

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 27th, 1893.

NUMBER 32

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Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 139 de Março. 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 6566.  
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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 8th, 1893.

It would be interesting to know what measures the government proposes to take to meet impending dangers from cholera. As our readers well know, we are not in favor of a rigorous quarantine to protect this or any other country against an invasion of this dreaded disease. Recent experience teaches us that local sanitary precautions, attended by the careful isolation of the first cases appearing, is far more effective than the old-fashioned quarantine cordons which have been used to oppose the progress of such epidemics. Thus far cholera has been able to slip through the most carefully devised quarantine barriers, and we are convinced that this will continue to be the case as long as people depend upon this recourse alone. It must not be understood that we are in favor of the removal of all quarantine restrictions, nor that we deny their utility in certain contingencies, but we certainly do claim that the whole attention of a country should not be limited in such restrictions and that they should not be arbitrarily enforced to the prejudice of commerce, except where it can be shown that contagion actually exists. It is now well known that cholera is developed only under certain

unsanitary conditions, and that the danger from it is very slight where the people are cleanly in their habits and surroundings. It has been demonstrated that cases imported into a clean and healthy locality do not secure a foothold and spread, and it has also been shown again and again that the prompt isolation of sporadic cases is an effectual prevention against the spread of the contagion. And still further, it has been proved that the danger from these contagious diseases is very much overestimated, except in places where the sanitary conditions are exceptionally bad. The true prevention, then, is thorough cleanliness, in person, habits and surroundings, and care in the use of articles likely to convey contagion. Cholera, yellow-fever, typhus-fever, small-pox, diphtheria, and all the rest of these deadly scourges can be shorn of the greater part of their danger by the simple observance of the commonest sanitary rules, and this should be our normal practice even when no epidemic threatens. In this respect, the Brazilian people have much to learn, and they can not begin their lessons any too soon. There are few countries in the world, even among the most uncivilized, where sanitary rules are so little observed. There is hardly a single feature in all their domestic and social customs where the laws of physiology and sanitation are observed. In their homes, their streets and other public places, their offices and shops, their conveyances, their churches and theatres, in dress, food, deportment and habits, they are distinguished only for things offensive to health and good taste. Now, in view of the fact that it is just as easy to live cleanly as otherwise, we must insist that there is no excuse whatever for the filthy condition of the streets and dwellings in this city, and for the disgusting and unsanitary habits of the people. And we must insist also that it is the duty of the authorities, of the schools, of the church and of the press to use constant and intelligent efforts to educate and compel the people into better modes of living. It is folly to spend millions on quarantine stations and on drainage schemes, and leave the habits of the people as they are. If we are to be free from the ravages of yellow-fever and small-pox, which are always with us, and from invasions of cholera, we must teach and compel every family to observe the primary laws of health and sanitation, and we must begin the task at once. And as a guarantee of its good will and good intention, the municipal government in every city should at once clean up the streets and all public places and suppress every practice which can be classified as an offense to health and good order.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 21.

### REVOLUTION IN RIO GRANDE.

For some time we have been in receipt of telegrams from Rio Grande giving an account of the varying fortunes of the revolution in that part of the new republic of Brazil, but very little interest has been shown in the affair on the part of the Argentine republic, which does not even know what the fighting is about or what are the issues involved in the war. There is a vague notion abroad that one party wishes to preserve the local autonomy of the several provinces which form the empire while their opponents wish to establish a central general government; in other words, that it is our old fight of unitarians and federalists. To those, however, who go deeper into the philosophy of events it will appear far more than such an issue, and in reality the inevitable course of national evolution, the effort of nature and law to throw off the excesses and corruption of a degraded political morality. The course of reform, purification or evolution, as we may elect one term or the other, is seldom or never smooth and pleasant, and no one who understands the people and politics of Brazil will for a moment think it can be in any degree an exception to this law. The struggle going on in the south of Brazil is not a local fight or the doing of any faction, but is the reactionary condition which follows the inauguration of a republic for which the people had no preparation or fitness. The war begun under such circumstances is an unknown quantity which statesmen must take into account in reckoning on future policies and probable ties. In most similar cases contests surround local politics and involve issues, and persons no one thought of at first. There is the gravest danger but this may be the result of the Rio Grande struggle. The people of that province of Brazil have little in common with the more northerly provinces of that empire, either in matters of opinion or racial peculiarities; on the contrary, Rio Grande is far more nearly allied in sentiment and aspirations to Uruguay. The Brazilian government is quite aware that the people of Uruguay sympathize closely with their Rio Grande neighbors and this knowledge does not put it in the most patient and pacific mood towards the Oriental republic. It is also quite as true that, despite all the precautions that diplomacy can suggest or government carry out, help as well as sympathy will be given to the aspirations of Rio Grande, under such circumstances of abnormal irritability on the one hand and of unusual provocation or motive on the other, it will be easy (difficult?)

and well nigh unavoidable to prevent complications with Uruguay. Several incidents which have already occurred have brought into bold relief this grave danger and probability. Out of such conditions a war would not be strange, especially when the uncertainty and irresponsibility of those who assume to direct affairs from Rio Janeiro are taken into consideration. Should such a contest arise the matter would not long be allowed to remain between Brazil and Uruguay, for Argentina will never allow Brazil to get a foothold in Uruguay and any attempt to do so would mean war and war in earnest on the part of Uruguay. In such a contingency what would be done with Rio Grande? Should the latter defect the Rio de Janeiro government and desire union with Uruguay, a new phase would at once be given to the question. Rio Grande and Uruguay united would make a very respectable country in point of size and a homogeneous one in matter of character and aspirations. Brazil would of course resist the secession and amalgamation but might be unable to prevent the fusion. What in this case would be the attitude and policy of the Argentine government towards such a scheme? Whatever it might be it could not satisfy the contestants and such a state of affairs would almost of necessity result in a war. These contingencies are somewhat removed from the present but not so far as to warrant us in passing over in silence an event which may be the precursor of the most radical changes in the political geography of South America.

TELEGRAMS from Rio de Janeiro report "a partial revival" of the insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul, recently stated to have been "suppressed." When the official assurance was given that the trouble was at an end we ventured to question its acceptance, and subsequent events have justified our scepticism. We have reason to believe that the movement has all along been much more important than the authorities at Rio are disposed to admit, and, if effective measures are not taken to put it down and to remove the causes that have led to it, the mischief will spread and its consequences may be serious.—Financial News, July 11th.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

It is affirmed in Buenos Aires that the Brazilian government has declined to renew the international sanitary convention. If true, the resolution is quite justifiable. After the abuses and deceptions practised by the Argentine sanitary authorities, Brazil would be foolish to continue such an arrangement.

Two German cruisers, the *Arcona* and *Alexandrina*, have arrived in port and been received with hospital and demonstrations of the part of their countrymen in Buenos Aires. They are destined to remain on the *qui vive* pending the war in Rio Grande, in which province there are 70,000 German farmers.—Buenos Aires Standard.

As it has been proved that 1,461 boxes containing ammunition were clandestinely introduced into the province of Buenos Aires, in which operation the minister of public works of that province is found to have been implicated, the minister of finance has issued orders for investigation and punishment of the guilty employes.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The Buenos Aires Standard is informed that affairs are steadily improving in Paraguay. "Industries of all kinds are springing up like mushrooms in the fertile soil, where the finest timber in South America can be got for the cutting. The Gonzalez colony (French) has turned out a great success. Some of the colonists, who are only three months there, sold their tobacco crop at from \$1,500 to \$2,000 this season—gold \$50."

The Australian colony which is being established in Paraguay, is organized on a co-operative basis. The Paraguayan government gives it 100 square leagues of land near Villa Rica, on the Itiribari river, 110 miles from Asuncion, and free transportation over the railway to the nearest station. All the property is to be held in common. The maintenance and education of children will be by the community. Net profits are to be divided among all adult members of the community, without distinction of age, sex, office or capacity. All questions are to be decided by ballot by all adult members, the sexes to be equal in every respect. All disputes are to be settled in equity by arbitration. The first consignment of colonists has already arrived at the River Plate.

A petition has been laid before government by the joint-stock banks of Buenos Aires, eleven in number, praying for merciful treatment in the matter of taxes, and showing that the burthen now imposed amount to 30 per cent. of net annual profits. In all countries where the Spanish language is spoken there is an undisguised determination to persecute foreign capital, as though it were injurious to the commonwealth. It is quite in harmony with such a policy that the finance minister, in levying the tax on bank profits for 1892, refuses to allow the London and River Plate Bank to deduct from its profits the loss on \$5,000,000 of an internal loan which the bank subscribed for in 1891 by way of helping the national government in the hour of its utmost need.—Buenos Aires Standard.

Senator Igazabal has moved for a government report as to the position of the sugar difficulty with Brazil. When the Argentine requires parity of the sugar on imported sugar to 100 per cent, this step was regarded by Brazil as an aggression, and accordingly some time later a reciprocity treaty was made with the United States, which had practically the effect of closing Brazilian ports against Argentine flour, wheat, etc. Although the existing commercial relations between this country and Brazil are "the most favored nation" clause it is idle to suppose that any protest or diplomatic action on the part of Argentina is likely to prevail on Brazil and the United States, to abrogate the reciprocal treaty in question. Meantime the people of this country have to pay double price for sugar, in order to protect native industry in the plantations of Tucuman.—Buenos Aires Standard.

The Argentine Congress is proposing to have a census taken in that country, the last one occurring in 1869 under President Sarmiento. The population was then 1,850,000, which the Standard estimates will now prove to be 4,420,000. As the national representation is fixed at one deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants, the Argentine Chamber will be increased from 85 to over 200 and the expenditure thereby will be increased by more than a million dollars. In that case, it may be advisable to not take the census.

The Hungarian pedestrian, Behm, who set out from here accompanied by his intrepid companion, was last heard of from Huacho, where they were enthusiastically received by the natives. They were the recipients of many presents, which will be serviceable to them on their long journey. Behm proposes to enter the sierra in the north of Peru, and to cross the interior of the department of Arehuata, Libertad, Cajamarca and Piura, and from the latter place to proceed to Quito, where he proposes resting for some days.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

The public works department recommends that by virtue of a law of 4th October, 1888, \$80,000 should be expended in the construction of various roads from San Juan to Chili, by way of Jaehal and La Iglesia; the work would be done by gangs of navies at a cost of \$5,000 a month; the department also recommends that by virtue of a law of 5th October, 1889, \$150,750 should be expended in the construction of five bridges between Mendoza and San Rafael, and that Congress should be asked to authorize the expenditure of \$50,000 in constructing a railroad from El Portillo to Chili and \$40,000 on a bridge over the Salado between Villa Mercedes and San Rafael.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The revolutions in the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and S. Lutz appear to have been in great measure successful. In S. Lutz the revolutionists overthrew the government by force of arms. In Santa Fé the governor made but slight resistance and then resigned. Since then his friends have been trying to inaugurate a counter-revolution. In Buenos Aires the revolution was not at first so successful, the governor holding La Plata with a considerable force. Yesterday's telegram, however, announces the governor's resignation and the probable triumph of the revolution. The deposed governors were followers of ex-President Roca, while the revolutionists are of the radical party.

It having come to the knowledge of the national government that the prosecutions instituted before the federal judge in Rosario in 1890, against the directors and manager of the Provincial Bank of Santa Fé, for illegal proceedings, have been stopped, and Dr. Desiderio Rosas, who as "inter-ventor" in the bank, is supposed to have had a share in these proceedings, the attorney in the matter; the minister of justice has ordered Dr. Rosas to be immediately dismissed from his post, as fiscal attorney in the federal court, Dr. Manuel J. Hóñez being named in his place. In the same way, Dr. Tomas Garzon has been relieved of his post as fiscal *ad hoc*, because he has taken no steps whatever in the suit against Don Tristan Malbrán before the federal judge in Córdoba. The minister of justice has also issued a decree, requiring all the national and federal judges to send in monthly returns of all the acts of the official attorneys whether permanent or *ad hoc*.—Times, Buenos Aires, July 26th.

A large number of steamship agencies in Buenos Aires have petitioned the government for an investigation into the "irregularities" (a mild word, surely) of the health department in connection with quarantine regulations. They state (July 13) that there are at present two steamers in the roadstead, undergoing quarantine, utterly abandoned. No employes are on board; no observation was made, no disinfection, and the result is that neither the captains nor the owners know what to do. These steamers are the *Bartou*, arrived here on the 30th June and the *Castilian Prince*, arrived here on the 28th June. There has been no case of disease on board either, and yet, there they lie, utterly abandoned. The petitioners go on to point out that although the health board was ordered by decree of May 31st last to obey the international sanitary convention, they nevertheless have to pay the expenses of a doctor from Rio to Buenos Aires. If this is not done, the vessel is subjected to a quarantine unparalled in any other part of the world. In this way commerce is seriously injured. In conclusion the petitioners point out that they and their families live in Buenos Aires and are as anxious as anyone else that no plague should break out, but everyone knows that the real prevention is disinfection, the other measures being useless.

The national government has rescinded the contract made in the time of Juárez with the firm of Francis & Co., of this city, for the construction of a transport ship like the Argentine ship *Villarino*. This contract was a manifest swindle on the part of all concerned in it, and was made simply for the purpose of blocking the national treasury. The first instalment of the price stipulated—a sum of 300,000—was paid by Francis before the ship was put on the stocks, while, on account of forged and false reports of the ship being launched a second instalment of \$120,000 was also paid. The conditions of the contract were also violated, inasmuch as the ship should have been built in France or England, and was notwithstanding constructed for in Kiel by Francis. Furthermore, the time given for delivering the ship in the port of Buenos Aires expired on the 21st of this month, and no account of the vessel could be given by the contractors beyond the fact that they wished for an extension of time in order to fulfil their contract. In view of this, the national government has decreed that the contract is null and void, and that the \$120,000 advanced be paid back to the treasurer, with interest, before the expiration of three days from the date of the decree. This is one of the many vigorous measures adopted by the new cabinet to clear up the public administration from the taint of swindling, jobbery, and carelessness, which has characterized it for the last ten years.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—Lieut.-Col. Santiago Calzadilla has asked the Argentine government for authority to build a cart-road from the top of Espallata at Las Vacas to El Soldado in Chili. He proposes to levy the following tolls:—10 cents per head on goats, sheep and the like; 25 cents do for driven animals; 50 cents do for loaded or saddled animals; \$1 1/4 per cent of two wheels; \$2 1/4 per cent of four wheels.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

**JULY 31.—Senate.**—The Senate declined to sustain the veto of the president on the bill to extend the municipal bill regulating the appointment, suspension and dismissal of employees.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—The bill making a deficiency appropriation of \$55,125\$166 for the department of justice was voted in 2d discussion. Deputy Seabra spoke in regard to the telegrams received from Santa Catharina and offered a motion signed by himself and Deputies Floriano Peixoto, Mendonça and Jacques Ourique, requiring the committee on the constitution to report on the constitutionality of the federal government's intervention in that state. The motion was opposed by Deputy Lauro Muller.

**AUGUST 1.—Senate.**—Senator Generoso Marques protested against the collection of import duties by the state government of Paraná and offered a motion on the subject. Senator Ubalidio do Amaral said that many of the states collect import duties and that he had been informed of an instance in which that of the state of Minas Geraes had even collected duty on the luggage of passengers. He considers neither the government nor Congress competent to decide on the legality of these taxes. The question, he thinks, belongs to the courts of justice. The bill altering the organization and procedure of federal courts was voted with amendments in 2d discussion.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—There was introduced a bill, signed by 46 deputies, for an increase of 30% in the pay of officers at the navy-yards and the employés of the Central railway. Speaking on affairs in Santa Catharina Deputy Justino Serra noted that in the attack on the official residence of the governor of the state the firing of the assailants ceased as soon as the bugle sounded for this purpose at the headquarters of the commander of the district. He contended that the fact alone proved the intention of the commander of the district in the revolutionary movement. Had this movement been composed exclusively of civil elements, the bugle-call to cease firing would not even have been understood. Reading a telegram which had just been received by Deputy Epitácio, he said that this telegram showed that in Santa Catharina the policy of the Vice-President of the republic is the same as it is elsewhere, distasteful, perfidious and fatal to the republic. Deputy Garcia Pires appealed to his fellow-citizens to avenge the blood shed upon the plains of Santa Catharina. Every day, he said, the constitution is violated and the law set aside. For the Vice-President of the republic there is no escape from one of the horns of the dilemma, he is either secretly justifying this movement or lacks prestige to enforce his orders on his subordinates. Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro pointed out the responsibility of the leader of the majority for what is occurring. To the motion presented at the previous sitting by Deputy Seabra he offered an amendment declaring that in waging a fraternal war in the south the Vice-President of the republic exceeds the limits of his constitutional authority. Deputy Glycerio denied that the government is interfering in Santa Catharina. With this restriction, he said, he would vote for Deputy Seabra's motion, opposing, however, the amendment offered by Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro. Deputy Seabra defended his motion which, in his opinion, the Chamber should have voted without wasting time in discussing it, time which would be more advantageously employed in the discussion of the budget.

**AUGUST 2.—Senate.**—Senator Virgílio Damasio offered a motion to communicate to the Vice-President of the republic the alarming telegrams which have been received by the Senate from Santa Catharina and that the Senate is ready to co-operate with him in maintaining, defending and restoring the rights of the states. Senator Esteves Junior defended the revolutionists, who, he said, had ample cause for rising against the state government. A message was received from the President of the republic in answer to the Senator's message of the 22nd ult. in regard to the imprisonment of Admiral Wandenkolk. The President's message was referred to the committees on legislation and the constitution.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke on the currency bill. He said that the effect of the issue of *Bônus* is to increase the volume of the currency in circulation, whose depreciation will thus be aggravated. Deputy Justino Serra communicated to the house telegrams received from Santa Catharina, expressing regret that the rules did not permit him to speak on the subject.

**AUGUST 3.—Senate.**—Senator Aristides Lobo opposed the motion offered on the previous day by Senator Virgílio Damasio. He thinks that Congress should not be constantly embarrassing the action of the government by means of motions and resolutions. Senator Generoso Marques said that he could not vote for the motion, because he is convinced the Vice-President of the republic is responsible for what is occurring in Santa Catharina. Senator Manuel Victorino opposed the motion. He said that the struggles in the states will only end when political parties have patience to wait, as they did in the time of the empire, each for its turn to govern.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Mayrink read a letter to prove that he is not the founder of the Banco de Crédito Popular, nor had received, as is reported, the sum of 1,000,000\$ for the incorporation of that bank. The budget of the department of justice was voted in 2d discussion. At the night session Deputies Estevão Junior, Leopoldo de Bulhões and Cyro Machado spoke on the bill on the *tribunal de contas* and Deputies Alberto Brandão and Jacques Ourique on the budget of the war department.

**AUGUST 4.—Senate.**—Senator Joaquim Catunda, speaking on the motion of Senator Virgílio Damasio, said that since that motion was offered the situation has changed, and the governor of Santa Catharina and the commander of the district now unite in declaring that the war is over and that there are neither victors nor vanquished. He begged, however, to dissent from the latter part of this declaration. There is a victor, he said, and that victor is the executive, which has gained one more victory over the constitution. In another part of his speech the senator alluded to the fashion now in vogue of calling conspirators and enemies of the country all who dare to oppose the government. In former times the most violent attacks were made on the heads of the government, but no one thought of charging the assailants with being enemies of the country. It has been said in defence of President Floriano Peixoto that he has had to contend with extraordinary difficulties. This is certainly true, but it is equally true that most of these difficulties were of the President's own making. Senator João Nova defendeu the bill for a railway to Entre Rios e Paratolis. The Central railway, he said, is unable to meet the demands of the carrying trade, and it is necessary to provide other transportation facilities. To build another government railway would require a loan, which at the present time it is inexpedient to attempt. It seems advisable, then, to accept the offer of F. Dunker, who not only relieves the government of the burden of building a new road, but is also willing to give it a share in the traffic receipts of the proposed railway. The committee on finance reported on the budget of the navy department. The government had asked for 10,737,191\$887, which the Chamber of Deputies had reduced to 17,826,199\$915. The committee proposes to increase the sum to 17,858,349\$915.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—The Chamber rejected the bill transferring to the general government certain revenues belonging to the municipal government of the federal district, voting in its stead a substitute bill authorizing the government to make the necessary expenditures with certain municipal services, the municipal government to repay, up to the end of the year, the sums thus expended.

**AUGUST 5.—Senate.**—The committees on the constitution and finance, reporting on the subject of the collection of import duties by state governments, expressed the opinion that no new legislation on the subject is necessary. Senator Virgílio Damasio withdrew his motion on affairs in Santa Catharina. Senator Salladina Marinho introduced a bill for granting amnesty to the Santa Catharina revolutionists. Senator Américo Lobo spoke against the bill for a railway to Entre Rios and Senator Joaquim Murtinho in its favor.—**Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Pires Ferreira spoke against the reductions made by the budget committee in the estimates for the war department. Deputy Nilo Pechava introduced a bill providing for the adoption of an official language to be worn on stamps by the President and for the appropriation of 12,000\$ a month for official expenses of the president of the Senate and the same amount for the president of the Chamber of Deputies.

—It must have been a curious dilemma for Col. Serra Martins—to encourage and assist an insurrection to the 31st ult., even to the supply of arms, ammunition and shelter, and then to turn his back on the insurgents two days later and order them to clear out. Perhaps the colonel is beginning to see that it would have been better not to have meddled at all.

—A telegram of the 2d from Hercílio Luz, revolutionary governor of that state, says that he had just received an intimation from Col. Serra Martins to retire from the office which he had seized. It is a singular situation, surely. This revolution has been aided and encouraged by Col. Serra Martins and then, in the flush of its success, is suppressed by him! On the following day Hercílio gave up the governorship, a sadder if not a wiser man.

—A Desierro (*Journal do Commercio*) telegram of the 2nd says that the Poles and Germans are marching about the city in all directions, and that the native population are indignant and unable to restrain themselves. The hatred of the foreigners was a parent on all sides. In spite of the orders from Rio, the barracks were the centre of operations on the part of Hercílio Luz and his followers and ammunition was being distributed from there to the Poles.

—The Minas Geraes students in São Paulo have had a meeting recently, on which occasion they adopted resolutions in favor of the immediate removal of the state capital from Ouro Preto. It appears from Rio, the barracks were the centre of operations on the part of Hercílio Luz and his followers and ammunition was being distributed from there to the Poles.

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—A writer in one of the S. Paulo papers having attributed much of the yellow-fever in Santos to the intemperance of foreigners, particularly Englishmen, which is not without reason, one of our friends there writes that it is an injustice to them that proper discrimination was not made between the residents and the sailors. He says: "Strangers unaware of the universal reputation for sobriety enjoyed by residents here, might form a bad and erroneous opinion of us." We trust this may not prove to be the case. The whole world knows that the British resident of Santos is a generous host, and a merry one withal. He is obliged to be to keep his guest from thinking too much of the vile town he is in. But to class him with those who fill themselves full of blue tanglefoot and then lie down to pleasant dreams in the reeking streets of Santos, is a gross injustice.

—Telegrams from Hercílio Luz on the 2nd state that the deposed governor had established his office at the *Catharina* of the port, and intimates that he could find no other place in which to abide. Hercílio announced that he was himself established in the governor's palace, where he proposed to remain, in obedience to the will of the people. And then he inquires pathetically if the federal government will once more interfere to overthrow the independence of S. Catharina and crush republican institutions. He says the same day (11.30 p.m.) near Hercílio again telegraphed: "Col. Serra Martins has just sent to intimate me to leave the government where I was placed by order of the people and for the proper consolidation of the republic. Once more the autonomy and will of the state are sullied by federal intervention. Poor republic!"—*Hercílio Luz, provisional governor.*—Poor Hercílio!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The civil registry in Uberalga gives the following returns for the half-year ending 30th June last: births 136, marriages 45, deaths 131.

—A telegram of the 6th inst. from Santa Catharina announces the arrival of two Rio Grande federalists, Apolinario Porto Alegre and Bernardes Vasconcelos.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 6th says that in compliance with orders from Rio the 10th regiment of cavalry had been held in readiness for emergencies since the night preceding.

—A Desierro telegram of the 5th inst. says that the revolutionists after undertaking to disband and return to their homes, have shown but little faith in their organization and maintaining an attitude of open hostility to the state government.

—The merchants in São Paulo are talking of organizing a force of night watchmen to protect themselves against the thieves. It is not at all complimentary to the state authorities that the people should be compelled to protect themselves in this way.

—On the 1st inst. Major Dantas Barreto left Pernambuco with 50 soldiers for Maranhão, whence, after being joined by detachments from Parahyba, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte, he will proceed to Coarã for the purpose of quelling disturbances in that state.

—It appears that the parties in Santa Catharina do not yet consider the possession of the state administration a settled question. Both of them, according to telegrams received here, are endeavoring to win the favor of Col. Valladão, congressman and secretary to the President, who reached there on the 5th.

—Complaints continue to be made in São Paulo of the bad and inefficient police service in the business portions of that city. On the night of the 4th some thieves broke into a dry goods store there and carried away pieces of goods valued at 7,000\$. Such a thing could not easily have occurred had the police been alert.

—On board the steamer *Rio Grande*, Capt. Por Dias suddenly became insane and attempted to kill one of the passengers, whom, before being restrained, he succeeded in wounding with a knife. The captain was in the Major Grosso revolution and his insanity is attributed to the intense mental strain which he suffered at that time.

—Gypsies have recently committed robberies in the vicinity of Rio Preto, Minas Geraes. It is stated that they have stolen many horses and other animals and even children. A detachment of 12 policemen and 80 armed citizens have set out in pursuit of them. The band of gypsies is said to be composed of 500 persons including women and children.

—The São Paulo government has granted a six months' leave of absence to Dr. Orville A. Derby, chief of the geographical and geological commission of that state, who leaves to-day for the United States. Dr. Derby was one of the principal organizers of the Brazilian exhibit at Chicago, and was a member of the commission up to the time of its dissolution a short time ago. We have seen no notice of Dr. Derby's removal from the commission, but he will probably go on to Chicago unofficially, or in an honorary capacity.

—The adjourned regular meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital was held on the 4th inst. at the office of Messrs. Phillips Bros. & Co. and resulted in the adoption of the amendments proposed by Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, relative to an extension of the privileges of the Hospital and to some minor points in its administration.

In accordance with these amendments the restrictions in favor of subscribers are modified to cover only the emergencies arising in epidemic seasons, the admission of outside patients at other times being left to the discretion of the Resident Physician and executive officers. All questions relative to the admission of patients are also solved by a declaration that "no distinctions of class or occupation will be permitted." The only restrictions imposed are those made necessary by the present limited accommodations of the Hospital, the reservations in favor of subscribers and the fees which the association is obliged to charge for the treatment of patients. Another amendment adopted was to the effect that the minimum amount rendered for fatal cases of contagious disease will be for ten days' treatment.

The more important amendments, however, relate to the admission of firms of other nationalities as subscribers, and also the admission of steampship companies for the benefit of their officers and passengers, and industrial companies of other nationalities for the benefit of their American and English employés. Special conditions are attached to such admissions. It must be observed that the accommodations of the Hospital are yet too limited to permit a very general extension of its facilities to the general public, but it is the desire of the directors to bring them within the reach of as many as possible. With the completion of the men's' chalet a few weeks hence, the Hospital will have a maximum capacity for about 50 beds.

HOSPITAL CHANGES.

—The Brazilian corvette *Bahia* has arrived at Montevideo.

—The Brazilian cruiser *Tiradentes* arrived at Montevideo on the 2nd.

—The reconstructed guns of the *Riachuelo* have been received from Europe.

—The Portuguese corvette in port commanded by a "conselheiro."

—The prefect of the city has issued a decree reorganizing the municipal departments of the city.

—Law No. 1493, of the 20th ult., provides for the establishment of custom-houses at S. Paulo and Juiz de Fora.

—During the past week the report of the resignation of the minister of marine has been several times repeated and contradicted.

—Cholera has apparently secured a good foothold in Naples. Would it not be advisable to restrain the immigration agent for a season?

—The embalmed remains of the late Gen. José Simeão, who died at New York, are expected to arrive here to-day on the French packet *Comet*.

—The poor gas company was fined 3,000\$ last week. It is a disgrace that the fiscal should be permitted to satisfy a private quarrel in this manner.

—From the 1st to the 15th ult. there were registered in this city 104 marriages, 640 births and 552 deaths. Of the latter 33 were caused by yellow fever.

—It is stated that the greater part of the vessels of the navy are unfit for service and that the government, not having confidence in the naval officers, purposely keeps them in its equipment.

—One of Pedro Americo's pictures was stolen last Friday from the *Glace Elegante*, a picture gallery on Raa do Ouvidor, where it was on exhibition. The thief was evidently crazy!

—There were two attempts at assassination on Saturday last in this city. One of them was another case where a jealous husband tried to kill his mistress, and in this instance he nearly succeeded.

—The *Journal* hears that the engineer Alexander Haag, who disappeared so mysteriously a short time ago, had 104,000\$ in his possession for the purchase of armament for one of the northern states.

—It is said that a detachment of the 2nd artillery will be sent to Santos to garrison the little old fort at the river entrance. The Wandenkolk square seems to have aroused considerable activity among the ruins.

—As long as no one shoots, Brazilian revolutions are quite harmless, for Congress is prepared to grant an amnesty for every attempt. In the case of Santa Catharina, the amnesty bill was introduced before the revolution was ended.

—There was an exciting game of base-ball at the cricket grounds on Sunday last between the pie-eaters of Carson's and the tart-railers of Cândido's. The pie-eaters won the bats, of course, but how many of them we can not say.

—President Floriano Peixoto has signed the bills granting a pension to the sister of Capt. Cantalice, who perished on the monitor *Salmeiras*, and increasing to 300\$ per month the pension of Viscondessa Vieira da Silva and her daughter.

—A drizzling rain-storm reached this city on the morning of the 2nd inst. and lasted until the 4th. Although it rendered our dry streets almost impassable, it has done much good in the vicinity where the long drought had begun to be keenly felt.

—It is stated that the change of President Floriano Peixoto's policy in Santa Catharina, was due to the demand of Minister Felisbão Freire, who, it is asserted, threatened to resign his portfolio if vice-governor Elyseu Gallherme were not reinstated.

—Law No. 153, of the 3rd inst., regulates the division of the states into electoral districts. According to this division Pará has 2 districts; Maranhão, 2; Ceará, 3; Pernambuco, 5; Alagoas, 2; Bahia, 7; Rio de Janeiro, 5; Minas Geraes, 12; S. Paulo, 7; Rio Grande do Sul, 5; Federal District, 3.

—The news of the capture of General Silva Tavares seems to have been followed at once by the news (not published) of the escape of the revolutionary chief. The government doesn't want two elephants on its hands at once, even if one of them is a "straw elephant," as Deodoro called him.

LOCAL NOTES

—The government of Costa Rica has repealed the export duty on coffee which was established by decree of May 29th, 1890, and December 29th, 1892, to aid in the building of the national theatre at San José. In lieu of that duty an increase of one cent per kilogramme has been ordered to be made in the wharfage dues incurred by all foreign merchandise imported in Costa Rica. This new arrangement will take effect July 1st, 1893. The increase in wharfage dues is to be used for the same purpose—that is, the completion of the theatre.

COFFEE NOTES

—The government of Costa Rica has repealed the export duty on coffee which was established by decree of May 29th, 1890, and December 29th, 1892, to aid in the building of the national theatre at San José. In lieu of that duty an increase of one cent per kilogramme has been ordered to be made in the wharfage dues incurred by all foreign merchandise imported in Costa Rica. This new arrangement will take effect July 1st, 1893. The increase in wharfage dues is to be used for the same purpose—that is, the completion of the theatre.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A project has been presented to the public works commission of the Chamber for a narrow gauge railway to connect the valleys of the S. Francisco and Tocantins.

—A project was presented to the public works commission of the Chamber on the 8th conceding a privilege to Engineer Cockat de Sá for a railway from Pesqueira, Pernambuco, to Santa Maria do Araguaia, Goiás. The grantee is the chief of the government railway fiscalization bureau.

—We note that the *Journal do Commercio* and others are opposing the bill for a new railway from this city to Entre Rios because it will prejudice the traffic on the Central line. We do not know what personal objections there may be to this scheme, but the objection on account of the Central interests is a very grave mistake. The government line has long since failed to meet traffic requirements to the interior, and is so badly and expensively managed that it deserves no further protection. As the people must pay the costs in the end, their interests demand cheaper transportation, and this should be granted even if the Central line does suffer for it.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—We are advised that Messrs. Crasley & Co. have generously offered to make a number of contributions to the Hospital, which are to be placed in convenient places for the reception of small contributions. It should be remembered that these gifts go to the "relief fund" for the treatment of poor people.

—The London committee charged with the selection of a site for the Strangers' Hospital reported the names of two highly recommended applicants were under consideration and that a decision would probably be reached in a short time. It is expected that the new Matron will arrive here some time in September, and that she will bring two or three additional nurses with her.



-In the *Pois* of the 2nd inst. Senator Quintino Bocayuva published certificates from 14 banks stating that he had not received money or collections from any of the establishments.

-On the 2nd inst. the reply of the President was presented to the Senate in regard to the capture and imprisonment of Admiral Wandenkolk.

-The commission in charge of the Osorio statue, which has been on their hands for the last two years, has resolved not to inaugurate the same while the revolution in Rio Grande is in progress.

-A fire broke out this morning about 5 o'clock in the large Ovador establishment of Messrs. Max. Nathman & Co., sewing-machine dealers, etc., which resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents, and extensive damages to the two adjoining buildings occupied by the *Gazeta de Noticias* and Messrs. Leuninger & Co.

-The crew of the coasting steamer *Jupiter*, many of them Englishmen, are still prisoners in Fort Santa Cruz. The testimony of seven Englishmen was taken on Saturday last. In view of the fact that these men, who were engineers, etc., could have known very little of the conspiracy, it is manifestly unjust to keep them imprisoned in this manner.

-We are glad to see that our "original republicans" are still alert and conscious of their high duties. On the 5th Nilo Pecanha called attention in the Chamber to the question of providing the President with a badge, and presented a resolution to that end.

-The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday published a rumour that Gen. Silva Tavares had been arrested by the Uruguayan government, at the instigation of the new Brazilian minister.

-Much to our surprise the German medical investigators have discovered that those who drink much beer are exempt from cholera. They say that the cholera microbe can not live in beer. As this opinion is likely to increase the consumption of this beverage and to increase its price, let us hope that the minister of finance will see to it that we are all liberally supplied with the autoide.

-In a pamphlet that has been recently published, it is stated that neither Desterro nor Florianopolis have paid the tax of 2% on the salary of the President of the republic. According to that pamphlet, a Treasury officer, being consulted on the subject, opposed the collection of the tax on the ground that the Emperor had not paid a tax on his civil list. The President, then, is copying the Emperor after all!

-The constant display of military force in this city must have an object. Since the Wandenkolk scare and the rumor of a conspiracy here, the marching and counter-marching of troops through the streets of the city have been of daily occurrence, and we are inclined to believe that the President expects the spectacle to be a significant object lesson to people suspected of conspiring against the government.

-The police have recently undertaken to break up a anarchist society established here by some Spaniards, two of whom are said to have been concerned in the attempt to destroy the S. Salvador factory in Spain some three years ago.

-There are some good people in and out of Congress who think that steps should be taken to study and identify criminals here in Brazil according to the scientific methods employed in some European states. The customary "commission" has been over to Paris, a report has been made, and now the country is asked to adopt the method. But, before doing this, would it not be well to educate the country a little as to what crime really is? And would it not be well, even, to instruct Congress itself as to the advisability of punishing crime, instead of protecting it. Crime can not be repressed, in our opinion, by merely measuring a criminal's head.

-It is said that the diplomatic mission to China is in trouble, and that one of the Chinese ambassadors has advised its recall in order to begin again regularly and properly. The preliminary dispatches were signed, it would seem, by the Visconde de Cabo Frio, who has since changed his signature, without formal notice, to plan Joaquin Thomaz do Amaral. The first dispatches, by the usual letters accrediting the Brazilian envoy, presented the Barão do Ladrário, as the sole representative, to the Emperor of China, but when this gentleman arrives there he will be simply José da Costa Azevedo. The new minister has clearly made a mess of it with some of his representatives abroad.

DIATH.

Hogg.-In Santos on July 27th, of yellow-fever, J. Hogg, captain of the British steamer *Theiss*.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The sports will take place on the 15th August under the patronage of His Excellency Hugh Wyndham, C.B. To commence at 11.30 a.m.

Admission to the ground 25 enclosure 15 extra. Children free. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Chasley & Co. or any member of the Committee.

H. L. WHEATLEY.

Sao Paulo vs. Rio.

This match will be played on Saturday and Sunday next at Rua Paissandu, commencing each day at 11.30 a.m.

BUSINESS NOTES

-The Forjas e Estaleiros company, of Nietheroy, has just completed an order for 20 closed and 10 open cars for Leopoldina railway.

-The minister of finance has issued a circular to the custom-houses of the country advising them that the embargo on the Selters mineral waters, from Germany, has been raised.

-The cable announces that the bi-metallic congress called to meet at Chicago on the 1st inst., has resulted in a failure. The serious losses incurred in the United States through an unwise effort to sustain the value of silver, has been a valuable object lesson, and the "silver craze" may be now considered at an end for a season.

-The cargo of the coasting steamer *Jupiter* is still under investigation, and from the manner in which the articles for consumption are being sent to the custom-house they will be pretty well spoiled before they reach the market. In the list we note such things as game, fruit, etc., which will probably require sanitary inspection as soon as the naval commission is through with them.

-With regard to telegrams for Brazil, the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, notifies that, in accordance with instructions received from the international bureau at Berlin, the messages can only be accepted in plain language, without figures or code words of any kind; and, further, that telegrams containing any allusion to Brazilian political affairs will not be accepted.

-The principal business houses of Desterro, Santa Catharina, met on the 2nd and appointed a commission to memorialize the national government against the usurpation of the 30th ult., by which the legal authorities of the state have been overthrown. The commission thanks the President for the measures taken to sustain the legal government, but reminds his minister of the interior that the "policas" are still in possession of the governor's official residence.

-Although a month has now passed since the attack on Rio Grande, and although the attempt failed in every respect, the government still enforces its prohibition on all political and cipher messages to and from the River Plate and all allusions to Rio Grande affairs in plain language messages. One may not even telegraph news to the newspapers, nor comments on current events if they relate to Rio Grande. It is a specimen of grotesque tyranny worthy of autocratic Russia!

-We hear that Prof. E. A. Furtos has completed his personal verification of the preliminary surveys of Santos for projected sanitary works and that the definite plans will be ready in about six months. The plans authorized by the São Paulo state government will cover sewerage, drainage, water supply and all other requirements necessary to improve the sanitary condition of that city. As they will be prepared in accordance with the advice of recognized experts, it may be assumed that they will be the best that can be devised.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The July receipts of the Bahia custom-house amounted to 4,535,257,993, against 1,028,088,559 of the same month of last year.

-It is noteworthy how nearly unanimous the opinion is becoming as to the character of the Oeste de Minas loan. No one ventures to defend it; every one calls it a *fiasco*. Would it not be well if some explanation were given in regard to the transaction?

-The city of Uberlândia, Minas Geraes, is inviting tenders for a loan of 225,000\$ to be used in public works. Of this sum 40,000\$ is to be devoted to a new cemetery. The maximum interest is fixed at 10 per cent., and the titles will be issued either in municipal bonds, or bills.

-The bank reform bill, which approves the executive act of 17th December last, was voted in 3rd discussion in the Chamber yesterday, and the bill is now to have one year, instead of six months, for the reduction of its capital, and the issue of "bonus" titles is to be in the proportion of one-third in this capital and two-thirds in the states.

-The *Journal do Commercio* says that constant complaints are being received from Minas Geraes in regard to the *pedágio* in circulation there as money. The aggregate circulation is estimated at 20,000,000\$. As a great part, if not all, of these issues were made in accordance with the terms of the Ray Barbosa decree of January 17th, 1890, authorizing joint-stock companies to borrow on such issues up to the amount of their social capital, all sorts of transactions have been effected for this special purpose. It is another eloquent proof of the hopeless incapacity of the provisional government in such matters.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes items like Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), Bank rate of exchange, and Value of 1.00 £.

EXCHANGE.

August 2.-The banks opened at 1 1/4 on London, but the first business reported was in bank bills at 1 1/4. There was again a sharp demand for bills - still liquidations presumably - and before mid-day the Brazilian Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4 on London. The London & River Plate Bank withdrew its table. Then money came out for bank selling at 1 1/4 and for commercial at 1 1/4, at which rates business was done. In the afternoon the market was steady and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, with commercial at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

August 3.-The banks opened at 1 1/4 on London, and the Brazilian Bank did something, on head office, at 1 1/4. There was again a sharp demand for bills - still liquidations presumably - and before mid-day the Brazilian Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4 on London. The London & River Plate Bank withdrew its table. Then money came out for bank selling at 1 1/4 and for commercial at 1 1/4, at which rates business was done. In the afternoon the market was steady and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, with commercial at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

August 4.-The market gave way sharply during the day, but soon recovered before the close. At opening the London & River Plate Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4, but soon withdrew, and there were no rates posted until after 11 o'clock, when the Brazilian Bank came out at 1 1/4. The London & River Plate Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4, and the Brazilian Bank withdrew its table. A fair business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

August 5.-The market opened steady, the official rates being 1 1/4 on London, 1 1/4 on Paris and 1 1/4 on Hamburg, at 1 1/4. The market was steady, and there were no rates posted until after 11 o'clock, when the Brazilian Bank came out at 1 1/4. The London & River Plate Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4, and the Brazilian Bank withdrew its table. A fair business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

August 6.-The market opened steady, the official rates being 1 1/4 on London, 1 1/4 on Paris and 1 1/4 on Hamburg, at 1 1/4. The market was steady, and there were no rates posted until after 11 o'clock, when the Brazilian Bank came out at 1 1/4. The London & River Plate Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4, and the Brazilian Bank withdrew its table. A fair business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

August 7.-The Brazilian Bank posted 1 1/4 on London, and the English banks opened at 1 1/4, but the latter rate soon fell to 1 1/4, and later the London Bank posted 1 1/4, at which the market was quiet, and rate were virtually nominal all along. There was business done, but the London & River Plate Bank reduced its rate to 1 1/4, and the Brazilian Bank withdrew its table. A fair business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, and commercial sterling was quoted at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4. The market was very irregular, for while some bankers reported taking bank sterling direct at 1 1/4, others were offering the rate for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4, sellers at 1 1/4 - 1 1/4.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Capital, Paid up, Reserve Fund, and Balance Sheet.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills, Securities, etc. Liabilities include Deposits, Securities, etc.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills, Securities, etc. Liabilities include Deposits, Securities, etc.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31ST, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills, Securities, etc. Liabilities include Deposits, Securities, etc.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Capital, Paid up, Reserve Fund.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Capital, Bills, Securities, etc. Liabilities include Deposits, Securities, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st August, 1893. For the British Bank of South America, Limited. T. Munge, Manager. Thomas Scott, actg.-Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes various stocks and shares like 2000 Sovereigns, 1 Applier, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes 197 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

August 1.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 7 Appliers, 100 do, etc.

August 2.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 2 Appliers, 100 do, etc.

August 3.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 50 Appliers, 100 do, etc.

August 4.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 100 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

August 5.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 100 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

August 6.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 100 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

August 7.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 100 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

August 8.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Quantity, Price, and Total Value. Includes 100 Commercial, 50 do, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th August, 1893.

EXPORTS.

Coffee - During the past week sales have been making daily, and those reported will reach about 50,000 bags. Exchange has been other American during the last few days, and although the reports from consuming markets show little confidence and the financial situation in the United States continues to be unsatisfactory, the coffee dealers have been very steady all along, and quotations this morning are only about 20 cts. per arroba under those of the 1st ult. and, with exchange for firm strong this morning, the market may be considered here. On the 1st inst. brokers quoted on the basis of 12,000 for No. 7, which was reduced to 11,750 on the 2nd, and advanced to 11,750 on the 3rd, at which price the market opened this morning. Receipts are slightly increased for the week, owing principally to the arrival of coastwise steamers, for the railway has fallen off during the past days, and stocks are also increasing, if only slowly, but the shipments so nearly equal the supply that an accumulation of stocks sufficient to weigh on the market does not seem immediately probable.

The shipments since our last report have been:

Table with columns: Quantity, Destination, and Date. Includes entries for Europe, Cape of Good Hope, and West Coast.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates. Includes 'United States' and 'Europe' sections.

Receipts during the past week were 73,423 bags, against 77,442 bags for the preceding week and 77,823 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 235,153 bags, all hands.

The price was reduced on Saturday and is now \$12.24 per kilogramme. The following were the official quotations published:

Table showing prices per arroba for various coffee grades: Ordinary 1st, Good and 2nd, and Ordinary 2nd.

and brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table with columns: Type, Quantity, and Price. Lists various coffee types and their market prices.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and loading status. Includes 'New York City', 'Hamburg', and 'London'.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee from July 31 to August 6, 1893. Columns include date, quantity, and value.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the first month crop-years:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for the first month of crop-years from 1892 to 1897. Columns include destination and quantity.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for seven months:

Table showing total foreign clearances of coffee from Rio for seven months, categorized by destination: United States, Europe, and Elsewhere.

IMPORTS.

A moderate business has been doing in the markets, except in flour, which has been dull and weak, with a decline of over 10c per lb. Receipts have not been excessive, but stocks in first-hands are generally increasing, and the market is not very bright.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Good Negro, from Baltimore, 6.6 o bags; Manila, from River Plate, 6,000 bags; Burton, do, 5,685 "

Sales and withdrawals have apparently been about 10,000 lbs. for the week, and stocks are now estimated to be 27,000 lbs. American and 6,000 lbs. River Plate, in first-hands.

White Pine—Receipts are 921,282 lbs. per Helica and 1,221,080 lbs. for John Corvelli, from Pensacola, both of which were sold on terms that do not transpire. We may quote at \$28.00-\$28.50 per lb. In July receipts were 1,958,200 feet, against 1,620,118 feet in July last year.

Swedish Pine—There are nothing new to report. In July last year receipts were 41,487 feet.

Rice—Receipts have been 35,676 bags per Corby and 27,608 bags per Conroy of Pernambuco, and quotations are slightly lower since last month at 14.80-\$15.00 per bag. Receipts of foreign rice last month were 147,937 bags, against 151,838 bags in the same month last year.

Goldfish—There have been no receipts during the week, and business continues of the same retail character. In July receipts were 3,258 tubs of Canadian fish, 42,253 cases Norwegian and 49 packages from the United States, or together 7,945 packages, against 6,575 packages in the same month of 1892.

Indian Corn—We have received 3,205 bags per Maine and 25,161 bags per Burton from the River Plate. Brokers quote River Plate corn at 18.50-\$18.50 per bag, and futures quote today at 18.50-\$18.50 according to quality. Last month receipts of foreign corn are 81,886 bags, against 8,284 bags in July, 1892.

Hay—Receipts nil during the week, and quotations of 180-\$200 per kilogramme are unchanged. In July receipts were 6,675 bales, of which 435 bales from Hamburg, against 11,168 bales in the same month last year.

Resin—Receipts have been 200 lbs. per Good Negro from Baltimore. The higher marks are rather denser, and we may quote today at 12.00-\$12.00 per lb. Last month we received 710 lbs, against 3,213 lbs in the same month of 1892.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been: 3,466 tons per Ona Francisco, from Cardiff; 2,970 "

all to dealers and companies. Receipts in July were 45,193 tons, all British, against 31,070 tons in July last year.

Cement—Receipts are 970 bags from Marcellis, and there are still no consignments made in quantities, viz: British 103,000-\$100,000 per lb, German 9,500-\$10,000 and French 100,000-\$120 o.

11,593 bags, against 1,314 o lbs in July, 1892.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, and arrival dates. Includes vessels from Liverpool, Buenos Aires, and other ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table listing vessels cleared and ready for sea, including ship names and destinations.

VESSELS AFOOT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels afoot and loading for Rio, including ship names, origins, and loading status.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 7th, 1893.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, destinations, and sailing dates.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 5th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, and State of Minas Geraes.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Categorized into 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. Includes entries for Carica, Nac. Navegacao Costeira, and Note e Sul.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Alliana, Allianz, and various insurance companies.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Alagona, Calo Frio, and various railway companies.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and various banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Credito Real do Brazil, Credito Real de S. Paulo, and others.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Alianca, America Fabril, and various industrial mills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Agricola e Com. do Brazil, Agriola de Parapanema, and various miscellaneous companies.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Steamships.

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

Table with columns for ship names (Handel, Belova, Strabo, Wordsworth) and dates (12th Aug, 19th, 26th, 2nd Sept).

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

Table with columns for ship names (Rosse, Bellova) and dates (10th Aug, 14th).

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents. Wm. R. McNiven, 87, Rua 1.º de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes Southampton Antwerp calling Bahia, Montevideo, 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.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. For freights apply to F. D. Machado, 4, Rua de S. Pedro.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

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

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE bears the Signature, thus:-



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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND and LONDON. HOMEWARDS-Due at Rio de Janeiro. Coptic, Ionic.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital . . . 40,000,000 Marks. Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen - United States, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia. Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co. Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES DAILY MORNING PAPER

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