

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4TH, 1893.

NUMBER 39

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# THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 4th, 1893.

AN effort has been made by some very indiscreet 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 notices had been posted at the American and German consulates, advising their countrymen of the impending bombardment and of 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 action was not only right and humane, but 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 American 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 crises come, he would be able to accomplish nothing. And now, our excited contemporaries 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 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, a day of extreme excitement in the city because of the engagements at the custom-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 government forces suffered severely under the fire of the *Aquidaban* at the custom-house on the 25th, and in the raids on the Saude and Caju 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 combatants.

From what we can gather from friends and spectators, the situation in Nictheroy is simply indescribable. The contest over the possession of the Armaço workshops has led to the destructive bombardment of 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, particularly the police barracks lying just behind the Armaço hill. The general damages, however, are not so great as reported by the partisans of the government. The government has a force of 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. The fleet is evidently trying to dislodge this force in order to secure unmolested possession of the Armaço, 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 Armaço has been in possession 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 considerable loss of property and much suffering and alarm among the people. There can 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 and could not possibly have incurred 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 Armaço. 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 useless 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 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 *Jornal do Commercio* and *Jornal do Brazil*, under orders from the police, have given no information whatever, the *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Correio da Tarde* have been closed up by the police, and the *Gazeta de Notícias* and *Cidade do Rio* are giving but a faint indication of the events transpiring throughout the city. The *Piz* 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 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 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 fortified garrison town, subject to bombardment 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 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 Saude, 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 importance. On the Nictheroy side a movement of government troops near the Armaço 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 Caju, 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 *Fulan*, had successfully carried away a loaded coal lighter at 11 o'clock at night on the 27th, notwithstanding 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 Caju point and several field pieces on the hill in the Boa Vista palace grounds; the insurgents used machine guns and quick-firing cannon. The result of the raid 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 has telegraphed that an investigation will be made. As to casualties, the *Piz* 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 Armaço, Nictheroy, and in the afternoon an unsuccessful attack was made on the Gumbôa 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 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 Martins, Santa Catharina, dated the 27th, announcing the appearance of the *Republica* and *Pillas* 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 29th an incident occurred on the bay 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 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 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 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 *Aquidaban* and of the large sum he was to receive for the service, stating that he had received 10,000\$ in advance. If this be true, he is a very poor representative of the secret service guild, for it is not customary for men of that stamp to

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 taking 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 intention 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 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:

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

Mr. Wyndham is informed that Santa Cruz will be bombarded between twelve and one o'clock, or earlier, to-day; he recommends that all British 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 fleet, in accordance with the President's orders, and that this would lead to a general 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*, *Jaryny*, *Trojano* and *Guambara* were engaged on 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 in the two hours during which the engagement lasted. Three or four shot were dropped inside Santa 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 *Aquidaban* and *Trojano* had narrow escapes. With the fall of evening 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, 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 *Jaryny* and *Guambara*. A few shots were fired into Nictheroy 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 French representatives by the *Piz* and *Tempo*, both of which are doing much to excite the masses against the foreign residents of this city. On Tuesday the *Piz* 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 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 a few in the neighborhood of Caju, but no real attack was made on the land defences. 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 rumor to this effect had a decidedly beneficial effect in the city.

Yesterday many business houses were opened and much more confidence 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 powers can not hold one man while 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 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 the passengers on the R. M. S. Magdalena, which arrived here on the 2nd, was Senator Ruy Barbosa, en route for Europe. The Patz of this morning says, however, that he transferred his baggage to the Aquidauan yesterday and has thus definitely cast 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 Gamba, where the insurgents were trying to seize a steamer, or some lighters. We are told that the raid was successful, and that some flour was captured. During the engagement several shells from the *Trifano* fell in the city, one at the Hotel Freitas, one in the Largo da Carioca, 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 *Trifano*. 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 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 Congress decrees and I sanction the following resolution:

ARTICLE 1.—Decree No. 1,167 of 17th December, 1892, with the modifications comprised in this law and this incorporated, is approved.

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

ART. 3.—The capital of the Bank is limited to the sum of 190,000,000\$, which should be reduced within the period of 12 months to 150,000,000\$ 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 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 for the unification of the banks 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 favor of the banks to be carried to account of their respective debts with the 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 emission, 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 government.

ART. 8.—The interest on the apolices, paid to the Banco da Republica do Brazil, will be entered in a special fund, denominated "guarantee of emission," and set apart to cover the difference between the value of the deposits and of the notes.

The difference being covered, the Treasury will suspend paying interest. The guarantee 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 Banco da Republica do Brazil, 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.

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 balance by what the guarantee fund shall produce.

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 100,000,000\$, cedulas (bonis) to bearer, of the value of 100\$ to 1,000\$, 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.

The cedulas to bearer will be receivable at the public offices at their nominal value.

§ 2.—The government shall approve the model of the cedulas, which should bear the signature of the president, or of that of whomsoever he shall designate, and of one director of the bank, in order that 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.

§ 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 cedula section to the municipal council of the Federal district.

ART. 11.—The emission of cedulas 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 another in the remaining parts of the country, having their head office in the federal district, shall be established and operating in the states.

ART. 12.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil will have an agency in London and agencies in the states in which there are banks of issue and will in due time establish agencies in other states.

It may also establish branches in the capitals of Europe and America whenever the necessity or advantage of establishing them shall be recognized.

ART. 13.—The Banco da Republica do Brazil will be charged with the service of the internal national debt. The Treasury balances will be deposited in the bank and it will advance to the government, on treasury bills up to the amount fixed 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 27/4 for one year, or when the government paper shall cease to be legal tender.

Sub paragraph.—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 agreement with the Banco da 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 Unidos do Brazil for the redemption of the government paper money is cancelled without compensation.

ART. 17.—Time and an abatement in interest will be allowed to banks for settling their indebtedness to the Treasury.

ART. 18.—The bank will organize its statutes in conformity with the present decree, submitting them to the approval of the government. Its board of directors will be composed 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 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 incineration of an equivalent sum in paper money. Coinage will be gratuitous while exchange is below 27/4.

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

ART. 22.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

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

FLORIANO PEIXOTO, Felisbello Freire.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

On board R. M. S. "Orillana."

September 5th, 1893.

We, the undersigned passengers of the R. M. S. Orillana desire to express our thanks to Captain H. W. Hayes for his most kind, courteous and attention during our voyage from Liverpool. While fully appreciating the excellent accommodation and exceptionally good course provided by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and also the comfort of the vessel itself, we feel that these advantages have been much enhanced by the thoughtful attention of Captain Hayes.

It is apparent to everyone that he has even inconvenienced himself in his desire to add to the comfort of the passengers and that his conduct generally has been prompted by hearty good feeling. We wish to add that the officers as a body and the engineers evidently influenced by the captain's excellent example have done everything possible to promote the pleasure and welfare of the passengers during the voyage.

(Daily signed by 41 passengers.)

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 ult.

—The first party of Australian immigrants for the new Argentine 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 Montevideo says that the mysterious war vessel which had 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 Uruguayan 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 unsatisfactory 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 illegitimate), 95 marriages and 351 deaths. There were 4,621 arrivals and 3,975 departures, and the population for the month was estimated at 222,607.

—Telegraphs and postal services are international matters with which the Brazilian government should not be allowed to play at its own sweet will. It cannot respect the interests of its own citizens if it should at least be made to respect those of foreigners.—Montevideo 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 Floriano's cabinet, and when driven out he 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.

—The one man whose personal honesty is above question and who did something for the development of education in Argentina, ex-President Domingo Faustino 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 amability we can vouch for in 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.

—On Tuesday afternoon we received the following cablegram from a most reliable source in Lisbon:—"The Brazilian government have decided to substitute the crews of the ironclads Riachuelo and Benjamin Constant, actually in Toulon, besides those of the Viradetes and Bahias, 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, Sept. 16.

—The Reason 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, Torquist & Co., who will advance the money for the cost of minting, and some Bolivians who will provide the metal from the silver mines of Itancacha. 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 \$330,000, and the contractors calculate to make \$550,000 to \$60,000. The new silver is to be delivered in the course of the current year.—Montevideo Times, Sept. 20th.

—The tobacco 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 decrease 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 views, although we admit that the profits of the Argentine tobacco planter may be somewhat reduced, he will, by no means, be 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 siege has been proclaimed, and the French consul 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 bay without being much damaged by the forts.—Review, Buenos 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 duel or written a piece of poetry and been declared "latrondo" by the evening newspapers to entitle his widow and family to a fat pension. Ninety per cent of the business done in Congress to-day, as it was in the time of Juarez, is simply the voting of pensions. All the reason is here saving legislators of the day are simply the tail-end of the men of the "el hombre honesto de Ciroloha que ya se fue." It would be well if we could say of our deputies "ya se fueron."—Southern Cross, Sept. 15th.

—Three years ago not a single grain of wheat was exported from the port of Bahia Blanca, whilst in eight months of the present year thirty-five thousand tons have already passed through, and there still exists sufficient wheat in the market awaiting shipment that will bring this figure over to forty thousand tons for 1893, against fifteen thousand in 1892. These figures themselves are sufficient to prove the importance of this port, which has been so long abandoned 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 should find the means or time for paying a little attention to the ports that before long will become one of the principal export ports of the country.—Review, 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' visit in Rivera last week. The dismissal and arrest of the police captain who commanded the party that killed Cardoso, the removal of another responsible military officer by that convenient step of "accepting his resignation," and the reprimand to General Isidoro himself, who had just been removed from the command and held by the Brazilian authorities, have removed all fears of what was promising to be a nasty question between the two countries, even if it did not provoke a war. Only those on the scene of the occurrence knew how near this danger was. Both sides of the neutral zone were dotted with cantons of armed men prepared to open hostilities on the slightest provocation, and in isolated cantons it was reported that shots were exchanged between them. The people that went to Rivera station on the arrival of the minister from Montevideo to loot and goon, were the loudest 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 need of any force for the Uruguayans having been so soothed by the measures adopted by Dr. Monteiro that the offence was so speedily forgotten as it had been provoked.—Montevideo correspondence (Sept. 12) of Review, 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 purposes.—Chamber of Deputies.—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 so stormy that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Costa Machado spoke in favor of the veto and Diputados Jacob da Paixão, André Cavalcanti, Hollanda de Lima and Severino Vieira against it.

SEPTEMBER 21.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. Senator Manoel Victorino in a speech on the revenue bill said that the number of office-holders in Brazil has been more than doubled since the declaration of the republic. This bill was voted in 2nd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Erico Coelho and Adolpho Garcia 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 irritating effect and he did not consider it prudent to pass the bill over the veto.

SEPTEMBER 22.—The Senate voted the revenue bill in 3rd discussion. In the Chamber of Deputies not enough members were present to form a 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 23th, 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 on part of Congress the bill relating the presidential election, vetoed by the Vice-President of the republic. We have always been present for the purpose of voting on this measure and, had it been put 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





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 again. The former apprehension proved baseless, and the latter fact passed off without any special attraction. The Banco Nacional opened, posted 10 1/2, and almost immediately closed; the other banks had a generally opened, and from 11 o'clock the streets were without movement. There was no Bulla, naturally.

October 2.—The Banco Nacional posted 10 1/2 on London, and the Brazilian Bank was drawing at the same rate, but the English banks were only settling liquidations, and entertained no new business. There was some movement in the market, which ruled firm. From an early hour the two drawing banks gave bills at 10 1/2 and finally the Nacional was drawing at 10 1/2. Repeated paper found money at 10 1/2—10 1/4, and commercial sterling at 10 1/2—10 1/4. Rates at the northern ports were reported higher during the day, and with some possibility of a renewal of coffee business, the exchange market closed very steady at 10 1/2 for bank and 10 1/4 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 22 7/8, sellers at 23 3/8.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 29.

14 Apolices, 58,112	15 Apolices, 45,116
Banks:	
50 Republica.....	126
Miscellaneous:	
100 Const. Urbanos	1

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd October, 1893.

Exports.

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 surmised that business from New York giving a visible supply of the purchased telegrams on the 30th are considered strong. The small receipts here and the uncertain exchange keep dealers firm and the great variation between "spot" and "October"—10 1/2 cents, and 16 1/2 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 "October" only represents coffee to the Rio dealers, and the option quotations are merely bets upon the future. New business will therefore probably be rendered very difficult by the pretensions 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 26th ulto. For the month receipts had been 218,000 bags, sales 225,000 bags and stock in all hands was estimated to be 212,500 bags. Good average was quoted at 15 1/2 per 100 kilos, and the market was reported quiet, but firm.

The shipments since our last report have been:

43,335	bags for the United States
9,614	Europe
4,670	Cape of Good Hope
2,163	River Plate and West Coast
..	Coastwise
59,812	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	bags
Sept. 27 New York Blg str <i>Hevelius</i> .....	29,688
Europe:	do
Sept. 15 Hamburg Ger str <i>Amazonas</i> .....	1,420
20 Mediterranean Fr str <i>Bourgeois</i> .....	5,165
23 London Br str <i>Tamar</i> .....	1,200
23 Hamburg Ger str <i>Vergastadt</i> .....	6,173
Eschore:	do
Sept. 28 Cape Town Ger hg <i>Martha</i> .....	2,000
28 River Plate Fr str <i>Dordogne</i> .....	2,163

Receipts for the past week were 19,715 bags, against 12,247 bags for the preceding week and 19,033 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 131,393 bags, in all hands.

As Saturday was not a working day, from the apprehensions of disorder, there was no change made in the *Panama*, nor were official quotations furnished. The last quotations furnished by the brokers were:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per arroba.
No. 6.....	21 3/4	No. 8.....	21 3/4
7.....	22 0/0	9.....	20 8/0

but these were quite nominal this morning.

Vessels loading and to load.		bags.
New York Br str <i>Nearby</i> .....	do	do
do Blg str <i>Carthage</i> .....	do	do
do Ger str <i>Capua</i> .....	do	do
do Br str <i>Sardinian Prince</i> .....	do	do
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Baltimore</i> .....	do	do
do " <i>Any</i> .....	do	do
Havre Fr str <i>Entre Iles</i> .....	do	do
London Br str <i>Tamar</i> .....	do	do
Antwerp and London Br str <i>Margalida</i> .....	do	do
Hamburg Ger str <i>Montevideo</i> .....	do	do
Trieste Aust str <i>Melina</i> .....	do	do
Mediterranean llo str <i>Washington</i> .....	do	do
do " <i>Orion</i> .....	do	do
Cape of Good Hope Swed hg <i>Emmanuel</i> .....	3,500	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts—	Shipment—	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1
Shipment U. States	Shipment U. States	2,727	5,093	2,274	5,680	1,685	3,871	116,956
Europe	Europe	6,539	8,092	10,297	12,554	11,038	11,038	67,715
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675
Other	Other	1,300	2,485	4,099	3,059	4,477	4,477	37,675

There has been very little business doing since our last report. Difficulties in discharging cargoes, apprehensions of bombardment and disorder, and the nervousness 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 board ship, and importers can only effect sales "on shore", and dealers are showing great caution in making their sales, the market has been quiet. The flour reported in our last report being about, 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 codfish has arrived, but no rice has come in, and the supplies of other articles are moderate. As to quotations, brokers report everything quite nominal pending a resumption of business. Owing to the blockade—or what ever it may be called—the prices of coal, on shore, have advanced enormously, and we are at that for small lots as high as 12 1/2 per ton has been paid. There is really nothing to say as regards exchange.

Imports.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:	7,000 bbls.
<i>Priscilla</i> , from Baltimore.....	7,000
<i>Josephine</i> , do.....	6,041
<i>Newton</i> , do.....	12,500
<i>White Wings</i> , do.....	6,200
<i>Canadian</i> , from the River Plate, 2,400 bags.....	1,200
31,941 bbls.	
All the American flour is still afloat, and brokers estimate stocks in first hands at 26,000 bbls. American and 2,000 bbls. of River Plate flour. The market has been rather quiet, as sales can only be realized "in warehouse", and dealers are not over anxious to grant even the usual credit to their purchasers.	
Brokers quote as follows:	
Trieste..... nominal	
Richmond do..... 28 5/8—29 0/0	
Baltimore 1st..... 28 5/8—29 0/0	
do do..... 27 5/8—28 0/0	
Western & Interior..... 27 5/8—29 0/0	
River Plate..... 25 0/0—26 0/0	
City Mills..... 26 0/0—30 0/0	
Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts and the market is nominal. Last quotations were 8 5/8—3 5/8 per cwt. but nothing has been doing and quotations are considered nominal.	
Spruce Pine.—The <i>Amir</i> from Quebec arrived today, but we have not heard what has been done with the cargo.	
Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.	
Kerosene.—The only receipts are 100 casks per <i>Coveridge</i> from New York, and the last quotations of 8 3/4—8 5/8 per cask are considered nominal k-way.	
Lard.—Receipts have been 920 bags per <i>Priscilla</i> and <i>Josephine</i> . Brokers report the market nominal in the absence of business. The last quotations were 8 1/2—10 1/2, per lb. for George's lard and 8 1/2—8 3/4, for other marks.	
Rice.—Receipts nil and quotations of 15 5/8—16 3/8 per 100 lbs. nominal.	
Codfish.—Receipts are 2,555 tubs per <i>Patruina</i> from Pas peliao, 1,010 cases Norwegian per <i>Montevideo</i> and 175 pack bags from New York per <i>Coveridge</i> . There has been very little movement and we have been unable to obtain quotations.	
Hay.—Receipts have been 12,714 bales per <i>Indian Prince</i> , 1,022 bales per <i>Sardinian Prince</i> and 150 bales per <i>Capua</i> from the River Plate and 180 bales per <i>Orion</i> from Valparaiso. Quotations are nominal and those last reported were 150—180 rs. per kilogramme.	
Bran.—There have been no receipts of foreign and brokers quote city mills at 15 7/8—16 3/8 per bag.	
Indian Corn.—The <i>Canadian</i> bringing 5,163 bags from Buenos Aires. Foreign corn is reported in the city and dealers quote native at 9 1/2—10 1/2 according to quality.	
Turpentine.—There are no receipts during the week and the last quotations were 8 1/2—8 3/4, per kilogramme.	
Rosin.—Receipts nil and the quotations of 12 1/2—10 1/2 per lb. according to marks, are considered nominal.	
Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:	
2,274 tons per <i>Frank Carrell</i> , from Cardiff.	
1,465 " <i>Crown Prince</i> , do	
1,233 " <i>Macgillivray</i> , do	
2,263 " <i>Atalaya</i> , from Newport.	
All to dealers and companies.	
Cement.—There are no receipts and quotations are nominal; those last furnished were 10 1/2—11 1/2 for French, 9 1/2—10 1/2 for German and 10 1/2—11 1/2 for British, per 100 lbs.	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 25.	BALTIMORE—Amer hg <i>Priscilla</i> ; 612 tons; Powell; 66 ds; sundries to Frank Norton.
NEW YORK—Br ship <i>Wm. Smith</i> ; 1815 tons; Smith; 7 ds; in ballast, bound for Bombay.	
BATAVIA—Ger hg <i>Falk</i> ; 180 tons; Harting; 15 ds; ballast to order.	
MACAO—Ger hg <i>Rosey</i> ; 329 tons; Gheerds; 21 ds; salt to Joaquim Mainho.	
—Ger hg <i>Ernst</i> ; 576 tons; 22 ds; salt to Ferraz Soares & Co.	
—Br hg <i>St. Croix</i> ; 653 tons; Davison; 27 ds; salt to Ferraz Soares & Co.	
PARANAGUA—Nor hg <i>Saga</i> ; 417 tons; Rasmussen; 16 ds; timber to order.	
CARIBBY—Br hg <i>Macgillivray</i> ; 1235 tons; Roberts; coal to Belmino Rodrigues & Co.	
PASPERBIA—Br hg <i>Patruina</i> ; 187 tons; Le Contear; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.	
SEPT. 26.	BALTIMORE via BAHIA—Amer hg <i>Josephine</i> ; 832 tons; McClure; 48 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.
CARIBBY—Nor hg <i>Crown Prince</i> ; 320 tons; Olsen; 6 ds; coal to City Improvements company.	
NEWPORT—Ger ship <i>Kalliope</i> ; 1612 Freese; 53 ds; coal to order.	
MACAO—Br hg <i>L. G. Crosby</i> ; 956 tons; Perry; 26 ds; salt to order.	
MOSSORO—Nor hg <i>Lafonia</i> ; 543 tons; G.H. van; 33 ds; salt to John Moore & Co.	
—Nor hg <i>Albatros</i> ; 323 tons; Ormunden; 35 ds; salt to order.	
SEPT. 30.	MACAO—Ger hg <i>Inna</i> ; 155 tons; Breshel; 35 ds; salt to Wilson Sons & Co.
MOSSORO—Nor hg <i>Kjartan</i> ; 327 tons; Joachinsen; 30 ds; sundries to Joaquim Mainho.	

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 25.	BALTIMORE—Amer hg <i>Julia Rollins</i> ; 586 tons; Kielner; coffee to London.
SEPT. 28.	CAPE TOWN—Ger hg <i>Martha</i> ; 158 tons; Buss; coffee.
ADELAIDE—Br ship <i>Dona Francisca</i> ; 2276 tons; Edwards; ballast.	
SEPT. 29.	GASSE—Br hg <i>Century</i> ; 181 ton; Luce; ballast.
ADRIAN—Br ship <i>Wendray</i> ; 2045 tons; Dickinson; do.	
MOSSORO—Nor hg <i>Sobolev</i> ; 266 tons; Andersen; do.	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

<i>Adie Lathor</i> .....	Hamburg	19	Aug.
<i>Attila</i> .....	Newport	13	July
<i>Asytus</i> .....	Suez	13	July
<i>Athens</i> .....	London	7	Aug.
<i>Amor</i> .....	Cardiff	7	Aug.
<i>America</i> .....	Cardiff	7	Aug.
<i>British America</i> .....	Pensacola	3	Aug.
<i>Braemar</i> .....	Cardiff	13	Aug.
<i>Boudina</i> .....	Wisly	13	Aug.
<i>Bella Formigosa</i> .....	Oporto	23	July
<i>Cont</i> .....	Hamburg	23	July
<i>Candor</i> .....	Arendal	20	July
<i>Centurion</i> .....	Cardiff	17	July
<i>Crown of India</i> .....	Cardiff	17	July
<i>Charles Collet</i> .....	Marseilles	6	Sept.
<i>Charles Loving</i> .....	New York	15	Aug.
<i>Christabel</i> .....	Marseilles	15	Aug.
<i>Don Europe</i> .....	Pensacola	7	Aug.
<i>Diligencia</i> .....	Gelle	15	Aug.
<i>Edward Percy</i> .....	Hamburg	3	Aug.
<i>Earl Cadogan</i> .....	Rangoon	13	July
<i>Edward Wanehuud</i> .....	Borga	7	July
<i>Fortuna</i> .....	Newcastle	17	July
<i>Fifth of Lorn</i> .....	Rangoon	21	June
<i>Fjord</i> .....	Cardiff	1	Aug.
<i>Gifford</i> .....	Cardiff	7	Aug.
<i>Gundars</i> .....	Hamburg	11	Aug.
<i>Georges Ville</i> .....	Marseilles	11	Aug.
<i>Helga</i> .....	Pensacola	11	Aug.
<i>Isabel</i> .....	Saguenay River	11	Aug.
<i>Inland</i> .....	Marseilles	22	Aug.
<i>J. M. Bank</i> .....	Liverpool	19	Aug.
<i>Julius Palm</i> .....	Rangoon	12	Aug.
<i>Katy</i> .....	Cardiff	11	Aug.
<i>Kinnaird</i> .....	Hamburg	11	Aug.
<i>Levenby</i> .....	Clyde	23	Aug.
<i>Alca Galum More</i> .....	Rangoon	30	June
<i>Mohaka Heine</i> .....	Antwerp	24	July
<i>Mohaka</i> .....	Glasgow	3	Aug.
<i>Mozambique</i> .....	Leith	11	Aug.
<i>Mezar Jordan</i> .....	Baton	11	Aug.
<i>Maddy</i> .....	New York	11	Aug.
<i>Nancy</i> .....	Napto	29	Aug.
<i>Nova Lid</i> .....	Oporto	11	Aug.
<i>Norman</i> .....	Liverpool	11	Aug.
<i>Oferspool</i> .....	Cardiff	23	Aug.
<i>Professor Koch</i> .....	Saigon	1	June
<i>Pracevaker</i> .....	Quebec	16	June
<i>Prince Regent</i> .....	Cardiff	31	July
<i>Prize Consolida</i> .....	Cardiff	31	July
<i>Prize Victor</i> .....	Cardiff	31	July
<i>Paris</i> .....	Oporto	6	Sept.
<i>Parguerra</i> .....	Cardiff	6	Sept.
<i>Rose Inuit</i> .....	Philadelphia	11	Aug.
<i>Robert Dixon</i> .....	New York	11	Aug.
<i>Saunwell Brothers</i> .....	Pensacola	28	July
<i>Sardanka</i> .....	Rangoon	2	June
<i>Septha</i> .....	Oporto	27	Aug.
<i>Sandvick</i> .....	Hudikswall	29	July
<i>Saba</i> .....	Antwerp	18	Aug.
<i>Seiff</i> .....	Cardiff	18	Aug.
<i>Sam Mendel</i> .....	London	30	July
<i>Sidon</i> .....	London	2	June
<i>Tabor</i> .....	Liverpool	2	June
<i>Thiania</i> .....	Cardiff	11	Aug.
<i>Toxeth</i> .....	Cardiff	11	Aug.
<i>Trombylde</i> .....	Rangoon	3	Sept.
<i>Van Gien</i> .....	Bristol	17	June
<i>Van Galen</i> .....	Batavia	17	June
<i>Vatrasia</i> .....	Oporto	17	June
<i>White Wings</i> .....	Baltimore	7	Aug.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONIGNED TO
Sept. 25	Leibnitz Blg	Antwerp	Norton, M. & C
25	Caxton Br	Liverpool	do
25	Sardinian Pr Br	River Plate	Wilson Sons & C
25	Berlin Gr	Bremen	H. Stoltz & C
25	Indian Pr Br	River Plate	Wilson Sons & C
27	Mt. Lebanon Br	River Plate	W. G. Peck
27	Equateur Br	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
28	Canadian Br	Buenos Aires	W. Samson & C
29	Trent Br	South Am	Royal Mail
29	Corrientes Fr	River Plate	Mess. Maritimes
30	Corrientes Fr	River Plate	Charcours-Reunis
30	D. di Galliera Ital	River Plate	A. Fiorita & C
31	Severn Br	River Plate	Levens & C
31	Ruahine Br	Lyttelton	Wilson Sons & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Sept. 25	Bellagio Br	Antwerp	Same Cargo
25	Berlin Gr	River Plate	Sundries
27	Pennsular Port	Santos	do
27	Hevelius Blg	New York	do
28	Dordogne Br	River Plate	do
28	Montevideo Gr	Santos	do
28	Equateur Br	River Plate	do
29	Bourgeois Fr	Marseilles	do
29	Caxton Br	Valparaiso	do
30	Gellivara Br	Buenos Aires	Ballast
30	Corrientes Fr	River Plate	Sundries
31	Ruahine Br	Lyttelton	do
31	Trent Br	River Plate	do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 2nd, 1893.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
<i>American</i>	1372	Aug. 15	New York	

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 29th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, gold, and State of Minas Gerais.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists debentures for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks like Agricola do Brazil, Banco do Brasil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from various banks.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Cia. de Navegacao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

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

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like America Fabril, Brazil Industrial, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists miscellaneous companies like Agricola e Com. do Brazil, Industria do Brazil, etc.

## Shipping.

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
 BETWEEN THE  
 UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
 Established in 1865  
 Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River  
 For Freight and General Information apply to  
 Thomas Norton,  
 104 Wall St., New-York.

## Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
 PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.

Intended sailings from Rio:  
 Coleridge..... 8th, Oct.  
 Leibnitz.....  
 Wordsworth.....  
 Maskelyne.....  
 Havelius.....  
 Galileo.....

The well known steamer

## COLERIDGE

(Lighted by electricity)

Will sail on the 8th inst. at 10 A.M. for  
 NEW YORK

Calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

These steamers offer the best and quickest means of conveyance for passengers of 1st and 3rd class, who intend visiting the United States and the Chicago Exhibition the amonances of transhipment via England being avoided.

Return tickets issued.

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McIvlen,

87, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

For passages, parcels, etc., to the  
 Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.  
 55, Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1893		
Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 9	Thames.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 19	Trent.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S <sup>o</sup> Vincent Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
 twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can  
 be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to  
 Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.  
 G. C. Anderson,  
 Superintendent.

PACIFIC STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Iberia..... Oct. 9th  
 Orelana..... " 2nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and  
 all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken  
 out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to  
 Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND  
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

## HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... Oct. 20th  
 Tongariro..... Nov. 17th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are  
 celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-  
 commodations. Call at "BREMEN" and "PLYMOUTH;" pas-  
 sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

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## LEA &amp; PERRINS'

## SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

## WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

*Lea & Perrins*

Ask for

## LEA &amp; PERRINS' SAUCE.

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

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,  
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

## NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

## HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Doric..... Nov. 3rd  
 Arawa..... Dec. 6th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every  
 convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at "BREMEN"  
 and "PLYMOUTH;" passengers may land at latter port.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States  
 Brazil  
 " River Plate  
 " China, Japan  
 " Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th  
 and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines  
 accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.  
 Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks, 140\$000  
 "—Vigo..... 500 " 130\$000  
 "—Lisbon..... 500 " 120\$000  
 For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

## WILLIAM SAMSON &amp; CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

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Rosario, Calle Bajacola No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

## RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.  
 NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)  
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AGENTS OF THE

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities  
 bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

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G. PRELLER & Co.,

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
 Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co.  
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"  
 always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
 Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

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DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

## SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Villányi,

Hungarian Claret,

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TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and  
 climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical  
 authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

Cable address:

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Sole representative in Brazil of the

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A supply of ribbons, rubber erasers, type-writer oil, carbon  
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 Coffee driers and all kinds of Knives, revolvers, loading tools,  
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 Incubators, etc. Pianos, organs, billiard tables,  
 Steam engines and boilers, etc.  
 Stationary and portable, Roll top and other desks,  
 Portable forges, etc. Coaches, harness, saddlery,  
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 chinery, Portable houses, fancy ceilings,  
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## Brazil Postage Stamps.



A splendid collection of Bra-  
 zilian postage stamps for sale  
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All Brazilian and foreign  
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Furnished apartment with balcony and good view in Rio  
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## SITUATION WANTED.

Wanted by a young Englishman lately arrived in Rio a  
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 Good correspondent with general knowledge of business.  
 Replies to P. Rio News.

## SITUATION.

An Englishman with many years business experience in  
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 Address: K. C. B., Box. 792 Post office.

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Private lessons given in English, French and German, and  
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For sale:

Collections of 40 varieties..... 4\$000  
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Papelaria Ribeiro Macedo & Co.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being  
 now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and  
 the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in  
 former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is  
 situated in one of the

## Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend  
 to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably  
 furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has  
 excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at  
 the door day and night, every short, every modern im-  
 provement for the convenience of the most exigent.

JOSÉ AUGUSTO DAS NEVES,  
 Manager.

## SEA SICKNESS.

Every traveller should be provided in his sea voyages with  
 a bottle of tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA, to use against  
 the terrible sufferings of this sickness, as soon as it appears.  
 A teaspoonful (15 grammes) of this tincture, in a tablespoonful  
 (20 grammes) of pure water, taken every two hours, will  
 promptly and with efficacy relieve him against this evil and it  
 is well to know that he, who is provided with this tincture,  
 possesses a powerful remedy to cure any kind of stomach  
 diseases or disarrangements of the bowels.

The tincture of NECTANDRA AMARA of Antero Leivas is  
 sold at all chemist shops in Brazil.  
 The depot of the manufacturer is in Rio de Janeiro at  
 No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro.

## NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS.

For all diseases of the stomach and disorders of the bowels  
 there is no more powerful medicine than these health-giving  
 pills which for 2\$000 per box, or 12\$000 for 6 boxes, and  
 20\$000 for boxes, go readily in a registered packet by  
 post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, from  
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 Miranda, rua de S. Pedro No. 72, Rio de Janeiro.

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THE GREAT REMEDY  
 FOR PAIN.  
 CURES  
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sclatosis,  
 Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,  
 Gout, Sprains, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,  
 Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,  
 Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent  
 bottles. Directions in all Languages.  
 THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO.  
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STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,  
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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an  
 Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment  
 of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
 for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be  
 required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visit-  
 ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Hondeiro, or Stewart)  
 before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-  
 dence.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
 Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-  
 tions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever  
 wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting officers of the regular visiting physicians are:

DR. BANDIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março.

DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 19, 1.<sup>a</sup> de Março

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the after-  
 noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

TYE. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.