,040 tubs per *Araba* from Jersey. The invoice continues to be of a retail character, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

**Bran.**—Receipts are 265 cases per *Tijuca* and 701 cases per *Paraguassu*, from Hamburg and 1,040 tubs per *Araba* from Jersey. The invoice continues to be of a retail character, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

**Beans.**—Receipts are 450 bags per *Portugal* from Montevideo. No quotations are furnished for foreign corn, but native is higher at 108.00-109.50 per bag.

**Hay.**—Receipts have been insignificant and quotations of 105-110 rs. per kilogramme, are nominal.

**Turpetine.**—There are no receipts and last quotations of 450-500 rs. per barrel are nominal.

**Rosin.**—Receipts nil and we may continue to quote at 12 1/2-18.50 per lb. according to marks.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

20,500 tons per Canada, from Cardiff
1,912 " Concordia, do
1,595 " Bicknamh, do
9,210 " Fenwick, do
2,489 " Manx King, from Gimsby
319 " Bicknamh, from Newcastle
Alarston, from Greenock.

All to dealers and companies.

**Cement.**—Receipts have been 450 bags per *Castilla*, 622 bags per *Clark* and 10 bags per *Potol*, from England. Quotations are nominal, and the last furnished us were: British 105.00-108.00 per ton, German 97.50-103.00 and French 105.00-112.00.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCKS
June 14	9,061	9,061
June 15	6,979	7,153
June 16	7,153	5,880
June 17	5,739	4,745
June 18	109,380	208,862
June 19	4,153	786,298
June 20	27,771	5,000
June 21	9,939	3,071
June 22	109,693	109,693
June 23	20,515	20,515
June 24	3,170,924	3,170,924

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June 17	Leontina Bdg	Santos	Chargens Remis
17	Poluce Aust	do do	North B. M. & C
17	Leipzig Gr	Bremen	H. Stoltz & C
17	Llyde Br	River Plate	Royal Mail
17	Aguiniana Fr	Marselles	Karl Valdes & C
17	John Sanderson Br	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
17	Fotosi Br	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & C
17	Washington Ital	Genoa	A. Gonella
17	Bismarck Br	River Plate	W. Sanson & C
17	Amazonas Gr	Santos	E. Johnston & C
17	Paraguassu Gr	do do	Chargens Remis
17	Hellena Br	Liverpool	Norton, M. & C
17	Guilford Br	Hamburg	E. Johnston & C
17	Lyttelton Br	Buenos Aires	W. R. McViney
17	Mediterranean Ital	Port Jackson	Wilson Sons & C
17	do " Agnia	Santos	Norton, M. & C
17	do " Cincis Cesare	do do	E. Johnston & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June 17	Leontina Bdg	New York	Coffee
17	Guil. Cesare Ital	Genoa	Sundries
17	Poculia Br	Pernambuco	do
17	Llyde Br	Southampton	do
17	V. de Montedo Fr	Have	do
17	Etheldreda Br	Barcelona	Same cargo
17	Andieg Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
17	Prorogau Fr	Antwerp	Same cargo
17	Tiaste Fr	Santos	Sundries
17	Llyca Gr	Santos	do
17	Corolida Fr	do do	do
17	Bourgeois Fr	do do	do
17	Washington Ital	Genoa	do
17	Phenician Br	Dunkirk	Same cargo
17	Prorogau Fr	Have	Sundries
17	Aguiniana Fr	River Plate	do
17	Amazonas Gr	Hamburg	do
17	Ionio Br	London	do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**JUNE 12.**  
**CARIBEE**—Br ship *Canada*; 2137 tons; Morris; 45 ds; coal to Brazilian Land company.  
**MACAO**—Br lug *Leopold*; 953 tons; Chisston; 29 ds; salt to Messors-Assi company.

**JUNE 13.**  
**LONDON**—Br bk *Osaka*; 517 tons; Jones; 49 ds; sundries to Industrial do Brazil company.  
**CARIBEE**—Br bk *Bicknamh*; 1276 tons; Roop; 48 ds; coal to B. Rodrigues & Co.  
**BRITISH**—Ger bk *Concordia*; 1250 tons; Segehard; 44 ds; coal to B. Rodrigues & Co.  
**GRIMSBY**—Br ship *Manx King*; 1701 tons; O'Harran; 50 ds; coal to Gas company.  
**S. FRANCISCO**—No str *Ger lug Axel*; 265 tons; Landstedt; sundries to Santos Abreu & Co.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19th, 1893.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
<b>American</b>				
bk E.L. Mayberry	654	May 31	Rosario	John Moore & C
bk Nantasket	497	June 1	Silva & C	
bk Frances	644	1	Baltimore	Wilson & C
<b>British</b>				
sp Galgate	2927	April 9	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Delsey	669	May 1	Philipp	Charles Norris
bk Kate F. Poop	1003	1	Bangow	Ind. do Brazil
bk Fairmount	1064	1	New York	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Moonhill	445	1	London	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Yale of With	672	1	Liverpool	Gen. do C. & I.
sp Ein's Isle	1475	5	Cardiff	W. Nuthmann & C
bk Waimen	848	10	Wellington	In distress
bk F. L. Cann	729	11	London	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Hind-wald	2114	11	Cardiff	Lage Irmão
sp D. of Albany	1740	12	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
bk Perakide	1203	12	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R.R.
sp Karoo	1938	13	Cardiff	Gen. do C. & I.
sp Lord Shaft'by	2073	17	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
sp Angerona	1215	17	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bk Atanga	826	17	Cardiff	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Ronanoff	1647	18	Cardiff	Gen. do C. & I.
sp Metropolis	1629	23	Cardiff	Lage Irmão
bk Norfolk Island	1210	25	Rangoon	A. Palfrey & C
bk Zebina Goudey	1087	28	Philipp	Norton, M. & C.
br R. Morrow	1156	June 5	New York	G. Gudgeon & C
bk Bombay	950	7	Leith	B. Rodrigues & C
bk L. de Crosby	248	6	London	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Birleton	920	6	Grang'mth	Ind. do Brazil
bk Scotia	619	8	Apoll'ha	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Cyprus	1050	8	Cardiff	Gen. do C. & I.
sp Canada	2337	12	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Dalkin	603	12	Macao	Messors-Assi Co.
bk Osaka	517	13	London	Ind. do Brazil Co.
bk Bicknamh	1276	13	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
sp Manx King	1701	13	Grimsb'y	Gas Co.
sp Manabito	484	13	Hamburg	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Red Rose	1271	13	Grang'mth	To order
bk Beechwood	794	14	Newcastle	Ind. do Brazil Co.
bk Decey	244	14	Hamburg	To order
bk Robin	136	15	Cardiff	P. S. Nicolson & C
bk Florence	829	15	Cardiff	S. W. Tempest
bk Bruce'by Castle	1014	18	Cardiff	Ind. do Brazil Co.
<b>Danish</b>				
bk Jul. Shake	283	June 6	Carlskhan. C. Heckcher & C.	
bk Anna Agnete	611	14	Marselles.	To order
bk Richard	271	14	Bs. Aites.	Frias Hermanos
<b>Dutch</b>				
bk Elise & Susanne	225	Mar. 24	Bs. Aites.	Sequeira & Co.
<b>French</b>				
bk Galathée	1191	Feb 19	Pisagua	In distress
<b>German</b>				
Ing Her. Becker	395	Feb 15	V. do Prado	Souza Alves & C
bk Marie	1181	May 4	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Heil	336	13	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
bk G. N. Wilcox	489	19	Hamburg	do do
sp Susanna	299	June 8	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Brano & Lima	495	19	Liverpool	P. S. Nicolson & C
Ing Hedwig	120	19	Cardiff	John Moore & C
bk Concordia	125	19	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
Ing Axel	266	15	S. Fr. do Sul	Santos Abreu & C
<b>Italian</b>				
bk Maria Capello	218	May 2	Marselles.	F. P. Passos
bk Siro	527	12	Marselles.	Ianzetti & I.
bk Fedele	292	June 2	Mobile	P. S. Nicolson & C
bk Lunelles	772	19	Marselles.	Roux Rous
bk Zefiro	914	18	Marselles.	Aventer D. & C
bk Concilio Zino	914	18	Pensacola.	Ind. do Brazil
<b>Norwegian</b>				
Ing Victoria	272	Mar. 2	Mossoró.	To order
bk Pr. Frederik	1453	May 5	Cardiff	Royal Mail
bk Urania	1201	11	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co.
bk Herman	422	12	London	To order
sp Cassinere	484	18	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
bk Latona	843	18	Pen. dist.	Gen. do C. & I.
bk Alf.	1156	18	Antwerp	To order
bk Homewood	1142	19	Pensacola.	F. P. Passos
bk Siga	1180	19	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
bk Theod. Kerner	1028	20	Cardiff	To order
bk M. Charlotte	329	22	Hamburg	C. Heckcher & C
sp Gemantie	2059	June 6	Cardiff	John Moore & C
Ing Christian	590	6	Antwerp	Laureys & C
bk Kjarforn	377	6	Mossoró.	John Moore & C
bk Longfellow	923	6	London	Wilson Sons & C
bk Carsten Bore	529	7	Laurvig	C. Heckcher & C
Ing Albatros	373	7	Macao	J. Marinho
bk Thros	682	7	Hamburg	C. Heckcher & C
bk Prince Louis	1434	10	Cardiff	To order
bk Camilla	511	11	London	Water, C. & C.
bk Favorit	934	13	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Audacia	363	June 7	Mossoró.	Zenha, Ramos & C
bk Isolina	250	14	Aracaju	C. Alranches & C
bk Glama	497	15	Operto	Macedo Jr. & C
bk Triumpho	497	15	Operto	To order
<b>Russian</b>				
bk Felix	871	June 1	Grang'mth.	In distress
<b>Swedish</b>				
bk Viglante	379	May 18	Macao	Mossoró-Assi Co.
bk Zaim	399	June 7	Goth'burg.	Gen. do C. & I.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

**JUNE 12.**  
**BARRADOS**—Ital bk *Gehou*; 495 tons; Olivari; ballast.  
**MACAO**—Nor ship *Frederik Stang*; 931 tons; Olsen; do.

**JUNE 13.**  
**PHILADELPHIA**—Port bk *Adelina*; 559 tons; Santos; ballast.  
**BARRADOS**—Br lug *F. B. Lovell*; 609 tons; Morelli; do.

**JUNE 14.**  
**BAHIA BLANCA**—Br bk *Stadacona*; 1074 tons; Cegwell; ballast.

**JUNE 15.**  
**SAVANNAH**—Port bk *Mariafina*; 813 tons; Mattos; ballast.  
**BARRADOS**—Ger bk *Marie*; 428 tons; Bottzen; do.  
**BAHIA BLANCA**—Nor ship *Primsa*; 1566 tons; Andersen; do.

**JUNE 16.**  
**SANTOS**—Br lug *Liliana*; 300 tons; Lacheur; ballast.

**JUNE 18.**  
**CARF TOWN**—Nor br *Zarita*; 167 tons; Sorensen; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

**VALPARAISO**—Br ship *Duchess of Albany*; ballast.  
**SANTOS**—Ger bk *Hermann Becker*; do

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

NAME	WHERE TO	DATE
Alexander Kirch	St. Simon's	28 Feb
Adina	Rangoon	28 Feb
Agnes	Operto	28 Feb
Agnes	Marselles	28 Feb
Albatros	Pensacola	28 Feb
Albatros	Rangoon	26 Mar
Albatros	Hamburg	19 May
Albatros	Rangoon	23 Feb
Albatros	Newport	12 May
Albatros	Antwerp	17 May
Albatros	Cardiff	12 May

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 17th, 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 Aliança, 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 Alagoas, Calo Frio, 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, Aliança do Brazil, 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 Aliança, America Fâbrica, 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 Pernambuco, Agriola do Ribeiro, etc.

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
 BETWEEN THE  
 UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
 Established in 1835  
 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:*

Lassell..... June 24th  
 Wordsworth..... July 1st  
 Pascal..... July 15th  
 \*Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.  
 Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

*New Orleans.*

Holbein..... July 23/24th

*Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.*

Garrick..... July 2nd

*Intended sailings from Santos for*

*New York:*

Wordsworth..... June 24th  
 Pascal..... July 5th  
 \*Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For further information apply in Santos to

**Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.**

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

**Wm. R. McNiven,**

87, Rua 1.<sup>o</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—**NORTON, MEGAW & Co.**

58, Rua 1.<sup>o</sup> de Março

**ROYAL MAIL  
 STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
 Governments for carrying the mails.

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

Date	Steamer	1893 Destination
June 19	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 29	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo
July 7	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 11	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Madeira, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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, Sobralo.

**G. C. Anderson,**

Superintendent.

**PACIFIC STEAM  
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

*ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.*

**DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Iberia..... July 3rd

Aconcagua..... " 17th

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.

For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

**NEW ZEALAND  
 SHIPPING Co., L'd.**

*ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.*

**HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.**

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... June 24th

Ruapehu..... July 15th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick, frequent passages and superior accommodations. Call at **TENNERIFFE and PLYMOUTH;** passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to **F. D. Machado,**

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

**Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,**

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

**LEA & PERRINS'**  
**SAUCE,**

The ORIGINAL and Genuine  
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

bears the Signature, thus:—



**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

**RETAIL EVERYWHERE.**

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