THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4TH, 1893.

Number 39

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1893

An effort has been made by some very in discreet and badly-informed journalists of this city to arouse feelings of animosity against the British and French legations for the notices sent out on Saturday last in regard to the bombardment. In the first place, these journals were guilty of an unworthy trick in concealing the fact that similar no-tices had been posted at the American and German consulates, advising their country men of the impending bombardment and o the advisability of seeking places of safety. In the second place, they ignored the possible bombardment of the city, which would certainly have followed had the Castello battery obeyed the President's orders and fired upon the squadron. This was the emergency which the foreign representatives were providing for and their ceiting control of the control of were providing for, and their action was not only right and humane, but it was not only right and humane, out it was fully justified by the situation. As for the provisions made for the possible eventualities of anarchy and pillage in the city, these too were right and justifiable. It may not be complimentary, but there is no reason for believing that the experience of other South Amethat the experience of other South Ame rican cities under bombardment will not be repeated here under like conditions. In every instance riots and pillage have followed the overthrow of constituted authorities, and in more than one instance the prompt action of foreign squadrons has accomplished much in the protection of life and property. The instructions of the British minister were based only upon a certain eventuality. Happily that emergency has not arisen and may never arise, but the time to provide for it is before confusion begins. Were the British minister to wait until the roises comes, he would be able to accomplish nothing. And now, our excited contemporaries must permit us one word as to poraries must permit us one word as to their theatrical protestations that anarchy and pillage will never occur here. We have thus far kept a cool head and a pair of vigilant eyes, and we must be permitted to say that no city in the world is in more danger of anarchy and pillage, under favorable conditions, than Rio de Janeiro. An enormous percentage of this population is of the character which turns out a terrible, relentless mob whenever the out a terrible, relentless mob whenever the out a terrible, retentiess mob whenever the restraints of authority are broken down. The rank and file of the army, navy, police and national guard come from this class. We have already had assassinations and robberies without number, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that these would be frightfully multiplied the moment authority gives way. Brazilians may feel assured that the foreign powers represented here will do nothing to offend their pride and honor, but in such an emergency they must be permitted to take the precautions which experience has demonstrated to be necessary.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed with the 26th, day of extreme excitement in the city be-cause of the engagements at the customcause of the engagements at the customers house and the probability of a general bombardment. Signs were apparent of increasing irritation on both sides, and this was enough to warrant the belief that the conflict had reached a critical stage. "Through private sources we learn that the "Through private sources we rearn that the government forces suffered severely under the fire of the Aquidaban at the customhouse on the 25th, and in the raids on the Saude and Cajú water fronts on the night

of the 27th and morning of the 28th. The newspapers, however, have made no mention of such losses, nor has the government as yet announced the loss of a single man, although mention has frequently been made of rapid firing at short range. It would seem impossible that such engagements could occur without some loss to the com-

From what we can gather from friends and spectators, the situation in Nictheroy is simply indescribable. The contest over the possession of the Armação workshops has led to the destructive bombardment of the travel of the air lainst lainst limit limit. that part of the city lying immediately behind the point. The people have been compelled to flee for their lives and the buildings have been much damaged by shot and shell, particulary the police barracks lying just behind the Armação hill. The and such, partial principles of the formation of the general damages, however, are not so great as reported by the partizans of the government. The government has a force of ment, and that point, with a few about 2,000 men at that point, with a few Krupp field pieces, and their presence is the cause of the frequent cannonading which we see from this side of the bay. which we see from this side of the bay. The fleet is evidently trying to dislodge this force in order to secure unmolested possession of the Armação, and thus far apparently without success. Another friend assures us that the armed forces in Nictheroy ten days ago did not exceed 600 men. And still another, an eye-witness, says that the Armação has been in possession of the insurgents from the beaming and of the insurgents from the beginning, and that the firing is to keep the land forces away from the place.

In addition to this, which might be justified on military grounds, the fleet has gone to the extreme of firing upon the Nictheroy suburbs of S. Domingos, Icarahy and Santa Rosa, causing some loss of life, a consider-able loss of property and much suffering and alarm among the people. There can be no justification for so barbarous an act, be no justification for so barbarous an act, for these suburbs were defenceless in every respect. They hardly had policemen enough to keep up a semblance of authority the terrible penalty inflicted upon them. The only aggressive act committed was the planting of a battery of four guns at the open square in S. Domingos where a fire was opened one day to divert the attention of the fleet while the land forces made an attack on the marines landed at the Arattack on the marines landed at the Armação. This, however, can not justify the wanton attacks subsequently made on these residence suburbs, even to the throwing of shells into the inland suburb of Santa Rosa, to which so many people had fled for safety. War is bad enough even in its most civilized aspect, but when it exhibits such acts as this, the savage and uscless bombardment of defenceless towns, full of women and children, without a word of warning, it can not be condemned too severely. No cause can be condemned too severely. No cause can be just and urgent enough to warrant such acts of barbarity.

The daily record of events since the 26th has become almost wholly suppressed, and it is therefore absolutely impossible to make anything like a complete record. The *Jor-*nal do Commercio and Jornal do Brazul, unnat to Commercia and Sorian at Britary, un-der orders from the police, have given no information whatever, the Guzeta da Tiride and Correio da Tiride have been closed up by the police, and the Gasela de Noticias and Cidade do Rio are giving but a faint and Cidade do Rio are giving but a faint indication of the events transpiring throughout the city. The *Paiz* and *Tempo*, both semi-official organs, have been permitted to fill their columns with falsehood and abuse, and to color every incident to suit their own purposes. For the impartial observer both of these journals are absolutely worthless As our purpose is that of recording events impartially we find ourselves blocked at every step by this insane policy of suppressing news and of creating history out of wanton falsehood.

The government having relinquished the The government having retinquished the idea of capturing Ilha das Cobras, there was a lull in hostilities on the 27th. Business was wholly suspended in the city and the streets wore a more deserted look than on any day since the revolt began. The principal vessels remained at their anchorages cipal vessels remained at their ancionage although many of the smaller vessels kept a vigilant watch on the water front, particularly above Ilha das Cobras. The situation was made more critical to-day by an order from Marshal Floriano to the shore batteries to fire on every vessel coming within range. The execution of this order practically placed this city under the conditions of a placed this city under the conditions of a If this be true, he is a very poor representative of the secret service guild, for it is ment at any moment and without warning.

A shot from one of these small shore batteries, whose guns are too small to do any real harm, might bring a storm of shot and small shell upon the city at any moment. This, of course, increased the alarm of those who realized the real meaning of the President's order, and led to the final closing of many business houses which had thus far tried to keep open. There was a meeting of many bankers and merchants who decided upon closing their establishments until the crisis had passed. In the evening firing was heard in the direction of the Saúde, caused by the S. Bento battery firing upon one of the insurgent launches. It lasted but a short time and was devoid of any incident of im-portance. On the Nictheroy side a move-ment of government troops near the Armação drew the fire of the ships for a short time.

On the early morning of the 28th a sharp engagement occurred at the Ponta do Cajú, S. Christovão, which was visited by some steamers and launches of the squadron for the purpose of obtaining coal. One of the insurgent launches, the *Vulcan*, had successfully carried away a loaded coal lighter cessinity carried away a loaded coan ingine at 11 o'clock at night on the 27th, notwith-standing a sharp fire from the land forces. About 5:30 a.m. the insurgents appeared in force, and for an hour the firing was incessant. The land forces, in addition to their small arms, had one cannon at Cajú point and several field pieces on the hill in the Boa Carried and the control of the Vista palace grounds; the insurgents used machine guns and quick-firing cannon. The result of the raid was that the insurgents result of the rate was that the insurgents captured six lighters of coal belonging to the Brazilian Coal Co., the representatives of Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., of Cardiff. The sheds of the company on the Ilha dos Ferreiros were considerably damaged. The manager promptly reported the matter to Minister Wyndham and to Capt. Lang, and then reported the loss to Messrs. Cory Bros. & Co. to be laid before the Foreign Office. Although it has been repeatedly stated that Capt. Lang had compelled the return of the coal, we can only say that no such demand has been made and that the coal has not been returned. The Foreign Office not been returned. The Foreign Office has telegraphed that an investigation will be made. As to casualties, the *Paiz* of the 29th stated that not a man had been killed or wounded on the side of the land forces, but our private advices are to the effect that the losses were heavy.

Toward midday there was a renewal of firing at the Armação, Nietheroy, and in the afternoon an unsuccessful attack was the afternoon an unsuccessful attack was made on the Gamboa warehouses, the insurgents being credited with the intention of seizing what flour they could find. As our stock is becoming rather low, it is believed that they would have been much disappointed with the raid had they successful the state of t disappointed with the raid had they succeeded in effecting a landing. During the day a large number of sailing vessels entered the harbor anchoring below Villegaignon where they awaited the port visit which is no longer made. Telegrams were to-day received from Col. Serra Murtins, Santa Catharina, dated the 27th, announcing the appearance of the Republica and Pullas off the entrance to that port. He fired a few shots at them, and then they fled. This the gallant colonel very properly calls "cowardice!"—if it really happened.

During the morning of the 20th an inci-

During the morning of the 29th an incident occurred on the bay which may pos dent occurred on the day which may possibly lead to serious questions hereafter. The unauthorized use of foreign flags in crossing the bay and for other purposes, had led to greater vigilance on the part of the insurgents and foreign naval vessels. A boat being seen at the customary anchorage boat being seen at the customary authorage of the Aquidaban flying the British flag, a launch was sent from the British flagship to investigate, and with the result of finding that it contained a torpedo and was preparing to blow up the Brazilian ironclad. Two well-known Brazilian officers were of I wo well-know brazinan onicers were on the party, an American named Boynton, an Englishman and others. It is said that the American flag was also used. As the use of a foreign flag to cover such an attempt constitutes a serious offence, the men captured will be held prisoners and will metablish be according unitable. It is men captured will be field prisoners and will probably be severely punished. It is said that an infernal machine, in the shape of a book, or album, had been sent to Custodio de Mello a few days previously, but was detected. It is also reported that Boynton had openly talked of his intention to blow up the Apitidaban and of the large sum he wasto precise for the service, statsum he was to receive for the service, stating that he had received 10,000\$ in advance

advertise their intentions in so public a manner as this.

The 29th passed quietly and without the slightest incident of importance. The vessels remained at their anchorages, some of them remained at their anchorages, some of metaking in coal, while on shore there was but little movement. The business houses remained closed, although some of the semi-official organs were condemning them for their timidity and lack of patriotism. Toward evening rumors were again current that the fleet had given notice of an inten-tion to bombard the city, and a notice was posted at the German consulate advising Germans to retire from the city, which must now be considered a fortified town.

On Saturday morning notices were sent out from the British and French legations that the bombardment of Santa Cruz would that the bombardment of sand c Fux would begin about midday and that the people of those nationalities should at once retire from the city. A similar notice was also posted at the American consulate. The notice given by Minister Wyndham has aroused much criticism on the part of the government organs, and was as follows:

government organs, and was as follows:

"The united forces have taken measures to protect all foreigners in the event of the town being given up to anarchy and pilage; in such case they should resort to the Palace square, where they will be protected by the joint forces of the Squadson.

Mr. Wyndham is informed that Santa Cruz will be bombarded between twelve and one o'clock, or earlier, to-lay; he recommends that all Bettish subjects should resort to places of safety without delay."

The exodus from the city was prompt and general, but comparatively few remaining after midday. It was the universal belief that the land batteries would fire on the that the land batteries would her off underlief fleet, in accordance with the President's orders, and that this would lead to a gen-eral bombardment of the city. Happily the Castello battery had the sense to keep quiet and the expected disaster was not realized. Owing to the entry of two vessels firing was not opened on Santa Cruz until nearly 2 p.m. The Aquidaban, Javary, Trajano and Guanabara were engaged on Tradina and Cramacara were engaged in the side of the fleet, and against them were Forts Santa Cruz, Lage, S. João and a masked battery on the wooded hill behind the last named fort. According to one of the government papers the fleet fired 196 shots, and the forts about double that number of the contract of the state of the sta ber in the two hours during which the engagement lasted. Three or four shot were dropped inside Santa Cruz, but without were dropped inside sand Cruz, but without causing much damage as far as known. One shot struck Lagé and one shell fell inside of S. João. On the other side the vessels engaged were not struck at all, although both the Aquidaton and Trajano had narrow escapes. With the fall of evenhad narrow escapes. With the fall of even-ing a misty rain set in, and the pantomime came to an end. The hills about the city were covered with spectators who watched every shot with breathless interest. As an exhibition of gunnery it was not a success, but as the fleet remained above Villegaignon, but as the neet remained above vinegagnon, the range was rather long for men who have rarely ever been drilled in target practice. Many of the shots fired by the fleet fell short, particularly those from the Javary and Guanaburi. A few shots were fired into Nietheroy during the engagement.

In view of the notices issued by foreign representatives, the following bulletin was posted toward evening by the authorities:

"Bulletins having been circulated in which the possibility is admitted of this capital being delivered over to anarchy and pillage, the government declares that it is provided with all the means for maintaining order, and that it will immediately order shot everyone who attempts to commit a crime against private property."

On Sunday and Monday nothing occurred worthy of special mention, beyond the wanton attacks made on the British and wanton attacks made on the British and French representatives by the Riic and Tempo, both of which are doing much to excite the masses against the foreign residents of this city. On Tuesday the Riic modified its tone somewhat, apparently through instructions from the government. After having questioned the motives of these diplomats, insulted the French chargé by saying that he was not competent to meet saying that he was not competent to meet the emergency, and reported that complaints had been sent to London and Paris, it was time for the government to interfere. For less cause than this other journals have been compelled to suspend. During these two days a few shots were fired at Nictheroy, and the property of th and a tew in the neighborhood of Cajú, but no real attack was made on the land de-fences. The *Aquidaban* and principal vessels remained at anchor, taking in coal. On Monday it was definitely known that the foreign representatives were trying to arrange an accord by which the city could be protected from bombardment, but it is not

yet known whether the government will consent to the very moderate suggestion that no provocation should be given on shore to draw the fire of the ships. The shore to draw the fire of the ships. rumor to this effect had a decidedly bene-

rumor to this effect had a decidedly beneficial effect in the city.

Vesterday many business houses were opened and much more confilence was apparent, it being generally believed that the foreign powers had interfered to prevent a bombardment. It is to be sincerely hoped that the government will not destroy this confidence, for it should be known that the foreign powers can do nothing unless Marshal Floriano yields to the compromise suggested. Intervention must be impartial, or it can not be executed. The foreign or it can not be executed. The foreign powers can not hold one man while the other pounds him. The foreign represenpowers can not noid one man within the other pounds him. The foreign representatives here are anxious to save life and property, particularly in view of the large foreign population of the city, but they can not go beyond the material question of protection to life and property. There was but little movement on the bay during the but little movement on the bay during the day, but heavy firing began about 8:30 in the evening, apparently off the Armação. At 3 o'clock this morning firing recommenced, but for only a short time. Among menced, but for only a short time. Among the passengers on the R. M. S. Magdalena which arrived here on the 2nd, was Senator Ruy Barbosa, en route for Europe. The Paiz of this morning says, however, he transferred his baggage to the Aquida-ban yesterday and has thus definitely east his lot in with the insurgents. What the effect of this step will be is yet to be seen.

As these pages were being prepared for the press Thursday morning (5th), owing to delays in publishing on Wednesday, a short, sharp engagement occurred at the Gamboa, where the insurgents were trying to seize a steamer, or some lighters. We are told that the raid was successful, and that some that the raid was successful, and that some flour was captured. During the engagement several shells from the Trajano fell in the city, one at the Hotel Freitas, one in the Lurgo da Ctrioca, and one in the building occupied by our printing-office and by the rooms of the American Bible Society and Young Men's Christian Association. One of our compositors had a narrow escape, and the roof, walls and partitions of the upper floor, occupied by the Y. M. C. A., were considerably damaged. The shot was a 4-inch shell from the Tra The shot was a 4-inch shell from the Tra jano. As we go to press, notices are in circulation from the British minister advising British subjects to leave the city.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

THE NEW BANK LAD.

The law approving the executive decree of December 17th, 1892, which authorized the fusion of the Banco da Republica and Banco do Brazil, revoked the rights of emission granted to other banks, etc., was signed by the Vice-President on the 23rd and published on the 29th ult. The law is as follows:

The Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, makes known that the National

States of Brazil makes known that the National Congress decrees and I sanction the following

Congress decrees and I sanction the following resultion:

ARTICLE 1. – Decree No. 1.167 of 17th December, 1892, with the modifications comprised in this aw and thus incorporated, is approved.

ART. 2.—The fasion realized by a majority of votes in the respective assembles of shareholders of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil with the Banco da Republica do Brazil, which constitues a new establishment the Banco da Republica do Brazil, is approved.

ART. 3.—The capital of the Bank is limited to be sum of 190,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$, which should be reduced within the period of 12 months to 150,000,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$ by the receipt and redemption of new shares in payment of debts, for which authorization is given. The period of duration of the bank is 60 years.

ART. 4.—The emission privilege of the Bank is hereby cancelled, in which were incorporated, by the terms of Art 4 of the decree of 7th December, 1890, the privileges of the banks of emission, the right of emission being likewise cancelled of the Banco de Crelito Popular, created by decree of 27th December, 1890.

ART 6.—For the execution of the decree of 17th.

Banco de Credito Popular, created by decree of 23rd December, 1890.

ART, 5.—For the execution of the decree of 17th December, 1892, in the part which provides the unification of the bank emission, the government is authorized to enter into an accord with the diverse banks of emission for the transfer of their issues and respective security deposits, in the sense of indemnifying them, for account of the recourses destined to the creation of a guarantee fund, for the advantages and rights which are thus annulled, all differences in havor of the banks to be carried to account of their respective debts with the Treasury.

and directions and their respective debuts which account of their respective deposition. Treasury.

The indemnification will be based upon the interest of the apolices deposited, when constituted in this species of security, or upon the interest of the apolices substituted for the metallic deposits, during the period of their privileges.

Art. 6.—All the deposits of the banks of enission, existing in gold or in apolices, will be converted into apolices of gold capital and interest, of the nominal value of 1,000% each, drawing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

The gold will be calculated at the exchange of the day of conversion, and the apolices at their nominal value.

ART. 7,--The apolices will be entered in the name of the Banco da Republica do Brazil, which will assume, to the bearers, responsibility for the bank notes in circulation, reducing them to one common type within the period of 12 months, which can be extended at the discretion of the measurements.

common type which has been also been also be extended at the discretion of the government.

ART, S,—The interest on the apolices, paid to the Banco da Republica do B azil, will be entered in a special fund, denominated "garantee of emission," and set apart to cover the difference between the value of the denosits and of the notes.

The difference being covered, the Treasury will supend paying interest. The garantee fund can not be employed in the transactions of the bank, nor used by the government, except in case of foreign war, by means of a previous authorization of the legislative power.

ART, 9.—In case of the amicable or judicial liquidation of the Buco da Republica do Bazil, the government will assume responsibility for the notes emitted, causing them to figure as a preferred creditor over all other creditors in the guarantee fund.

credutor over all other creditors in the guarantee fund.

The liquidation effected, the notes in circulation will be immediately substituted by Treasury notes or by metallic money, if at such time the national currency should be metallic, up to the value of the deposits, and the Islance by what the guarantee fund shall nowhice.

In case the deposits and guarantee fund are insufficient, the government will be responsible for the balance of the emission.

Art. 10.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil is authorized to issue, up to the sum of 100,000,0005, cedulos (horus) to bearer, of the value of 100\$ to 1,0005, interest-bearing, payable quarterly, and authorized for a period of 20 years, the amortization beginning in the first year of the second quinquennium, and by quotas previously determined by the government.

§ 1.—The cedulas to bearer will be receivable at the public offices at their nominal value, by more desired or the more determined.

\$ 1.—The celulus to bearer will be receivable at the public offices at their nominal value.
\$ 2.—The government shall approve the model of the oculials, which should hear the signature of the president, or that of whomever he shall designate, and of one director of the hank, in order they may circulate.
\$ 3.—The payment of quarterly interest will be made upon the presentation of the document, and will be confirmed by stamping the back of the document.

many apon one presentation of the document, and will be confirmed by stamping the back of the document.

§ 4.—Excess of emission and any artifice or process employed for the removal of the stamp proving the quarterly payment of interest, will constitute the crime of counterfeiting.

§ 5.—The bank will carry to account of its commercial section the loan made in its celula section to the municipal c ancil of the Federal district.

ART. II.—The emission of celulas is destined specially to aid industrial undertakings of whatever nature, existing in good conditions of credit and development, one-third of the emission being for organized undertakings which are operating in the federal capital and the remaining two-thirds for those which, having their head office in the federal capital, shall be established and operating in the states.

ART. 12.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil

those which made is the states.

ART. 12.—The Bunco da Republica do Brazil will have an agency in London and agences in the states.

It may also establish branches in the capitals of Europe and America witherest the capitals of Europe and America witherest the necessity or advantage of establishing the state will be charged with the service of the internal national debt. The Treasury balances will be charged with the service of the internal national debt. The Treasury balances will be considered in the bank and it will advance to the government, on treasury bills up to the amount forced by law, the money which may be required, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

ART. 14.—The convertibility of the notes now in circulation will be in force whenever exchange is maintained at 27th for one year, or when the government paper shall cease to be legal tender.

Sole prograph — Until the convertibility shall be established the law of May 29th, 1875, in case of stringency in the money market, will continue in force and its maximum may be increased to double the amount now fixed.

ART. 15.—The government will enter into an automoment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment and the programment and the programment will enter into an automoment with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment and the programment and the programment will enter into an approach with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment and the programment will enter into an approach with the Bines of a Republica do Brazil for the programment and the programment will be the programment and the programment will be the programment and the pro

in force and its maximum may be increased to double the amount now fixed.

ART, 15.—The government will enter into an agreement with the Bune of Republica do Brazil for the redemption or substitution of the government paper money. The bank will have the exclusive right to issue notes at sight to bearer in the proportion of two to one in relation to the amount of gold deposited and these notes will be convertible into specie.

ART, 16.—The contract made with the Banco da Republica dos Estados Uridos do Brazil for the redemption of the government paper money is cancelled without compensation.

ART, 18.—The bank will organize its statutes in conformity with the present decice, submitting them 1 the approval of the government. Its board of directors will be elonyosed of nine members, of whom the president, the vice-president and one more director will be appointed by the government and will hold office for the same period as the other directors.

ART, 19.—The persident may veto any measures of the board, which fall to meet his approval is

as the other directors.

ART. 19.—The president may veto any measures of the board, which fail to meet his approval, in relation to the issue service. From this veto appeal may be had to the minister of finance, whose decision will be final.

ART. 20.—All the money coined on government account will be employed in the redemption and incurrention of an equivalent sum in paper money. Coinage will be gratuatous while exchange is below 27th.

27d.

ART, 21.—No hank of deposit or discount shall operate nor continue to operate unless at least 50% of its capital is actually paid up in Brazil. This whose head offices are in foreign countries.

ART, 22.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repeated.

repealed. Federal Capital September 23rd, 1893, 5th year of the republic

FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Felisbello Freire.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On board R. M. S. " Orellana September 5th, 1893.

September 5th, 1893.

We, the undersigned passengers of the R. M. S. Orellana desire to express our thanks to Captair II. W. Hayes for his uniform kindness, courtesy and atten ion during our vorage from Liverpool. While fully appreciating the excellent accommolation and exceptionally good ensume provided by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and also the comfort of the vessel hisself, we feel that these advantages have been much enhanced by the thoughtful attention of Captain Hayes.

houghtul attention of Captain Hayes.
It is apparent to everyone that be has even intowenenced houself in his desire to add to the
confort of the passengers and that his conduct
quencially has been prompted by heavy good feelag. We wish to add that the officers as a body
and the engineers evidently influenced by the
aptain's excellent example have done everything
possible to promote the pleasure and welfare of the
passengers during the voyage.

(Duly vigned by 41 passingsys).

Note: —The above steamer made the remarkably

Note,—The above steamer made the remarkably quick passage of 12 days 13 hours from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The quarantine imposed against Brazilian ports at Montevideo, was abolished on the 16th alt.

—The first party of Australian immigrants for the new Paraguay colony, arrived at Montevideo on September 12th.

—The Buenos Aires Herald says that the amount of bank notes in circulation in Argentina on August 31st was \$306,743,628.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst from Montevide says that the mysterious war vessel which he been seen at Costa Rocha has left for the north.

—Official telegrams report the general subsidence of the recent revolutionary movements, Dr. Leandro Alem and other radical leaders have been placed under arrest.

-The "new" Mauser rifles recently received by the Uraguayan government have turned out to be worn-out second-hand guns, varnished up to look new. It is a "job," of course!

—Our Argentine exchanges are very unsatisfac-tory reading just now. They give us about as much information of the Argentine situation as the Rio papers give of the naval revolt.

—The August returns in Montevideo show that there had been 594 births (72 illegitunate), 95 marriages and 351 deaths. There were 4,621 ar-rivals and 3,973 departures, and the population for the month was estimated at 222,607.

the month was estimated at 222-222.

—Telegraphs and postal services are international matters with which the Brazilian government should not be allowed to play at its owr sweet will. If it cannot respect the interests of it own citizens it should at least he made to respect those of foreigners.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 19

those of loreigners.—Montevatee Times, Sept. 19.

—The Southern Cross of Sept. 8th advises its readers of the naval revolt in Rio to the effect that Custodio de Mello was in President Florano's cabinet, and when diversiont the went out and took charge of the fleet, declared revolution and then sailed out of the harbor. At the hour of going to press the Cross could not say where he was.

press the Cross could not say where he was.

The one man whose personal honesty is above question and who did something for the development of education in Argentina, ex-President Domingo Fanstino Sarmiento, has been made the object of censure and abuse at the hands of the editor of the Southern Cross. Our esteemed colleague, whose personal annability we can vouch for, is achieving something of a reputation for narrow intolerance and bigotry whenever a question of religion is raised. Sarmiento favored secular schools, and this the Southern Cross evidently considers the mother of all evils.

evidently considers the mother of all evils.

—On Tacsady afternoon we received the following calderann from a most reliable source in Lisbon:—"The Brazilian government have decided to substitute the crews of the ironclads Kinchnelo and Benjamin Constant, actually in Toulon, besides those of the Finalante and Bahia, stationed at Montevideo, by men faithful to government, partly composed of soldiers; inform Uruguayan journals." This cablegram evidently had for its object, the advising of the commanders of the two vessels at Montevideo, with a view of getting them to join the revolutionary vessels that are at present in Rio Janeiro.—Review, Buenos Aires, Sep. 36.

—The Karan views some further information.

in Rio Janeiro. — Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.

— The Raton gives some further information about the million of silver the contracting for which is practically settled. It will be coined in the Argentine mint at Buenos Aires, and the parties intervening in the negotiation are Dr. José E. Ellauri as commissioner, Torraquist & Co., who will advance the money for the cost of minting, and some Bolivians who will provide the metal from the silver mines of Huanchaca. The state will pay 57 cents for each dollar and \$100,000 for costs, transport, commission, interests, etc. The state will thus make a profit of \$3,30,000, and the contractors calculate to make \$5,000 to \$60,000.

The new silver is to be delivered in the course of the current year. — Montecider Times, Sept. 20th.

— The (Jagoes planters are up in some conjust.)

the current year.—Montevida Tomes, Sept. 20th.

—The toloaco planters are up in arms against the finance minister, on account of his intention of recommending a reduction in the custom tariff on imported tobacco; the planters say that a decreace on the existing tariff will ruin them, as they cannot possibly compete against the Paraguayan and Brazilian tobacco. We, however, do not hold the same rivers, although we admit that the profits of the Argentine toloaco planter may be somewhat reduced, he will, by no means, he ruined. On the other hand, the millers are delighted at the prospect of a reduction in the tariff as this would mean a reduction on the part of Brazil of the present tariff upon Argentine flour which of late has had the Brazilian market closed against it.—Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 9th.

—Latest news from Rio de Janeiro is to the effect that a state of siege has been proclaimed, and the French admiral has informed the government that he will not allow the rebel fleet to bombard the city, so the budding revolutionists intend paying a visit to Santos, if they can leave the hay without being much damaged by the forts.—
Review, Buenos Aires, Sept. 9th.

Review, Benns Aires, Sept. 9th.

—Large sums are daily voted away by the deputies in pensions to favorites. It is quite enough that a man should have borne a distinguished character, or that he should have been attached to some important family, or that he should have received a very large salary from the state for doing nothing, or that he should have fought a diel or written a piece of poetry and been declared flaureado by the evening new-papers to entitle his widow and family to a fit pension. Ninety per cent of the basiness of me in Congress to-day, set was in the time of Jaarez, is simply the voing of pensions. And the reason is because the legislators of the day are simply the tail-end of the heachmen of well hombre funesion de Cordoba que yas e fat. "It would he well if we could say of our deputies "ya se fateron."—Southern Cross, Sept. 15(th.

—Three years ago, not a single grain of wheat

our departs.

—Three years ago not a single grain of wheat was exported from the port of Bahja Blanca, whilst in eight months of the present year thrity-five thousand tons have already passed through, and there still exists sufficient wheat in the market awditing shipment that will bring this figure over to forty thousand tons for 1893, against fifteen thousand in 1892. These figures in themselves are sufficient to prove the importance of this port, which has been so alam loned by the government that there is not even a small vessel to assist ships that may run aground, whilst entering the port, or which from any other cause might require help. All that has been done for this port has been by private enterprise, and it is a pity that government cannot find the means or time for paying a little attention to the port, that before long will become one of the principal export ports of the country.—

Reichom can the action of diplomacy claim hav-

one of the principal export ports of the country. — Rective, Buenos Aires.

—Seldom can the action of diplomacy claim having achieved with such promptness the arrangement of an international question as the Brazilian Minister Monteiro brought about in his two days stay in Rivera last week. The dismissal and arrest of the police captain who communded the purty that kelled Cardoso, the removal of another responsible military officer by that convenient step of "accepting his resignation." and the reprimind to General Isaloro himself, who has since been removed from the commund the held by the Brazilian authorities, have removed all fears of what was promising to be a nearly question between the two countries, even fit dath out provoke a war. Only those on the scene of the occurrence knew how near this dauger was. Both sides of the neutral zone were dotted with cantons of armed men prenared to op an hostilities on the slightest provocation, and in isolated cases it is reported that shots were exchanged between them. The people that went to Rivera station on the arrival of the minister from Montevideo to host and goon, were the londest in their cheers when he departed, and where every station on the outward bound journey of the train was occupied by the police to prevent hostile demonstrations there was no necessity for their presence on the return, the irritated feelings of the Uruganyans having been so soothed by the measures adopted by Dr. Monteiro that the offence was as specifily forgotten as it had been provoked.

Buenos Aires.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 20.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion a bill authorizing the government to make deficiency appropriations to the amount of 725,000\$ for sundry parposes.—Ch inher of Departies.—Deputy Augusto de Freitas made a vigorous speech in favor of passing the presidential election bill over the veto. Noisy interruptions ensued and the discussion finally became as osternay that the president suspended the sutting. Deputy Costa Machado spoke in favor of the veto and Deputies Jacob al Faixào, André Cavalcauti, Hollanda de Loura and Severino Vieira against it.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Senate.—The Senate voted in

SEPTEMBER 21.—Sende,—The Senate woted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. Senator Manuel Victorino in a speech on the revenue bill sail that the number of office-holders in Brazil has been more than trell-th since the declaration of the republic. This bill was voted in 2nd discussion,—Comber of Deputies.—Deputies Erico Coelho and Adolpho Gordo spoke against the veto of the presidential election bill. Deputy (Glycerio said that the veto had no constitutional foundation, but that at the present time the discussion of the question has an irritting effect and he did not consider it prudent to pass the bill over the veto. the veto.

SEPTEMBER 22.—The Senate voted the revenue bill in 3rd discussion. In the Chamber of Depu-ties not enough members were present to form a quorum.

quorum.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Senate.—The president of the Senate declared that, the labors of that body being ended for the present legislative session, he invited the members to meet on the 25th, on which day the session would be closed.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair informed the house that it had received a communication from the Senate inviting the members of the Chamber of Deputies to meet on the 25th at the Senate chamber for the purpose of closing the session. Forty deputies signed the following declaration:—We declare that we do not accept the responsibility of leaving without solution part of Congress the bill regulating the presidential election, vetoed by the Vice-President of the purpose of voting on this measure and, had it been but to the vote, we should have voted against the veto."

SEPTEMBER 25.—The congressional session was formally closed and Dr. Prudente de Moraes read an address containing a synopsis of the work done

by Congress. The budget voted fixes the expenditute for 1894 at 250,457,9058652 and estimates the receipts at 233,521,8095743. In addition to the appropriations made in the budget, Congress voted others to the amount of 34,061,581\$513. Including a special appropriation of 18,000,000 for the army and 12,000,000 for the states of Piaulty, Parahyla and Goyaz. Among the other means the states of Piaulty, Parahyla and Goyaz. Among the other measures voted by Congress the principal are the following:—curriency bull; bill on the tibunal de contas; bull regulating the issue of debentures, and authorizing the government to issue 5,000,000 in notes of 500 reis. 18, 28 and 58; bill for reorganizing the postal service; bull establishing a penal colony on the floa Vita a plantation in the numicipal district of Parahyba do Sui; bill reorganizing the supreme multary court and two electral bills besides that which was vetoed.

MARTIAL LAW.

On the 25th inst, the government issued the following decree:

"Whereas the grave intestinal disturbance caused by the revolt of some officers and seamen of the national nary still continues and even extends, thus aggravating the causes which led to the adoption of legislative decree No. 172 of the 10th of the puesent month of September, the Vice-President of the United States of Brazil, in view of the congressional recess and for the sake of saving our country and the republic, resolves, in conformity with Art. So of the constitution, to declare martial law, with suspension of constitutional guarantees, in the Federal District and the states of Rio del Janeiro, S. Paulo, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul until the 9th of the following month of October.

Federal Capital. Sentember 221.

Federal Capital, September 25th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO, Fernando Lobo.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The *Timburyba*, a paper of Rezende, has suspended publication.

—The Gazeta, of Mogymirim, S. Paulo, ha suspended publication because of the declaration of martial law.

—The Montevideo Times of Sept. 22 says that a guard had been placed over the Brazilian crusser Tiradentes in the Mauá dock.

—It is reported that Gumersindo Saraiva and Col. Saigado have captured 180 stand of arms at Eneruzilhada.

—Another accident. In Nictherov on the 25th a soldier of the police force accidentally shot himself with a revolver.

—On the 30th inst, the printing-office of the Norte, an opposition paper in Ceará, was destroyed by unknown persons.

—Senator Aristides Lobo was in S. Paulo on the 27th ult. We hope the senator is not describing Floriano after having led him into this trouble. Possibly he will next be heard from somewhere up in Goyar.

—The newspapers at Montevideo and Bueno-Aires are constantly repeating stories of the pur-chase of American war vessels by Brazil. No ab-surdity is too great now-an-days for credence. The United States government is not building war ves-sels for sale.

acts for sale.

—There was another strike among the employes of the Pernambuco train company on the 22nd, resulting in an interruption of traffic for some hours. The police were called in to protect these willing to work and the strike soon collapsed. It was caused by the dismissal of the leaders of previous strikes.

—Orders have been issued by the sanitary authorities of S. Paulo for sanitary work in Sintos, comprising the thorough cleaning of the streets, public places and private grounds, the Ceaning of all drains, whether open or closed, the filling up of places containing stagnant water, the removal of all garlage and the prohibition of all deposits of the same within cuy limits.

—According to late telegrams from Buenos Aires has been suppressed, while in Santa Fé the revolution in the province of Buenos Aires has been suppressed, while in Santa Fé the revolutionists are surrendering to the national forces. A grain of salt must be added to this, however, as the Argentine government has taken possession of all telegraph offices and permits no unfavoiable news to be sent out.

oe sent out.

—The Montevideo Times of Sent, 28th says that telegrams from the frontier on the preceding day announce the capture of the town of Quarahly by the federalists after a four hours' fight. The Castilhitas, commanded by Col. Alencastro, numbered 400 men, while the teleralists under Reverbel and Calieda numbered 1000 men. Alencastro and his men were made prisoners. Subsequent advices announce the capture of Itaqui also, which gives the federalists a view post. If the Brazilian floilia on the Rio Uruguny remains neutral, as reported, this capture is important.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The Platán, of S. Paulo, says that letters received from Rio Grande do Sul state that troops of the federalists passed through Cachocira in the direction of Port Alegre, from which Cachocira is 5½ hours distance by rail and river.

According to news received by way of Montevideo the 32d and 11th battalions of infantry and several pieces of artillery had been sent to the city of Rio Grande.

Telles was said to be at Bagé unable to move for want of means of transportation.

The government had made many arrests at Port Alegre and was pressing men into military service at Rio Grande and Pelotis.

LOCAL NOTES

-The Jornal do Brazil suspended publication on the 2nd inst.

—The Aquidaban on Tuesday took on board a large quantity of coal.

—An open-air meeting is to be held in the Largo S. Francisco de Paula to-day.

—Several ex-congressmen left for the north on the 3rd inst, on the British steamer Magdalena,

-On the 27th inst. the two evening papers, the reio and Gazeta, suspended publication. —Official telegrams to Montevideo announce that the *Republica* was repulsed at Santa Catharina sustaining "severe damages."

—The government again pardoned all deserters on the 28th ult.—providing, of course, they report for duty.

—Gen, Francisco de Paula Argollo has been opointed commander of the 5th (Santa Cathacina al Paraná) military district, vice Gen, Antonio omes Pimental, relieved.

-The withdrawal of families from the city The winners and a families from the city con-tinues. A large number moved to Petropolis last week. Instead of facilitating this the chief of po-lice has been putting obstacles in the way by ex-acting passports.

—The thieves are improving their opportunities just now by beaking into abandoned residences of those who have left the city. The promise of the President, in his manifesto of the 30th, has apparently been forgotten.

—One of our Platine exchanges says that the Uru-guayan government is trying to buy the Treadentes, offering to pay original cost. It is a quanti idea surely, trying to buy a war ressel of a country so sadly in need of them just now.

—A telegram of the 30th ult, from Montevideo states that the Uruguayan government had sent the gun-boat General Shares to Costa Rocha for the purpose of causing to leave Uruguayan waters a suspicious-booking war vessel that had arrived there on the previous day.

—It is stated that the government has dismissed Rulen Favares, who is now serving on an immi-eration commission in Europe, from his place in the department of industry. Ruben Tavares is brother to Capt. Eliczer Tavares, one of the officers with Custodto de Mello.

—Hearing that our foreign mail had been stopped in the postoffice we addressed the director-general on Friday last in regard to the matter. On Mon-day we received a reply from that official stating that the report is false and that all correspondence sent to the postoffice has been forwarded promptly.

—If the late Emperor is cognizant of the present situation in Brazil, he is undoubtedly satisfied that punishment for the wrong done him is being inflicted only too promptly upon his enemies. But as he loved his country more than he hatted his enemies, he prohably feels only the deepest regret for the evil days which have come.

for the evil days which have come.

—Owing to the continued demand for our issue of September 14th, which has been completely ex hausted, we have resolved to reprint the greate part of that number as a second edition. To facilitate this, we shall use the commercial part of this issue to complete the number, as the re-composition of the commercial section is not required.

—Ex-congressmen Benedicto Leite, Casimiro Jusica and Laz Donningues have written to the editor of the Jornal do Connection, assuring him that in Maranhão at the congressional election to held on the 30th inst, the principle of minority representation will be respected. This is all very well, but what about the representation of the majority?

—The prospectus for an universal exposition at Antwerp next year is out. It will be devoted chiefly to industry and trade, and will contain many features of special interest to those engaged in the export and colonial trade. The Congo exhibit will be of special importance, and will show the pro-gress made in Africa during recent years. The Opening of the exposition is announced for May 5th next.

—The Club Rio Grandense published a manifesto yesterday repudiating foreign intervention and claiming the right to light it out as they please. We have no objection to the fighting, but we object to the destruction of foreign lives and property. He men who own no property, pay no taxes and con-tribute nothing to the development of the country, should go out on Copacabana beach when they want to field.

to fight.

—The federal republican party (that which was organized by Congressman Glycerio) held on the 25th inst. a convention which monutated for the presidency Dr. Prudente de Moraes, and for the vice-presidency Dr. Manuel Victorino. A better choice than that of Prudente de Moraes could not be reasonably expected. He is a man of high character and ability, and has had the benefit of much experience in public affairs.

much experience in printe attains.

"O'The English press begins to take a very pessimistic view of the future of Argentina and Brazil, owing to the perpetual revolutions that are becoming chronic. They infer that their credit and commerce must be seriously impaired, and that in view of the heavy foreign interests involved in both countries, means should be attempted to avoid in future these serious disturbances.—London telegram of Sept. (3th.

telegram of Sept. 13th.

—It is said that the Gluzgota Hersthi is guilty of disseminating the following extraordinary piece of information: "A court-martial has been convened at Valparaiso for the purpose of trying the reled commander Wandeukolk, but on the other hand it is announced that Bernhardt, another Chihan revolutionary leader, has succeeded in reaching Daenos Aires, the Argentine capital." If the new editor of the Hersthi is still at large, we trust that steps will be at once taken to have him caged and exhibited.

—The Botanical Garden train company has nearly completed the erection of metallic posts for the trolley wires between the Gloria and Largo do Machado, through the Rua do Cattete.

trolley wires between the Gloria and Largo do Machado, through the Rua do Catteet.

—According to a São Paulo exchange the government has a force of 9.288 men at its disposal in Rio de Jameiro, including 6 hattalions of miantry (18, 7th, 16th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th) 2.440 men; 15th artillery, 216 men; 2nd engineers, 130 men; 15th artillery, 216 men; 2nd engineers, 130 men; 15th battlido heavy artillery (in the fortresses), 371 men; 1antonal guard, 12 hattalions awerag ng 250 men each; 2,000 men; 15th artillery (in the fortresses), 371 men; 1antonal guard, 12 hattalions awerag ng 250 men each; 2,000 men.

—The German consultate posted a motice on the 29th declaring Ro to be un the conditions of a fortified city, subject to benthandment, and advising all German subjects to rethe from the city of the following morning the Assistant Botch and French representatives seemed and menero from the city as quickly as passells. The British minister also issued instructions for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects in case of disorder in the city.

—According to a private source of information.

—According to a private source of information.

Majesty's subjects in case of disorder in the city, According to a private source of information steps had been taken by the government to arrest Dr. Ray Barbasa on the Bittish str. Magdalram ether in this barbor, or at Baha, whither he wa bound. Police officials were sent on board, but the first news they had the little senator walked down the ladder into the Agnadakar's launch am went on board that ironellad. It is now said that he will either take refuge on a foreign man-of-war, or go to Santa Catharina, which is said to be in th power of the insurgents.

—On the youth alt. the President of the republic

power of the insurgents.

On the 30th alt, the President of the republic vetoel the bill on the tribunal de contas. It appears that, although this bill modifies considerable the rigor of the original decree framed by Minister Serzeiello, the President finds it too strong a check on his bliesty to make expenditures not authorized by Congress. This veto and the reasons given for it, will farther contribute to weaken public confidence in the disintereste-tiess of his motives. Right expensive the problem congruence in the disintereste-ties of his motives. Right expensive the problem congruence must urgently needed, and are of vital importance to good government. government.

government.

—In view of the serious claims for damages that the Brazilian government would be called upon to meet, owing to the closure of Brazilian ports to all yeasels arriving from the River Plate, without any previous warning or excepting those vessels that were loaded or partly lader, and in view of the necessary protests, that the representatives except all the several lines of steamers were all out to make, the Brazilian government has wired to its representative true in this city, stating that the problibition has been raised, excepting so far as regards. Brazilian steamers that are to call at Santos in the first instance.—Times of Argentina, Buenos Aires, Sept. 14th.

Sept. 14th.

—We saw noticed in the London papers the death of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, at his residence near the town of Beverley, Massachusetts, U. S. A. The late Bonaparte was a grand-nephew of Napoleon I, being the grandson of his broiler, Jerome, who married a Miss Patterson, of Baltimure. The Napoleon refused to recognize the marrage and Jerome finally divorced his wife at the Empero's orders. A curious c incidence about the late Bonaparte is the tradition of his of the man to give origin to an old American piece of slang: "Slow me the man who struck Billy Patterson!"

—On Sunday the Prince of the service of the structure of the principal of the princip

of the man to give origin to an old American piece of slang; "Show me the man who struck Billy Patterson!"

—On Sanday the Paiz and Temps fairly bristled with indignation over the action of the foreign representatives who on the preceding day had advised their countrymen to reture from the city. Our bysteried contemporaries not only denied their upto to take such action, but announced that complaints had been made in Europe against them. On Tuesday the Paiz modified its tone, half apologized for its language, and admitted that the representatives of foreign powers were using their good offices towed the city from bombarchment. This not the first time the Paiz has shown itself moderate to the first time the Paiz has shown itself moderate and wholly ignorant of the assumption, and it will probably not be the last.

—Our contemporary, the Review of Buenos Aires, says that "at least 75 per cent, of the American electrocations have been fadures." Will the Review give us proofs of that statement? Our information is wholly to the contrary. Every case resulted in the death of the erinfing; three or lour of them were attended by seenes of an unpleasant nature; one only failed through a break-down in the machinery. In the cases where flesh-burning and muscular contractions followed, it was the opinion of many physicians present that incensibility, was caused by the first shock and cieath followed immediately. Surely this is no more revoluting, even at the worst, than hanging, where death comes from three to ten minutes after the fatal drop. It is a question of task; colleague; incitter does the work as neathy and cleanly as the guillottne. However, we are in favor of permitting every man full choice in the matter.

BIRTH.

On the 15ult., at 190 Rua S. Clemente, the wife of David McNeill, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ASPINALL.—At 171 Rua de São Christovão, on the 12th ult., ELIZABETH MARY, infant daughter of the late Robert Aspinall, aged 2 months.

Business Notes

—At the D, Pedro H Docks there were handled last month 358,269 packages, including the shipment of 208,738 bags of coffee and 56,271 packages of general merchandise and the discharge of 93,268 packages.

—The Amazonas legislature has passed a law authorizing the governor to make a contract for a line of steamers between Mamos and Ceart, the annual subsidy to be 50,000\$. This springs from the fact that Amazonas is now drawing upon Ceará for her rubber-gathering laborers.

—The daily papers of the 4th announced that the government but made an angements for the steamship costs service with a toreign company. The announcement was a little too previous, it would seem, for the contract was not signed, the foreign company being unwilling to comply with some of the stipulations made by the government.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The debt of the state of Pará to the Banco da voura e Commercio has been reduced 2,649,000\$.

—On the 23rd inst, the President of the repub-lic signed the currency bill voted by Congress. Quick work.

—By an executive decree of the 28th ult, the government opened an extraordinary credit of 8,000,000\$ for account of the minister of war.

-Law No. 101, of the 28th ult., makes an appropriation of ,28,875 for the payment of guaranteed interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation.

—Executive decree No. 1,552, of the 28th ult.
 —Executive decree No. 1,552, of the 28th ult.
 makes an appropriation of 721,5008 for lighting this city with gis in the 2nd halt of the present year.

—The expenses of the prorogued session of Congress recently closed, in salaries alone, amounted to 453.750\$. It is quite enough, considering the kind of service rendered.

—The customs receipts at Bahia were 2,044.-674\$489 in August and 1,531,299\$ in September, against 1,302,428\$877 and 1,043,835\$ respectively in the corresponding months of 1892.

—The foreign banks have been in great part closed during the past week. The lack of basiness and risks to life from the sudden engagements have furnished more than an excuse for this action.

—The government has made a special appropriation of 8,000,000\$ for the war department. We suspect that when the sentinel leaves the Treasury door there will be nothing there to guard. Congress adjourned on the 25th, and on the 27th the government issued the decree making the appropriation.

NOTICE.

William Henry Sherman last heard of at Mache, Brazil, formerly at Ros, write to Charles Sherman, Post-office, William Street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd, 1893

Par value of the Brazilian militers (15000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S coin at \$4,86,65 per ∠ 1 sig. 54 75 ds do \$4.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1527 do of ∠1 sig. in Brazilian gold. 8 8 890

stember 26-The market opened fauly steady with 101/2 t september 46—The market opened fauly steady with 6.0% the serion grate for low-uses at the lambs, although the Burish Bank posted (6.0% and the Barshams he Bank 16.0%). Dur-ing the morning born sterling was done at 16.0% on bankers, and 16.3% was represed in commercial sterling, but the market appeared rather norvous, and rates were that before and day. About 1.0% of salt, or sirely, struck the Banco da Reguldson, and this being the centre of the exchange market, a present held in the stead, it caused a topol suspension of bankers, for a stray Vallor perce of shelf, billed a come Energham in a neighbouring earling house, rapin suspension to manner an a neighbouring eating hous while no damage was done the Bank. For the husme done during the morning 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) for bank and 10 \(\frac{7}{4} \) in done during the morning 10)% + 10% for bank and 10.7 10% for commercial sterling were quoted, and rep-paper was quoted at 10% also. There was no Bolsa.

spaper was quanta of the Ranco Navienda posted (to)/(at which rate the Bosalianiis he Bank abo realized some small operations. The English banks did not open and all were closed before mid-day. The business dome during the day consisted of insignificant sums of bank stelling at 15%—15 ptf. and as nearly all the wholesch houses were closed, the day was virtually a bolislay. There was no Eolsa.

September 28—The English banks still kept their doors do september 28—The haghest famils sturt aged their doors closed, and many English insies followed this example. The Barco Nacimal posted rayl on London, and realized some small transactions at this rate and at repticy it the Brasilian-table Bank was also obtaining at rayls. There was vertically nothing doing again, and reposed bank poper on bankers found in takers at (240). There was no Bolsa.

found no takers at 10 gHz. There was no Boles.

September 29—The Bonco Nacional again posted 10 % and gave bills to a moderate automit at 10 gHz. The Bonsaltanische Bank also dnew something at 10 %, but closed its down at mid-day. The British Bank, while declaring to entertain men binners, was open for liquidations, but the other English banks still kept their down closed. There was a little business delig in bank sterling at 10 %—10 gHz, with repassed paper reported at 10 % and commercial sterling at 10 %—10 gHz, but the English hauses were still generally closed, and there seemed to be no probability of new business in coffee. At the same time it is not at all impossible that exchange may "dirible" or util the banks continue to decline business. There were neither buyers nor sellers 1 x severeigns at the Bolsa.

September 30—There was nothing doing after 11 o'clock, for an impression was created that disturbances were possible in the city, and the fleet was expected to attack the forts 2gain. The farmer apprehension proved baseless, and the latter fact passed off without any special attraction. The Banco Nacional opened, posted 10 ½, and almost immediat-ely closed; the other banks had in 4 generally opened, and form 11 o'clock the streets were without movement. There was no Bolso, naturally. was no Bolsa, naturally.

was no Bolsa, naturally.

October 3—The Bonco Nacional posted to 36 on London, and the Brasilianische Bank was drawing at the same rate, but the English banks were only settling liquidations, and entertancel no new brasiness. There was some movement in the market, which ruled from. From an early hour the two drawing banks gave bills at 10 ptfc and finally the Nacional was drawing at 105. Repeased paper found money at 10 ptfc + 105, and commercial sterling at 105 - 105 fc. Rates at the northern ports were reported higher during the day, and with some possibility of a renewal of coffee hismess, the exchange market closed very stady at 105 for bank and 105 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with bayers at 225 700, sellers at 235 300.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sentember 29.

15 Apolices, 48...1,160 14 Apolices, 58...1,012

Banks.

50 Republica.... 126 Miscellaneous.

100 Const. Urbanos 1

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd October, 1893.

Coffee.—Business has been entirely suspended during the past week. Exporters have been engaged in shipping coffees already purchased, and there was no talk of new operations, until this morning, when some little interest was shown and it was summised that business for the United States might ensure, as the published telegrams from New York giving a visible supply of 350,000 bags on the 30th are considered strong. The small receipts here and the uncertain exchange keep olealers firm and the great variation between "spot" and October—18½ cents, and 16.83 cents, respectively—in New York also unsettles them. To argue that the high price of "spot" arises from a scarcity is useless, for "spot" and "spot" only represents coffee to the Rio dealers, and the option involvations are merely hets upon the future. New business will therefore probably be rendered very difficult by the pre-tensions of dealers, unless a regular "smash up" occurs in exchange, and we confess we think any such expectation extremely dangerous. Brokers have naturally reported the market nominal all along, and we have not been able to obtain a proximate idea of what dealers and exporters are considering the value of the bean.

Our dates from Santos only include the r6th ulto. For Coffee.-Business has been entirely suspended during the

Our dates from Santos only include the 26th ulto. For the month receipts had been 21%,000 bags, sales 225,000 bags and stock in all hands was estimated to be 212,500 bags. Good average was quoted at 15\\$500 per 10 kilos, and the market was reported quiet, but firm.

The shipments since our last report have been :

9. 4. 2,	335 bags for the United States
The vess	els cleared with coffee are :
	ed States: bags
Sept. 27	New York Blg str Hevelius 29,688
Euro	ope:
20 I	Hamburg Ger str Amazonas 1,420 Mediterranean Fr str Bourgogne 3,665 London Br str Tamar 1,200 Hamburg Ger str Paraguassú 6,373
E'sc	where :
	Cape Town Ger bg Martha. 2,000 River Plate Fr str Dordogne. 2,163
	for the past week were 19,715 bags, against s for the preceding week and 19,933 bags for the s.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 191,999 bags, in

As Saunday was not a working day, from the apprehen-sions of disorder, there was no change made in the paula, nor were efficial quotations funished. The last quotations furnished by the brokers were:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per ar	roba.				
No. 6	23#200	Type.	21	\$300				
7	22 500	9	20	co3				
but these were quite nominal this morning.								

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Briste Nasmyth	
do Blg str Coleridge	
do Ger str Capua	
do Br str Savdinian Prince	
Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore	
do ,, Amy	
Havre Fr str Entre Kios	
London Br str Tamui	
Antwerp and London Br str Magdalena	
Hamburg Ger str Montevideo	
Trieste Aust str Medusa	
Mediterranean Ital str Washington	
do , Orione	
Cane of Good Hone Swed ing Femmanuel	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

_) F	C	OF	F	SE				10		E	1,	n I	E	IRO	
,, do. Europe: ,,	Shipments do. U. S	Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London		do No. 7	N. V per &	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Total shipments bags	Coastwise	"River Plate, etc. "	, Cape	Europe	Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
:	:	:	40-50 €	1012	2 8 4	22\$000	234200		226,727	7.550	:	:	1,000	:	6,330	2,271	Sept. 25
:	;	;	40-50 C	to The	181% C	22 000	23 200		121,699 211,735	6,533	:	500	1,000	30	5.003	1,505	Sept. 26
;	:	:	40-50 6	Z-in	2 783	21 000	23 200			12,712	:	1,275	:	2,435	8.952	2,748	Sept. 27
:	:	:	40-50 6	Nom.	- 0	22 000	23 200		202,652	14.763	:	388	:	4,099	10,276	5,680	Sept. 28
:	:	:	40-50 €	10/2	18% 6	22 000	23 200		185,483	18,254	:	;	2,670	3,030	12,554	1.085	Sept. 29
:	:	:	40-50 6	:	181/ 6	22 000	23 2 0		189,354	:	:	;	:	;	:	3,871	Sept. 25 Sept. 26 Sept. 27 Sept. 28 Sept. 29 Sept. 30
127,345	87.758	218,308	. ;	:	:	:	:		:	205,022	3,427	3,582	4.67	36,705	156,638	110,856	Since 1st Sept. Since 1st July Oct. 1
377.465	154,949	631,000	:	:	:	:			:	05,090	25,704	13,300	17,170	175,003	373,793	677,152	Totals since 1st July
:	:	:	;	:	;	:	:		191,919	:	:	:	:	;	:	2,555	Oct. 1

Imports.

There has been very little business doing since our last report. Difficulties in discharging cargoes, apprehensions of bombardment and disorder, and the nervous ress of commerce generally have put trade out of the minds of merchants and dealers. A considerable quantity of flour has arrived, but it is still on beard ship, and as importers can only effect sales "on shere", and dealers are showing great caution in making their sales, the market has been quiet. The flour reported in our last report as being alloat was apparently landed during the week. Quotations are lower, except for the best brands of city mills flour. There have been no receipts of pine, and everything is nominal. News has been received of the loss of the Pensacola cargo per Catherine, and under ordinary circumstances the market for pitch pine would advance. Receipts of kerosene and lard are small. A cargo of Canadian codish has arrived, but no rice has come in, and the supplies of other arricles are moderate. As to quotations, brokess report every-There has been very little business doing since our last articles are moderate. As to quotations, brokers report every-thing quite nominal pending a resumption of business. Owing to the blockade-or what ever it may be called-the prices o coal, on shore, have advanced enormously, and welle at that for small lots as high as 125\$ per ton has been paid. There

really nothing to say as regards exchange.	
Flour Receipts since our last report have bee	n:
Priscilla, from Bahimore Josephine, do Screern, do White Wings, do Canadian, from the River Plate, 2,400 bags.	6,041 ,, 12,500 ,, 6,200
All the American flour is still affect, and broke	32,944 brls.

All the American flour is still afloat, and brokers estimate stocks in first hands at 26,000 bits. American and 2,000 bits of River Plate flour. The market has been traffection, as sales can only be realized 'in ware-house', and dealers are not over auxious to grant even the usual credit to their parchasers.

ascra. Realters quote as follows :

tokers quote as tollows .	
Trieste	
Richmond 1st	28\$000-29\$000
do 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	28 500-20 000
do 2nd	27 500-28 000
Western & Interior	27 500-29 000
River Plate	25 000-20 000
City Mills	26 000-30 000

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market s nominal.—Last quetations were 56\$000- 58\$000 per doz. White Pine.—The last sale was at 220 is, per foot, but nothing has been doing and quotations are considered nominal.

Sprice Pine.—The Innir from Quebec arrived to-day, but we have not heard what has been done with the eargy.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene —The only receipts are too cases per Coerridge from New York, and the last quotations of 8\$500—8\$500 per case are considered nominal to-day.

Lard.—Receipts have been 900 kegs per Principle and Yosephine. Buckets report the market nominal in the absence of business. The last quotation is were \$500-\$500 per bot for Googe's fard and 800—850 is. for other marks.

Rice.—Receipts nil and quotations of 15\$500—16\$500 per bag are now nominal.

backure now audmind.

Codfish - Receipts are 2,855 tals per Patriane from Pospeliae, 1,010 cases Norwegian per Montrido and 155 pack
ages from New Verk per Corradge. There has been very
little movement and we have been unable to obtain quotations.

Hay.—Receipts have been 12,744 bales pr Tuttian Prince,
1,022 bales per Narititian Prince and 550 bales per Canadduar, from the Kiver Place and 150 bales per Ozeran from
Valparisto. Quotations are nominal and those last reported
were 150—160 to be the Regional Correlation Prince

Bran.—There has been no receipts of foreign and brokers
of the Correlation of the Correlation Prince and Prince and

Indian Corn.—The Canadian brought \$,162 bags from Buenos Aires. Foreign corn is reported nominal to-day and dealers quote native at 93850—124000 according to quality. Turpertine.—There are no receipts during the week and the last quotations were soc—8.50 rs. per kilogramme. Rosin—Receipts mil and the quotations of 125000—205000 per latt. according to marks, are considered nominal.

per lal. according to maiks, are considered nominal.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

3,27; tons per Frank Carrill, from Cardinl.

1,055; "Ferrar Prince, do

3,123; "Macegy our

Macegy our

All to dealers and companies.

Cement —There are no receipts and qui tations are nominal; those last farinshed us were 105.0-115.00 for French, per bit.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CARDIFF - Br bk Maclgruyn; 1235 tons: Roberts; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

PASPEBIAC--Br bg Patrius; 187 tens; Le Centeur; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

SEPT, 29.

BALTIMORK via BAHA—Amer lng Yesephine; 832 tons;
McClean; 43 64; sundries to Wilson & Co.
CARDIFF—Nor ble Coronn Prince; 950 tons; Olsen; 62 ds;
coal to City Improvements company.

NEWFORT-Ger ship Kalliope; 1612 Freese; 53 ds: coal to order. MACÁO-Br lug L. G. Crosby; 956 tons; Perry; 26 ds; salt to order.

Mossone'—Nor blk Latonn; 543 tons; G.hrm: 33 ds; salt to
John Moore & Co.
——Nor lng Albatros; 323 tons; Ormundsen; 35 ds; salt to
order.

SEPT. 30.

Macλo-Ger bg lonna; 159 tons: Breshel; 3e ds; salt to
Lundgrin. Mossono'-Nor bg Kjartan; 327 tons; Joachinsen; 30 ds; sundries to Joaquim Marinho.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 25.
Baltimore—Amerbk Julia Rollins; 586 tons; Kiehne; coffee

BALTIMORE—Amer lik Julia Rolling; §66 tons; Kieline; coffee SEPT. 28.

CAPE TOWN—Ger by Martha; 158 tons; Buss; coffee.

ADELAIDE—Br ship Dona Francisca; 2276 tons; Edwards; ballast.

SEPT. 29.

CASPE—Br bk Contury; 181 tons; Luce; ballast.

ADELAIDE—Br ship Wendur; 2045 tons; Dickinson; do.

Mossoro'—Nor bk Solveig; 296 tons; Andersen; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

Adele Lubkor. Hamburg Attila Newport Arbutus Slite Athene. London 7 Aug America.....Oponto

to but to a contract to	D	- 4
British America	Pensacola	3 Aug
Braemar	Cardiff	
Bondina	Wishy	13 Aug
Bella Formigosa	Oporto	
Cora	Hamburg	23 Jul y
Candeur	Arendal	20 July
Centurion	Cardiff	
Crown of India	Cardiff	
Charles Collet	Marseilles	6 Sept
Charles Loring	New York	
Christabel	Marseilles	
Don Enrique	Pensacola	7 Aug
Diligentia	Gefle	15 June
Edward Percy	Hamburg	3 Aug
Earl Cadogan	Rangoon	13 July
Eduard Waenerlund	Borga	7 July
Fortuna	Newcastle	17 June
Firth of Lorn	Rangoon	21 June
1-jord	Cardiff	r Aug
Gifford	Cardiff	7 Aug
Guldaas	Hamburg	
	Marseilles	
Georges Ville		
Helga	Pensacola	:
Isabel	Oporto	rt Aug
Ismir	Saguenay R	
Imsland	Marseilles	22 Aug
J. M. Bunck	Liverpool	19 Aug
Julius Palm	Rangeon	12 Aug
Katy	Cardiff	
Kinnaird	Hamburg	
Levernbank	Clyde	23 Aug
Mac Callum More	Rangoon	30 June
Minna Helene	Antwerp	24 July
	Glasgow	
Mohawk		3 Aug
Mozambique	Leith	••
Mabel Jordan	Boston	
Madeleine	New York	
Nanny	Oporto	29 Aug
Nova Lide	Oporto	
Normand	Liverpool	
Otterspool	Cardift	23 Aug
Professor Koch	Saigon	ı June
Peacemaker	Quebec	16 June
Prince Regent	Cardiff	31 July
Port Caledonia	Cardiff	3. 7,
Procyon	Cardiff	••
Prince Victor	Cardiff	6 Sept
		-
Pará	Operto	
Pengwern	Cardiff	••
Rose Innis	Philadelphi	a
Robert Dixon	New York	
Scammell Brothers	Pensacola	28 July
Sardanha	Rangoon	2 June
Sephia.	Oporto	27 Aug
Sundswait	Hudikswall	29 July
Salcha	Antwerp	18 Aug
Swif	Cardiff	-
Sam Mendel	London	•
Triton	London	30 July
Tabor	Liverpool	2 June
Titania	Cardiff	
Toxteth	Cardiff	
Trowbridge	Rangoon	3 Sept.
Valuta	Bristol	
Van Galen	Batavia	17 June

APPIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

SHIPPING NEWS.	ARRIVADO OF FORBIGN GIBNIMBRO,							
Similing Mana.	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO				
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 28. BALTHOMER—Amer Ing Princillar; 612 tons; Powell; 66 ds; sundries to Frank Norton. New York—He ship Namorth Cantle; 1815 tons; Smith; 7: ds; in distress, bound for Hombay. Burna—Ger bg Finke; 185 tons; Harting; 15 ds; ballast to order. MacKo—Ger bk Rose; 395 tons; Gheerds; 21 ds; salt to Jeaquim Marinho. —Ger bk Ernst; 960 tons; 22 ds; salt to Ferraz Solumbo & Co. —It bk St. Croix; 653 tons; Davison; 27 ds; salt to Ferraz Solumbo & Co. —Paranguada—Nor bk Saga; 417 tons; Rasmussen; 16 ds; timber to order.	Sept. 25 25 25 25 26 26 27 28 29 30 30 30 30 1	Leibnitz Blg Caxton Br Caxton Br Sardinian Pr Br Rerin Gr Hutan Pr Br Mt, Lebanon Br Equateur Fr Canadian Br Trent Br Cordoun Fr Cordoun Fr Cordoun Fr Cordoun Fr Runhine Br Runhine Br	South'pt-in* 22d La Plata* 7d Havre* 33d River Plate* 7d Baltimore 41d Lyttelton 201/d	Norton, M. & C do Wilson Sons & C H. Stolte & C Wilson Sons & C W. C. Peck Mess, Maritimes W. Samson & C Koyal Mail Mess, Maritimes Chargeurs Reunis A. Fiorita & C Levering & C Wilson Sons & C				
Compared to order.		,						

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
25 27 27 27 28 28 29 29 29	Bellagio Br La Plata Fr Berlin Gr Penusular Port Hevelius Blg Dordogne Fr Montevideo Gr Equateur Fr Bourgogne Fr Caxton Br Gellivara Br Cordouan Fr Ruahine Br	Antweip* River Plate* do Santos New York* River Plate* Santos Bordeaux* Marseilles* Valparaiso* Buenos Aires Bordeaux* London*	Same Cargo Sundries do do do do do do do do do do do do do
1	D.di Galliera Ital Frent Br	Genoa* River Plate	do do

0 0 22	JA	NEIRC	• Calling at intermediate ports. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 2nd. 1893.									
NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER								
American p Charger	1372	Aug.10	New York.	In distress Levering & C. Leve								
ok Amy	665	29	Baltimore	Levering & C.								
ug Jas. Simpson	238	30	Bahia	M. A. Jesus								
ug M. B. Tower	6.6	Sept. 21	Macao	Va.W.Guim. & C								
ug Priscilla	612	28	Baltimore	F. Norton								
Arcentine	892	29	Baltimore	Wilson & C								
chr C. Froward.	124	Sept.16	Bs. Aires	To order								
p Q. of Scots	1373	July 17	Leith	Gas Co.								
p Kinross-shire.	2167	20	Greenock	Gas Co.								
k Avonmore	1358	29	Cardiff	M. Nothmann&C.								
p Mylomene	1808	Ang 31	Cardiff	Royal Mail.								
k John Carswell	1346	5	Pensacola	Forjas e Estaleiros								
ok Gael	1515	5	Greenock	Gas Co.								
p Micronesia	1577	8	Cardift	Braz. Coal Co.								
p Scot-Moors	2589	10	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.								
sp Merioneth	2080	12	Grimsby	Gas Co.								
bk Osseo	1399	14	Cardiff	Royal Mail								
bk Antoinette,	583	15	Pensacola.	Geral de C. & I.								
sp Republic	2347	16	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos Walter C. & C.								
k Choice	1102	23	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R								
bk Oaklands sp Norma	955	20	Cardift	Cent. Braz. R. R								
bk Kate Burrill	688	39	Pensacola.	Ind. do Brazil.								
sp Warrior	.68	Sept. 3	New York	Watson, R. & C								
bk V. L. Stafford bk Serena	48:		Greenock	Gas Co.								
bk Montgomery C	81	1	Rangoon.	John Moore & C								
bk Criffell	1130	22	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C								
sp Naworth C	181	28	New York	In distress								
bk Maelgywn	123	2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C								
lig Pairius lug L. G. Crosby	18	7 28	Haspebiac .	P.S. Nicolson & C								
Danish	,,,	lulu s	Re Aires	Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C In distress Ferraz Sob. & C Wilson Sons & C P. S. Nicolson & C To order Sequeira & C. Ino. do Brazil. Walter, C. & C. C. Hecksher & C								
bk Marcelo	35	Aug. 2	London	Ind. do Brazil.								
bk Edenbg C.C. Hornung	28	2 20	Liverpool.	Walter, C. & C. C. Hecksher & C								
Dutch	.,,	1	0 10	0.10								
bk Heveskes II.	38	Sept.	Memel	Braz. Coal Co. To order								
French ble Garrenda		1,1,1,	Samos	W Mazan								
bk Pharo.	61	Aug.	Marseilles.	A. Avenier & C.								
Dutch bk Columbus bk Heveskes II. French bk Gertrude bk Pharo bk D'Artagnau German ap Melpomene	28	Sept.1	Marseilles.	Lo order								
sp Melpomene	174	June 2	S Cardiff	Lage Irmãos Mossoró-Assu Co To order In distress. John Moore & Ce Souza Filhu & C Wilson Sons & G To order J. Marinho Ferraz Sob. & C Lage Irmãos To order								
bk Fulda	88	4 2	Rangoon.	To order								
bk Heinrich	38	7 2	Mossoró	. John Moore & C								
lug Frisia	33	Sept 3	Rio Grand	Souza Filho & C								
bg Falke	18	o 2	8 Bahia	To order								
bk Ernest	30	9 2	8 Macão	. I. Marinho Ferraz Sob. & C								
sp Kalliope	101	2 . 2	Newport.	Lage Irmãos								
itaitau	1,3	9 3	Janaca o	- I o order								
bk Angioletta	70	July 2	8 Augusta Marseilles.	. A. Fiorita & C								
bk Maria C	31	3 2	Marseilles.	. l'o order								
bk Modestino	1 74	9 5 Sept. 1	7 Marseilles.	To order								
Norwegian lug Victoria.	22	5 Mar.	2 M. ssoró	To order.								
bk Saga	11	7 May 1	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C								
bk Askoy	195	ojuly 2 0 2	o Humburg.	C. Hecksher & C								
bk Hasselnoder	55	4 Aug 2	6 Marseilles.	Geral de C. & L.								
sp Pr. Robert	265	4 1	o Cardin	Braz, Coal & Co								
bg. Solnaer	23	8 2	Cardiff	In distress.								
bk Bertha	34	3 2	West wick	C. Hecksher & C								
lug Lyra	51	1 2	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.								
bk L. Ericksen.	02	4 3	o Norkoping Grimsby	Geral de C. & I Soc. de Travaux								
bk Hesperia	49	Sept.	Alemel	. l'o order								
bk Dovre	94	ŝ ı	6 Newcastie 2 Hern'sand	. C. Hecksher &								
bk Activ	51	3 1	2 Hern'sand	Geral de C. S. I.								
bk Austad	32	9 2	Constit'cio	n C. Hecksher &								
bk Saga sp Frank Carvill	141	7 2	8 Paranagua 8 Cardiff	. B. Rodrigues &								
be Crown Princ	95	. 2	9 Cardiff	. City Imp. Co.								
lug Albatros	34	3 2	9 Mossoró .	John Moore &								
bk Austad. bk Saga sp Frank Carvill bx Crown Prink bk Latona lng Albatros bg Kjartan Fortugness bk Isolma bk Fernanda bk Ternanda bk Maria Vizeu. lng Nova União bk Julius	32	7 3	Mossoió.	Lage Irmäns To order A. Fiorita & C. To order To								
bk Isolma	. 25	6 June 1	Aracajú	. C. Abranches &								
bk Tentadora	73	5 Aug.	o Mossoió	. John Moore & C								
bk Maria Vizeu.	. 66	Sent 1	8 Oporto	. Macedo Jr. & C								
		8 sept.	1 Oporto	C. Abranches & Macedo Jr. & C. John Moore & C. Macedo Jr. & C. J. A.G. Santos & To order								
		S July 1	8 Brunswick	Ind. do Braz. Co								
lug Emmanuel .	29	5 2	Goth'burg	Ind. do Braz. Co Geral de C. & Geral de C. & To order Ferraz Sob. & C								

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 29th, 1893

			GOVERNMENT	Γ BOND	S.			THE STREET STREET		BANK				
Present Interest Rate Amount fayable % Denomination Nominal Last sale Closing quotations							Capitai	Capital	Reserve	Name	Dividend paid	Nom.	Last	Closing quotations
268,057,000\$ 123,105,100 119,600 14,804,500 25,294,000 18,350,000 3,029,000 7,329,000	Jan. — July Quarterly Jan. — July Apr. — Oct. Quarterly do Feb. — Aug. Mar. — Sept. Jan. — July	5 4 6 41/4 6 5 6	Apolices	200\$-1,000\$ 200 -1,000 1,000\$ 1,000 1,000 500-1,000 1,000	1,012\$000 1,160 000 1,700 000 1,710 000 1,295 000 1,020 000 1,020 000 1,020 000	1,00\$000—1,013\$000 1,160 000— 1,550 000—	10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	355,223#	RIO DE JANEIRO Agricola do Brazil	July 9	2 80\$	25\$000 to 000	
8,050,800	jan.—july	1 0	DEBENT	URES.	1,042 000		1,000,000 5,000,000 2,400,000 M10,000,000	5,000,000 2,400,000 M2,500,000	40,000 403,891 343,374	Auxiliar Bolsa Brasilianische	10 000- Jan. 9 20 000- Feb. 9 10 %- May. 9	100 1 M250	250 000 75 000	
Present A mount	Interest payable	Kate °/o	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quot attons	3,393,000 10,000,000 2,000,000	3,393,000 10,000,000 1,513,120	100,000 1,829,624 33,880 4,000,000	Brazil e Londres Brazil-Norte America Classes Laboriosas Commercial do Rio de Jan	2 000—July 9 6 ⁰ θμ.a—July 9 10 000 - July 9	2 40 2 40 3 200	1 500 16 000 2 000 193 000	16\$000
1.300,000 1,500,000 1,133,200 15,167,000 £3,049,610 5,000,000	May—Nov. do Jan.—July Apr.—Oct. do Jan.—July do Mar—Sept	8 61/4 5 61/4 5—6 5 4 7	RAILWAYS. Bragantina Campos and Caraugola Geral do Brazil do Juiz de Fóra and Finu Leopoldina. do do do do Oeste de Minas.	200\$ 200 £11.5 £20 200 200 £50 £11.5 s. 100 200	196\$ 195 2 5 1 5 195 115 600 18 5 15 5	120 000- 1\$500	2,000,000 20,000,000 80,000,000 1,000,000 23,000,000 40,000,000 20,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000 1,805,800 1,805,800 5,000,000	306,159 3,550,000 1,582,412 500,000 411,937 1,200,000 224,888 983,478 297,151 1,600,000 480,910	Commerciantes. Commercian do 2 series. Constructor do Brazil. Credito Commercial. Credito Commercial. Credito Movel. Credito Popular. Credito Popular. Credito Popular. Credito Raral e Internac. Depositos e Descontos. Franco-Brazilero.	5 000 - July 9 10 000 - July 9 2 00 - July 9 2 0 0 - Feb. 9 6 000 - July 9 2 500 - July 9 12 001 - July 9 7 500 - July 6 10 01 - July 9 3 000 - July 9 3 000 - July 9 3 000 - July 9	1 100 3 200 3 40 5 200 1 100 2 200 13 200 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 100 12 100	7 000 215 000 40 000 18 000 155 000 38 000 16 500 23 000 175 000 48 000	30 000
£1,113,740 1,308,000 £137,100 10,300,000 £177,450 593,000	Jan.—July Feb.—Aug Jan.—July Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July Mar.—Sept	5 7 6 6 6 7 6	Sapucany. S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold Sorocabana do gold União Valenciana União Sorocab. Itanaúna	£20 200 £50 100 £50 200	53 192 440 57 700 140 30	46 500—	10,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000 £1,500,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 25,000,000 12,500,000	10,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000 (750,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 12,500,000	516,343 250,000 727,544 £500,000 120,000 160,000 42,186	Iniciador de Melhoramento Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio. London & Brazilian, Lmted Metropolitano do Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas. Nacional Brazileiro. Operarios Paris e Rio.	1 200 - July 6 8 000 - July 7 000 - July 7 000 - July 10 000 - Aug. 10 000 - Jan. 10 000 - Jan. 10 000 - Jan. 3 000 - July 10 000 - Jan.	13 100 13 200 13 200 13 10 11 20 12 200 13 80 11 10	9 500 200 000 110 000 2 500 5 000 5 500 10 00	9 000— 13 000
£787,500 435,000 771,300 214,600 226,600	Jan.—July do do Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July Jun.—Dec.	,	Cant. e Viação Fluminense. Carris Urbanos do Pernambuco Villa Isabel SHIPPING. Lloyd Brazileiro	£20 500 100 200 200 200	90 490 100 198	=	3,000,000 190,000,000 1,000,000 20,000,000 20,000,000	3,000,000 167,431,200 997,000 4,000,000 15,000,000	525,000 68,713,443 71,063 106,600 7,126,250 804,883 800,000	Popular	5 000 - July 6 000 - July 3 000 - July 6 000 - July 9 000 - July 4 500 - July 1 000 - July	13 100 03 200 93 100 02 70 93 60 93 200 93 100 97 200	85 00 126 00 59 00 70 00 30 00 195 00 97 00 100 00 14 00	125 500—128 000 45 000— 57 000 00 —199 000 01 —98 000
14,000,000	AprOct.	7	doCENTRALSUGAR FACTORIES		ľ.		12,000,000 10,000,000	12,000,000 5,200,000	316,629		. 5 coe−∫an	92 100	7 00	
892,800 1,500,000 200,000 1,874,400 290,400 1,539,000	AprOct. JanJuly MarSept FebAug May-Nov AprOct	814 6 6!4	Purera Quissanā Rio Branco MILLS. Alliança. America Fabril Brazil Industrial	200 200 200 200 200 200	180 185 169 202 70 202		7,500,000\$ 10,000,000 10,000,000 24,000,000	7.500,000 1,000,000 2,250,000 5,000,000 7,553,999	750,000	S. Paulo	8 000—July 2 000—July 6 000—July	93 40 93 200 93 80 93 100	150\$00 24 00 250 00 40 00 123 00 75 00	90
1,39,000 1,301,000 496,200 2,400,000 561,600 600,000 239,000 3,000,000 308,000	May-Nov AprOct JanJuly AprOct. JanJuly do JanJuly	7 7 8 7 9 6 7	Carinca Confiança Industrial Corcovado. Industrial Mineira Manufactora Fluminense. Petropolitana. Progr. Industrial do Brazil Rink	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	204 200 148 192 210 200 195	500		1		Түрөтнесак	RY NOTI	ES.		
2,500,000 350,000 367,900	do May—Nov Mar.—Sep Jan.—July	636	S, Christovão	200 200 100 200	100		Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Banks	Nominai vaine	Last sa	ale (Nosing quotations
£337,500 2,589,300 6,956,100 985,000 £562,500 £150,000 600,000 £18,000 2,853,200	Jan: — July Jan: — July Jan: — July May — Noo Jan: — July Jan: — July Feb: — Aug	7 5 7 8	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto. Banco de Viação do Brazil. Banco Creditio Movel, consols Brazil Agricola. Empreza de Olnas Publicas. Lavoura, Ind. & Colon. Nacional de Oleas. Saneamento do Río. Serviços Maritimos.	£20 100 200 £20 £20 £20 £20 £20	160 18 34 200 25 150 240 150	500 30\$000—	27,537,200 11,064,800 268,200 6,763,800 8,000 6,136,656 500,000 9,982,200	Apr.—Oc	t. 5 6 7 6 1 v. 6	iredito Real do Brazil. do gold iredito Real de S. Paulo iredito Rural e Internacional Republica do Brazil. do gold. 'redita Juñao Agricola do Brazil. Juñao Agricola	100\$ £11.5 f 100\$ 100 100 100 100 100 100	39 ⁰ 0 90\$000 82 ⁰ 0 65 ⁰ 0 55 ⁰ 0 8 j ⁰ 0	1	55 00
			SHIPPI	T T	II				-	MILL	S.			
Capital	Capitai paid up	Reserv fund	- Crmqum s	Dividend paid	value	Last sale Closing quotations							,	
600,000\$ 28,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000	600,000\$ 28,000,000 4,000,000 1,200,000	50,000 56,008	Lloyd Brazileiro	3\$000-Aug. 92	200 160	::0\$000 :: :55 000	Capital	Capitai paul up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Neminal value	sale	Closing quotations
			INSURA	NCE.			6,000,000\$ 1,800,000 6,000,000 300,000	6,000,000\$ 840,000 4,500,000	438,391\$ 133,051 65,748 562	Alhança	8 000 - Aug. 92	200 200 200 200	305 F000 235 000 200 000	
Capitai 4,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 7,500,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	200,000 \$750,000 200,000 200,000 520,000 200,000 200,000 400,000 400,000 400,000	Reserve fund 70,66 283,99 58,79 46,24 170,00 212,000 17,12 100,00	78 Alliança O Argos Fluminense O Argos Fluminense O Alliana D Bonaria C Confiança C Confiança G Geral O Geral O Integridade	15 000 - July 9 1 1 500 - July 9 1 500 - July 9 4 000 - July 9 2 000 - July 9 9 000 - July 9 12 000 - July 9 1 000 - July 9 6 000 - July 9	3 250 3 10 2 20 3 20 3 20 3 125 3 100 3 20 3 20 3 20 3 20	Last Closing quotations	30,000 3,000,000 2,100,000 2,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	300,000 3,600,000 25,600,000 250,000 250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	31,324	Cartoca. Cantinaça Industrial. Contavação. D. Isalei. Industrial Mueira Manufactora Plinuicense. Petropolitana Pringtessa Ind. do Brazil. Rink. S. Lazato. S. Pedro de Alcantara. Umão Industrial S. Sebasião	— July 5; 1: 000—July 6; 3: 000—July 6; 3: 000—July 6; 3: 000—Mar. 9; 1: 000—Mar. 9; 7: 000—July 8; 8: "0j:a—Aug. 9; — July 9;	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	220 000 250 000 100 000 232 000 200 000 205 000 160 000 200 000 235 000 4 000 210 000 8 000	
1,000,000 5,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	100,000 750,000 250,000 100,000 200,000		Previdente Prosperidade União Com. dos Varegistas Vigilancia	1 000—July 9 1 000—July 9 1 000—July 9 1 000—July 9	30 33 20 33 20 33 10	40 000 10 000 50 000 10 000				MISCELLA	NEOUS.			
-	Capitai	Reser	AILWAYS ANI	Dividend	Nominal value	Last Closing quotation	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina vaine	Last sale	Clasing quotations
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