

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25TH, 1893.

NUMBER 30

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1595.

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Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 19, 15 de Marjão, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0266.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25th, 1893.

THE situation in Santa Catharina has become highly critical, owing to the outbreak of a revolution there on the 14th for the deposition of the existing state government. The conspiracy has evidently been preparing for a coup for some time past, in which it has been aided and encouraged by the national forces in that state and, it is to be feared, by the national government at Rio de Janeiro. The arbitrary and highly absurd conduct of Col. Serra Martins on the 13th in suppressing a street procession, warrants the belief that this quixotic commander was seeking for an excuse to quarrel with the state authorities, rather than to punish what he considers to be an insulting demonstration against the President and himself. Within the past month, also, arms have been distributed by the military commander there on the pretext that they were to be used to arm volunteers for war in Rio Grande, but which were promptly used to overthrow the municipal governments in Blumenau, Tijucas, Tubarão and other places. These occurrences have not as yet been censured by the President, or his minister of war, and we must conclude therefore that they have been carried into effect with the knowledge and approval of the national authorities. How far the state officials are disposed to resist, we do not know; but there are no grounds for the belief that they will do much fighting to maintain their position. We have no knowledge, likewise, of the relative strength of the two parties, as the telegrams received are too contradictory to warrant an estimate by the not uncommon method of "splitting the difference." Of two things, however, we may be certain: that the government has done another illegal and impolitic act by interfering in the affairs of this state; and that the quarrel is leading

to exactly the same results which have occurred in Rio Grande. Unless the President ceases to meddle in the local affairs of the states and requires his military officers to do the same, he will soon have the whole country in revolution. The people must be taught submission to the law and respect for the decisions obtained at the ballot-box, and the President should be the last man to prevent this by these repeated depositions of state and municipal governments. From this morning's telegrams it is to be inferred that the revolution will fail, but this in no wise mitigates the danger from these agitations and from the mischievous interference of national authorities in the affairs of the state.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

An energetic warning has been issued by the emigrants' information office against the inducements held out to attract British settlers to Brazil. The reason d'être of the caution is to be found in the fact that telegraphic information has been received at the office of an agent being sent from Brazil to this country for the purpose of engaging 2,000 Scotch emigrants for the province of San Paulo. "Previous schemes of this kind," says the warning, "have led to great suffering and to loss of life, and for many months past the managing committee of this office have used every effort to dissuade British subjects from going to any part of Brazil. The country, its climate, and conditions of life are unsuited to emigrants from the United Kingdom, and it is earnestly hoped that all inducements to go there which may be held out, whether in the form of cheap passages or of grants of land, or of high wages, will be wholly disregarded." The statements here made are rather sweeping, but there is no question that they are justified in view of the sad stories that have been published, not only from private sources but in consular reports, concerning the recent history of British emigration to Brazil.—The Knicker, London, June 24 th.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.

The sale of the New York Journal of Commerce to the proprietors of the Daily Commercial Bulletin has led to the retirement of David B. Stone, editor-in-chief of that paper, who is one of the oldest and most respected journalists in the United States. In the "few words of farewell" with which he took leave of his readers, he made the following statement in regard to his work on that newspaper, which, in our opinion, has but few parallels in the history of journalism. It is a record alike honorable to himself, and to the business men who have so loyally supported and appreciated the newspaper over which he presided. After announcing the sale and transfer of his paper, he writes:

"I have been in the harness since 1849, and have given forty-four years of my life to the service of the public. For the last four years I have had an editorial assistant, and have written with my own hand every article set in briefer type which has appeared in any edition of the paper, making over three hundred leading editorials in each of the twelve months, besides attending to much other work in the conduct of the business."

"I have passed my 75th birthday, and it is time for me to lay down my pen and seek a needed rest. It is a comfort to me in the retrospect that since I began this ministry I have not written a line that could bring a blush to any honest cheek, or which I now wish to recall as untruthful or insincere. I have had no personal quarrels with any, and have never printed an unkind word of others whether in or out of the same profession. The tone and spirit and effect of my life-work I commit to the candid judgment of the many who have listened to me."

BONUSES TO STAFFS.

AN EVIDENT INJUSTICE AND A SUGGESTION. 16 July, 1893.

To the Editor of the Rio News: Dear Sir,—With reference to the business note in your issue of 6th June and "X Bills" letter in that of 13th idem regarding the distribution of the £25,000 voted by the ex-English Bank of Rio to their staff in Brazil, and which the directors, with characteristic liberality and discretion, only half distributed, I have a suggestion to offer which, I venture to think, will meet with the approval of all of the late staff of the English bank, as also of those now in the service of the British Bank. Before making my suggestion, however, I think it well that the vexed question of bonuses, etc., should be presented in its true colors, and I agree with "X Bills" as to the illegality of the directors' action, it being evident that they also are not quite easy in their minds. I must protest against the proposed annexation of the undivided balance of £8,144, which the directors seek to appropriate by founding a pension fund for the present staff, who, as servants of the British Bank, have no claim to the sum. If the directors are so anxious to provide for the future of their present staff then let them first pay to those not now in their employ the shares still due and apply the remainder to a pension fund, if those now enjoying the privilege of a pension are not to be objects. The proposal of the Board is a miserably cheap way of earning glory at the expense of others, but quite in accordance with their other proceedings.

Many people suppose that they gave 6 months' salary and the "bonus," whereas the fact is that the salary was refunded, by some arrangement, by the Credit Universal, forming part of that highly creditable financial operation known as the "universal credit system" got up by, and for the benefit of, a few gentlemen now safely and comfortably located in various parts of Europe. I would ask whether the commission to the firm of one of the directors on the sale to Banco de Credito Universal, some £22,000, equally authorized by the shareholders, was paid in full or dis-

counted with the same liberality as the commission or bonus to the staff? Also, whether the bonus voted by the shareholders of the Rio Claro Railway Co., £25,000, to the directors and staff was subjected to the same process, and what proportion the poor directors appropriated?

In conclusion, my suggestion is that the balance of the £25,000 belonging to the staff in Brazil of the ex-English Bank of Rio—Janeway Limited, viz. £8,144, be presented to the Stangers' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro. To this deserving institution the directors of the British Bank have been far from liberal, considering their long connection with Rio, and more especially so when compared to the same liberality of another well-known London bank.

Trusting that this suggestion may meet with your approval,

I remain, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

FAIR PLAY.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 15th.

CHARTERING FOR SANTOS.

The latest issued circular of the "Nordisk Skibsredereforening" (Scandinavian Shipowners' Association) contains the following:—

"So many warnings have already been published against the chartering of vessels for Santos that further cautioning would appear to be superfluous. Another recent case, however, compels us once more to advise shipowners and captains to be extremely cautious in entering into charters for this Brazilian port. A firm of Norwegian shipowners recently received from a large London firm of shipbrokers an offer by telegram of a coal freight from Cardiff to Santos. One condition was that the charter-party should stipulate for the discharge of fifty tons of coal per day in Santos, and that the lay-days should commence forty-eight hours after the charter-party arrived it was seen that directly behind the discharging clause the following was inserted in parentheses:—('Excepting in cases of riot, strikes, troubles with laborers, damage to machinery, holidays, quarantines, bad weather, and all unavoidable accidents or hindrances lying beyond the control of the consignees, in which cases discharging days not to count.') The shipowners sent back the charter-party immediately, and refused the freight unless all the words contained within the parentheses were struck out. In reply to this a telegram came to the effect that the contract could not be cancelled, with the intimation that several Norwegian ships (some of which were named) had recently concluded charters on like conditions. A host of telegrams were now exchanged between the parties, without any result being attained. The shipowners were not to be talked over, but without further delay closed with another offer, and then at last they were informed by the London broker that the first freighter was willing to cancel the objectionable document. If, then, it is the fact that shipowners are to be found who are willing to charter their ships for Santos under the conditions mentioned, it is a thing much to be deplored. As things are at Santos, there is the greatest danger that vessels will be kept waiting as long as suits the interests of the consignees of cargo, without the possibility of recovering demurrage; and the money loss is not the only risk—human life is at stake also. The shipowners who have accepted charters for their vessels to Santos, to sail from Europe during the present season, have perhaps acted under the impression that their vessels will arrive at Santos in the healthy season, and will be again dispatched therefrom before the fever season begins again; but if they have such clauses in their charter parties as the one quoted above, it is to be feared that their hopes in this respect will be disappointed."

The secretary of the Scandinavian Shipowners' Association adds the following to the above communication:—"The relatively good freights for Santos are certainly very enticing; but when the enormous expense and risk involved in the chartering of their ships to such places are taken into consideration, it is easy to see that freights thither must go very much higher if any profit is to accrue from them. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of an interest to fight very shy of Santos, until there is some prospect of their ships finding at that port satisfactory accommodation, expedition, &c."

THE RIO GRANDE FIASCO.

We gather from our exchanges the following particulars of a recent attempt to capture Rio Grande with a mercantile steamer, two Gatling guns, a hundred men and a "hurralo."

It appears that the party under Admiral Wandenkolk took passage on the Jupiter at Montevideo as emigrants for Brazil. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition had been smuggled on board, and more were received a short distance from that port from a tug, which had been sent out after the Jupiter had been captured. The steamer then proceeded direct to Rio Grande, where she arrived on the 8th inst., Admiral Wandenkolk taking possession of Pontal, the government station at the barra. He was here joined by the Italia, of the same company, which had been receiving cargo from a grandeur for Porto Alegre, including arms and munitions and over 100,000\$ in money, and which left her moorings early that morning. Two steamers, two tugs, and four steam launches belonging to the government and the bar improvements contractors were seized at the Pontal anchorage. The Italia then proceeded to St. José do Norte where the local authorities were deposed. The gunboat Catarina, the railway navy telegraph lines had been cut the night before, but the latter was soon repaired and the state authorities were notified. All communication with the interior was closed, and the newspapers were at once forbidden to publish any news. Two editors were arrested, charged with being accomplices in the escape of the Italia.

On the 9th the Macega battery fired on the tug Manoel Dabo. Later on the tug Lima Duarte seized the Dutch gun, Johann, loaded with coal, which was towed out to the barra. Free transit was closed at some points in the city and a Portuguese was shot and killed by a sentinel for going beyond the line indicated. The 1st battalion of state infantry came in from Pelotas, and a great many citizens were pressed into service.

On the morning of the 10th shots were exchanged between the Macega battery and the Italia and Catarina, but without the slightest damage to either side. Later, the Jupiter came nearer and more aimless shots were fired, and then all the vessels returned to the barra, where the coasting steamer Tarom, entering from Rio de Janeiro, was captured. In the city, several arrests were made, great excitement reigned, and a self-constituted republican commission was hastily busy in its efforts to interfere with every one else. In the evening the foreign consuls met at the British consulate, where it was resolved to address a collective note to the authorities protesting against the prejudices to commerce and to demand the liberation of foreign subjects arrested without cause. All the public offices were closed, including the custom-house.

On the 11th nothing occurred, Wandenkolk remaining at anchor. The custom-house remained closed, no newspapers were published, and great excitement reigned. At 5 p. m. the 35th battalion arrived from Bagé. Prices of food began to increase rapidly, owing to the non-arrival of supplies. Even the milkmen's horses were seized by the military. At the barra the coasting steamer Rio Grande, entering from Rio, was seized by Wandenkolk, which raised his force to 12 vessels.

On the 12th nothing was attempted by Wandenkolk, who remained at anchor. The custom-house and ports were still closed, and excitement in the city continued. The 31st and 2nd battalions arrived from Bagé, having crossed the broken sections of the railway on foot, and the Italia and Tarom arrived at Pelotas, armed by the state for the defence of the city.

On the morning of the 13th the Jupiter crossed the bar and went to sea, followed later on by the Italia. The gunboat Catarina went down the barra about noon—some say with the intention of joining the revolutionists—but finding the Jupiter gone, she covered herself with glory by firing upon a boat-load of men who were seeking to embark on the Italia, killing one of their number. The others were captured. The guns and munitions of the Catarina had been removed. The Jupiter was subsequently captured on the 15th, near Santa Catharina, while the Italia was run into Maldonado where she was seized by the Uruguayan authorities. Had Wandenkolk entered the port of Rio Grande on the morning of the 8th and landed at once, he might have succeeded, but his hesitations lost for him all chances of success.

THE S. PAULO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir,—I was agreeably surprised by the comments of the Financial Times on my letter to the editor of the Brazilian Times, in which you mentioned a valuable paper of the São Paulo Railway Limited, and give the writer credit for the able inspiration in favor of the above mentioned company interested versus foreign manufacturers, shippers, importers and the population of S. Paulo. What we importers denounce is, that goods after being received by the São Paulo Railway Co., and R.R.L. in our possession, it has been our duty to deliver said goods here in S. Paulo. Formerly two to four days were sufficient. Now is the federal government in any way to be condemned for these facts? We say positively, No!

Allow me as briefly as possible to give the interested parties in England a condensed idea relative to the S. Paulo Railway Co., and the Brazilian government.

Some thirty years ago the coffee production of this state was 250,000 bags; the present production is upwards of 4,000,000 bags of a money value of about £14,000,000 sterling. The exports and imports of the state through the port of Santos are the most important of Brazil, and all this depending upon one pair of rails with no other company having an extension of 8 kilometers upon the coast. The concession under which the English company is working was granted to Barão de Mauá with a guaranteed interest by the general and provincial governments of 7% per annum in gold for 30 years, but the company some years ago arranged with the government to rescind the guarantee clause, it being a dead letter, as the company was earning and paying considerably over and above their maximum dividend as per contract, i. e. 12% gold.

Sir, the insufficiency and incapacity of the S. Paulo railway to cope with the constantly increasing traffic of the state to the sea board is a notorious fact. Several attempts have been made on the part of the government to come to some understanding with the company and we believe the latter has offered to double its track, but, mark, only on the following condition: "That their line should be the only one from the interior of the state to the port of Santos for an additional term of 30 years."

Now, in all fairness, can any government grant or give to any individual or company any such right or monopoly?

On the other hand, the company claims to have the monopoly as per their existing contract for the port of Santos, but on examining this statement from an impartial and equitable standpoint, I can only bring to me an unfavorable verdict, and why? From the fact that any and every contract should be binding on both parties. The government bound itself to pay the guarantee of 7% gold and this the government has fulfilled; the company on the other hand undertook to carry all goods and merchandise which should be presented to it for delivery. This it done so, and is it not a fact that in Santos hundreds of cart-loads of merchandise were daily not received at the goods warehouses of the railway company? If the interpretation of the contract as held by the chairman of the S. Paulo Railway Company be the right one, then farewell to all future progress in the states of São Paulo and Goyaz, and foreign manufacturers may consider

themselves to a certain extent boycotted by a scandalous monopoly.

If necessary it could cite facts of important companies and firms having their goods detained two years in Santos, on account of the inability of the railway company to receive goods offered it.

The loss caused by the want of transport is estimated at 60,000,000, or at exchange of 12 1/2, to £3,000,000 sterling for the last three years.

Now, I should like to ask you, Mr. Editor, if such a state of things had occurred, chiefly through one railway company in any part of England, would not the British government have sent the company right about face?

I also beg you to inquire of the merchants, shippers, etc. in England, who have sent out goods to this state on consignment, how many thousands sterling have they lost by the delay in getting goods delivered in the capital of S. Paulo?

Mr. Editor, imagine for one moment the loss of this £3,000,000 sterling to the business houses here in São Paulo! This fact alone is enough to cripple the business transactions for some considerable time, and this crippled state of business is chiefly brought about by a single company which wants to monopolize the whole of the carrying power for the next 30 years to and from the seaboard in a state (much more important than the Argentine republic) which has coffee planted to yield annually £20,000,000, not to mention a steady increase in that and other products. If such is the state of the São Paulo Railway Company and has been for the last two or three years, owing to the very large Italian immigration to the carrying power, and which is calculated at 100,000 per annum, may we ask what will become of commerce here for the next few years with the present carrying powers of the railway company, bearing in mind that this or any other company can not construct any line to Santos in less than three or four years.

Hoping you will be sufficiently impartial to all parties concerned in this question by inserting this communication in your valuable paper,

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
JOSEPH W. M. MEE,  
Managing Director  
Companhia Importadora Paulista.  
São Paulo, 10th July, 1893.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

**JULY 17.—Senate.**—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the substitute bill regulating the holding of elections for filling vacancies in Congress.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Seabra moved to inquire what step the government is expending every day with the view to Rio Grande and how much it has to pay for interrupting telegraphic communications. The bill on congressional districts was voted in 3rd discussion with amendments. The bill appropriating 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyba and Goyaz was voted in 1st discussion and that on religious associations in 3rd discussion. The Chamber also voted a resolution for holding night sittings, striking out, however, the part regulating their duration and declaring that they could be opened with any number of deputies present. The bill granting a pension of 6,000 per annum to the widow of Gen. Deodoro was also voted.

**JULY 18.—Senate.**—To the bill for reorganizing the postal service, Senator João Barbalho offered an amendment for exempting from postage all decent newspapers which do not sign in conformity with Art. 72, § 12, of the constitution. Senator Elyseu Martins spoke in favor of the bill on Asiatic immigration and Senator Luiz Delfino against it.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça alluded to the report that Admiral Wandenkolk had been captured by foul means and said that the honor of the government required an explicit denial on this point. The bill on presidential elections was voted in 3rd discussion, and that on port improvements at Ubatuba in 1st discussion.

**JULY 19.—Senate.**—The committee on finance reported in favor of increasing to 1,999,992 the appropriation of 1,815,992 voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the department of foreign affairs. Senator Aristides Lobo spoke against the Asiatic immigration bill and Senator Manoel Victorino in its favor. On the motion of the latter the debate was postponed.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—The bill permitting Francisco Ferreira de Moraes to import 2,000 Liberian laborers was voted in 1st discussion. The bill guaranteeing 7 1/2% interest on the capital to be employed in building a railway from Antonina or Cananéia to Alegre in Matto Grosso was also voted in 1st discussion. In 2nd discussion was voted the bill appropriating 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyba and Goyaz. The bill on public lands was also voted in 2nd discussion, as was the budget of the navy department. Deputy Adolpho Gordo introduced a bill regulating judicial costs. The budget committee reported a bill providing that as long as the city of Rio de Janeiro is the capital of the republic the product of the water rates, tax on transfer of property and tax on industries and professions in the federal district shall belong to the general government, which will have jurisdiction over the courts of justice, fire corps and water supply in the said district. While the present gas and sewerage contracts are in force, the general government, according to this bill, will continue to be responsible for their execution and for this purpose will receive the product of the transportation and house taxes.

**JULY 20.—Senate.**—On motion of Senator Christiano Ottoni the Senate voted to postpone the debate on the bill authorizing the government to contract with F. Danker for building a railway from Rio de Janeiro to Entre Rios via Petropolis.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—By a vote of 61 to 40 the Chamber refused to suspend the rules to allow Deputy Seabra to offer a resolution in regard to the arrest of a senator. This deputy afterwards made a vehement speech on the arrest of Senator Wandenkolk and moved to postpone the debate on the budget of the navy department until the government should inform Congress why that senator had been arrested. During this speech the debate became so stormy that the president suspended the sitting for 15 minutes. Deputy Retumba made

a speech protesting against recent acts of the minister of marine who he accused of displaying a want of confidence in the navy. A message was received from President Floriano Peixoto asking for an appropriation of 10,220,568,331 for the payment of accounts of government railways and for an appropriation of 15,569,023,870 for the purchase of new rolling stock for those roads.

**JULY 21.—Senate.**—A communication was received from Senator Wandenkolk informing the Senate of his confinement at the fortress of Santa Cruz. Senator Ruy Barbosa moved to ask the government for information that would enable the Senate to learn the cause of the imprisonment of Senator Wandenkolk without the previous authorization of that body, and whether this senator is really prevented, as is stated by the press, from communicating with his friends, a situation which would deprive him of the means of defence and would consequently be equivalent to the postponement of his trial, thus violating the privilege granted to the two chambers by Art. 23 of the constitution as a guarantee for the liberty and independence of Congress. After speeches from the author of the motion, Senator Aristides Lobo and Amaro Cavalcanti, the latter offered a motion simply asking for information from the President of the republic in regard to the non-attendance made to the Senate by Senator Wandenkolk, of the latter's confinement at the fortress of Santa Cruz. By a vote of 20 to 19 the Senate gave preference to the latter motion which was then carried by a vote of 24 to 17.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—The bill for placing a statue of Gen. Deodoro in the Campo da República was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill for the railway from the Island of Governador Sappomena was voted in 1st discussion and the appropriation of 1,200,000 for the states of Piahy, Paralyba and Goyaz in 3rd discussion. In 3rd discussion was also voted the budget of the navy department. Deputies Thomaz Delfino and Garcia Pires spoke against the bill reported by the budget committee for transferring to the general government certain revenues belonging to the city government of Rio de Janeiro. Deputy Severino Vieira spoke in its favor.

**JULY 22.—Senate.**—The Senate in secret session confirmed the appointment of Deputy Badur as minister on a special mission to Rome.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—There was no sitting of the Chamber for want of a quorum.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The total customs receipts in Uruguay in 1892 were \$8,634,547, against \$8,653,834 in 1891.

—The customs receipts at Buenos Aires for the half year ending June 30th amounted to \$46,200,000, currency, (round numbers), against \$38,400,000 in the same period of last year.

—It is gratifying to note that the new Argentine cabinet, under Dr. Aristobulo del Valle, which is entirely Mitrista in character, is a great improvement on its predecessors and promises good results. The President has apparently given up the utopian idea of a combination administration.

—The new English bill in Buenos Aires is to be called Prince George's Hall, for which \$300,000 is to be raised in \$50 shares. The scheme is a praiseworthy one and will give the large British colony of that capital a suitable place for their entertainments, public meetings, etc.

—The Uruguayan legislators have been at last induced to cut their salaries down to \$12 a day, or \$360 a month. They had been receiving \$450. In consideration of the effective work done they would be entitled to nothing a day, less the damages inflicted on the country by their mischievous enactments.

—The national army is to-day composed of 25 regiments, consisting of 1 regiment of engineers, 4 of artillery, 12 of infantry and 12 of cavalry. These are formed of 93 commanders, 478 officers, and 7349 soldiers. But to bring the army up to its full standing, 14 commanders, 209 officers, and 3296 soldiers are required.—Buenos Aires Review.

—Rain has fallen plentifully in most of the camp districts, and there is now little fear of further loss of cattle and sheep on a great scale. Nevertheless the losses up to date have been very serious; many farmers have lost 50 per cent of their sheep and cattle.—Buenos Aires Standard, July 11th.

—There is a project before government to establish a colony of small French farmers on the shores of the inland sea, Lake Nahuel-Huapi, at the head of the Rio Negro. The concessionaire asks a free grant of 25,000 acres, say 40 sq. miles, and proposes to spend £20,000 sterling in establishing 400 families. The lands in that quarter are remarkably fertile, and we received last week from a Scotch settler some potatoes weighing over a pound each. All kinds of European fruits and vegetables thrive on the shores of the lake, where the Jesuits had farms in the last century. The climate is, moreover, well suited for settlers, being like that of Southern Germany.—Buenos Aires Standard.

—With the title of "First aid to the wounded" a society has been formed by Dr. Cecilia Criserson. The society is similar to the St. John Ambulance Society of England and the St. Andrew's of Scotland. To become a member it is only necessary that the candidate be a medical student, member of a similar institution, or pass an examination in "first aid." On being admitted as a member the candidate will receive a medal, and the only disbursement he will have to make will be to defray the cost of the medal. Four examinations will be held each year in the Asistencia Publica, Calle Esmeralda 66, and those desirous of acquiring the necessary knowledge can attend the lectures, which will be given every Saturday night from 8 to 9. While fully agreeing with the fair doctor's idea, we venture to remark that the first thing necessary is the repeal of the barbarous penalty of old Spanish law which is still in force in these countries, and by which any person who meets with an accident in the street or any public place, must lie without assistance, even though bleeding to death, until *la autoridad*, represented by a police commissary, arrives upon the scene, by which time the sufferer is probably beyond the need of first or any other aid.—Buenos Aires Review.

—Uruguay has voted \$10,000 more for the expenses of that country's representation at Chicago. During the last three years, 1890, 1891 and 1892, the excess of exports over imports in Uruguay aggregated \$12,288,265. According to the old "balance of trade" theory, Uruguay should be swimming in prosperity. Every one knows, however, that the contrary is the truth.

—Some of our native contemporaries claim Admiral Wandenkolk as an Oriental. They say his father was a Pole, married to an Uruguayan. For some time resident in San José where the now Admiral was born, but shortly after the birth of the latter, the father moved to Brazil and naturalized his family there.—Montevideo Times.

—The decree for the disarming of the provincial military forces in Argentina compelled the governor of Buenos Aires to deliver to the national government 2,000 rifles and carbines, principally of the Mauser system, with 500,000 ball cartridges. It is claimed that the state possesses about 3000 more rifles which had been distributed among the police officials.

—No definite news from Brazil could be gathered yesterday. The extreme measure of suspending all telegraphic services both to and from Brazil has caused great annoyance, especially in commercial circles. It is attributed to the idea held in Rio de Janeiro that the River Plate authorities connived at the manoeuvres of Admiral Wandenkolk. The cruiser *Republica* is on her way to Rio Grande. Nothing further has been heard about the bombardment of the city, but it is thought that Wandenkolk will not be able to penetrate far, or to do much beyond blockading the entrance to the port.—Montevideo Times, July 13.

—The *Corvino* left for a conspicious voyage over the water which some time resident in Buenos Aires were very ready to show their loyalty to the public by closing their doors last Thursday, but they kept their clerks inside hard at work all day, all the same, which was certainly not the object for which the holiday was arranged. So contemptible a piece of meanness as this needs no comment. We are pleased to see the credit of the commercial mind, that we did not hear anything of the kind ere, where, although no holiday could be arranged, more than one house contrived to give its clerks a little extra liberty without requiring a special announcement of the fact.—Montevideo Times, July 11th.

—We have heard of cases of families who are possessed of considerable estates, who are well-to-do in the world, who can afford a carriage, an opera box and half a dozen servants, and yet who would sit idle and do nothing, and accept a pension from a bankrupt state, because some fifty or more years ago one of their ancestors, exercising a patriotism which his descendants do not seem to have inherited, performed more or less valuable services. We have also heard of others, not well-to-do perhaps, but still perfectly capable of supporting themselves in comfort and respectability if they would choose to do so, and yet who prefer to live in idleness as long as the pension or gratuity can secure them a pension. Yet if anyone called them parasites they would pretend to be insulted.—Montevideo Times.

—The vanity and exclusiveness of the Argentine, who will allow none but his beloved "blue and white" flag to flutter in Argentine breezes, except by special permission, are sufficiently ridiculous, and seem to us only to serve to keep up and intensify the ill-will which exists between Argentines and foreign residents. What possible harm can the general permission for any and everybody to deck their houses with whatever flags please them, do to Argentines or Argentina? The prohibition is absolutely childish, and we call upon the chief of police, or whatever functionary such important matters belong to, to abolish it forthwith, and allow everybody to hang out of window or on his house-top whatever flag he thinks best. Such petty small-minded atoms of despotism showered upon foreigners, are hardly in accordance with the trumpet blasts aimed "hospitality," "liberty," etc., etc., which ring out on every possible occasion in the columns of our Argentine contemporaries.—Buenos Aires Review.

—The new ministry seems to have been received with much favor at Buenos Aires. On the 6th inst. a demonstration was made by the public in honor of the president and his new cabinet, on which occasion the former spoke as follows:—"I have passed several days of bitterness and anxiety, in search of distinguished citizens willing to share with me the arduous task of governing the nation, but I have at last had the good fortune to find five men of spotless antecedents, of proved integrity and of a public life without a stain, (great applause.) I see how the public receives them and I believe that public opinion will support them and me in upholding the banner, confided to me by the public, of honesty, morality and reparation. (applause.) Although I am an old citizen, I have sufficient energy to carry out these intentions, and I rely upon the people of the republic to protect this government in its mission. I do not recognize party passions which may disturb me in the fulfillment of my duties in which I shall always be guided solely by the passion of patriotism. (applause.) I shall have to strive with antagonistic passions, with vested interests, with sordid ambitions, but I shall do it unshrinkingly in defending the national territory. (applause.) I know that the people of the republic will co-operate in this work, which is directed solely to the aggrandizement of the country." (great applause.)

Why does the Brazilian government persist in saddling the unfortunate English taxpayer with the cost of printing reiterated warnings to emigrate, not to leave the country for Brazil? Is the Chinese immigration scheme, which was to furnish all the labour that Brazil required at a low figure, knocked on the head? The outcry which was raised last year against the methods of the Brazilian government in this matter, and the exposures already made of the sufferings endured by those who have fallen victims to the wiles of its agents, should suffice, "Scotch settlers" are not specially angled for, and, although the latest post-official notice does not say so, we believe that the angler is a Scotsman; but his canny countrymen, after all that has been said on the subject, will hardly take the fly.—Financial News, July 3.

### COFFEE NOTES

—In their Market Report, dated on the 12th inst. Messrs. Vaughan, Mc Nair & Co., of Bahia, say: "In the superior grades of coffee, values are steadily rising, whilst the lower qualities, of which but few are bought by exporters, prices remain very steady. It is expected that most of this season's coffee will pass through the hands of the machine cleaning companies before reaching exporters. Crop reports continue of the best and a total harvest of not less than 400,000 sacks is expected. Some dealers expect fully half as much again, but we consider the figures given as being nearly correct."

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Pará says that that city is infested with foreign thieves.

—The state government of Paralyba has received 300 Comblan rifles for its police force and has ordered more.

—The *Journal* says that there has not been an immigrant at the Pinheiro *hospedaria*, near Barra do Pirahy, for over a month.

—In Desterro on Sunday there were demonstrations both in favor of the state government of Santa Catharina and against it.

—The government has directed that forts Santa Cruz and Santa Anna, state of Santa Catharina, shall be armed and rated as 3rd-class forts.

—In June there were registered in the city of Pará 179 births against 157 in the corresponding month of the previous year, and 207 deaths against 205 in June, 1892.

—In Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, there were 580 deaths from February 28th, 1892, to the 15th of last month. In the same period there were 46 civil marriages.

—All telegraphic communications with Rio Grande, or with Montevideo in regard to the Rio Grande revolution, continue impeded. We have no definite news of the military movements there.

—In the state of Bahia there are 755 public schools, of which 333 are for boys, 264 for girls and 158 for both sexes. In these schools there are matriculated 12,121 pupils, the average attendance being 8,128.

—According to Montevideo advices the federalists are increasing in strength every day in Rio Grande. The refugees are everywhere joining the forces in the field, and an active campaign may be expected as soon as the winter permits.

—The *Journal* of Saundy publishes a report to the effect that Gumerindo Saraiva had captured Jaguarão with a considerable quantity of arms. Not considering the place of any strategic importance, he afterwards withdrew his forces in the direction of Bage.

—The *Corvino* *Pullitano* relates that on the night of the 16th some soldiers of the 10th cavalry and other bad characters in São Paulo led a policeman to come near them by pretending that a fight was in progress, when they seized him and nearly killed him by cutting his throat with a razor.

—The conspirators in Santa Catharina seem to have taken advantage of the capture of the *Jupiter* by organizing a general revolt against the existing state and municipal governments. The revolutionists have been assisted by the national forces and by arms given from the government arsenal.

—A Santa Catharina telegram of the 21st says that the people had called upon the vice-governor, Elyseu Guilherme, to resign his office. Sixteen municipalities had already deposed their *intendencias*, and some of the revolutionists had proclaimed Hericlio Luz, a federal official, as governor of the state.

—If the national government was constrained to interfere in Rio Grande to suppress an armed revolution against the state authorities, is it not under the same obligation in Santa Catharina to suppress the Hericlio Luz insurrection? Or does President Floriano entertain distinctions among revolutionists? Possibly it is a crime to do what he encourages among his friends.

### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

#### Cricket.

#### BANKS & BROKERS vs. THE WORLD.

#### THE WORLD.

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J. Cross, b. Wilmot.....	—
A. Sell Jur., b. Wilmot.....	—
A. Wucherer, b. ".....	—
A. Skeay, c. Born, b. Wilmot.....	—
H. Barton, c. and b. Fassell.....	—
J. Crossland, c. Haynes, b. Wilmot.....	—
G. Wyatt, not out.....	6
A. Sell, c. Young, b. Wilmot.....	1
H. Simon, b. Fassell.....	1
A. Smith, b. ".....	—
W. Bolton, b. Wilmot.....	1
S. Crook, b. Fassell.....	3
J. Lockley, b. Tross.....	18
Extras.....	8
Total.....	69

#### BANKS & BROKERS.

P. Crewe, c. Richards, b. Tweedie.....	3
C. Haynes, b. Richards.....	5
H. Born, c. and b. Tweedie.....	1
J. Kennedy, not out.....	—
R. Garrington, b. Richards.....	1
—Robson, c. Crossland, b. Tweedie.....	—
E. Simon, run out.....	7
H. Fassell, b. Tweedie.....	3
O. Wilmot, b. Wyatt.....	—
F. H. Gepp, c. Skeay, b. Richards.....	50
C. Young, c. Smith, b. Tweedie.....	4
H. Tross, c. and b. Wyatt.....	3
G. Barboza, c. Smith, b. Tweedie.....	6
Extras.....	6
Total.....	85



HOSPITAL NOTES.

It gives us much pleasure to announce the receipt of \$2000 stg. for the Strangers' Hospital from the American Bank Note Company, of New York.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital Association will be held at the offices of Messrs. Phipps Bros. & Co., No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhaúma, at 1.30 p.m., on Friday July 28th.

A. J. LAUREUX, Hon. Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES

Law No. 149, of the 18th inst., regulates the organization of the supreme military court.

The Ferrari opera company arrived here from Buenos Aires on Sunday last.

The directors of the Bellodromo Guanabara, of Botafogo, have offered the use of their establishment to the students of the military school for bicycle practice.

The Brazilian section at Chicago was not opened until the 20th, and it is reported, is much appreciated. It is fortunate that Landolfo was removed, or it would never have been opened.

Decleodiano Martyr has finally been dismissed from the office of fiscal of the parish of Santa Rita. He will now be enabled to truthfully pose as a martyr.

Carlo Bossini, an employe of the Italian opera company, was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of stealing from the company clothing valued at 2,000\$.

The Paiz says that Admiral Wandenkolk declared to Admiral Coelho Netto that he intends to resign his seat in the Senate and retire from military and political life.

It is a little singular that just at the time when the government is reported to be desirous of pacifying Rio Grande, it is trying to have admitted attempts to upset the state government of Santa Catharina.

Among the rumors circulated on Friday in regard to the alleged attempts to pacify Rio Grande, is the report that the demands of Gen. Silva Tavares contained in the sealed document brought by Senator Cunha Junior will be adopted as a basis.

The cruiser Trinidad was to have sailed for Santa Catharina early last week, but did not do so because there was no surgeon on board.

It is proposed to give a bachelors' ball at an early date and the bachelors wish to take part in it are requested to send in their names to Mr. F. S. Youle at the Club Laranjeiras.

When the Paula Mattos elevator was in operation at 8.15 p.m. last Wednesday, the cables broke, but fortunately no one was injured.

It was reported in Buenos Aires on the 14th that the Pedro VIII, a large steamer engaged in the cattle trade, (ex-Condé de Vilano), had been seized at Santos by the insurgents and turned into a privateer.

We see by an American exchange that the Women's Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has resolved upon the founding of a girls' school in Petropolis, and has appropriated \$25,000 for that purpose.

It is reported that Admiral Firmino Chaves, minister of marine, has tendered his resignation, but no official announcement to that effect has yet been made.

It would be interesting to know why a pension is to be paid to the widow of Gen. Deodoro. The good lady is far from being poor, in view of the liberality of the patriotic company organizers of 1890 and 1891, and she has no need whatever of the 6,000\$ to be paid her.

The Buenos Aires Standard is evidently becoming a Philistine of the Philistines—worse even than Truth. In commenting on the lack of enthusiasm in Rosario over the recent royal wedding, the Standard says: "So many calls have been made on their generosity of late that it was as well not to overdo the matter, more especially as financial appeals will have to be made again if some of their charitable institutions are to exist at all."

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—Visconessa de Pelotas arrived here from Rio Grande last Friday.

—The Botanical Garden was visited by 18,600 persons in the half-year ended on June 30th.

—On Sunday Sarah Bernhardt left on the steamer Brazil for the River Plate.

—Senator Aristides Lobo threatens to quit reading the newspapers. Our humorous editor hopes he won't quit writing for them.

—It was reported here on Friday that Barão do Sobral would be sent to Rio Grande to attempt the pacification of that state.

—It was reported here on the 22nd that the passengers from the French packet Brazil have published a protest against certain scandals at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

—In this city between June 16th and 30th there were registered 530 births, 675 deaths and 125 marriages. Of the deaths 75 were caused by yellow fever. Of the children born 277 were males and 253 females.

—There is announced for to-day a meeting of the friends of the government for the purpose of organizing a party. The movement is under the direction of Deputy Glycerio, and its only platform is to defend the government and the constitution.

—For investigating the conduct of Admiral Wandenkolk the government has appointed a court of inquiry composed of Barão de Coimbra, Barão de Vinheira and Rear-Admiral Baltazar da Silveira.

—The municipal authorities are now busily engaged in destroying a part of the Largo do Machado garden. Unless something is done to stop them these municipal renovators will be shaving the crown of the Sugar Loaf.

—Telegraphic communication with the south, which was closed on the 9th, was partly opened on the 21st. Telegrams in cipher are still prohibited, and also messages referring to Wandenkolk and events in Rio Grande. We are still Russianized.

—Tenor Gabrieleoso, who broke down on the stage some nights ago, in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism, has obtained from Impresario Ducci a 20 days' leave of absence. De Marchi, who is to take his place, is expected to arrive here on the 8th prox.

—Opposition members of Congress and other prominent persons held a meeting on Sunday and decided to appoint a central committee in this city for corresponding with the opponents of the government in the states. It may lead to the organization of an opposition party.

—The President of Argentina seems to have had a very difficult and anxious time of it in his search for "five men of spotless antecedents" with whom he could organize a cabinet, but we are glad to see that he has succeeded. Now that he has found them, they should be treated very delicately, for he may not be so successful next time.

—We are informed," says the Jornal do Brazil yesterday, "that the Lloyd packet announced to leave on the 25th has received orders to postpone its departure. It is stated that Gen. Eneas Galvão, who has been selected as intervener in the affairs of Rio Grande do Sul, will take passage on the said packet, carrying with him the sum of £150,000, which will be employed in the payment of war claims."

—We are advised that Mr. Langworthy Marchant, a well-known teacher of this city, has been compelled to desert from a competitive examination for an English professorship in Niteroi, because of the political intrigues of the director of public instruction and his competitors. It is only one more instance of the worthlessness of the system of public competitions and political control in educational matters.

—The Gazeta de Noticias of Sunday stated that the portfolio of the navy had been offered to Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha and, on his declining it, to Rear-Admiral Saldanha da Gama, who also refused to accept it. The Tempo of yesterday, however, asserted that Minister Firmino Chaves has not even tendered his resignation. The Tempo, however, is after that "free postage lay," and may be expected to affirm anything that will please the government.

—This is how the Southern Cross expresses an opinion:—"The Methodist parson Newman, who has been displaying a great amount of bofoony and fanfaronade during his short stay in this city, etc., etc. Then Dr. Thomson and other inferior polemicists, wishing to obtain cheap notoriety, offered to take the runaway's place, etc., etc. He (a Catholic priest) would only humiliate himself by fighting the ignorant lieutenants, etc." Evidently Brother Dinnon was not taught, or has been unable to learn, the value of courteous language, even in religious discussion. If the Church wishes to hold the love and respect of men, it should teach its lieutenants, both spiritual and temporal, to be considerate, and charitable, and gentlemanly—to say nothing of being logical—in their discussions. It is strange that there is so little of the traditional Christian spirit in Christianity!

—We are informed that Rev. G. C. Grubb and party are expected to arrive here to-morrow on the Royal Mail packet Truth, and that a series of religious meetings will be held as soon as arrangements can be made. A meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church, Travessa da Barreira, on Thursday evening, at which a welcome will be extended to the missionaries, and Mr. Grubb will probably preach at the English church on Sunday morning next. Mr. Grubb is a member of the Church of Ireland and is engaged in missionary work in various parts of the world. His visit to this diocese is in response to invitations from prominent church workers in Argentina and has the approval and commendation of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Much of his work is carried out in co-operation with the clergymen of other denominations, and it is expected that his preaching will be chiefly from their pulpits during his visit in this city.

—It would be interesting to know how Senator João Barbalho proposes to discriminate the "decent" newspapers for which he asks the free use of the mails. The government papers will, of course, be "decent," every one of them, while the opposition will be exactly the contrary. And yet, as a rule, it is the government organ which is generally most vituperative and untrustworthy! At the present moment one of these organs is lissidly engaged in blackmailing the staff of another journal, because of its dislike for the editor-in-chief, while another organ is notoriously inaccurate and untruthful. It will bring about a discrimination which would reflect very little credit upon its author and upon the government which tries to enforce it.

AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

1 Rua S. Pedro, 22nd July, 1893. Dear Mr. Maude.—May I be allowed to express through your kindly medium my very sincere thanks to all the generous subscribers to the testimonial which you were the benefactor. I am most heartily sensible of the good will evidenced therein and shall find enduring pleasure in these recorded signatures of so many good friends. Believe me, dear Mr. Maude, Yours faithfully, H. SAVILE.

BUSINESS NOTES

—It is said that a manufactory of textiles from jute fibre is about to be established in Juiz de Fora.

—It is stated that 588,000 cheeses were shipped last year from the town of Lima Duarte, Minas Geraes, to Rio de Janeiro.

—A compressed air motor of the invention of Sr. Verissimo Barbosa de Souza was tried in this city on the 21st, which, when perfected, is expected to give the most gratifying results.

—It is announced that a large creamery is to be established at Itaipuissã, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, where it is intended to manufacture cheese and butter on a large scale.

—The Jornal learns that negotiations are in progress between a commercial house of this city and the municipal government of Victoria, Espirito Santo, for the supply of that city with fresh beef.

—The Buenos Aires Standard estimates that there are 72,000,000 sheep in Argentina (56,000,000 of which are in the province of Buenos Aires), and 14,000,000 in Uruguay. The wool clip last year aggregated 41,000,000 pounds.

—The steamer Gelliana, consigned to Wm. Sanson & Co., arrived here on the 19th inst. from the River Plate with 800 animals, having lost on the voyage only 5. This is the largest cargo of live animals which has landed this port up to this date.

—On the 15th the Associação Commercial of this city addressed a request to the government asking that commercial telegrams with the south should be permitted, in view of the enormous profits suffered by commerce. On the 18th the director of telegraphs replied that the request could not be complied with, as communication with the insurgents could be carried on by such means.

—The annual exposition of agricultural and industrial products of this vicinity is announced for December next, and will be held in the building formerly occupied by the Museu Nacional. The programme covers a wide range of crude and manufactured products, and should be deeply interesting. Invitations are about to be issued for prominent citizens to serve on the committees and an office has been opened at No. 38, Rua da Constituição, sala No. 7, where information will be furnished.

—It is said that the government undertook to pay the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. for the losses occasioned by closing their cables to Rio Grande and the River Plate. In that case, will the government undertake to likewise pay business men for their losses through the same interruption? The losses and inconveniences occasioned by this act of arbitrary authority—as unnecessary as it has been variously—have been simply incalculable. Even the simplest messages, the sending of money for necessary purposes, the customary advices of steamship movements and—must we say it—the foreign telegraph service of the Paiz—have all been rigidly prohibited. For a government so arbitrary and unreasonable there can be very little sympathy.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Macaco during the half-year ended on the 30th ult. were 805,961\$209, against 555,639\$315 in the first half of 1892.

—The receipts of the Pará custom-house for the half-year ended June 30th were 7,940,000\$, against 6,350,000\$ in the corresponding period of 1892.

—The Tribunal de contas passed accounts of the Metropolitan company on the 18th for the introduction of immigrants, aggregating £21,603 7s. 6d. It may be confidently assumed that the 7s. 6d. represents the benefit to the country in this transaction.

—The government asks Congress to vote this year 10,804,035\$704 for pensions, which is 2,222,557\$807 more than the sum for which it asked last year. As in Argentina and Uruguay everybody and his descendants must have a pension, and the poorer the Treasury the more plentiful will be the applicants.

—Formal announcement was made on the 19th of the organization of a new banking institution in this city by the Conde de Figueiredo, under the title of Banco Nacional Brasileiro. The capital of the bank is to be 25,000,000\$, in 125,000 shares, of which 75,000 at its seat have been taken up in Europe. The subscription books for the remaining 50,000 shares are to be opened in this city to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, July 24th, 1893. Includes values for Brazilian milreis, London to-day, and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

July 18.—The market opened at 10 1/2 on London and was unaltered, up to about 2 p.m., when the London and River Plate Bank advanced the rate to 11 1/2, after it was said, a visit by the manager to the Treasury. During the morning the bank's foreign money advanced 1/2, and repressed paper and commercial sterling found buyers at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, but in the early afternoon, 1 1/2 was the rate for business, and finally the market fell again and closed with the bank drawing rather unwillingly at 11, and with money for commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4. There was a fair amount of business done at 10 1/2 to 11, for bank sterling, and at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4 for repressed paper and 11 to 1 1/4 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

July 19.—The market was steady and fairly active. The official rates at the banks were unchanged, 10 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 on Paris and 18 1/2 on Hamburg, as 9 1/2 on New York at sight, but the bank's foreign money advanced 1/2, and repressed paper and commercial sterling found buyers at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, but in the early afternoon, 1 1/2 was the rate for business, and finally the market fell again and closed with the bank drawing rather unwillingly at 11, and with money for commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4. There was a fair amount of business done at 10 1/2 to 11, for bank sterling, and at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4 for repressed paper and 11 to 1 1/4 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

July 20.—The official rates were unchanged but the market was hardly so firm during the forenoon. The London and River Plate Bank drew steadily at 11, but on head-office, and business was reported in commercial sterling at 11 1/2, however, the market became very firm: all the banks were drawing freely at 11 on bankers, with 11 1/2 to 1 1/4 on the Brazilian-Bank Bank, repressed paper was offered by the bank and commercial sterling found buyers at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4, and there was not much money done at this rate. The day was quiet, bank sterling was done at 11 to 1 1/4, repressed paper at 11 to 1 1/4 and commercial sterling at 11 to 1 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

July 21.—The market opened strong. The banks all posted 11 on London, but all were drawers at 11 1/2, and this rate was advanced at the British and the London and River Plate banks. During the morning and early afternoon rates advanced rapidly, until 1 1/2 bank on bankers was reported and 1 1/2 for commercial sterling. Shortly before 3 o'clock there was an easier feeling, and this resulted in a decline: at the close of business bank sterling was quoted at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4, later on head office, and there were takers for commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4. The extremes during the day were: 11 1/2 to 1 1/4 for bank sterling, 11 to 1 1/4 for repressed paper and 11 to 1 1/4 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

July 22.—The Brazilian-Bank Bank opened at 11 1/2, but the London and River Plate and British banks opened at 11 1/2, but 11 1/2 was the lowest rate reported for bank sterling on the day. The business done was fair, and the course of the market almost precisely a repetition of yesterday, although bank sterling and 1 1/2 for commercial, then there was a halt, the banks wished to draw 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, and money was offered for commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4. The day was quiet, bank sterling was done at 11 to 1 1/4, repressed paper at 11 to 1 1/4 and commercial sterling at 11 to 1 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

July 23.—The Brazilian-Bank Bank opened at 11 1/2, but 11 1/2 was the lowest rate reported for bank sterling on the day. The business done was fair, and the course of the market almost precisely a repetition of yesterday, although bank sterling and 1 1/2 for commercial, then there was a halt, the banks wished to draw 1 1/2 to 1 1/4, and money was offered for commercial sterling at 11 1/2 to 1 1/4. The day was quiet, bank sterling was done at 11 to 1 1/4, repressed paper at 11 to 1 1/4 and commercial sterling at 11 to 1 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, and closed with buyers at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock sales for July 17 and 18, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with stock sales for July 19, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with stock sales for July 20, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with stock sales for July 21, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with stock sales for July 22, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with stock sales for July 23, including Apolices, 500 deb. L'União, and other securities.

Table with columns for date, item, and price. Includes entries for 'July 25', 'Banks', 'Missions', and 'Missions'.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th July, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has again ruled quiet with sales reported of about 40,000 bags, and the evident determination on the part of the banks to advance the gold value of the mints, irrespective of the movement in coffee has made business difficult, or even impossible.

The weekly report from Santos gave receipts of 35,000 bags for the week, sales of 25,000 bags and stock 119,000 bags. The shipments since our last report have been: 20,839 bags for the United States, 6,342 " Europe, 4,053 " Cape of Good Hope, 1,886 " River Plate and West Coast, 2,272 " elsewhere.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 969 doz. per Laurin from Drontheim, on order and 652 doz. per Emmanuel from Gøttenburg, which were sold on terms that do not transpire. The market is nominal, and the quantity now afloat for this port is very considerable.

Table titled 'RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.' with columns for date, item, and quantity.

Imports.

Receipts of most articles have been rather free, and in general a fair movement is reported in the markets. Receipts of flour have been moderate and stock in first hands is slightly reduced, but brokers report the market quiet and weak; perhaps the advance in exchange has had some influence, as dealers now are generally importers as well.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: Catania, from Baltimore, 6,638 lbs., Glad Tidings, do, 2,850 " Ida, from Buenos Aires, 5,000 bags, 2,500 "

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 46,050 feet per Genova and 45,993 feet per Scutell, both on order. Brokers quote at 55,000—57,000 per doz.

Rice.—Receipts nil, and dealers still quote at 15,000—16,000 per bag. Codfish.—The Dawson brought 2,364 tubs from Gaspé. There is nothing new to report in the market.

Cement.—Receipts nil. The Apollo brought 4,300 brls. from Antwerp and in 4,700 brls. was published. Brokers make no changes in quotations, viz: British 12,000—11,500 per brl. German 9,500—10,500 and French 10,500—11,500.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns for date, ship name, origin, and agent.

—Br ship Wendur; 1866 tons; Kusin; 65 ds; coal to Royal Mail company. GREENOCK.—Br ship Kinross-shire; 2167 tons; Cooper; 52 ds; coal to Gas company.

NEW YORK.—Br bk Barbadian; 673 tons; Anderson; 48 ds; sundries to order. CARIBBEY.—Fr bk Blanche & Louise; 571 tons; Le Roy; 49 ds; coal to Karl Valais & C.

VALPARAISO.—Ger bk Arabin; 812 tons; Hirtens; ballast. MACÃO.—Ger bk Bruno & Lima; 302 tons; Jardim; do. —Br bk Moorhill; 456 tons; Brown; do.

ST. THOMAS.—Br ship Nordig; 478 tons; Sundblad; ballast. YANAGAWA.—Br ship Lord Shaftsbury; 2341 tons; Cunningham; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. PENNSACOLA.—Nor bk Favorit; ballast. CORNEL.—Br bk Beechwood; do. RANGSOON.—Br bk Chitena; do.

VESSLS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alexander Keith. St. Simon's 15 June Agnes. Oporto 20 May

Table listing vessels afloat and loading for Rio with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

—Br ship Queen of Scots; 1373 tons; Lank; 59 ds; coal to Gas company. LEITH.—Br ship Queen of Scots; 1373 tons; Lank; 59 ds; coal to Gas company.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24th, 1893.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns for name, date, where from, and consignee.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 22nd, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apollon, 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, MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING.

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

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

BANKS.

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General Information apply to Thomas Norton, 104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

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

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date, Destination. Includes Coleridge, Maskelyne, Rosse, Mozart.

New Orleans. Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports. Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Table with columns: Ship Name, Date, Destination. Includes Rosse, Mozart.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker Wm. R. McNiven, 27, Rua 10 de Março.

ROYAL MAIL RSTEAM 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 July 27, Aug 15, 13 Clyde.

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.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL. Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. HOMEWARDS-RIO to LONDON. Due at Rio de Janeiro. Aorangi, Ruapehu.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus: Lea & Perrins. Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crasse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World. RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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