

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 35

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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1.ª de Março No. 30, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs. A list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 29th, 1893.

That the present situation in Brazil is extremely critical, no one will deny. Likewise no one can safely predict what the result is to be. Bad government, disordered finances, selfish intrigues, dangerous projects and untrustworthy, inefficient service are to be found on every side, and worse than all this is the absolute indifference of the people. If we could see some active and determined opposition to the evils which are ruing this country, then we could easily find reasons for the hope that the worst will never be realized, for Brazil is rich enough to be a strong and influential country, and she is not without citizens of high character and good purposes. But what can she do all this natural wealth is wasted, and her best citizens refuse to take part in her government? It must be remembered that no form of government is either good or bad in itself; it is the personal element connected with it which gives it character and usefulness. Neither the monarchy, nor the republic can give peace and prosperity to this country, unless the people themselves unite to secure honest and efficient administration. The form of government is only the dress which the body politic elects to wear, and it will be good and serviceable, or bad and unserviceable only in accordance with the intelligence, good judgment and habits of the people who form that body. It is a mistake to assume that a monarchy is inherently bad, and that a republic is inherently good. Both are good, bad, or indifferent in conformity with the personal elements which compose them. Good and wise men can make a good monarchy just as they can make a good republic, and, *per contra*, bad, ignorant and unscrupulous men can make the best form of government an instrument of oppression and robbery. The personal element is therefore the essential factor in the future success of the Brazilian republic. The word "republic" has no magic in it; it is not the *sesame* which will open the door to prosperity and personal liberty. If Brazilians want these treasures, they must select intelligent, honest and capable men to direct their affairs. They must have good laws, good courts, efficient servants (for the official, after all, is only their paid servant), intelligent administration, a high grade of education and morals, industrious habits, patience and perseverance. If with these Brazil can not be made prosperous and rich, then the laws of human development will have an exception.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, July 22.
DISPATCHES FOR BRAZIL.

The Brazilian government has not removed the restriction on code language messages from this country. On inquiry among firms doing business with Brazil it was found that they had been hampered and their business retarded by the action of the government. It was learned that one firm had sent a number of messages that had been made unrecognizable by the suppression of several words in each telegram. The above is only one instance of a dozen or more firms which have received complaints from their correspondents in Brazil. It seems to make no difference whether the cablegrams are written in code or plain language, they are intercepted in every case, and treated in a manner that makes them worthless to the business man receiving them.

Mr. Louis Seligberg, secretary of the *code* exchange, has informed Secretary of State Gresham, by letter, that the action taken by the United States minister at Rio has been of no avail; that instead of modifying the rule, the government has been more severe within the past few days, and its agents are either acting under orders or are maliciously destroying the sense of messages.

An answer is expected from Secretary Gresham within a day or two, and just what action the government will take is anxiously awaited.

It has not been publicly known here just how far foreign governments have permitted the restriction on commercial telegrams to go without protest, but it has been quite clear to close observers that more than one effort has been made to secure a modification in a measure which was causing incalculable harm to every business interest connected with Brazil. All this, however, has been without avail. It has pleased the military officer who presides over the destinies of this country to treat his people as though they were all in a state of rebellion, and to employ such measures of repression as may best suit his purposes, without any regard whatever to forms of law or to the rights of those interested. The absence of a legal right to close the telegraph or to place arbitrary restrictions upon the liberties of citizens, has been ignored, and the business men of this country have been subjected to a censorship and prejudice which nothing but an open insurrection could justify. We can understand the force and justification of such measures under the rule of martial law, but where martial law does not exist and where no insurrection nor sign of insurrection has appeared, no rational explanation is possible. This being the case, the commercial interests of this country, both in the hands of natives and foreigners, have been made to suffer heavy losses and unwarranted annoyances without either the warrant of law, or the justification of common sense. We are well aware that the object of the President was to close all possible communication between Admiral Wandenkolk and his friends in other parts of Brazil, but this officer left Rio Grande on July 11th and was captured July 14th. There was thereafter no occasion whatever for the restriction, even if there had been before, but still the prohibition on code telegrams continued. And how absurd the whole measure was, may be seen in the simple fact that code telegrams could be sent to Europe and then returned over the same lines to Montevideo, where they could be sent to the federalist leaders in Rio Grande. The prohibition of course made telegraphing more difficult and expensive, but in cases of emergency and importance these obstacles are never allowed to stand in the way. It is clear therefore that the measure did not really effect the purpose intended, but it did sorely embarrass commerce and cause serious losses to men who had nothing whatever to do with the Rio Grande revolution. Such acts do not tend to help any cause, nor to strengthen a government in the respect and good will of the people.

RIVER PLATE LINES.

—The Uruguayan government received 281 cases of guns and 659 cases of cartridges from Germany on the 10th inst.

—Martial law was declared throughout Argentina on August 14th. It is said that the liberties of the press will be very much restricted under this regime.

—The July vital statistics in Montevideo give the following results: births 666 (of which 82 illegitimate), marriages 98, deaths 333. The population for that month was estimated at 221,495.

—The indications now are that much of the advantage won by the reform element in Argentina through the recent revolutions, will be lost through the reactionary conduct of the President. It will be necessary to fight out the controversy again.

—The foreign commerce of Uruguay for the second quarter of the current year amounted to an official valuation of \$4,898,944 for imports and \$7,955,701 for exports, against \$4,319,792 and \$7,429,969, respectively, in the same quarter of 1892.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 27th inst. state that the agitation there is increasing from day to day, and serious results are anticipated. The government is enforcing repressive measures against the press, and is forbidding the assembling of people in the streets.

—From the 1st April to the 3rd inst. the alcohol and matches taxes have produced 6,949,438. This amount corresponds to a tax on 12,800,000 boxes of matches. It is calculated that the matches tax will produce \$300,000 this year and the alcohol tax a like sum.—*Uruguay News*, August 13.

—Before resigning the late radical minister of finance, Dr. Demaria, signed a decree ordering the prosecution of ex-President Juarez Celman and his minister of finance, Venancio Pacheco, for the misappropriation of 1,000,000 of public money. The papers were placed in the hands of Dr. Pedro Passosun for execution.

—Interest in the Rio Grande revolution appears to have died a natural death during the counter attractions of the Argentine movement. Now, however, when the latter is over and people begin to find fault all over things in Rio Grande, it is found that all is pretty quiet there also. The capture of Wandenkolk appears to have been a death-blow to the revolutionary party. The government has come down in great force and, though a few hundred men still hold out in the hills and *montes*, nothing can be expected from them.—*Uruguay News*, August 13.

—The *Telegrapho Maritimo* states that it has been informed officially that the minister of finance has suspended all orders of payment for the rest of the current month. As the local obligations for April are still unsatisfied, this will bring up to four and a half months in arrears, and some \$5,000 more or less which might have gone towards this will be wasted in "official" celebrations of independence in which the people will take no share or interest. And yet some of our native contemporaries express surprise that the foreign credit of the republic remains at the lowest point imaginable.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 29th.

—General Bosch at La Plata seems to us to have done a very cowardly and brutal thing in causing his troops to fire on an unarmed and peaceable crowd merely because their cries displeased him. The act was inexcusable, and he should have made allowances for the political excitement of the situation. It is such things as these that degrade the South American revolutions and lower the South American character. The national government should use no time in withdrawing General Bosch, and sending some one less violent and cowardly in his place, for such proceedings as his are more calculated to provoke and justify revolution than to allay it.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 17th.

—The official organ of the State announces that the consignment of armament just received by the government consists of 3000 Mauser guns, 5000 Mauser carbines, 1,000,000 cartridges, 2000 belts. It further announces that the amount spent on this armament will be \$80,000. This is sheer waste of money, and the same amount spent in public works would be infinitely more productive. We will not suggest that it might be spent in bringing immigrants to a country where the government is in open conflict with all progressive interests and where the oppressive taxation suppresses all initiative or development in commerce and production.—*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 16th.

—Two fugitives from justice were arrested in Montevideo on the 14th inst. by an English inspector, with the permission of the Uruguayan government. One of the criminals was George Nelson Newsome, the cashier of the Dewsbury branch of the Huddersfield Bank, who escaped to America with two or three thousand pounds. The inspector followed him to New York, then to Chicago, and thence to Montevideo. The other criminal was a man named Small, who had embezzled money belonging to the "Loeks Pious Use Trustees." He happened to arrive on the *Orana* just at the time Inspector Shore was "gathering in" Newsome, and was included in the harvest. Another "emigrant" was expected to arrive on the *Orana*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 21.—*Senate*.—By a vote of 17 to 15 the Senate passed the amendment of Senator Joaquim Catumbi requiring the State to receive assistance from the general government to account for the minister of finance to pay with the sums thus voted the state debts for which the general government is responsible.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill fixing at 2,000\$ per annum the pay of senators and deputies in the next Congress. Deputy Ferreira introduced a bill signed by himself and others, causing the pension of the late Visconde de Pelotas to revert to his widow and daughters. Deputy Anfriso Filho introduced a bill on colonization.

AUGUST 22.—*Senate*.—The bill granting a pension of 6,000\$ per annum to the widow of Gen. Doodoro was passed by a vote of 29 to 5. The committee on finance reported in favor of the budget vote for the war department by the Chamber of Deputies.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill on the registration of votes was passed in 3rd discussion. The amendments for postponing the next congressional elections were all rejected although the leader of the opposition, Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, had declared that, unless the elections are postponed, his friends cannot continue to devote themselves fruitfully to legislative work after the end of the term fixed by law for the present congressional session.

AUGUST 23.—*Senate*.—The Senate discussed several private bills.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill for counting the vote for President and Vice-President of the republic. Some of the provisions of the budget of the department of justice and the interior were voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Seabra in discussing the bill of the department of industry said that the plan of the majority in refusing to postpone the congressional elections is to force Congress to conclude its labors without voting the appropriations, thus enabling the government to assume a financial dictatorship. On the 20th inst. of the present Congress, he said, will be inscribed the following epiphany: "Here lies the First Congress of the Republic, whose policy was servile and suicidal." *Requiescat in pace!* Deputy Espírito Santo offered a resolution for Congress to sit in permanent session for the purpose of voting the budget and thus avoiding the financial dictatorship of the government. This idea was opposed at the night session by Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça. Deputy Faria and Demetrio Ribeiro protested against the extravagance of the government and especially against the squandering of the public money in Rio Grande do Sul.

AUGUST 24.—*Senate*.—The committee on the constitution and legislation reported in favor of granting leave for the trial of Senator Wandenkolk.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Faria, who opposed the bill on judicial costs which, he said, will make it still more difficult for a poor man to obtain justice, he denounced the manner in which justice is now administered. The courts, he said, are a state of anarchy. The Chamber concluded the work of voting the budget of the department of justice and the interior. In 3rd discussion, and voted some of the provisions of the budget of the department of finance in 2nd discussion. The bill authorizing the government to contract with Vice-Admiral Jaqueguay for 5,000 immigrants was taken up, and Deputy Espírito Santo declared that while the government continues

to murder Brazilians in Rio Grande do Sul he should vote against every immigration bill.
AUGUST 25.—Senate.—The committee on legislation reported in favor of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies on the registration of voters.
AUGUST 26.—Senate.—The majority of the committee on finance reported in favor of the currency bill from the Chamber of Deputies.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Porto Alegre several cadets of the military school were attacked by unknown persons on the 25th inst. One of the cadets was wounded in the leg.
—Councillor Alfonso Penna, of the state of Minas Geraes, who reached Victoria on the 25th inst. on a visit to the governor of the state of Espirito Santo, had a very cordial reception.

—The governor of Minas Geraes is now making a visit to his colleague, the governor of Espirito Santo.
—The pedestal for the statue to "Tiradentes" is now completed and in place before the governor's residence in Ouro Preto.
—The Gazeta de Noticias of the 25th publishes extracts from a private letter from Montevideo, stating that the federalists have recently received arms and clothing and are now operating in a more decisive manner.

—An artillery soldier in Fort Brum, at Pernambuco, ran amuck on the 18th, killing one man and wounding several others.
—The Jornal do Commercio of the 25th says that news has been received here from a recently arrived passenger, that General Baccellar has been defeated between Cacacy and S. Gabriel by the forces of Gumerindo and Salgado.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB

Table with 3 columns: Position, Name, Score. Includes SECRETARY'S ELEVEN vs. TREASURER'S ELEVEN and 1st Innings and 2nd Innings.

TREASURER'S TABLE listing names like P. Crewe, Wilmot, S. Crook, Gepp, etc., with corresponding scores.

RUÁ DIREITA vs. THE WORLD. Played August 13th, the latter winning after an exciting finish by four runs.

THE WORLD TABLE listing names like G. Wyatt, Fussell, I. Crossland, etc., with scores.

RUÁ DIREITA TABLE listing names like P. Crewe, Gepp, R. Carrington, etc., with scores.

SECRETARY'S XI vs. TREASURER'S XI (Return). Played August 15th, the game being stopped by rain.

TREASURER'S TABLE listing names like A. L. Tweedie, Wilmot, H. Fussell, etc., with scores.

SECRETARY'S TABLE listing names like H. Born, Wyatt, G. Gepp, etc., with scores.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The West of Minas line has been seeking the assistance of the governor and legislature of Rio de Janeiro for an extension of that line to the port of Angra dos Reis.
—Rio Grande papers of the 11th inst. state that Lieut. Julio Baccellar has completed a provisional bridge over the Quebracho, 28 metres in length, in 3 1/2 days.

—The Journal do Commercio of the 25th publishes a very just complaint in regard to the circumstance that the representative of the minister of communications (viagens) resides in Paris, and not in London where he is to be found the head offices of nearly all the railway and other companies operating in Brazil.
—The Jornal do Commercio hears that in the contract celebrated with Visconde de Guahy for the general railway system of Minas Geraes, the government of that state agrees to furnish 80 per cent. of the capital in cash and to guarantee 6 per cent. on the remaining 20 per cent. of capital furnished by the contractors.

—According to the annual report of the Companhia Ferro-Carril de Jardim Botânico, that tramway now possesses 59 1/2 kilometres of line in use in this city.
—The government has sent out instructions that the cholera-infected steamer Carlo R. is prohibited from entering any Brazilian port.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Relatório N. 14, Companhia Paulista: for the year 1892. The annual report of this important company has become exceedingly voluminous, more so than is necessary for the proper exposition of any company's operations.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Mexican Coffee Company has been incorporated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, with a capital of \$3,000,000.
—A concession has been granted by the Mexican government to Dr. A. K. Caney and E. J. Monera of San Francisco, for the purpose of colonizing Americans in the states of Vera Cruz and Hilleriga in rich coffee and agricultural lands.

HOSPITAL NOTES

—A benefit entertainment in favor of the British Hospital was given at the skating rink in Montevideo on the 7th inst., from which a net balance of \$480.14, or over £100, was realized.
—The minister of finance has recently given free dispatch for articles imported by the Misericordia hospital. This is quite right, but if the Misericordia can import what it requires free of duty, why should not other hospitals enjoy the same privilege?

LOCAL NOTES

—The President's private secretary, Col. Oliveira Valladao, returned from Santa Catharina on the 24th.
—It is said that a military establishment of some kind is to be located in Alagoas, the President's native state.
—The Jornal do Commercio states that Senator Barbosa applied to the supreme court for a writ of Habeas corpus in favor of Admiral Wandenkolk.

—The government has sent out instructions that the cholera-infected steamer Carlo R. is prohibited from entering any Brazilian port.
—Some detachments of soldiers are to be embarked for Rio Grande on Thursday next, and others for Paraná and Santa Catharina on the following day.
—A parcel of Mendoza lottery circulars and tickets was apprehended in the custom-house on the 26th in a box of coin dispatched by João Ferreira Pinto.
—Gens. Roberto Ferreira and João Luiz Tavares have been appointed members of the court-martial that is to try Gen. Bento Fernandes, ex-commander of the 1st military district.
—Admiral Wandenkolk has addressed to Senator Rui Barbosa a letter contradicting the report that he had been instigated by the senator to attempt to overthrow the government.
—Last week the gas company was fined 1,500\$ a day for excess of pressure at various elevated points in the city.
—Another daily evening paper entered the lists on the 24th under the title of Correio da Tarde.
—The committee in charge of the organization of the "federal republican party" has called upon the congressional delegations of the states to select two delegates each for the convention which is to be held for the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President who are to be elected on March 1st, 1894.

The name of Dr. Ruy Barbosa is now being frequently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency.

The resignation of the chief of police was accepted by President Floriano Peixoto on the 22nd inst. The chief was to continue to serve until his successor should be appointed.

The continued conflicts between the police and soldiers convinces us that their officers neither can keep order, nor care even to make the attempt. With such ideas of discipline it is marvellous how any sane man can ever expect to see Brazil developed into a great republic.

During the first six months of the current year there were 7,275 births, 1,264 marriages and 7,212 deaths in this city. This death rate is exceptionally low for this city, being a trifle over 25 per thousand per annum, and is another proof of the exceptionally healthful summer which we have had.

It is a mistake for Congress to fix an annual subsidy for congressmen. The pay should be per diem and for attendance. It should also be continued in case of a prorogation to complete the regular work of the session. As it stands the country will be called upon to pay 9,000,000 per capita a year for nothing.

The report of the several committees of the Senate, sent for the purpose, on the imprisonment and prosecution of Senator Wandenkolk, was presented to that house on the 24th inst. The report finds that the accused was captured while in the execution of an unlawful crime and that permission should therefore be granted to the executive to have him prosecuted for the same.

On the evening of the 23rd five policemen pursuing a soldier in a uniform, cornered him in a tram-car filled with ladies. To show how brave they were they "bullied" the whole crowd with their cutlasses, hurt one of the passengers and gave a beating to a poor old man who happened to be passing. It is wonderful that no one ever seems to have a revolver on such occasions.

The weather has been anything but pleasant the last four or five days owing to a cold rain-storm from the south. There was one agreeable feature about it, however, and that was due to the circumstance that the heavy downpour of Saturday night gave us a brief view of the paving-stones in our streets for a good part of Sunday, a sight which the people of this city have not been favored with for a long time.

The Senate rejected the Képke project on the 23rd by which it was proposed to recognize the final examinations of a private school in applications for admission into the higher courses in government institutions. We should now like to see this project made general for all private schools so that Congress may have a chance to show its appreciation of a very important step in educational reform in Brazil.

A telegram was received here some days ago stating that a German steamer, with 500 Chinese laborers on board for Brazil, had been detained by the Chinese authorities. On the 24th the *Journal* stated that news had been received that the embargo had been removed and the steamer, consigned to the Companhia Metropolitana, would soon be on her way. In a short time, then, we may expect to see the Chinaman in our midst, and the country safe.

The minister of interior went down to Ilha Grande via Santa Cruz, on the 24th. He was accompanied by Dr. José da Silveira, port sanitary inspector, and by Dr. Barriata Ribeiro and others. In all probability it was his intention to put Ilha Grande in order for the reception of Europeans, in view of the cholera epidemic in Europe, but he found that the dreaded visitor had already arrived. So the minister hurried back on the 26th and will now hurry up his belated preparations.

The *Gazeta de Noticias* says that the sanitary inspector of the Lagoa parish, Dr. Calvet, has been making domiciliary visits in his district, giving prescriptions and advising precautionary measures against cholera. This is deserving of the highest commendation and we should be glad to see other inspectors following the good example. It is much easier to teach the people what to do, than it is to drive them into line under the stress of a panic. Were the district inspectors to take a kindly interest in the affairs of the people, to advise them in regard to food, clothing, cleanliness, and remedies, much of the suffering caused by infectious diseases in this city could be prevented.

We have at last fathomed the secret of that recent extraordinary report of yellow fever in Santos, which has been circulated in Europe. It seems that one of the vessels which was detained so long in Santos by the traffic blockade, returned a short time ago from an American port, and the captain of course had a long story to tell of his experiences in Brazil. Some news agency correspondent misunderstood the story and believed that the captain was describing the situation in Santos now. He promptly sent the startling intelligence to Europe, and to this is due all the terrible stories of a new epidemic in Santos, with the dead lying unburied in the streets, and floating in the river. The "too previous" newspaper correspondent has much to answer for.

A great scandal has been exposed here within the past week in the shape of an "asylum" for children known as the "Asilo D. Bernardino Azeredo e D. Josim Peixoto." Large sums of money have been received for its support, and the treasurer of the police brigade acting as treasurer also for the asylum. It now transpires that the charity has been explored almost wholly for the selfish interests of the promoters. One or two of the children are dressed up in an imposing manner and stationed at the door, while the others are most naked and half starved. The girls who are allowed the use of their own names seem to have taken no personal interest in the institution to know how its inmates were being treated, the police treasurer says that he knew nothing of the place nor how the money was used, and not one of the hundreds who have given money has ever taken the trouble to look closely into the management of the place. This, we desire to say, is no charity; it is simply offering a premium on swindling. In this instance the swindle has been most heartless and mercenary, and we trust the authorities will at once take charge of the institution and punish the knaves who have so little humane feeling as to speculate in this manner on the lives of helpless children.

It is stated that the court-martial appointed to try the ex-commander of the *Albatroz* *Barroso* is incapacitated from acting through the declaration of one of its members that, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court, the navy has no final court.

Telegrams were received from S. Francisco on Saturday last advising the successful issue of the attempt to float the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer *Porto Alegre*, which went aground near that port late on the rescue of the ship.

An employe in the postoffice was attacked on Wednesday last with what the *Paz* called "a tremendous intestinal embarrassment," but which his timid companions took to be cholera. He was a member of one of the religious brotherhoods, but was refused admission to its hospital. Other private hospitals also refused to receive him, and at last he was sent across the bay to the Jurujuba fever hospital. Nothing was the matter with him, of course, beyond the prostration which his stomach made against some unsuitable food, but he gave the town a good scare and let us all know what we may expect in case cholera really does gain a foothold here.

The new regulations against unauthorized lotteries is giving the irrefragible flesh another stretch of authority which to worry the public. A lady was arrested and taken to the police a few days ago for having a prohibited lottery ticket in her possession, and cases have occurred where houses have been violently entered and searched, without the sign of a legal order for so doing. We have no special sympathy for the occupation of selling lottery tickets, but we believe most thoroughly in legal forms and in personal rights. These fish-calls have no right to enter a private house, nor to search a man's premises without legal authorization. If these trespasses are permitted, the individual is absolutely without protection in this country.

The Visconde de Pelotas (Marshal José Antonio Corréa da Camara), whose death occurred in this city on the 18th inst., was one of the most distinguished and highly esteemed officers which the Brazilian army has ever possessed. He was born in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, on February 17th, 1824, and was therefore in his 70th year at the time of his death. He entered the army in his 16th year and was in active service during the revolution in that province, during the wars with Uruguay in 1851-52 and 1864-65, and during the war against Paraguay in 1865-70. After Orosio he was perhaps the most popular officer in the field during the last named war. He was made a field-marshal and Visconde de Pelotas in 1870. He held various civil offices during his life, but he apparently had no political ambitions. He was one of the few public men of the day upon whose private character there was no stain, and whose patriotism was not made a cloak for personal selfishness. He was a staunch friend of the men who are trying to wrest the government of Rio Grande from the hands of Julio de Castilhos, and his last days were therefore deprived of the repose and security which his services entitled him to enjoy. Almost his last words was an enquiry for news from Rio Grande.

MARRIAGE.

BROAD-MILLER.—On the 24th inst. at the British Episcopal church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. H. Mosley, M.A., FREDERICK FAIRBANKS BROAD, and BEATRICE ATICE, daughter of Henry Miller, and civil ceremony afterwards at the residence of Andrew Steele, Esq., grandfather of the bride. No cards.

BUSINESS NOTES

We hear that private telegrams have been received here to the effect that the American steamship company has been reorganized under the presidency of Mr. Bartlett, and will resume business sometime next month.

It is explained that the long delay in repairing the break in the French cable between Pará and the West Indies was due to the absence of the cable repair ship. It is now proposed to build a steamer specially for this service.

One of the Brazilian representatives at Chicago writes to the *Journal do Commercio* that the restrictions imposed on coin messages by the Brazilian government has caused a very bad impression in the United States. It compels a much heavier expense in telegraphing and seems entirely unnecessary.

It is said that the defunct United States and Brazil Steamship Company is about to be reorganized and that the vessels will commence running on October 1. It is some months since the trouble in the company arose which culminated in the sale of the steamships *Avance*, *Financa*, *Alliança*, *Segurança* and another for a little over \$200,000. The five vessels were said to be worth \$1,500,000 and had a double postal subsidy of \$70,000 a trip to Rio de Janeiro. Labels paired in until the greatest aggregation of claims ever filed against one lot of ships was on record. It is supposed that Collis P. Huntington, one of the old stockholders, has obtained control of the line, and that E. B. Bartlett would be president and manager of the new concern. —*New York Shipping & Commercial List*, July 29th.

Our consul in Rio Grande gives some amusing instances of the amazing absurdity of Brazilian quarantine regulations. At least, they are amusing to read about, but no doubt struck the shipowners and masters concerned in a different light. A New York ship with a clear bill of health was detained six days off the Rio Grande, no notice whatever being taken of her. On the seventh day she was informed that she would have to proceed 700 miles away to Ilha Grande in order to be fumigated. This she was compelled to do, and did not arrive back at Rio Grande until 13th January, having lost a clear month. What would be thought, if she came not so naturally, if it had been necessary to arrive from Brazil at Southampton, with a clean bill of health, and it were to receive orders to proceed to the Orkney Isles to obtain pratique? Many other freaks even less accountable for are instanced, and, in short, the authorities appear to conduct the business by methods that are more popular in Becliam than in the outer world.—*The Reilio*, London, August 5.

According to the last census this city possessed a population of 122,651, including 7,000 travelers, sailors, and seamen. There were 71,607 families in the city and 48,576 buildings. The census was taken in December, 1889.

The disturbed political conditions in Brazil, and the fact that neither importers nor exporters in the state of Rio Grande do Sul have suffered seriously during the year 1892. As far as the imports are concerned, although no exact figures can be given, it seems fairly certain that there was no great falling off, even if there was no increase. The state debt has been increased by 505,000, without, as Mr. Hearn says—quoting *Diario do Rio Grande*—"bringing to the state the very smallest benefit." Not the least interesting paragraph in the report is that devoted to the crucial question of the exchange, and on this subject Mr. Hearn holds, and expresses, views which are certain to be unpalatable in high places in Brazil, whatever value they may possess as coming from a man in his position. He comes to the conclusion that, "with Brazil's steady, trustworthy financial policy, and the public knowledge that the government, having taken over the responsibility of the note issue, is in a position to carry out its responsibilities, it appears highly improbable that the average rate of exchange will rise much above 12 per milreis for the present value of the milreis, as may be seen from the daily quotations in these columns, is not above, but below, 12—today, 11 3/4.—*Financial News*, London, July 29.

CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The letter addressed to the United States Department of State by the New York coffee exchange, relative to the prohibition of cipher dispatches by the Brazilian government, elicited the following reply:—

Washington, D. C., July 17th, 1893.

Thus Seligberg, Esq.:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., relative to the prohibition by the Brazilian government of the use of cipher words in messages sent from the United States. You ask that instructions may be sent to our legation at Rio, to the end that correspondents of our merchants may be permitted to lodge their cipher-codes with the proper government officials, and to translate messages received.

Your minister has been asked to obtain, if possible, the complete removal of the restriction, and otherwise to apply for the modification which you suggest. I am, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM.

The secretary of the coffee exchange, Mr. Louis Seligberg, stated on the 18th ult. that the business in coffee had been upset and retarded by this prohibition, and that very few messages were in transit either way.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The new Banco Nacional Brasileiro has engaged Visconde de Ouro Preto (Afonso Celso) as its legal adviser.

A telegram received this morning announces the report of the Sherman law by the U. S. Congress, but whether by one house or both is not stated.

The Senate adopted the bill from the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st, which opens a credit of 1,200,000 for the relief of the states of Goyaz, Piauy and Parahyba.

The minister of finance has opened a credit of 460,000 for the next week for various purposes in Rio Grande do Sul, of which 410,000 are for the military forces and 50,000 for sanitary services.

The minister of finance has ordered the Rio Grande custom-house to confer and pay the accounts presented by the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul, and to the transportation of troops, arms, clothing, etc., amounting in all to 45,688,730.

The courts have decided that the syndics nominated for the liquidation of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil must at once proceed to the sale of the bank's property by public auction, and must present a current account of the liquidation within the next five days of each month. This has the appearance of an attempt to hurry up the liquidators a little.

The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday says that the budget committee of the Chamber has under consideration a number of executive messages asking for extraordinary credits in the current year, amounting in all to over 30,000,000. As time is passing and the property taxation of these credits and as the government has already expended the money, the committee intends to initiate them in one bill and report them to the Chamber without comment or recommendation.

The committee report in the Chamber on the budget estimates for the receipts of next year gives the total at 232,476,820,743, including a probable balance of 3,500,000 on deposits. The estimates of the minister of finance placed these receipts at 251,320,930, a sum much larger than the committee feels warranted in calculating upon.

The total expenditures were estimated at 230,655,799, which shows a deficit of 18,178,908,527 on the first five days of each month, which will be further increased by 29,215,160 difference in exchange, which the minister had left out of his calculation, thus raising the total deficit to 47,395,068,257.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, August 28th, 1893. Includes values for Brazilian milreis, gold, silver, and various bank rates.

EXCHANGE.

August 22.—The official rates were 12 1/2 on London, 7 1/2 on Paris and 5 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90 days. 48 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was firm throughout the day. After some transactions at the official rates, the banks were all drawing on bankers, at 12 1/2 and shortly after mid-day 1 1/4 of best office was quoted. There was some movement in coffee that produced commercial sterling at a fair business was done in exchange at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for commercial sterling. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 23.—The English banks posted 1 1/4 of opening, the Brazilian Bank 1 1/2 and the Banco Nacional 1 1/2, but the day the market was firm from the commencement of the day and the first business was done on bank at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 24.—The market opened strong. The official rates at 12 1/2 on London, 7 1/2 on Paris, and 5 1/2 on Hamburg, at 90 days. 48 1/2 on New York at sight, and during the morning bank at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 25.—The banks opened at 12 1/2, but there was a good demand for commercial sterling at once, and business was done at 12 1/2 and then at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 26.—The banks opened at 12 1/2 on London, and during the morning 12 1/2 on Paris, and 5 1/2 on Hamburg, and bank sterling at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 27.—The English banks and the Banco Nacional posted 1 1/4 on London, and opening the Brazilian Bank 1 1/2 and bank business was done at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

August 28.—The English banks and the Banco Nacional posted 1 1/4 on London, and opening the Brazilian Bank 1 1/2 and bank business was done at 12 1/2. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office. At 12 1/2 1/2 for reposed paper, and at 12 1/2 on head office.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for August 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Includes various bank and commercial stocks.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th August, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee—Altogether the past week was an improvement on the preceding, and the sales rather firm shortly after...

The business done resulted in the advance above reported, and the business done resulted in the advance above reported...

The shipments since our last report have been: 16,490 bags for the United States...

Rain here has also interfered with shipments. The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with columns: United States, Europe, and specific ship names like New York, Mediterranean, and others.

Receipts during the past week were 59,719 bags, against 77,241 bags for the preceding week...

There was no change made in the price and it remains at \$11.77 per kilogramme...

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 282,018 bags, in all hands.

There was no change made in the price and it remains at \$11.77 per kilogramme...

and brokers quoted this morning as follows viz: per arroba. No. 6, 17.800...

but there was no sellers this morning at these quotations:

Vessels loading and to load. New York Br str Persian Prince...

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from August 21st to August 27th.

Imports.

The markets have been fairly active during the past week, and flour has shown rather more animation...

Receipts of coffee are rather few, but are so divided among retailers that any report on the market is quite impossible.

The receipts of Indian corn have been large, and the market rather easier, but only slight changes were made in quotations.

Hay, mastic and rosia are all unchanged, and quotations of cement are continued, with fair receipts during the week.

Flour—Receipts since our last report have been: Julia Rollins, from Baltimore...

Sales and withdrawals during the week are about 10,000 bbls, and first hand stocks are estimated to be 12,000 bbls.

White Pine—Receipts are about 200-220 rs. per foot and report the market firm.

Swedish Pine—Receipts have been 935 doz, per Bertha from Westwick, which are on order.

Kerosene—There have been no receipts, but it still reported at \$8.80-8.90 per case.

Lard—Receipts are 600 kegs per Julia Rollins from Baltimore and 3,000 kegs, 400 cases per Woodworth from New York.

Rice—Receipts are 21,000 bags Foida and 22,000 bags per Oklands from Rangoon.

Codfish—Receipts have been 1,720 cases Norwegian per Porto Alegre and 612 cases per Patagonia...

Bran—There are no receipts of foreign, and city mills bran is now quoted higher at 488-500 per bag.

Indian Corn—Receipts have been 100 bags per Providence, 1,197 bags per Tagas, 3,365 bags per Martha...

Hay—Receipts have been insignificant, but no changes are made in quotations of 190-210 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine—Quotations of 820-850 rs. per kilogramme are unchanged.

Rosin—Receipts till and quotations of 12800-20800, according to marks, are continued.

Coal—Receipts since our last report have been only 1,470 tons per Choice from Cardiff to the Central railway.

Cement—Receipts have been 670 bbls, per Maria C, 50 bbls, per Bourgoe and 2,000 bbls, per Pharo...

AUG. 24. HORNBY—Ger bg Martha; 158 tons; Duss; 16 ds; moire to Sequeira & Co.

AUG. 26. RANGON—Br bk Oklands; 955 tons; Fyfe; 193 ds; rice to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 21. SVEVBY, N. S. W.—Br ship Glimsby; 199 tons; Burt; ballast.

AUG. 22. LORON DE TIERRA—Br ship Nordana; 167 tons; Roy; ballast.

AUG. 23. ELEMST POINT—Ital bk Livorno; 773 tons; Schiaffino; ballast.

AUG. 25. BARRADOS—Br lug Sentini; 195 tons; Helms; ballast.

AUG. 27. ASTOAGIATA—Ger bg George N. Wilcox; 565 tons; Sinv; 27 ds; same cargo.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. TRINIDAD—Aust bk Bata Mazarruch; ballast.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alexander Black... Philadelphia 9 July.

Admiral... Rangoon 1 July.

Acton... Newport 16 June.

Athena... London 11 July.

British America... Pensacola 15 July.

Carl... Hamburg 23 July.

C. C. Horning... Carlshana 23 June.

Condor... Grimsby 18 June.

Crown Prince... Cardiff 27 July.

Crown of India... Liverpool 23 July.

Drift... Pensacola 2 Aug.

Edwards... Rangoon 13 July.

Edward Wacouviand... Boga 7 July.

Edwards... Newcastle 17 June.

Edwards... Bona 26 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

Edwards... Cardiff 27 July.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for August 21st and 22nd.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 28th, 1893.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their origins.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 21. CAROL—Nor lug Sequeira; 228 tons; Andersen; 72 ds; in distress, bound for Rio Grande do Sul.

MARSELLISES—Ital bk Maria C; 343 tons; Caffero; 68 ds; sundries to order.

AUG. 22. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Kiehn; 58 ds; sundries to Frank Norton.

LONGON—Dan bk Marzio; 221 tons; Some; 71 ds; sundries to Industrial do Brazil company.

GHEHT—Sweid bk Hans; 579 tons; Lenander; 63 ds; cement to Geral de Commercio e Industria company.

AUG. 23. CARDIFF—Br bk Choice; 1102 tons; Conth; 51 ds; coal to Central Brazil railway.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists ship arrivals for August 21st and 22nd.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 26th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-section for RIO DE JANEIRO and PROVINCIAL.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sub-sections for RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, and MILLS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations.

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Wordsworth..... 10th ..
Galileo..... 17th ..

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New Orleans.

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J. W. Taylor..... 15th Sep.

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New York:

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Cuvier..... 14th ..

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, etc.

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Daric..... Nov. 3rd

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