

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11TH, 1893.

NUMBER 40

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.  
Gilliaty, Hankey, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Line.

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are now in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

### Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WINDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 22, Largo da Carioca. Wm. I. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.  
HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Canteiro. English services at 11.30 a.m. Portuguese services at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 a.m. Wednesday—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capimena No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 31.  
IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical classes study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.  
THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ANTHERY.—Rua de S. José No. 25. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Thursday at 7.30.  
SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 31, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 7. Residence, Rua do Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.  
Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher; Office and residence: Rua 1.º de Março No. 59, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.  
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 19 1.º de Março, at 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 9566.  
Dr. R. W. Emerson, American dentist. Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74. Hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Dr. J. J. Marchant, Dentist, will treat the English-speaking people of this city on very moderate terms at his new offices, No. 31, Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.  
Emilia Böhmé.—German certificated nurse from the Clinic Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Salvador Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Lavramento. Services.—Bible services in English on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages; also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.  
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
KOKOI.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Aid and Reading Room.—135, Rua de Saute, 1st floor; HENRY BUCKWORTH, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

## FLINT & Co.

68 Broad St., New York  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.

Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.

## Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL paid up . . . . . 500,000\$000

RESERVE FUND . . . . . 54,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1º

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,

Managing Director.

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186,

Cable address:—“CIP”—São Paulo.

## GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107

(P. O. Box 1154)

Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants

Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

## MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15

(P. O. BOX 139)

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 173

S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BORTHERS & Co., L'd., London.

Idem.

Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,

Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.

also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Merthyr" is always on hand.

Cable address:—“NAIAD”  
(Rio Santos São Paulo)

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 160,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars. Fine from the town (passo recuando rua do Anchieta) to this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

TELEPHONE 3018.

## MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.

S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonifácio No. 16 } Commission and  
P. O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants  
Tel. address: COLIBROX. } and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Frei Gaspar No. 4 } Despatching,  
P. O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and  
Tel. address: FLOMAX. } General Agents

Correspondence invited.

## HAUPT & BIEHN

RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.  
Railway Material.  
Selling Stock.  
Machinery.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

53, Calle Canglo, BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to the needs of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL PAPERS FOR THE PRINTING OF  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings—  
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.  
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.  
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Sec'y.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges, and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 53, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

64, Rua 1.º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

## NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea. net weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great brisance power it commends itself for use in this country by reason of the times after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent wire. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

Rio de Janeiro.

## Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

Insurance.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000. Branch Office in Brazil: Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY: Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman. Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel. Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary, William P. Massie, Accountant. Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co. CURITIBA (BRASIL) and BUENOS AYRES.

Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso. Exporters and Commission Merchants. Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Preparers and exporters of best Brands and qualities of Matté (Paraguay Tea.) AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS. Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required.

Bankers:—LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD. TELEGRAMS—INDOBANCO.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1831. Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions. G. C. Anderson, Agent. Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine. Capital £2,500,000. Agents for the Republic of Brazil: Walter Christiansen & Co. No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £480,000. Agent in Rio de Janeiro: G. C. Anderson. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000. Accumulated Funds £6,000,000. Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £1,328,751. Uncalled capital £2,400,751. Agent: P. E. Spornitzsch, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500. Reserve fund £674,355. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Watson Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836. Capital £3,000,000. Accumulated funds £4,057,000. Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Wilson & Co. No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva.

Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C. PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy. Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro. Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000. Realized do 900,000. Reserve fund 800,000.

BRANCHES: Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON: London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe. Also on: First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London, E. C. Capital £1,000,000. Idem paid up 500,000. Reserve fund 320,000.

Office in Rio de Janeiro: 31 A, Rua 1º de Março. Draws on Head Office, and Branches at: S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO. Also on: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON. Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS. Messrs. J. Bernberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Banca Generale and Agencies, ITALY. The Bank of New York, NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks. BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.) Branch-office in São Paulo (Caixa 320.)

Draws on: (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild Söhne, Frankfurt a M.) and correspondents. England: N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. International Bank of London, Limited. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. France: Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Heine & Co., Paris. Spain: Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents. Belgium: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp. H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp. Italy: Banca Generale, branches and correspondents. Meunioffre & Co., Naples. Portugal: Banco Lishoa & Agores and correspondents. United States: G. Amsinck & Co., New York. Uruguay: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo. L. B. Supervielle, do. Argentine: Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres. Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do. and any other countries.

Opens accounts current; Pays interest on deposits for a certain time. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business. Boettger, —Nielsen, Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £1,500,000. Capital paid up 750,000. Reserve fund 500,000. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON. Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS. Messrs. Schroder & Co., F. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG, nachf. Messrs. Joh. Bernberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG. Messrs. Grand Broton & Co., GENOA.

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchans Rua Fresca No. 8. Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO. Water supplied on short notice.

R. J. CALLANDER, C. E. OFFICE AT MESSRS. CRASHLEY & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

Location and Construction of Railways, Reservoirs and Irrigation works, Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Reports, etc., and Pioneer work of every description carried out in accordance with government requirements.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71. RIO DE JANEIRO. For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other languages. In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected. 42-52. Agent, JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS.



EUREKA LODGE No. 3. The regular sessions of the above are held at the Masonic Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on the second and fourth Saturday of every month at 8 p.m. All Reg. F. and A. Mas. are requested to attend in regalia. By Ord. The Sec.

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1º SANTOS. P. O. BOX 32. Cable address: WYSARD. General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

COFFEE CULTURE

in Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work. Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are offered in exchange for manual labor. NINETY THOUSAND ACRES of the first quality terra roxa coffee lands in the county of Araraquara, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm given to the farmers who will work them. Address: THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY Rua Direita No. 2 São Paulo, Brazil. Care of J. W. COACHMAN, Supt.

FRENCH WINES CLARET

of different qualities imported direct from Bordeaux. Special depot of P. SALINS & FILS aîné, Bordeaux, for the sale of table wines. All orders delivered at the residence in bottles, cases, or barrels. ETCHEBARNE FRÈRES Rua do Carmo 14, Rio de Janeiro.

CRASHLEY & Co., Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand. Views of Rio and neighbourhood. Orders received for Scientific and other books. Old Brazilian stamps bought. Collections of stamps purchased. Agents for Longstroth's Rubber Stamps. Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Pen's Scent No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

SOCIÉTÉ AN.º1 Empreza Estivadora

TRAVAIL ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL. 79 RUA 1.º DE MARÇO 79 RIO DE JANEIRO. STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS. Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

**THE RIO NEWS**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.000 per annum for Brazil.  
\$12.00 or £2 abroad (post paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 11th, 1893.

We are under many obligations to the friends, among them many Brazilians of good standing, who have taken the trouble during the past few days to express their entire agreement with the position we have taken, particularly in the controversy which had been forced upon us by one of the organs of the government. While we can not hesitate to meet the false accusations of such a sheet, for we are wholly within our rights in doing so, we deem it advisable to refrain from pushing the discussion into matters which it is inopportune for us to discuss at such a time. We appreciate the confidence and support of these friends, but they will excuse us, we are sure, if we do not publish communications which will serve only to embitter the controversy.

The *Putz* of the 7th, in making a brief and unfair quotation from our last issue in regard to the possibility of anarchy in this city, evidently with the object of exciting a feeling of hostility against this paper, asks us what the governments of foreign nations would do to the strangers who dared to write such comments. That depends, neighbor, on the possible existence of newspapers mean and ignorant enough to do what you are trying to do. An honest, impartial opinion is generally respected in all civilized countries, but it sometimes occurs that a chauvinist rises up and, by garbling extracts and distorting statements, induces the populace, or the authorities, to drive the inconvenient stranger away. If that is your purpose in regard to ourselves, you are at liberty to begin proceedings as soon as your ideas of propriety will permit. Your comments on the action of certain foreign legations, and your denial of the contingencies provided for by them, fully warranted the criticism published in these columns. Our statements were true in every particular, and you know it. If you desire a stronger statement than we felt at liberty to make, then permit us to refer you to a speech a few years ago by the late Visconde de Pelotas, one of your most distinguished military officers, in which he protested before the Senate against the methods commonly employed to fill the ranks of the army. He charged that the recruits came largely from criminals because it was a common practice to allow a sentenced criminal to enlist instead of serving out his sentence. He desired, what all great military leaders have always favored, that the army should be composed of the best material the country affords. Can the *Putz* affirm that this has been the case thus far in Brazil? We have spoken frankly on this point because it involves a question of serious importance to the foreigners residing in this capital. We are not partisans, nor are we inimical to the country and its institutions. It is our first and constant wish that this country may enjoy the fullest measure of peace and prosperity, and that there may always subsist the most perfect confidence between the citizens of the country and ourselves. But this does not imply that we are to live here like those who hear not and see not, nor does it imply that we can not protest against that which injures us, or protect ourselves against that which threatens our lives.

**THE NAVAL REVOLT.**

Our last report closed on the 3rd, to which a postscript was added on the morning of the 5th relative to an engagement on the Saude water front, during which a considerable number of shots fell in the city. One of these, a Whitworth 4-inch shell, caused much damage to the building occupied by our press.

The 4th passed quietly and without any incident of importance both in the city and on the bay, with one exception. The news that an accord had been arranged, through the mediation of the foreign powers possessing a naval force in the harbor, and to the effect that the city would not be bombarded nor provocation given therefor, had caused a return of confidence and a very general feeling of security. The banks and business-houses were again open, coffee shipments were made, activity prevailed in the custom-house, and the streets were again full of people. No matter what steps were taken to overcome the revolt, it was universally believed that the city would be protected from harm.

During the day, however, it was observed from the foreign squadron that a new battery was being planted on the hill back of the S. Bento monastery, in a place overlooking the *trapiches* and Saude anchorages. So incredible did it appear that the government would thus break its agreement not to provoke the insurgents into a bombardment of the city, that three independent investigations were made, and with the result that an American, an English and a French officer reported the new battery to be a fact. A conference followed, which resulted in the opinion that this open infraction of the accord rendered it impossible for the foreign fleet to interfere with the insurgents, should they attack the city. In addition to this, a protest from a prominent English commercial house was sent to the British legation in regard to this same battery, by which the foreign ministers were apprised of the infraction of the accord so recently agreed upon. A knowledge of these facts is necessary, inasmuch as the official organs of the government have sought to throw blame upon the foreign fleet for not interfering in the attack made the next morning. It has been overlooked that the government was equally bound with all others to observe the terms of the accord, and that its failure to carry out its agreement violated the accord and rendered it impossible for the foreign naval vessels to act. It must be remembered that it is the business of naval officers to study the usages and rules which govern international intercourse in war as well as in peace, and their action in a case like this would in all probability be based on well established precedents. In all probability, also, the commander of the insurgent fleet was not slow to discover the mistake of Vice President Floriano, and saw the advantage it gave him.

In pursuance of what appears to be a misconception on the part of the signers, or it may be in connection with the effort made to create discord among the foreign representatives here, the following declaration of the South American representatives was today drawn up and sent out for publication:

The undersigned consider it their duty to declare:

1st, That they took no part in the agreements, conferences, etc., which, according to the press and public rumor, have been made and held among members of the diplomatic corps;

2nd, That of the special agreement mentioned in the notice given to foreigners by the minister plenipotentiary of England and chargé d'affaires of France, offering them the protection of the forces belonging to the foreign fleet on Palace Square, in case there should be scenes of anarchy and pillage, they were informed only through the press; and,

3rd, That of other agreements connected with the present political situation in Brazil, they have only been informed through the special courtesy of H. E. the minister of England.

Rio de Janeiro, October 4th, 1893.

G. A. SEDANE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru;

AGUSTIN ARROYO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina;

M. R. LIRA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili;

ISAAC TAMAYO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia;

J. VASQUEZ SAGASTUME, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.

This declaration has enabled the semi-official press to continue their criticisms of the foreign representatives who have tried to protect this city through such an accord as would permit them to use the foreign naval forces represented here. It has been suggested more than once that the foreign republics should unite in the defence of the government, and it may be that some such idea is behind this protest. We are inclined to think, however, that the gentlemen in question were animated by a perfectly natural feeling of pique over a matter affecting foreign interests, in which they were not consulted. It is certain, we may be permitted to say, that the diplomats interested had no intention to offend their col-

leagues; they acted separately simply because their decisions required a naval force to back them up, and this was the only reason why others not having naval vessels in port were not invited to take part in the conferences.

On the morning of the 5th, soon after 7 o'clock, a part of the insurgent fleet drew up in front of the Saude trapiches and sent two launches to the D. Pedro II docks after the coasting steamer *Barão de S. Diogo* which was discharging there. The launches succeeded in removing the steamer from the pier, but owing to the breaking of a cable were unable to secure the prize. Fire was promptly opened on the launches not only with small arms, but with cannon by the new battery and the S. Bento battery. The larger vessels supporting the raid, including the *Trujano* and *Jupiter*, then opened fire on the batteries, about 8 o'clock, and for a few minutes a perfect storm of shot and shell swept over the Saude and the city beyond. It was the hottest engagement which has thus far been experienced. And the most singular feature of the whole affair is that not a soldier has been reported hurt! The fire directed at the two batteries on the hill led to some slight damage in the city, as nearly all the firing on both sides is high. Perhaps a majority of the discharges, both of cannon and small arms, is made without an effort to take careful aim. The soldier who blew his own hat off, is not an isolated case; a very large percentage of the shots fired are wasted far above the enemy. It is of course charged that the insurgents fired maliciously into the city, but of this there is no certain proof. The shell which struck our premises was fired at the S. Bento battery, and nearly all the places struck were more or less in line with the two batteries which provoked the engagement.

The panic following this unexpected bombardment was widespread, but owing to the early hour it was not as violent as that of the 26th ult. All the principal business houses and banks were promptly closed, and copies of the following note, addressed to Mr. Crashley, were rapidly circulated among the English commercial houses of the city:

Sir.—As there seems every probability of hostilities continuing between the government and the insurgents to-day, I should be glad if you would kindly advise British subjects to close their establishments and to retire to places of safety. No time should be lost. Yours faithfully, Hugh Wyndham.

Happily no further hostilities occurred, beyond the almost daily firing in Nietheroy. The care taken by the British minister, however, to keep his countrymen advised of possible risks can not be too highly praised. If a mistake is to be made it is better to have it on the side of precaution, than on that of indifference and neglect, and this we believe will be the opinion of every British resident in Rio de Janeiro—except, perhaps, those who are on such intimate terms with the *Putz* office.

The 6th passed without any incident of importance, other than the renewal of the accord for the protection of the city from bombardment, the Vice-President giving orders for the removal of the artillery from the batteries which have done so much to provoke the firing on the city. The semi-official press was not at all gracious in its announcement of this fact, but the government is entitled to due credit for at last seeing that an accord must be respected by both sides in order to be binding on both sides. In announcing the accord, one of the government organs of the 7th said:—"In obedience to a necessary plan at this moment, the government yesterday removed the artillery from all the fortified points of the shore line. It seems, therefore, that the promises made will now be observed and the squadron will not again fire upon this capital." The irritation shown over the necessity of treating with the insurgents may be excusable, perhaps, for it is a phase in every movement of this character in every country.

As soon as the necessary assurances were received as to the observance of the new accord, the business houses were quietly informed that they could re-open their doors without further risk. In the afternoon a reconnoitering party discovered the insurgent steamer *Pallas* at the Gavea. A report was current earlier in the day that the insurgent steamers had arrived at Sepetiba, were they intended to land troops brought up from the south. Detachments from the garrison were promptly sent out to Santa Cruz, near Sepetiba, to watch the coast and oppose the landing of men at that place. There was again some firing

between the insurgents and land forces in Nietheroy. In the evening the Petropolis train returned with the news that the insurgents had taken possession of the railway track to Petropolis. As the telegraph line had been cut, no definite news was obtainable.

The uncertainties connected with the railway to Petropolis, which is so largely used by the business men of this capital, and unusually heavy firing across the bay in Nietheroy, rendered the 7th a day of anxiety and excitement. Business houses were again open, but very little business could be done. The mistaken policy of the government in suppressing news made it difficult to find out just what had occurred on the Petropolis line, and preparations were made by some to make the journey via Entre Rios. According to information subsequently received, the insurgents captured the Maua station on the morning of the 5th or 6th, together with a supply of provisions and the steamers *Petropolis*, *Bento Martins*, *Principe* and *D. Cadurho*. Later they effected a landing at other points along the coast of the upper bay, where they cut the telegraph line and alarmed the railway officials into a suspension of traffic. It does not appear that any effort was made to retain possession of any point on the railway. Traffic was opened with Petropolis to-day.

In Nietheroy a general engagement occurred between a part of the fleet and the land forces. Through the kindness of a friend, who personally visited the place and conversed with soldiers and residents we are able to state that the Armaço as far back as the Laboratory, is in the possession of the insurgents. The farthest point occupied by a picket of the land forces, is a point in the road (Rua Santa Clara) at the Laboratory. The marines frequently come over the hill to the Laboratory to fire on the picket, while the land forces stationed in an entrenchment in Rua da Gloria, about three minutes walk from the ferry station, make it a practice to fire on every launch that passes between the vessels and the Armaço shops. These attacks are the cause of the frequent bombardments of which we hear so much. They are generally provoked, and are confined to an effort to dislodge the land forces gathered at the approaches to the Armaço. As for the destruction to property, it is very small in comparison to the vivid descriptions given in the press. In the firing on Saturday afternoon the *Javary* and *Guanabara* used their large guns, and further damage must have been effected by the shells fired at the small battery in Rua da Gloria. A few shots were fired at the fleet from Santa Cruz and Lage during the firing on Nietheroy, but without effect. The *Sete de Setembro* is still aground in front of Nietheroy, and has been nearly abandoned.

Sunday was a day of rest and peace on all sides. Seeing that the artillery had been removed from Castle hill, the *Trujano* came over and made fast to one of the man-of-war buoys in front of Largo do Paço, and was an object of intense curiosity all day. There was considerable activity among the steam launches of the fleet, particularly in connection with Fort Villegaignon. At night considerable curiosity was aroused by the circumstance that the Gloria search light was kept steadily on Villegaignon, as though some hostile movement were about to be undertaken at that point.

The surprise of Monday morning was the white flag of the revolutionists flying over Fort Villegaignon. It was known, of course, that the sympathies of the garrison were with their comrades, and that if forced to take sides they would most probably join the fleet. The fort includes the marine barracks, containing about 700 men. From good authorities we are informed that it is well provided with modern guns and possesses two powerful guns on the parapet facing the harbor entrance.

Having maintained neutrality for over a month, in spite of the efforts on both sides to secure his adhesion, the public had begun to believe that Admiral Saldanha da Gama would be able to maintain his independence to the end. According to one report the government refused to pay the garrison what money was due the men, while another says that the water supply of the fort was cut off the preceding night for the purpose of forcing its garrison to declare for either one side, or the other. In either case, compassion only served to carry the fort over to the insurgents, together with the ablest naval officer in the service, the

fortifications of Ilha das Cobras, the Ilha das Enxadas naval school and two small naval vessels, the *Liberdade* and the *Aprendiz Marinheiro*. The gain is a most important one for the insurgents, as Villegaignon is only three-quarters of a mile from the war arsenal, about a mile from the postoffice and less than two miles from the city hall, while Ilha das Cobras is separated from the mainland by only a narrow channel and completely commands the water front at the marine arsenal and custom-house. The addition of 700 men to the fleet is also a factor which cannot be ignored, for it will enable the insurgents to assume the offensive at points where they have thus far been unable to land.

From early morning throughout the day the steam launches of the insurgents were busily engaged in transferring men to the vessels of the fleet and in carrying orders to and fro. The garrison was also busy strengthening the walls with sand bags, and in making preparations for the impending duel with the other forts. It was announced that a bombardment would occur in the afternoon, and a warning was sent out from the British legation to that effect, but it did not occur, perhaps because the defensive preparations were not complete. Many business houses closed at midday, owing to an impression that the city might suffer injury from the bad gunnery of Santa Cruz.

About midday on Monday an incident occurred at the temporary barracks in the Gloria market, which not only proves the statements made in these columns, but gives cause for much concern as to a danger much nearer and more terrible than the insurgent fleet. Two battalions of the national guard, the 4th and 10th, occupied the barracks together, and for some unexplained reason they quarreled. Instead of having it out with their fists, they began firing upon each other and even fighting with clubbed guns. A great part of the two battalions ran, while their more infuriated comrades fought with murderous desperation. It was reported in the city that twenty to thirty men were killed, but the *Revista* mentions only six men wounded, one of which died. The neighbors and the friends of the men state that a considerable number of killed and wounded was taken away from the place. There was a great alarm in the vicinity and along the Cattedra for a time, but order was soon restored, *vivas* for the republic were given, and the incident was forgotten. While the row was in progress one of the insurgent launches steamed over from Villegaignon to investigate and fired a shot or two over the place.

On Tuesday (the 10th) Vice-President Floriano gave us another surprise in the shape of an electoral manifesto, advising the country that to-day begins the canvass for the congressional elections of the 30th, and calling upon the people to show their patriotism by going to the polls and voting, in spite of the insurrection now in progress. The advice is certainly good, providing the elections are free and the people are prepared to settle all questions at issue intelligently and finally. As it would be wholly improper to carry on an electoral canvass during a state of seige, it is presumed that martial law, which expired yesterday, will not again be declared.

The prominent incident of the day, however, was an artillery duel between the forts at the harbor entrance on the one side, and Villegaignon and a part of the fleet on the other. Firing began about 4.45 p.m. and continued until about 6.30. The day was cloudy and smoke frequently covered the forts so completely that the effects of the shots could not easily be determined. The *Aquidaban* went much closer to the forts on this occasion, but her firing was still much too high. This in fact was the fault of all the gunners, most of the shots from the heavy guns on the outside forts passing completely over Villegaignon into the anchorage beyond. The *Javary* was again unmanageable and made little use of her heavy guns. The *Trujano* kept back, as usual, but made good use of her splendid guns. The best gunnery of the day was admitted to be that of Villegaignon, which succeeded in putting several shells fairly within Santa Cruz. One shot also went through the walls into Lage. The *Aquidaban* received a solid shot against her heavily armored side, but we were unable to find out to which fort it belonged. Villegaignon, also, had a shot just under her walls, but it is not known whether any damage resulted. All considered, the

waste of powder and ball was enormous, and the situation remained unchanged.

As we go to press the report is current that the *Marcello Dias* slipped by the forts night before last and is now safely within the harbor. The *Cidade do Rio* also says that not only is Desterro in the hands of the revolutionists, but that Col. Serra Martins was brought up on the *Pallas*, landed at Sepetiba, and is now a prisoner at Santa Cruz. If this is really true, the government should not keep the news secret a moment longer, for it must soon be known to every one.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The state of seige has been extended in Argentina.

—This is how the *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires walks into the literary *artigos de fundo* of the *Times* of Argentina:—

—The Montevideo customs receipts for September amounted to \$690,515.68 from imports and \$48,734.14 from exports.

—The August receipts of the Montevideo custom-house amounted to \$672,526.83 from imports and \$41,182.67 from exports.

—The gold premium has fallen several points in Buenos Aires since the subsidence of the revolutions in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe.

—When the state of seige is raised and the newspapers are permitted to abuse the government, perhaps they will return to the piping times of peace among themselves.

—Our lively little weekly contemporary, the *Engelmann* of Buenos Aires, has had to suspend its publication for a week, not on account of having sinned against the state of gag, but because all its working staff were drafted for the national guard.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The interventor in the province of Santa Fe has issued a decree, ordering the dissolution of the various gun clubs in the colonies and prohibiting the formation of new ones. These clubs are principally formed of Swiss and Germans.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The new telegraph line between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso will in all probability be concluded and opened to public service by the end of the present year. This new line will make competition with the existing line owned by the Central and South American Cable Co., and the public will greatly benefit thereby.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The streets are so deserted now by day and night that they remind us of the plague year 1870. The citizen soldiers who are now learning the goose-step instead of being at their daily occupations at desk and counter, are most decidedly missed. Even the ladies appear to have given up shopping; and when it comes to this the times must be out of joint indeed.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Telegrams from Montevideo inform us that at a meeting held in the house of Gen. Leon in that city to support the candidature of General Tajes, several generals and "an infinite number of colonels and all the superior officers were present." That is just the case in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, and other South American cities. The generals, an infinite number of colonels, and all the superior officers are constantly interfering in affairs that should not at all concern them.—*Southern Cross*, Sept. 29.

—The new political system in Argentina is certainly peculiar. The people of a province submit to bad and dishonest government, with no assistance from the courts and no result at the ballot-box, until their patience is completely exhausted. A revolution then breaks out, the corrupt government is overthrown, and a new administration is placed in power. The national government then steps in (having kept at a distance during the struggle), appoints an "interventor," turns out the reform government, and proceeds to assist the thieves to regain their old places. It is a novel system, surely!

—The death amongst the herds in the west of the province of Buenos Aires is considerable, due to the long drought, as the grass has not yet had time to grow to any considerable extent since the last rains, and in many estancias all hands are busy skinning the dead animals. Slowly, but surely, the locust is appearing in several parts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, and a considerable amount of damage has already been caused to the crops. Fortunately, the wheat and linseed crops will not suffer much damage, as they are well advanced, but the outlook for maize is far from reassuring.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—*El Argentino* has fallen foul of the recently born English newspaper in this city. The *Times* of Argentina, on account of certain leading articles which our native colleague takes to be insulting to the country, its laws and institutions. One of these objectionable leaders, and the one least to the taste of *El Argentino*, was entitled "Cosmic Law"—a long jumble of absurdities and senseless dimeras, that should not be taken seriously. We beg to inform *El Argentino* that the article in question belongs to that school of literature which Carlyle called inspired grael, and is besides manifest and awkward plagiarism of the dream of Tennyson for the federation of the races!

—Yesterday's telegrams announce that the revolted vessels *Rapallo* and *Pallas* have succeeded in taking the port of Desterro, capital of Santa Catharina state, the garrison and people of which have now declared in their favor. This is considered an important triumph for the federal cause. There has been further skirmishing on the frontier, with the usual contradictions as to the results. The frontier town of San Estegno is full of the wounded of both parties, it is said there are nearly 800 under attendance. The squadron on the Upper Uruguay remains neutral. There have been important losses recently of both sides.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 3.

—The Brazilian warship *Tiradentes*, lying in this port, has been shipped on the Maua drydock to avoid her falling into the hands of the revolutionists, who are said to be cruising around outside in the *Republica*. Up to the present the latter has not yet entered the port, but it will be interesting to note her movements. The steamer *Desterro* is still detained here by orders of the Oriental government, at the request of the Brazilian minister, and the gunboat *Rivera* is lying alongside her with instructions to fire into her on showing signs of insubordination to the authorities; but in case the more powerful *Republica* turned up, the question might be raised on a different footing, as it is difficult to see what the oriental authorities have to meddle in the matter at all for.—*Montevideo correspondence* (Sept. 20) of Buenos Aires *Revista*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Gazeta* of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has suspended publication.

—The *Diario de Santos* says that eighteen captured sailors who had assisted in scuttling the *Centaurus*, have been released.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro telegraphs to the government that in the firing at the Araxaço on the 7th the only man killed was a civilian.

—The federalist party in Maranhão has nominated Dr. Gomes de Castro for a national senatorship. The candidate is a conservative of the old school, once famous for eloquence.

—The Barra Grande fort at Santos is now armed with 8 cannon, which are said to be in good condition and well provided with ammunition. On the Barra beach 11 cannon have also been mounted.

—The Barão de Lucena is a senatorial candidate in Pernambuco. In view of the record which he made as minister, it would be eminently wise to keep him out of public life just a little while longer.

—It is reported from Buenos Aires that 500 Castillistas had crossed over into the Argentine province of Corrientes to escape from the federalists. These were probably the fugitives from Itaquí.

—At the senatorial election to be held in Minas Geraes on the 30th inst., the candidates are Dr. Americo Lobo, whose term now expires, and Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Chaves, who belonged to the chamber of deputies.

—The steamer *Phidias* arrived at Victoria on the 5th inst. from Buenos Aires with a cargo composed of 180 beef cattle, 200 sheep, 40 hogs, 1,000 bales of *carne secca*, 586 bags of Indian corn, 500 bags of flour and 100 bags of bran.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 2nd inst., published in the *Times of Argentina*, says that "the government is concentrating its forces upon Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande, abandoning Bagé, Jaguarão, and other parts of the Uruguayan frontier."

—The commander of the 3rd (Bahia) military district telegraphs to Marshal Floriano that the municipal government of Santa Cruz Barcellos promises to support the government. Can any one explain to us why this message was not sent through the governor of the state?

—Governor Brito, of Goyaz, has very kindly offered his services to the government—tip there in Goyaz, of course. If Castilio ventures up there with his fleet, he will be repelled promptly. There has been no alteration in public order up there, especially at Bôa Vista.

—The situation across the bay in Nietheroy has become most critical. The people are unable to purchase fresh beef as this article of food is reserved for the military. Jerked beef is scarce and dear, as are beans, farinha, and other necessaries. The country furnishes comparatively nothing.

—The headquarters of the 5th military district has been transferred to Paranaguá. The new commander of the district, Gen. Argollo, was in Santos on the 6th, with his staff, and he said that he would leave for Paranaguá on a chartered foreign vessel. It is not stated why the headquarters of this district were removed from Santa Catharina.

—Private letters from the towns up country state that provisions are becoming scarce and very dear. It proves what we have so often observed in these columns that Brazil depends largely upon the outside world for her daily food. If there were more small farmers, the production of food crops would be increased, and the country would be the stronger for it.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

We clip the following telegrams from a Buenos Aires exchange. They are a little "mixed" to be sure, likewise somewhat contradictory, but it is possible that they may not be wholly destitute of information. The Uruguayana dispatch in particular is interesting, from which we learn that Gen. Lima's foot cavalry had outmarched Salgado's "well-mounted forces" and killed 400 of them.

*Artigas*, 26.—Saravia and Salgado are retreating towards Itibity, pursued by three columns of government forces commanded by Lima, Machado and Isidro.

*San Estegno*.—On the morning of the 27th the town of San Juan Baptista was attacked by the Federalists and defended by 1400 men under the command of Col. Castro. After four hours' fighting the Federalists took possession of the town.

*Uruguayana*.—Pinheiro telegraphs that after twenty days' hot pursuit of Salgado's forces well mounted, he had overtaken them at the Passo Mariano, and killed 400 of the enemy. Lima and Pinheiro's men were cavalry on foot, but, even so, they marched much faster than the enemy on horseback.

*Montevideo*.—The Federals have gained two important victories and taken the town of Itaquí. There were many killed and wounded, as is usual in all battles fought between Brazilians. The Brazilian general commander received a telegram, dated Alvear, September 25, stating that General Saravia and Salgado had completely routed, near Bagé, the government forces commanded by Lima and Machado! They captured numerous prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The enemy lost 200 men in killed and wounded.

RAILROAD NOTES

—An extraordinary general meeting of the Brazil Great Southern Railway Company was held at Winchester House, London, September 15th, for the purpose of confirming a resolution authorizing the directors to create and issue debentures providing for the payment of principal sums not exceeding in the whole £100,000, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, such debentures to constitute a charge upon property of the company for the time being, subject only to the existing mortgage debentures of the company.

—It seems to be the settled purpose of the tramway companies of this city to make travel as inconvenient as possible. As soon as the passenger traffic was reduced by the exodus from the city, they promptly reduced the number of trips, thus continuing the delays during certain hours of the day and compelling passengers to stand on the footboards as before. It appears to be the idea of these managers that there is an extra profit in overloading their tram-cars, forgetting that the wear and strain upon their animals and rolling-stock will more than counterbalance the gain from extra earnings per trip.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—Among the passenger arrivals here a few days since on the Royal Mail steamer *Trent* was the new matron engaged in London for the Strangers' Hospital, Miss Emily Aston. She is a certificated nurse of many years' experience and has already had valuable foreign experience at Colombo and Gibraltar. She comes to Rio with the very highest testimonials and will, we are sure, win the highest appreciation from our colony in the humane work to which she is devoting her life. She was accompanied by another certificated nurse, Miss Emmeline Gibbons, who comes to join the regular nursing staff of the Hospital.

—Our friends must permit us to again call their attention to the needs of the Strangers' Hospital. The year thus far has been exceptionally healthy and the Hospital has therefore had very few patients. Those who have not sent in their annual subscriptions for the current year (July to June) should do so at once, as it is desirable to begin the hot season with ample funds for every emergency. The friends of the institution can also render it good service by recommending non-subscribers to go there for surgical operations, as it is particularly well located for cases of this character. The Hospital is also in need of further donations to increase its facilities and improve its grounds. Old patients of Rio now residing abroad can not do better than to send a "aid bag syne" than by sending in a good round donation to the Strangers' Hospital.

LOCAL NOTES

—Col. Luiz Meudes de Moraes has been relieved of the command of the military college.

—When the *Carlo R.* reached Genoa the deaths from cholera on the outward and homeward voyages had reached a total of 144.

—It was telegraphed to Buenos Aires that the foreign squadron interfered in the engagement at the custom-house on the 25th ult.

—Gen. Estevão José Ferraz, ex-commander of the national guard of Santa Cruz, is a candidate for the vacancy in the senate for the federal district.

—The government has placed a search-light at the Ponta do Cajú, in addition to those located at the Gloria and the harbor entrance.

—The past month has given us a good object lesson in regard to the foreign population of this city. The streets are full of foreign flags, hoisted for the purpose of protection in case of disorder.

—The continued rains in this city and vicinity are causing much comment. It has been many years since Rio has been favored with so many rainy days at this season.

—The United States cruiser *Newark* left New York on the 26th ult. with instructions to make the voyage to Rio de Janeiro in about 15 days. She is due here, then, either to-day or to-morrow.

—Another death ship. The *Remus*, which was repulsed from Brazil, has arrived at Tenerife, having had 123 cases and 63 deaths of cholera on board. Humanity suggests there is something at fault here.—*Montevideo Times*, Oct. 3.

—Orders were issued on the 6th forbidding any one to cross the bay without a special permit from the captain of the port. And even when he has the permit, he can not safely make the trip without permission from the insurgent squadron.

—On the morning of the 7th the *Pais* announced that the Vice-President had withdrawn his artillery from the hill batteries along the water front. Our information is to the effect that many guns had been simply drawn back out of sight. To-day it is reported that they are appearing again.

—The newspapers of the 5th publish a protest signed by the diplomatic representatives of Peru, Argentina, Chili, Bolivia and Uruguay to the effect that they had taken no part in the reported accords and conferences between the ministers of Foreign powers.

—We were informed last week that a prominent senator whose language has long been the subject of much comment, was brought back from São Paulo on the 1st inst. by two attendants and lodged in an asylum. One of our colleagues has since confirmed the report.

—Our information in regard to the date on which the United States cruiser *Charleston* left Montevideo for this port, which was taken as an exception, was incorrect. The *Charleston* was delayed by some repairs and did not leave that port until the afternoon of September 22nd, arriving here on the 26th.

—Dr. Jesuino Cardoso, who was arrested in S. Paulo on the 5th, arrived here under guard on the 6th.

—It was reported that the launch *Gumerindo Saravia* (ex-Lacy) had been disabled in the fighting on the 5th. She was seen, however, on the next day towing a lighter loaded with coal.

—On Saturday a number of drunken soldiers were seen on the streets. This indicates a danger which, in our opinion, is much more to be dreaded than the missiles of the fleet.

—The executive committee of the federal republican party is composed of Quintino Bocayua, Aristides Lobo, Joaquim Pernambuco, Nina Ribeiro, Arthur Rios and Francisco Glycerio.

—The *Pais* of the 7th had the hardihood to accuse the *Guandara* of firing at the S. João Baptist hospital, whose flag could easily be seen. The *Pais* ought to know that there is a limit even to falsehood.

—The commander of the ironclad *Riachuelo*, Capt. Proença, telegraphed from Toulon on the 5th that work began on the repairs to that vessel eleven days before (Sept. 25th) and being carried on with urgency.

—It was announced on the 6th that by orders of the government all communications with Nicóy and Paqueta by water is interrupted. We were under the impression that the interruption had actually occurred some days previously.

—The prices ruling for provisions etc. are still moderate, considering the circumstances. But in many respects the quotations are merely nominal, and do not represent the prices received. The great majority of the people buy by the pennyworth, without measure or weight, and there can be no check on the grocer.

—The forces employed in this city in the defence of the coast have been divided into two divisions, the first of which, under command of Gen. Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer, will guard the part between Morro da Viva and Praça da Harmonia and the 2nd, under command of Gen. Bernardo Vasques, the part extending from the latter point to Ponta do Cajá.

—It is an oversight of course, but it is to be hoped that the *Pais* has omitted to mention our humble printing-office in its long list of buildings which had been struck by shot and shell on the morning of the 5th. If our truculent neighbor will come over, we will show him a hole in the wall big enough for him to pass his head through.

—There are many complaints in regard to the difficulty in leaving the city and returning to it on account of the restrictions imposed by the government. It would be well for the government to regulate this service properly and establish clear and practical rules on the subject, so that people may understand what they have to do and not be subjected to unnecessary annoyance and expense, at the pleasure of petty officials.

—One of the daily papers says that a public carriage driver, having found a percussion shell that had fallen without exploding, and considering it a dangerous commodity, resolved to make assurance doubly sure by burying it. He accordingly made a large hole in his back yard and had just succeeded in inducing the shell therein, when he was so unfortunate as to drop a hammer on it. It exploded and he was severely wounded by some of the pieces.

—The news published abroad in regard to occurrences here simply amuse us. Much of it is of course manufactured at Buenos Aires from rumor, while another part is based on discredited official telegrams. On the 14th ult. a Dalziel telegram published in New York says that "a fine new building, occupied as a coffee exchange, was considerably damaged by a shell dropping through the roof." The same telegram stated that the principal streets and squares of this city are in ruins.

—The Buenos Aires reporters are having a high old time of it. Their reputation for unbridled imagination was already great, but they are now drawing on their reserve forces in a style which eclipses their best efforts. On the 5th they even telegraphed us that D. Augusto had embarked for Brazil on the French packet *Brésil*. It may be confidently expected that they will soon have D. Sebastian himself coming up out of the unknown depths of Africa to take a hand in the conflict.

—The acting minister of foreign affairs Dr. João Felipe Pereira was relieved on the 6th inst. of that portfolio, which was given to Councillor Carlos Augusto de Carvalho. The appointment of the latter is probably an attempt of President Floriano Peixoto to conciliate the conservative classes. It will likewise serve a good purpose in the foreign relations of the country; as it will place a man of discretion and experience in charge of a department where some knowledge of diplomacy and international law is most necessary.

—The *Pais* of the 7th relates that on the preceding day a lieutenant and six students of the military school rode down the coast to the bay of Gavea on a recruiting steamer *Palmas*. At once the heroic youths rode to the margin of the lagoon, dismounted, paddled across to the outer beach and there fired their carbines at the vessel. We are not informed how far away the steamer was, but the *Pais* says that no response was made. Perhaps the insurgents knew nothing whatever of the attack made upon them.

—The school boys whose enthusiasm over the advent of the republic in 1889 led them to organize an "academic battalion," have been treated like a regularly enlisted body of soldiers since the insurrection of the 6th ult., and have been given posts of danger wherever the boys should never be sent. Here in Rio they were stationed at the arsenal of war. On the 29th ult. they were sent around to Nictheroy, where they arrived on the 30th. It is singular that the places most exposed to the fire of the fleet should be garrisoned by these irregular organizations rather than by the regular battalions of the army.

—We now learn that the business manager of the *Semana*, Max Fleiuss, was recently dismissed from his clerkship in the post-office on account of a squib in that paper in regard to the director-general of the postal service.

—The German consul wishes us to correct the statement in our last issue that a notice had been posted in the German consulate warning German subjects of the risks and advising them to retire from the city. The consul says this notice was not posted, but that the advice referred to was sent out privately to the heads of the principal German houses for their information and guidance. We make the correction with pleasure, but it must be observed, it makes no difference whatever with our argument. It was our purpose to show that other representatives than those of Great Britain and France had issued warnings of the impending danger, and that fact cannot be contested.

—The Haves representative felt constrained on the 5th to offer proofs to the *Pais* that he had sent no political telegrams since the 6th, and that his communications had been confined to facts which were all favorable to the government. *Chacun a son côté*. But it ought to be clearly apparent that the wild reports circulating in Europe are nothing but the natural outcome of the policy of closing the cable to news dispatches. All these mistaken reports emanate from the River Plate and are but little better than the vague rumors which arise no one knows where. News of such character must be sent forward, and rumors must serve the demand. It is needless to add that these baseless rumors are doing far more harm than any regular news dispatches could do.

—On the 6th an American citizen residing in this city went to the central police station for a safe-conduct as he wished to leave the city for a few days. He was first informed that he must secure a requisition and was directed to a man down stairs—presumably a broker. This man merely wrote an application for the safe-conduct and signed it, refusing, however, to include all the places in it which the American wished to visit. He then charged \$3000 for his services. The gentleman demurred, but was compelled to submit to the robbery, or give up the trip. His passport was treated with contempt, and with the observation that it was worthless—which seems to be the case. Taking his requisition up-stairs, he was surprised with a further announcement that it could not be given him until 2 p.m., or four hours later. At 2 p.m. he was compelled to wait half an hour more and then he received a printed form containing seven or eight written words, and authorizing him to visit but one of the places mentioned by him to the broker. Aside from the insufferable insolence shown to a law-abiding resident whose business compels him to leave the city for a few days, this transaction shows a dishonesty and disregard of the commonest privileges of the citizen which can not be condemned too severely. It is idle to expect to win the support and good will of the people through such impositions as these.

DISTANCES IN RIO HARBOR.

The final decision of the garrison of Fort Villa-gemont to join the naval revolt against the government of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, the probability of an artillery duel between that fort and those at the entrance to the harbor, and the commanding position which that fort holds over this city, renders the following distances, taken roughly from the British admiralty survey of this harbor, of exceptional interest at this moment. We have reduced the distances from nautical miles to statute miles.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Distance. Includes Vila-gemont to War Arsenal (1 1/2 miles), Postoffice (about 1 1/2 miles), Armação (nearly 2 1/2 miles), Lage (1 1/2 miles), S. João (about 1.9 miles), Santa Cruz (2 1/2 miles), Arsenal to Vila-gemont (3.06 miles), Vila-gemont to Armação (2 miles), Santa Cruz to Vila-gemont (3 1/2 miles), Vila-gemont to Armação (2.82 miles), Armação to Postoffice (3.21 miles), Postoffice to S. João (1 m. 97 yds.).

The distance from Vila-gemont to the City Hall, Praça da Acclamação, is about 1.9 miles.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The discharge of the coasting steamer *Itanby*, which has been in port over a month, was completed on the 7th. Much of her cargo was of a perishable character, and was greatly deteriorated by the delay.

—The British Board of Trade has appointed Col. Charles Howard Vincent as a special commissioner to visit South America and report upon the commercial situation in the various countries of that part of the world. The principal object of the visit is to study means for fostering British trade. Col. Vincent arrived here on the 9th on the Royal Mail Steamer *Thames*, and will continue his voyage to the River Plate here just at present.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The President of the republic has signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 275,000\$ for the department of finance.

—The government, by an executive decree undated and unnumbered, has made a deficiency appropriation of 2,021,113\$738 for the navy department.

—Executive decree No. 1,555, of the 5th inst., makes a special appropriation of 122,495\$750 for the Fernando de Noronha penal station during the 2nd half of the present year.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 9th, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold, 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £1 sig. 54 75 etc. do \$1.00 U. S. coin Brazilian gold... 1827 do £1 sig. in Brazilian gold... 8 800

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 125 4/4 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) 2857 do do do do in U. S. 389 1/2 gold coin at \$ 80 per £1 sig. 21 007 Value of \$1.00 (24.80 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 4760 Value of £1 sterling 22857

EXCHANGE.

October 3.—The official rates, posted by the British Bank and the Banco Nacional, were 10 1/2 on London, 119-20 on Paris and 15 1/4 on Hamburg, at 95 1/2 on New York at night. With the exception of the London and River Plate bank, all the banks were doing more or less business, although the day was not at all active, the market was firm and bank sterling was quoted at 10 1/2, but there was money for commercial at this rate also, and business was done there just before the close. The exchange rates reported were in 710-18 1/2 on bank sterling, 10-1/2 to 10 1/2 for reposed paper and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 22850, sellers at 22830.

October 4.—The banks all posted 10 1/2 on London, but only tithing transactions were reported at this rate, although reposed paper found some money at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 10 1/2. The market was strong during the morning and early afternoon, bank sterling was reported as high as 10 1/2 and commercial at 10 1/2, but about 4 o'clock the banks refused money at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling was 1/2 at this rate, the market closing fairly steady, with bank sterling quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 and commercial at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. There was a large coffee business done in Santos, which attracted the attention of our exchange market, and there was not much done here. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 22830, no buyers.

October 5.—The day was utilized by the fighting between the land forces and the fleet early in the morning, during which some shells fell in the city, and by apprehensions of more serious disturbances, but the Banco Nacional posted 10 1/2 on London, and drew as high as 10 1/2, and the Brazilian Bank also was drawing at about the same rates, and the market was quiet for bank and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 for reposed sterling, with nothing done in commercial. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 22830, no buyers.

October 6.—The Brazilian Bank and the Banco Nacional the market opened at 10 1/2 for bank sterling. There was not much done and rates were firm until the afternoon, when the banks refused money at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling was 1/2 at this rate, the market closing fairly steady, with bank sterling quoted at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2 and commercial at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. There was a large coffee business done in Santos, which attracted the attention of our exchange market, and there was not much done here. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 22850, sellers at 22830.

October 7.—The British Bank posted 10 1/2 on London, which rate the Brazilian Bank and the Banco Nacional also posted, but before 11 o'clock renewed hostilities in the harbor were reported to be imminent, and the English bank and many of the wholesale houses closed their doors. The two banks mentioned continued to do a moderate business at 10 1/2 to 10 1/2, until about half-past one, when the Banco Nacional also closed its doors, and afterwards the market was quiet at 10 1/2, although we heard of nothing doing in the coffee market. The firm of holding a small supply of bills making. There were neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns at the Bots.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital £1,000,000 do paid up 750,000 Reserve Fund 500,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital, uncalled 6,666,666 2/3 Bills discounted 2,694,877 8/10 Bills receivable 5,480,950 4/10 Head office and branches 4,907,804 1/10 Loans, current accounts, etc. 2,349,456 2/10 Securities for accounts current, etc. 2,472,400 0/0 Sundry accounts 1,028,831 5/10 Cash 4,979,972 8/10

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Capital subscribed 13,432,114 1/10 Deposits in account current, without interest 6,994,692 1/10 Do with interest 2,215,467 1/10 Do fixed maturity 2,354,592 5/10 Securities for accounts current, etc. 2,472,400 0/0 Sundry accounts 1,028,831 5/10 Head office and branches 4,907,804 1/10 Bills payable 3,963,379 5/10

E & O. E. 40,377,972 8/10 Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1893. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager, F. Horn, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Assets: Capital, uncalled 3,000,000 0/0 Guaranteed accounts 5,849,530 0/8 Bills receivable 3,246,276 0/10 do discounted 3,964,545 7/10 do pledged 3,247,801 3/10 Securities deposited by third parties 4,384,299 5/10 do pledged 6,673,973 8/10 Cash in current funds, gold, etc. 5,838,711 6/5

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Liabilities: Capital subscribed 13,432,114 1/10 Deposits in account current: With interest 5,017,253 0/10 Without interest 1,977,439 1/10 Deposits with fixed maturity 2,021,113 7/10 Securities pledged and on deposit 14,200,545 4/10 Sundry accounts 4,000,171 4/8

E & O. E. 40,377,972 8/10 Rio de Janeiro, 7th October, 1893. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenzie, Manager, F. Horn, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes October 2: 30 Bk. Republica 125 1/2 Jan. Bot. tram 130 October 3: 3 Apolices, 58, 1000 1 deb. Lidia, 20-8 1/2 114 Republica 125 1/2 15 Rinal 125 1/2 4 do 130 October 4: 61 Apolices, 58, 1000 200 Rural 125 1/2 100 Commercial 125 1/2 100 Republica 125 1/2 100 Jan. Bot. tram 130 October 5: 12 Apolices, 58, 1000 16 Apolices, 48, 1000 80 Republica 125 1/2 October 6: 45 Apolices, 58, 1000 12 Apolices, 48, 1000 10 do 125 1/2 50 Commercial 125 1/2 38 Republica 125 1/2 10 Jan. Bot. tram 130 45 Apolices, 48, 1000 200 Bk. Specially 55 25 Bk. Repub. 25 50 45 Jan. Bot. tram 130

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th October, 1893.

Exports.

Coffee.—As mentioned in our last report, there has been some movement in the market during the past week, and sales may be estimated at about 90,000 bags. The significant sale of the receipts and the steadily decreasing stock here keep bankers firm, and exporters have been obliged to pay pretty much what dealers in Santos, where business has been done. No fell has been obtained from the exchange market and the cost of coffee keeps steady—and this in relation to the international engagements of Brazil. During the past few weeks receipts have been rather better and the average for the week is not very high, when it is remembered that we are handicapped without and threatened with decline within the city. The shipments have consisted on a very satisfactory scale, and we are informed that there is still enough coffee produced to keep up the average shipments for the current week at least. On the 4th of October 1000 tons of the 225-250 per cwt. for No. 7, of the same size, the 13th of September, and the has been many times up to this morning, when another report of fighting between ships and forts put a stop to all business in the coffee market. It is not difficult to surmise that the effect upon the coffee market in our country these particular news will have, but there appears to be no remedy for the situation, and business in coffee can not yet be connected under the present conditions existing in the Rio market.

Our mail dates from Santos include the 6th inst. Receipts since the 1st inst. had been 18,720 bags, sales 4,190 bags and stocks were estimated to be 16,530 bags, to all hands. The market was reported firm on the basis of 18,720 per cwt. The journals are very gloomy over the business outlook in the State of S. Paulo; apparently because the market dealers there are supposed that their wild operations in the rainy days of speculation have been shortly curtailed by a very moderate coffee crop, upon which the whole prosperity of the state depends.

The shipments since our last report have been: 52,915 bags for the United States 3,241 " Europe 4,180 " Cape of Good Hope 1,085 " River Plate and West Coast 3 " Coastwise 6,610 bags.

In which are included the shipments on September 30th, which were deemed too late to include in our last report.

The vessels cleared with coffee are: United States: 4 vessels Oct. 2 New York Bk Ste. Memphis 20,000 7 do do Hilg Ste. Col. 20,000 7 do do Ger. Ste. Cipriani 17,000 7 do do Bk Ste. Scandinavian Prince 12,000

Europe: Oct. 2 London Bk Ste. Magdalena 1,000 3 Trieste Aust. Ste. Vidua 1,000 3 Hamburg Bk Ste. Minster 1,000

Elsewhere: Oct. 2 Part Natal Steed. Lte. Emma 500 5 Cape of Good Hope Ste. 20,000 5 River Plate Fr Ste. Bismarck 4,000

Receipts during the past week have been 12,545 bags, against 12,713 bags for the preceding week and 12,217 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 17,417 bags, on all hands.

No official quotations were published on Saturday, and the *Pais* remains at 12 1/2 per kilogram. Brokers' quotations this morning were: Type per arroba. No. 6 22 5/10 No. 7 22 1/2 No. 8 22 1/2

or almost exactly the same as we published last week.

**Vessels loading and to load.**

New York Br st <i>Delaware</i> .....	6000
do <i>Delaware</i> .....	6000
do <i>Delaware</i> .....	6000
Baltimore Amer bk <i>Anglo</i> .....	6000
do <i>Anglo</i> .....	6000
New Orleans Br st <i>Delaware</i> .....	6000
London and Antwerp Br st <i>Trent</i> .....	6000
Hamburg Fr st <i>Centra</i> .....	6000
Marseilles Fr st <i>Aquitaine</i> .....	6000
Mediterranean Id st <i>Ontario</i> .....	6000
do <i>Ontario</i> .....	6000
do <i>Ontario</i> .....	6000

**DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.**

Receipts		Shipments	
1893	1892	1893	1892
United States	1,121,302	1,280,133	1,368,340
Europe	594,708	530,246	538,126
Elsewhere	1,731,867	2,405,367	2,600,409

There is no particular change in the markets, for the city is a resumption of business activity, and the apprehensions of Lombard street which proved to be baseless, have kept almost every one in a state of nervous anxiety, that is probably more subsisting by the commanders of the revolted fleet than to the commercial body of Rio. The discharge of flour is quite suspended, and brokers report very little doing, but the market fairly steady. There are at present about 37,000 lbs. and not 35,000 as we last reported of American flour about in the port. Another cargo of Spanish rice is in, but there is nothing doing in the lumber markets. A moderate quantity of lard has come into port, but with the flour, is still on board ship, and we have received in kegs, two cargoes of East Indian rice have arrived and a few hundred cases of Norwegian codfish, and of other articles receipts are small. As to quotations we can only repeat a broker's remark that "everything is in a state of anarchy." The fluctuations of exchange have been moderate, but the market has shown very little animation, and until Saturday the English banks were all closed; the Saturday the British banks resumed business, and it is possible that the current week may show rather less "boonlandment nervousness."

**Flour.**—There have been no receipts since our last report, and all the American flour recently arrived is still on board ship. Brokers report the market quiet, but firm at the quotations given below, and still estimate stocks in first hands at 46,000 lbs. American and 4,000 lbs. River Plate flour. Quotations are as follows, viz:

Richmond 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
Baltimore 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
do do	25 5/8	25 5/8
Western & Interior	25 5/8	25 5/8
River Plate	25 5/8	25 5/8
City Mills	25 5/8	25 5/8

**Pitch Pine.**—There were no receipts during the past week, not in September. Quotations are nominal. In September, 1892 receipts were 1,703,456 feet.

**White Pine.**—In September we received 24,291 feet against 19,412 feet in the same month last year. Receipts in last month were 2,900-300 lbs. per lb. for George's lard, and 800-850 lbs. for other marks, but we have been unable to obtain quotations to-day. Last month receipts were 4,750 kegs, 450 cases, against 1,500 packages in the same month last year.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 48,775 bags per *Professor Koch* from Saigon, 35,401 bags per *Van Galen* from Bangkok, and 190 bags per steamer via Europe. Retail quotations are about 175-175.50 per bag. During September we received 42,100 bags of foreign rice, against 141,410 bags in September last year.

**Codfish.**—The *Centra* brought 1,250 cases from Hamburg, in small lots as usual. Quotations are nominal. Last month receipts were 5,093 tubs Canadian, 6,289 tubs Norwegian, 975 packages American, 12,362 packages, against 12,879 packages in the same month, 1892.

**Hay.**—Receipts not during the past week, and the market is reported quite nominal. In September receipts were 31,000 bales, of which 170 bales from Chile, against 46,000 bales in the same month last year.

**Bran.**—Last month receipts of foreign were 10,000 bags, against 6,400 bags in September, 1892. City mills bran is quoted at 5700-6000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived during the past week.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts nil since our last report and dealers quote River Plate corn at 2850-10000, with native at 2500-12000; the quotations for River Plate are probably purely nominal. In September receipts of foreign corn were 50,774 bags, against nil in the same month last year.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts last month were 300 cases, against 474 cases in September, 1892. Quotations are nominal.

**Rosin.**—The *Severn* and *White Wings* brought 450 lbs. from Baltimore. Last quotations were 12000-28000 per lb. which are considered nominal to-day. Receipts in September were 1,370 tons, against 4,855 lbs. for the same month last year.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,753 tons per *Esford*, from Cardiff, 3,554 " *Edford*, do 2,907 " *Edford*, do 3,273 " *Mesambique*, from Leith.

All to dealers and companies. Last month we received 17,820 tons of British coals, against 50,331 tons in September, 1892.

**Cement.**—Receipts are 2,200 bbls. per *Tribun* and 2,200 bbls. per *Tri Bar*, from London, 2,000 bbls from Hamburg and 50 bbls. from Marseilles. Brokers furnish no quotations to-day. Receipts in September were 1,750 bbls. of French cement, against 16,000 bbls. of all descriptions in the corresponding month last year.

**IMPORTS.**

There is no particular change in the markets, for the city is a resumption of business activity, and the apprehensions of Lombard street which proved to be baseless, have kept almost every one in a state of nervous anxiety, that is probably more subsisting by the commanders of the revolted fleet than to the commercial body of Rio. The discharge of flour is quite suspended, and brokers report very little doing, but the market fairly steady. There are at present about 37,000 lbs. and not 35,000 as we last reported of American flour about in the port. Another cargo of Spanish rice is in, but there is nothing doing in the lumber markets. A moderate quantity of lard has come into port, but with the flour, is still on board ship, and we have received in kegs, two cargoes of East Indian rice have arrived and a few hundred cases of Norwegian codfish, and of other articles receipts are small. As to quotations we can only repeat a broker's remark that "everything is in a state of anarchy." The fluctuations of exchange have been moderate, but the market has shown very little animation, and until Saturday the English banks were all closed; the Saturday the British banks resumed business, and it is possible that the current week may show rather less "boonlandment nervousness."

**Flour.**—There have been no receipts since our last report, and all the American flour recently arrived is still on board ship. Brokers report the market quiet, but firm at the quotations given below, and still estimate stocks in first hands at 46,000 lbs. American and 4,000 lbs. River Plate flour. Quotations are as follows, viz:

Richmond 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
Baltimore 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
do do	25 5/8	25 5/8
Western & Interior	25 5/8	25 5/8
River Plate	25 5/8	25 5/8
City Mills	25 5/8	25 5/8

**Pitch Pine.**—There were no receipts during the past week, not in September. Quotations are nominal. In September, 1892 receipts were 1,703,456 feet.

**White Pine.**—In September we received 24,291 feet against 19,412 feet in the same month last year. Receipts in last month were 2,900-300 lbs. per lb. for George's lard, and 800-850 lbs. for other marks, but we have been unable to obtain quotations to-day. Last month receipts were 4,750 kegs, 450 cases, against 1,500 packages in the same month last year.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 48,775 bags per *Professor Koch* from Saigon, 35,401 bags per *Van Galen* from Bangkok, and 190 bags per steamer via Europe. Retail quotations are about 175-175.50 per bag. During September we received 42,100 bags of foreign rice, against 141,410 bags in September last year.

**Codfish.**—The *Centra* brought 1,250 cases from Hamburg, in small lots as usual. Quotations are nominal. Last month receipts were 5,093 tubs Canadian, 6,289 tubs Norwegian, 975 packages American, 12,362 packages, against 12,879 packages in the same month, 1892.

**Hay.**—Receipts not during the past week, and the market is reported quite nominal. In September receipts were 31,000 bales, of which 170 bales from Chile, against 46,000 bales in the same month last year.

**Bran.**—Last month receipts of foreign were 10,000 bags, against 6,400 bags in September, 1892. City mills bran is quoted at 5700-6000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived during the past week.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts nil since our last report and dealers quote River Plate corn at 2850-10000, with native at 2500-12000; the quotations for River Plate are probably purely nominal. In September receipts of foreign corn were 50,774 bags, against nil in the same month last year.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts last month were 300 cases, against 474 cases in September, 1892. Quotations are nominal.

**Rosin.**—The *Severn* and *White Wings* brought 450 lbs. from Baltimore. Last quotations were 12000-28000 per lb. which are considered nominal to-day. Receipts in September were 1,370 tons, against 4,855 lbs. for the same month last year.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,753 tons per *Esford*, from Cardiff, 3,554 " *Edford*, do 2,907 " *Edford*, do 3,273 " *Mesambique*, from Leith.

All to dealers and companies. Last month we received 17,820 tons of British coals, against 50,331 tons in September, 1892.

**Cement.**—Receipts are 2,200 bbls. per *Tribun* and 2,200 bbls. per *Tri Bar*, from London, 2,000 bbls from Hamburg and 50 bbls. from Marseilles. Brokers furnish no quotations to-day. Receipts in September were 1,750 bbls. of French cement, against 16,000 bbls. of all descriptions in the corresponding month last year.

**Flour.**—There have been no receipts since our last report, and all the American flour recently arrived is still on board ship. Brokers report the market quiet, but firm at the quotations given below, and still estimate stocks in first hands at 46,000 lbs. American and 4,000 lbs. River Plate flour. Quotations are as follows, viz:

Richmond 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
Baltimore 1st	25 5/8	25 5/8
do do	25 5/8	25 5/8
Western & Interior	25 5/8	25 5/8
River Plate	25 5/8	25 5/8
City Mills	25 5/8	25 5/8

**Pitch Pine.**—There were no receipts during the past week, not in September. Quotations are nominal. In September, 1892 receipts were 1,703,456 feet.

**White Pine.**—In September we received 24,291 feet against 19,412 feet in the same month last year. Receipts in last month were 2,900-300 lbs. per lb. for George's lard, and 800-850 lbs. for other marks, but we have been unable to obtain quotations to-day. Last month receipts were 4,750 kegs, 450 cases, against 1,500 packages in the same month last year.

**Rice.**—Receipts are 48,775 bags per *Professor Koch* from Saigon, 35,401 bags per *Van Galen* from Bangkok, and 190 bags per steamer via Europe. Retail quotations are about 175-175.50 per bag. During September we received 42,100 bags of foreign rice, against 141,410 bags in September last year.

**Codfish.**—The *Centra* brought 1,250 cases from Hamburg, in small lots as usual. Quotations are nominal. Last month receipts were 5,093 tubs Canadian, 6,289 tubs Norwegian, 975 packages American, 12,362 packages, against 12,879 packages in the same month, 1892.

**Hay.**—Receipts not during the past week, and the market is reported quite nominal. In September receipts were 31,000 bales, of which 170 bales from Chile, against 46,000 bales in the same month last year.

**Bran.**—Last month receipts of foreign were 10,000 bags, against 6,400 bags in September, 1892. City mills bran is quoted at 5700-6000 per bag, and no foreign has arrived during the past week.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts nil since our last report and dealers quote River Plate corn at 2850-10000, with native at 2500-12000; the quotations for River Plate are probably purely nominal. In September receipts of foreign corn were 50,774 bags, against nil in the same month last year.

**Turpentine.**—Receipts last month were 300 cases, against 474 cases in September, 1892. Quotations are nominal.

**Rosin.**—The *Severn* and *White Wings* brought 450 lbs. from Baltimore. Last quotations were 12000-28000 per lb. which are considered nominal to-day. Receipts in September were 1,370 tons, against 4,855 lbs. for the same month last year.

**Coal.**—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,753 tons per *Esford*, from Cardiff, 3,554 " *Edford*, do 2,907 " *Edford*, do 3,273 " *Mesambique*, from Leith.

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.**

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct. 3	Magdalena Br	Southampton	Sundries
3	Washington Ital	New York	do
3	Nasmyth Br	New York	do
3	Melbourne Br	Santos	do
4	Alice Port	Buenos Aires	Hallast
4	Capusa Br	Valparaiso	Sundries
4	Antisana Br	River Plate	do
5	Blazer Br	St. Vincent	do
5	Chitra Gr	Paranaqui	Sundries
6	Galicia Br	Paranaqui	do
7	Mantovado Gr	Homburg	do
8	Blazer Br	St. Vincent	do
8	Corrientes Fr	Santos	do
8	Ryombo Ital	Trieste	do
8	Theria Br	Liverpool	do
8	Ilho Port	Lisbon	do
8	Overidge Big	New York	do
8	Sardania Br	New York	do

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

OTAGO - Dutch bk <i>Columbus</i> ; 1365 tons; Wyckmeyer; ballast.
OCT. 5.
PARAGUA - Nor lug <i>Albatros</i> ; 323 tons; Ormandsen; same cargo.
OCT. 8.
CAPE-TOWN - Nor bk <i>Hassinder</i> ; 344 tons; Ramsland; c. bce.
PORT NATAL - Swed lug <i>Emmanuel</i> ; 265 tons; Andersen; do.

**CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.**

FAMOUTH F. O. - Ger lug *Fritha*; salted hides.  
SAVANNAH - Port bk *Fernanda*; ballast.  
TALCAHUANO - Br bk *Ryvala*; do  
BOMBAY - Br ship *Queen of Scots*; cargo; ex Amer ship *Charger*.  
PARAGUA - Nor bk *Frankfort*; same cargo.

**VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.**

<i>Adie Lubker</i> .....	Hamburg	19 Aug
<i>Artis</i> .....	Newport	do
<i>Arbutus</i> .....	Slite	13 July
<i>Alone</i> .....	London	10 Sept
<i>Almona</i> .....	Cardiff	7 Aug
<i>Annie E. Wright</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>America</i> .....	Operto	do
<i>Acertion</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Aethusa</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>British America</i> .....	Pensacola	3 Aug
<i>Bonomar</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Bondia</i> .....	Operto	13 Aug
<i>Isis Formiga</i> .....	Operto	do
<i>Isidoro</i> .....	Rangoon	2 Sept
<i>Isidoro</i> .....	Hamburg	23 July
<i>Candeur</i> .....	Arendal	20 July
<i>Centurion</i> .....	Cardiff	4 Sept
<i>Crown of India</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Charles Collet</i> .....	Marseilles	6 Sept
<i>Charles Loring</i> .....	New York	do
<i>Christabel</i> .....	Marseilles	do
<i>Citic Race</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Don Enrique</i> .....	Pensacola	7 Aug
<i>Diligentia</i> .....	Gelle	17 Aug
<i>Edward Percy</i> .....	Hamburg	3 Aug
<i>Earl Cadogan</i> .....	Rangoon	13 July
<i>Edward Waterland</i> .....	Borga	7 July
<i>Fistful of Lorn</i> .....	Rangoon	21 June
<i>Guldans</i> .....	Hamburg	do
<i>Georgia Ville</i> .....	Marseilles	do
<i>Gorda</i> .....	Newcastle	do
<i>Heiga</i> .....	Pensacola	do
<i>Helmholtz</i> .....	Cardiff	9 Sept
<i>Helmholtz</i> .....	Operto	11 Aug
<i>Imland</i> .....	Marseilles	22 Aug
<i>J. M. Buck</i> .....	Liverpool	19 Aug
<i>Julius Pilon</i> .....	Rangoon	12 Aug
<i>J. Bergman Olsen</i> .....	Nordmaling	20 Aug
<i>Katy</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Kinnaird</i> .....	Hamburg	do
<i>Levernack</i> .....	Clyde	23 Aug
<i>Lord Tompstone</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Mac Callum More</i> .....	Rangoon	30 June
<i>Minna Helene</i> .....	Antwerp	24 July
<i>Melach</i> .....	Glasgow	3 Aug
<i>Malcol Jordan</i> .....	Boston	do
<i>Madeline</i> .....	New York	2 Sept
<i>Mentor</i> .....	Liverpool	do
<i>Nanny</i> .....	Operto	29 Aug
<i>Norland</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Othello</i> .....	Cardiff	23 Aug
<i>Primo Regato</i> .....	Cardiff	21 July
<i>Port Galindia</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Procyon</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Prince Victor</i> .....	Cardiff	6 Sept
<i>Pura</i> .....	Operto	do
<i>Pouergovr</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Queen Albert</i> .....	Newport	do
<i>Prince Amado</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Queen Mab</i> .....	Anger	6 Aug
<i>Rosa Jones</i> .....	Philadelphia	do
<i>Robert Dixon</i> .....	New York	do
<i>Rebecca Crowell</i> .....	Marseilles	do
<i>Robert S. Patterson</i> .....	New York	2 Sept
<i>Scammil Brothers</i> .....	Pensacola	28 July
<i>Sardania</i> .....	Rangoon	2 June
<i>Sephia</i> .....	Operto	27 Aug
<i>Sundswind</i> .....	Hilkswall	29 July
<i>Sutha</i> .....	Cardiff	18 Aug
<i>Swiff</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Siam Regent</i> .....	London	do
<i>Thiana</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Taxoth</i> .....	Cardiff	do
<i>Typhbridge</i> .....	Rangoon	3 Sept.
<i>Valencia</i> .....	Bristol	do
<i>Venturist</i> .....	Operto	13 S

**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.**

BALTIMORE - Ame lug <i>White Wings</i> ; 654 tons; Davison; 54 ds sundries to Levering & Co.
QUEBEK - Br bk <i>Trent</i> ; 725 tons; Schow; 63 ds pine to Genl & Co. Commercial & English company.
LONDON - Ger M <i>Trent</i> ; 725 tons; Schow; 63 ds pine to Genl & Co. Commercial & English company.
MOSSORO - Nor bk <i>Frankfort</i> ; 339 tons; Holdt; 23 ds salt to order.
CARRETT - Nor bk <i>Fjord</i> ; 1126 tons; Sanier; coal to Brazil & Rio Coal company.
BUNOS AIRES - Nor lug <i>Sepulchro</i> ; sundries to Frias Hermanos.

**ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.**

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Oct. 2	Centra Gr	Hamburg 750	E. Johnston & C
2	Magdalena Br	River Plate 250	Royal Mail
2	Washington Ital	do 50	J. N. Vincent & F
2	De Bay Br	Antwerp 590	W. Samson & C
3	Antisana Br	Liverpool 250	Wilson Sans & C
3	Bearn Fr	Marseilles 220	Karl Valais & C
4	Malange Port	Leixies 180	Van W. Guim & C
5	Gabeca Br	Liverpool 250	Wilson Sans & C
5	Columbo Ital	Genoa 210	J. N. Vincent & F
6	Ealing Br	Cardiff 210	B. Rodrigues & C
6	Mantovado Gr	Santos 150	E. Johnston & C
7	Linda Ital	Genoa 390	Wilson Sans & C
8	Tamini Br	Lytelton 210	do
8	Ilha Br	Valparaiso 150	do

**DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.**

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct. 3	Magdalena Br	Southampton	Sundries
3	Washington Ital	New York	do
3	Nasmyth Br	New York	do
3	Melbourne Br	Santos	do
4	Alice Port	Buenos Aires	Hallast
4	Capusa Br	Valparaiso	Sundries
4	Antisana Br	River Plate	do
5	Blazer Br	St. Vincent	do
5	Chitra Gr	Paranaqui	Sundries
6	Galicia Br	Paranaqui	do
7	Mantovado Gr	Homburg	do
8	Blazer Br	St. Vincent	do
8	Corrientes Fr	Santos	do
8	Ryombo Ital	Trieste	do
8	Theria Br	Liverpool	do
8	Ilho Port	Lisbon	do
8	Overidge Big	New York	do
8	Sardania Br	New York	do

**FORIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 9th, 1893.**

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
<i>American</i>				
sp <i>Charger</i> .....	1372	Aug. 10	New York	

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 7th, 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 Loan, 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, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Agricola do Brazil, Alianca do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil and Mercantil Santos.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills such as Alianca, America Fabril, and others.

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, Calo Frio, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Lloyd Brasileiro and Nac. 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 Alianca, Argos, and others.

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 Alagona, Calo Frio, and others.

Shipping.

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

Steamships.

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

Dalton (Victoria) 14th October Leibnitz 21st Holbein 28th

New Orleans:

Delambre 26th October

Valparaiso, Callao and other West Coast Ports:

Copernicus 15th October

Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Melbourne 14th October J. W. Taylor 21st Pascal 28th

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Dalton 16th October

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1º de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

58, Rua 1º de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Thames, Trent, etc.

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, Subrado. G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth. Orellana Oct. 29th Potosi Nov. 6th

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. 21st Tongararo Nov. 17th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick inward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TENNERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

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.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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



LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crose & 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 TENNERIFF and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight 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.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between Bremen—United States, River Plate, China, Japan, Australia.

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted. Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl. Rio—Antwerp, Bremen, 500 Marks, 140\$000

For further information apply to HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents, Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, " " 253

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

Cable Address.—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Onvidor, 1st floor. NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sarria, Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London. Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARAES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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

Sole Agents for BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. PRELLER & Co., 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.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 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: Praça do Commercio, Salas 25 and 26.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT: Ilha dos Ferreiros

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands: Villányi, Hungarian Claret, Château Palugay.

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: "BONTECOU, RIO." Rua S. Pedro No. 2.

C. S. BONTECOU & Co.

Sole representative in Brazil of the

Smith Premier Type-Writer Co.

A supply of ribbons, rubber erasers, type-writer oil, carbon paper, etc., always on hand. Machines repaired.

Manufacturers agent for

- Agricultural implements, Windmills, Coffee presses, etc., Hardware specialties, Boats, yachts, etc., Rifles, revolvers, etc., Pianos, organs, etc., Steam engines, etc., Portable forges, etc., Iron and wood-working machinery, Trunking pumps, etc., Medical, dental and jewelers instruments, Lubricating oils and compounds, Photograph material and Amateur outfits, etc., etc.

Brazil Postage Stamps. A splendid collection of Brazilian postage stamps for sale for 100\$000. All Brazilian and foreign stamps sold separately at Rua dos Quizes, 42. (Stationers.)

SITUATION. An Englishman with many years business experience in Brazil desires an appointment of trust in an English or American house in Rio or other city. Knows the language thoroughly and is a first rate accountant. Best references. Address: K. C. B., Box. 792 Post office.

BRAZILIAN POSTAGE STAMPS For sale: Collections of 40 varieties, 48\$000; 50 varieties, 10\$000; 100 varieties, 20\$000; 120 varieties, 28\$000. 73, Rua da Quitanda. Papellaria 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 bath, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, and, in short, every modern improvement 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 (5 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.

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 speedily in a registered packet by post to help the sick in any part of Brazil, or abroad, whenever they may be ordered. Address: the Estação Bueno de Miranda, rua de S. Pedro No. 72, Rio de Janeiro.

The Chandler & Price

x x GORDON & PRESS x x and the Gilding & Co.

x x PEARL & PRESS x x

are great favorites with all job printers. We have some of each for sale.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRACHIALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, FROST BITE, etc. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a Bottle. Directions in all Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER Co. Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem.

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 visiting physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Banderin, or Stewart) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions 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 offices of the regular visiting physicians are: DR. BANDERIN, No. 75 Rua 1º de Março. DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 19, 1º de Março. The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

TV. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.