

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 17TH, 1893.

NUMBER 41

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.
Prinsep Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hanky, Sewell & Co's. Brazil Ltd.

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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 depot on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

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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. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. Wm. T. 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 of 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 Canele. English services: at 11:30 a.m. Portuguese services: at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARAO, Pastors.

FRESHYTERIAN 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 Baixa de Capapema 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. 35.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICHIEKOV.—Rua de S. José No. 25. Divine service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and every Thursday at 7:30 a.m.
SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 23, Bonfins. Telephone 1520.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, 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 de Março 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua do Alameda. Telephone 4516.

Dr. R. W. Emerson, American dentist; Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74, Hours 9 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 office, No. 31, Gonçalves Dias, where he is fully prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession.

Emilia Böhme.—German certificated nurse from the Charité Hospital, Berlin; 61, Rua Santa Alexandrina, Rio Comprido.

Miscellaneous.

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Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"
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Dr. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 19, 1º de Março

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

Typ. ALDINA—Rua Sete de Setembro, 79.

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Rua das Laranjeiras.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 17th, 1893.

By a royal letter of January 28th, 1808, the ports of Brazil, then a Portuguese colony, were thrown open to the commerce of the world. This beneficent act was accompanied, also, by the abolition of all those restrictions on industry which had kept the colonies so hopelessly dependent upon Portugal, and so backward in developing the great resources which they possessed. The English, who had even before furnished goods and capital to the Portuguese companies for their Brazilian trade, were the first to establish direct commercial relations with Brazil, and from that time down to the present moment have maintained business houses here of high standing and great usefulness. In 1814 formal efforts were made to induce the French to come here, and with the result that many artists, professional men and tradesmen settled in the country.

Many prominent names in Brazilian history are those of foreigners, and a great part, if not all, of the industrial beginnings of the country were made by, or under the supervision of foreigners. No one who reads the history of Brazil can fail to note how much it owes to foreign capital and enterprise. The Brazil of to-day would not have existed without them. Their influence has been helpful and beneficent in every direction. They have furnished the capital and skilled direction for almost every great industrial undertaking which has been carried into successful operation, they have carried on the commerce of the country, and have furnished an aggregate of working capital to the people by means of commercial credits, which is simply beyond computation. If we include the Portuguese, who furnish the small tradesmen among the people, the importance and extent of this foreign influence in the commerce of Brazil can not be over-estimated. That Brazil has derived incalculable benefits from these investments of foreign capital, and from the intelligence and enterprise of foreign residents, no one can deny! And that these same foreigners have been orderly and law-abiding members of the communities in which they have resided, no one will contest. England now has an investment of capital in this country estimated at over a hundred millions sterling, and all other nations combined have probably enough to bring the aggregate up to two hundred millions. The percentage of foreign residents, particularly in the principal commercial cities, is large, and comprises men of character, ability and influence. And yet, notwithstanding this enormous investment of foreign capital, this all-pervading exercise of foreign intelligence, skill and enterprise, this obedience to law and conscientious adaptation to the customs and requirements of society, notwithstanding acquired rights under the law of nations and the laws of the country, notwithstanding that foreigners have been and now are invited to come here and invest their capital and labor in the country, the government has announced to the world, in an executive decree, that our admission, residence and expulsion is dependent upon the pleasure of the executive. In this decree of the 13th instant we are classed with criminals, vagabonds, mendicants and those stricken with infectious disease, and we are placed under the provisions of an executive act so indefinite and sweeping that no man can escape expulsion, no matter what his character is, nor what his services to the country may have been, if it suits the convenience of the government to send him away. We do not question the right of the government to prohibit the publication of certain items of news, to send away disorderly characters, or to provide against conspiracy, disturbance and incitements to disorder, but this right can not justly be extended to include bankers, merchants, factory-owners, railway managers and other residents who have no connection whatever with political disturbances, and who have vested interests in the country entitled to the protection of its laws. Against this decree we protest, and will continue to protest as long as we are permitted to publish a newspaper in Brazil. We protest against it as an unjustified and unwarranted threat against thousands of reputable and law-abiding foreign residents, who are now denied the protection of the law, both for themselves and their property; we protest against it as an attack upon the rights of property threatened with judicial liquidation for reasons not recognized by law; and we protest against it as a breach of the compact between ourselves and a government which has not only permitted and encouraged our residence, but has openly and through accredited agents invited us to come. We ask for no special immunities and privileges, no indulgence for those who violate the laws and regulations created for the maintenance of order; we simply protest against a decree which denies us the protection of the law and which reduces us to the status of the Jews in Spain and elsewhere four hundred years ago.

The pressure upon our columns by official matter, and the pressure arising from other causes quite beyond our control, compel us to suspend our usual record of daily events. It is probable that our record might be permitted to pass, inasmuch as the semi-official journals are allowed to publish rumors and news at their own discretion, but we prefer not to exceed the limit fixed unless authorized to do so.

RECENT EXECUTIVE ACTS.

The following executive acts have been recently promulgated:

The following manifesto was published in the *Diario Official* of October 10th:

MANIFESTO OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Nation:

To-day is initiated throughout the land the preliminary work of the coming federal elections.

This fact should rejoice the hearts of all patriots; it is the first phase of a social phenomenon in which the vitality of a nation's conscience is socially displayed, and under the extraordinary circumstances which now agitate the republic, it is on this fact that are centred the best founded hopes of national consolidation.

It is necessary for the Brazilian people to keep well in view the important questions that are in discussion and the decisive influence that will be exercised on the future of our country by the elections to be held on the 30th of the current month of October.

We are passing through a difficult period in our political life. It is not only republican democracy that demands all the energies of patriotism; it is the very organic life of the nation that requires them.

It is necessary that all fibres shall be strengthened and that at the polls the Brazilian people shall solemnly display its discriminating comprehension of its moral and political duty and shall contribute, in the vigorous exercise of its quota of sovereignty, to establish the fact that under the presidential republican system of government the President of the republic is the responsible minister of the people.

For this demonstration there is no opportunity more timely than the present moment. The vote cast into the ballot box renders revolutions unnecessary.

To appear at the polls for the forming of a congress elected under the constitutional influence of a law that fully guarantees the right of suffrage and to execute judgment and patriotism in the selection of representatives, will be the solution of the crisis which is displacing our social organism.

Brazilians!

The interests which are most intimately connected with national existence and most deeply rooted therein are, as you see, now at stake, and since this is so, I have felt constrained to address this appeal to your conservative sentiments, hoping that it may be converted into a patriotic stimulus that is just as necessary and important as that of risking one's life in defence of the law; I have felt constrained, at this moment, when all constitutional guarantees without restriction are in force, to address you in order that I may offer you a sure, unshakable and disinterested pledge of my thorough political loyalty.

Long live the Constitutional Federative Republic!

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

On the 9th inst. the following communication was addressed to the minister of marine by that of justice and interior:

"In your dispatch No. 2,189, of the 3rd inst., you ask what must be your action in regard to the protests made by sturdily individuals against the losses which they are suffering in consequence of the revolt of part of the Brazilian navy.

Returning the certified copies that accompanied your dispatch, I beg to say that in the time of internal disturbances or civil war the government is not responsible nor does it violate private rights, when, compelled by *force majeure* in the legal use of public authority, it provides for the safety of the state or resorts to measures injurious to private interests, and the persons so injured, whether they be Brazilians or foreigners, have no right whatever to compensation.

This is the doctrine which is accepted by the best authorities and which prevails in international usage.

The government, then, is not responsible for the losses and damages sustained by the protesters and the solicitor of the republic in this section should present a counter-protest.

Health and fraternity.

FERNANDO LOBO.

THE USE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Decree No. 1,560 of October 10th, 1893.

Relates to the ships and fortifications in the power of the revolt of September 6th last, or to those who associate with it.

Whereas, the national flag symbolizes and expresses the juridical personality of the union, the perpetuity and integrity of the country and its international sovereignty;

Whereas, the national sovereignty is only extended to ships with a legal status and authorized to hoist the national flag, the manifestation of the natural and patriotic tie which binds them to the territory of the republic and to the constitutional organs of that sovereignty;

Whereas, the right to use the national flag indicates juridical protection and, in the case of ships of war, a representation of the armed force of the nation;

Whereas, the sea and land forces, permanent national institutions, destined for the defence of the country abroad and for the maintenance of the laws at home, are obliged to sustain the constitutional institutions;

Whereas, having forgotten its constitutional function, a part of the ships of the national navy have seized others of commerce, armed them for war, and has since the 6th of September last committed all sorts of hostilities against the constitutional government, an inoffensive population, and public and private property;

Whereas, in this manner it has betrayed constitutional requirements and, continuing to use the national flag, it has appropriated a symbol and emblem which it cannot use, and under the shadow of which it has practiced criminal acts;

Whereas, the executive power, in the exercise of the functions with which it is invested by the constitutionally expressed will of the nation, is obliged to maintain intact the international juridical personality of the republic and protect the honor of the national flag;

The Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil decrees:

ART. 1.—For all and any effects of law, public, private and international, are declared deprived of their immunities, privileges and prerogatives, and also deprived of the protection of the national flag:

(a) The ships of war which since the 6th of September last, under the command of Rear-Admiral Custodio José de Mello, revolted in the bay of Rio de Janeiro against the constitution of the republic and legal authority;

(b) The ships of commerce which have been and are armed for war by the insurgents, and all other craft of whatever description in their service;

(c) The fortifications which are assisting the act of revolt.

ART. 2.—Under the same dispositions are included at once, and without the necessity of an express declaration from the government, the ships and the permanent or temporary fortifications which take part in the revolt.

ART. 3.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Federal Capital, 10th October, 1893.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.

Firmino Chaves, Minister of Marine,

Fernando Lobo, Minister of Justice and Interior,

Carlos Augusto de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

João Felipe Pereira, Minister of Industry etc.

Felisbello Freire, Minister of Finance.

DECLARING MARTIAL LAW.

Decree No. 1,563, of October 13th, 1893.

Declares martial law in the federal capital and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Whereas, the grave political causes which gave rise to decree No. 172 of the 10th of last September and decree No. 1,563 of the 25th of the said month, still continue to exist;

Whereas, under these circumstances, the constitutional guarantees re-established for the period for the appointment of electoral boards for the coming federal elections, must necessarily be again suspended;

The Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil hereby resolves, in

conformity with Art. 80 of the constitution, to declare martial law until the 28th inst. in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

Federal Capital, October 13th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Fernando Lobo.

POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT.

Decree No. 1,564, of October 13th, 1893.

Designates special places of confinement on account of martial law and makes other provisions.

In view of the provisions contained in Art. 80, § 2, No. 1, of the constitution and in virtue of Art. 4, No. 1, of the said constitution, the Vice-President of the United States of Brazil decrees:

ART. 1.—The fortress of Conceição in the federal capital is designated as a place of confinement for persons who are subjected to this restraint or to banishment or expulsion.

Sole paragraph.—In accord with the respective presidents or governors of states the government will designate the place of confinement.

ART. 2.—The government will adopt the necessary measures for causing the prisoners to be treated according to the laws of humanity, permitting no restraint beyond what is required for social defence.

Sole paragraph.—Incommunicability can only be interrupted by a written order of the minister of war in the federal capital and of the ranking military officer in the states.

ART. 3.—No person can be lodged in any establishment converted into a state prison without a written order from the respective military officer.

Sole paragraph.—No one can be held in imprisonment in any building or establishment that is not a state prison save for the purpose of being examined or confronted with witnesses.

ART. 4.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 13th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Fernando Lobo.

RESTRICTING THE PRESS.

Decree No. 1,565, of October 13th, 1893.

Regulates the freedom of the press during the existence of martial law.

Whereas, freedom of the press consists in the right of co-laboring with social authority for the objects proposed by moral and political order in its manifold forms and requirements;

Whereas, it is the function of public authority to defend the political existence of the republic by all legal, material and moral means;

Whereas, in the performance of this duty, which is the political delegation of the nation and consequently the supreme expression of the rights of all citizens, it can not tolerate obstacles resulting from the abuse of the freedom of the press;

Whereas, a part of the press has contributed to encourage the insurrection by means of publications, some of which are inexpedient, others false and all constitute an element of disturbance and alarm, to the detriment of the government's action and of public tranquillity;

The Vice-President of the republic, taking into consideration, on the other hand, the provisions of Art. 87, § 3, and Arts. 96, 383 and 387, combined with Art. 22 of the penal code, in virtue of Art. 80 of the constitution of the republic and in execution of Art. 48, No. 1, hereby decrees:

ART. 1.—The expression of opinion through the press is free and the defence of political doctrines of any kind is guaranteed.

ART. 2.—When martial law is declared in any part of the territory of the union and constitutional guarantees are therein suspended, it is prohibited:

a) To issue publications that will instigate foreign aggression, increase internal commotion, or excite disturbances;

b) To defend any act contrary to the independence, integrity and dignity of the country, to the constitution of the republic and to its form of government, to the free exercise of political authority, to the internal security of the republic, to public tranquillity (from Art. 87 to Art. 155 of the penal code);

c) To publish in regard to the insurrection any news that has not been communicated by the constitutional government, or which has not that origin;

d) To communicate or publish documents, plans, drawings or any information relating to the war material or number of men, to fortifications and to military movements and operations of the union or of the states;

e) To announce news, facts or subjects, true or false, contained in publications that are offered for sale or distributed gratuitously or otherwise.

ART. 3.—If any periodical or publication of any nature shall infringe any provision of the foregoing article, the government will make use of the repressive measures authorized by Art. 80 of the constitution, and may, if the infractor is a foreigner, expel him from national territory.

ART. 4.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 13th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Fernando Lobo.

REGARDING FOREIGNERS.

Decree No. 1,566 of October 13th, 1893.

Regulates the entrance of foreigners into national territory, and their expulsion during the existence of martial law.

Whereas, the right of permitting the entrance of foreigners into national territory, their residence therein and their being obliged to depart therefrom is a logical and necessary consequence of the sovereignty of the union;

Whereas, humanity and justice bind states only to exercise this right by conciliating the necessity of their defence and preservation with the rights, interests and liberty of foreigners already residing here, or proposing to fix their residence in national territory;

Whereas, the provisions of Art. 72, § 10, of the constitution are in force only in time of peace and repressive measures, consisting of confinement and banishment, during the existence of martial law, apply exclusively to natives and not to foreigners, who are not in the enjoyment of political rights;

The Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil decrees:

ART. 1.—The entrance of foreigners may be prohibited during the existence of martial law.

ART. 2.—The entrance of foreigners who are beggars, or vagrants, and of those attacked by some disease that may threaten public health, and of those suspected of having committed or other than national territory some offence against life, health, property or public faith, is hereby prohibited.

ART. 3.—The expulsion of foreigners will be individual.

ART. 4.—The following persons may be expelled:

a) Foreigners under the circumstances mentioned in the previous article;

b) Those who violate the provisions of decree No. 1,565 of this date;

c) Those who in any way, except through the press, become guilty of instigating the perpetration of offenses against public safety and tranquillity, even though such instigations are not punishable according to the territorial law;

d) Those who through the press or any other way instigate disobedience to the law, or to insurrection and civil war, or excite hatred or acts of violence between or against the different social classes in a manner dangerous to safety or to public tranquillity;

e) Those who by their conduct endanger the safety of the union or of the states;

f) Those who instigate the commission of crimes against the freedom of labor;

g) Those who in any manner, even in the exercise of their professions, trades or other kind of labor, permitted on their own

account or on that of others, act in such a manner as to cause or increase public harm or create hindrances to tranquillity and regularity in business or in social life.

ART. 5.—Expulsion will be ordered by means of a decree stating the cause, issued by the minister of justice and interior, and it shall be (a) communicated, when expedient, by the minister of foreign affairs to the diplomatic agent of the nation to which the accused (paciente) belongs, or in default of said agent, to the consular agent; and (b) will fix the time within which the accused (paciente) shall depart.

ART. 6.—When the accused (paciente) is not permitted to await at large the day of departure, the government will request the consular agent, in default of a duly appointed attorney, to get together his property; in case of a refusal this shall be done judicially by the federal court, and the full and absolute right of defending and liquidating his estate, property and interests is always guaranteed.

ART. 7.—The accused (paciente) will designate the place to which he is to retire and he will be treated in conformity with the private circumstances of his person.

ART. 8.—The accused (paciente) shall have the right to enter a plea in the federal courts of the republic only for the purpose of proving that he is a Brazilian citizen.

§ 1. The plea will not suspend the execution of the act of expulsion. When sustained, it will subject the union to compensation for losses and damages.

§ 2. The court to which the accused (paciente) applies will not take cognizance of the question of the legality of the expulsion, nor of the circumstances that led the government to deem it necessary.

ART. 9.—The government may commute expulsion into imprisonment, during the existence of martial law, or may cancel it.

ART. 10.—Foreigners are placed on terms of equality, in every respect, with Brazilians and cannot be expelled under the following circumstances:

a) When married to a Brazilian woman;

b) When widowers with Brazilian children;

c) When possessing real estate in the union.

ART. 11.—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 13th, 1893, 5th year of the republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Fernando Lobo.

PROTECTION.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—May I ask of what value is a British or American man-of-war to the unfortunates penned up in Niterohy? In case of necessity, how are we to communicate?

JOHN ROWLANDS, Rua de Souza, 36, Icarahy, Niterohy.

P.S.—Bombarded every day and no notice taken of it.

There is no protection in a town subject to bombardment, beyond affording facilities for leaving it. As long as the land forces fire upon the naval forces the fire will be returned, and the foreign powers can not prevent it, unless they decide to interfere forcibly in a purely domestic quarrel. If an accord could be arranged for the protection of Niterohy, as it has been for the protection of Rio de Janeiro, we are sure the foreign powers would be only too glad to do it, but it would probably be very difficult to arrange such an accord. In view of the circumstances, and of the probability that fighting on land may soon occur in Niterohy, it will be better, in our opinion, for the foreigners residing there to remove to a safer place. The foreign naval vessels will surely assist them in doing this. If protection is required, requests should be addressed to the ministers, or direct to the commanding officers of the foreign vessels.—Eds. News.

COL. HOWARD VINCENT'S TOUR.

To the Editor of The Rio News.

Sir.—In your issue of to-day I observe that you say with reference to myself that I have been appointed by the Board of Trade as a special commissioner to visit South America to report upon the commercial situation.

Allow me to say that this is not so, and Her Majesty's government admirably served by Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular officers has, I am sure, no need of a special commissioner.

At the same time, as the parliamentary representative of the great industrial constituency of Central Sheffield, one of the principal objects of the

tour of Mrs. Howard Vincent and myself among the South American republics is primarily to study means for fostering British trade. The chief of these must of course be settled by government, and I trust the day is not far distant when that peace and quiet which are essential to good trade and national prosperity, may reign throughout the vast and productive territories of Brazil, Argentina and the other republics of the Southern Continent.

In conclusion let me express my admiration of your journalistic contribution to this great end.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT.

R. M. SS. "The Times,"

October 12th, 1893.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

The principal events since our last report may be briefly summarized as follows:

The 11th, 12th and 13th were days of comparative quiet; some firing at the Armaçao and a land skirmish on the 12th; on the morning of the 12th the *Atreton* escaped to sea.

On the morning of the 13th (3:15 a.m.) the *Urana* also escaped to sea, suffering much injury from the guns of the forts. At 6 a.m. firing began between the insurgents and the forts, lasting until 10 a.m. The government published decrees appearing elsewhere.

The 15th was a day of general peacefulness on sea and land.

The 16th and 17th were marked by continued firing at the Armaçao and vicinity, and by a bombardment of Fort Villegaignon by the government forts, the latter not responding. Many shots have been seen to fall within the fort. At 5:45 Villegaignon responded actively, dropping several shells inside Santa Cruz.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The estimated population of Buenos Aires on September 30th was 570,756.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th says that the recent revolution cost the national government over \$5,000,000.

—The Argentine government is taking measures for the repression of future revolts. Perhaps the President intends to sit on the safety valve.

—The 12th was made a national holiday in Argentina, in honor of the discovery of America. It is rather difficult to understand why anyone should rejoice over that event on this side of the line.

—The lazaret at Flores Island is so full that there was no room for the passengers by the *Nord America* which arrived on Wednesday, and they had to remain on board.—Montevideo Times, October 5th.

—All the persons concerned in the forgery of provincial hypothecary bonds have been discovered, and all have been arrested, except one who left in a steamer for Europe but who, it is hoped, will be caught at Rio de Janeiro.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The executive has issued a sensible decree declaring that every military man who does not report himself for review at headquarters at least once in every three months shall lose his salary for the period of omission. It seems that some of these "military men" have not reported or attended review for whole years, although drawing their salary regularly, and hence, the government does not even know where to find them, should it require their services. The matter requires no comment, but need not be considered surprising in a country where the number of military men is so largely in excess of its requirements and capacity to support them.—Montevideo Times.

—While half Argentina has been in revolt against official corruption and extravagances, the Argentine legislators, unable or unwilling to read the signs of the times, are voting pensions and grants wholesale. In the present situation of the country this is sheer dishonesty, but perhaps the legislators think that because the revolution is dominated, there is no necessity to reform their ways, and they may continue on their old bad and disastrous courses. It is evident the chambers will have to go before the new era commences. Argentina has an honest executive and a corrupt legislature. The former should now make it its business to sweep away the latter, then the country may have a chance.—Montevideo Times.

—The *Sydney Daily Telegraph* says that the majority of the Australians who have arrived in the *Royal Tar* for the New Australian colony in Paraguay are single men who hail from the "Never Never" country in Western Queensland. Some few are Sydney residents, quite a number come from Albany, N. S. W., where the movement took a very strong hold, a few from Adelaide, and one or two from Tasmania. The founder of the movement, William Lane, was until recently a resident of Brisbane, and his brother, John Lane, who arrived also on board the *Royal Tar*, was a schoolmaster at Bourke, N.S.W. Bandsberg, Q., has also sent a contingent. The popular belief that a large number of unattached single girls was being taken on the first trip is quite erroneous, as the only unmarried woman on board who is not accompanied by her parents is Miss Clara Jones, a former resident of Bourke, who is accompanying the pioneers in the capacity of professional nurse. A large number of single girls have been enrolled both in Tasmania and Adelaide, but these will not go on until one of the later voyages of the *Royal Tar*, when the settlement in Paraguay has been founded.—Spot and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The official organs in Rio Grande deny the capture of Quarany.

—The athletic sports organized by the S. Paulo Athletic Club took place on the 12th inst.

—According to the *Diario Popular* the candidate for the Senate in São Paulo is Dr. Rodrigues Alves.

—The Rio Grande *Artista* says the federalist had retired from Taquary and vicinity before Col. Santos Filho arrived.

The gungano Pidal de Negreiros has been stationed at Uruguayana. The Canacha is near Rio Grande and is said to have declared a neutral attitude.

The municipality of Uta expects to have a revenue of 100,000 next year. In that case perhaps it will have the means to prosecute the men implicated in that murderous conflict up there some months ago.

Col. Santos Filho reports to Gov. Castilhos the re-capture of Tacuary, S. Gabriel, Estrella and Lagado. He killed about 20 of the enemy, captured a few arms and some provisions, and had only three men wounded.

There was a strike of cartmen in Pelotas on the 2nd because of the heavy tolls imposed on carts without springs. There was not a cart to be seen in the streets on the 2nd and 3rd, and the cartmen intended to fight to the end.

The steamers shut up in the Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul, are permitted to navigate from Porto Alegre to Rio Grande, but are prohibited from going to sea. There were eight steamers from Porto Alegre on the 16th ult.—the Uaiara, Iapeta, Jaci, Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, Santelmo, Mercedes, Norte and Julia.

Gov. Julio de Castilhos has lately been making desperate efforts to maintain himself in Rio Grande. Advice from Port Alegre report many arrests of people whom the governor suspects, and the press-gang is actively at work forcing citizens into military service. The operations in local factories are in hiding, foreigners are subjected to imprisonment, and a reign of terror exists. The journals Rio Grande and Der Planier have suspended, their editors having been arrested.

CRICKET.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first of the return matches between the above clubs took place at São Paulo on the 8th inst. The weather, which had occasioned considerable anxiety went dull and threatening, but fortunately the rain held off until after five o'clock. There was a fair sprinkling of spectators but the ladies are lacking that enthusiasm which their sisters of Santos display with such beneficial results to the club.

The visitors having won the toss they elected to commence batting, but the excellent bowling of Messrs. Mawson and Kennedy, coupled with a grass pitch, proved too much for them and they were dismissed for 47 runs. The home side then went in and one of the most remarkable events of their battery was the stand made by the last wicket, Messrs. Snape and Kirton, who knocked off 19 runs. The Paulistas made a total of 95. Santos again went to the wickets and it was not until within a quarter of an hour to time that their last wicket fell for a total of 58. With eleven runs wanted and ten minutes to go, São Paulo commenced their second innings amid great excitement. Messrs. Mawson and Ferguson faced the bowlers, the latter of whom made a splendid hit for five, and the requisite runs were made with three minutes to spare without the loss of a wicket. Great enthusiasm was manifested at the victory as it is four years since São Paulo occupied their present position.

Subjoined is the scores of the respective sides.

Table with columns for batsmen and runs scored. Includes names like A. L. Tweedie, P. Ceeve, H. Fussell, F. H. Gepp, O. Wilson, A. Richards, G. Mawson, A. Sney, S. Crowther-Smith, J. Mawson, G. Crossland, and Extras.

SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with columns for batsmen and runs scored. Includes names like C. B. Mawson, R. Wilnot, B. Richards, J. J. Blomeley, F. Kennedy, T. Pudney, C. K. Stewart, R. J. Moseley, P. Ferguson, W. F. Ryle, S. Smith, J. Snape, F. D. Kirton, and Extras.

RAILROAD NOTES

For want of coal the Companhia Leopoldina has stopped running accommodation trains on the Serrana branch.

Traffic on the Rio Grande to Bagé line was again temporarily suspended about the middle of last month because of the occupation of Canhotas by a small band of federalists. The 24th infantry was sent up the line and traffic was re-established. The damages were slight.

LOCAL NOTES

The hearing of the Missions boundary question has begun in Washington. The search-light mounted at the Ponta do Cajú was ready for use on the 12th. The Pais will accept our compliments. Its method of argument confirms the opinion we had formed of that sheet.

The Supreme Tribunal conceded orders of habeas corpus on the 11th in favor of Gen. Honorato Candido Ferreira Caldas and Dr. João de Menezes Doria.

One of Brazil's oldest public men, Councillor José Ignacio Silveira da Mota, died in this city yesterday and will be buried to-day at the São João Baptist cemetery.

The minister of foreign affairs called at the Pais office on the 12th. We may now expect a slight modification in our neighbor's language toward the foreign representatives here.

The Pais is informed that both Dr. Ray Barboza and Dr. Dermeval da Fonseca have gone to the River Plate. A telegram from Montevideo also announces the arrival of Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro at the quarantine station there.

According to the London Times it has been decided to keep the Chicago Exposition open until January 1st. If the Pais still wishes to give us a free trip abroad, now is the time! We had quite given up all hope of seeing the "great fair."

Like Whittaker's Almanack the Jornal do Commercio now contains information on almost every conceivable subject capable of being reduced to figures. Unlike Whittaker's, however, it is somewhat weak on subjects relating to home affairs.

The rumors sent abroad from the River Plate in regard to Brazilian affairs are becoming worse and worse. Anecdotes are reported which can not fail to fill every one with alarm who may have a friend here. It should be said and constantly repeated that no faith is to be attached to these rumors.

The continued stagnation in the postoffice is a subject for continued complaint. Why is it not possible to employ women? They will certainly prove much better employees in the distributing department than the gossiping, cigarette-smoking men who have rendered us so poor a service. Give the girls a trial!

The Pais of the 12th gives the following arrangement of Fort Villejeun: 37 Armstrong guns, caliber 400, 250 and 68; 6 Whitworth guns, caliber 12; 1 Armstrong gun, caliber 112, Monecri modification; total 44 guns. These guns are mounted on all sides, only 8 being available on the southern side on the 10th. Since then, it is reported, some of the guns have been moved in order to increase the number facing the sea.

One of the champion telegrams thus far appeared in the Neuhicks-Welt-Blatt of Vienna, Austria, of Sept. 14th. It is as follows: "BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12th.—The revolutionists of Tucuman are stopping the railway traffic at Rio de Janeiro. They have renewed the attack on Nietheroy, but without results." In the name of an outrageous geography, Your Ex., let us have that cable open! Some one will have us in the interior of Africa, the first we know.

The Journal of the 13th says that on the arrival of the Thames at Pernambuco, the steamer was intimated to proceed to Ilha Grande with all her passengers. This obliged the Pernambuco passengers to pay an extra fare to Rio and return. Some of them, moreover, are without means and can not pay their passage back to Pernambuco. This is a case in which the examples of irresponsible government! No matter what the injustice may be, the unfortunate victim must pay and endure. To send a poor man fifteen hundred miles to undergo a sprinkling of catholic acid and water, is not only an absurdity, but also a crying injustice!

THE "ETOILE DE SUD."

We are under many sincere obligations to our esteemed colleague for his complimentary allusions to this journal in his issue of the 14th. We have never questioned the slightest doubt of the cordial support of every respectable journal in our country with these organs of the national press, which have repeatedly and persistently tried to excite odium against the foreign residents of this capital. Mr. Ch. Morel has had his own conflicts with them, and has always maintained his position with dignity and credit. If we can achieve as much, we shall be perfectly satisfied.

BIRTH.

On October 2nd, the wife of D. MacNiel, São Paulo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORRIS.—TWEEDIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Monday the 18th of September, 1893, by Rev. George P. Morris, Bishop of West Virginia, U.S.A., assisted by the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving and Rev. W. C. Brown, ESTRELLA HARRER, younger daughter of William Tweedie, Esq., C. E., general manager and engineer of the Rio de Janeiro and New Hamburg railway, and the Rev. JAMES W. MORRIS, M.A., second son of the late Professor Charles Morris, University of Georgia, U. S. A., now of the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Brazil.

CRICKET.

RIO vs. RIO UNITED C. C.

This match was played on the 15th inst. between the home team and a newly-formed club which has its headquarters at São Christovão, and resulted in an easy victory for Rio by a innings and 101 runs. The feature of the match was the fine batting of the brothers Morris.

Table with columns for batsmen and runs scored. Includes names like E. M. Bran, H. L. Whealey, W. Morrissey, R. Morrissey, F. G. Nicolson, E. Jones, F. Walter, H. G. Estil, H. E. Barber, and Extras.

Total for 7 wickets..... 149

Innings declared closed.

RIO UNITED C. C.

Table with columns for batsmen and runs scored. Includes names like Salisbury, H. G. Estil, H. E. Barber, and Extras.

The Rio club hope to play their final match of the season on the 1st and 2nd prox., against the squadron.

BUSINESS NOTES

A match factory was inaugurated at Bahia on the 10th.

The Michelsen cigar factory at Bahia has suspended temporarily because of inability to ship its products to other states.

The exports from the state of Piahy amounted in value to 95,750,850 in April and 29,570,870 in May last. These exports consisted of oil, rice, hides, tobacco, farinha, maize, skins, etc.

The notice given in this section last week of the visit of Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., to South America, was a mistake in so far as it gave that gentleman an official mission from the Board of Trade. Our information was derived from an Argentine exchange, and was really credited because of the interest Col. Vincent takes in commercial and statistical questions. We are requested to state that his visit to South America has no official character whatever.

Protests have been entered before the juiz sectional municipal for the capture and counting of the following products and merchandise: 450 bags alfafa, 255 bags rice, 12,641 bags sugar, 45 pipes rum, 150 volumes raw cotton, 420 cases hatter, 758 head cattle, 8,718 bags coffee, 4 cases cigars, 7 cases salt beef, 1,416 bags jerked beef, 98 sheep, 309 packages cotton, 2 cases wax, 10 cases tea, 1 case hats, 4,200 tons coal, 10,898 barrels flour, 1,200 sacks farinha de mandioca, 2,200 loaves bread, 30 pkgs. tobacco, 9,315 lbs. unspecified food products, 350 cases kerosene, 1 crate crockery, 10 cases butter, 10 sacks malle, 400 pkgs. wood, 300 pkgs. eggs, 12 pkgs. tin goods, 20 boxes paper, 40 cases friction matches, 42 hogs, 120 cases soap, 20 cases vermuth, 162 cases candles, and 14,052 pkgs. of unspecified merchandise. These show about 50,000 packages taken by the insurgents and entered for protest up to the middle of last week.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The July state revenue receipts in Rio Grande do Norte amounted to 76,838,824.

Executive decree No. 1,557, of the 7th inst., makes a special appropriation of 643,627\$ for the department of justice and interior.

Executive decree No. 1,561, of the 9th inst., makes deficiency appropriations to the amount of 275,000\$ for the department of finance.

The custom-house of this port has deposited 465,840\$37 in the Banco da Republica to the credit of Minas Geraes, being the August export taxes collected here on the products of that state.

At a rough estimate the shots exchanged between the forts and naval vessels will cost an average of 500\$ each—ranging from 10 to 150 per shot. The artillery duel of the 30th ult., during which about 600 shots were exchanged, represents an expenditure of about 300,000\$ in ammunition alone!

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for exchange rates. Includes rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 16th, 1893, for various currencies like British gold, U.S. dollars, and Brazilian gold.

EXCHANGE.

October 12.—The Banco Nacional and the Brasilianische Bank posted 10 1/2 on London and 12 1/2 on New York at sight. The Rio bank posted 10 1/2 on London and 12 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was quiet, but fairly steady and the business reported was in conformity with the previous day. During the day some contracts that matured were not realized on account of the fact as it is called, but those interested seemed to take the fact as a mere delay, and those interested seemed to take the fact as a mere delay, and those interested seemed to take the fact as a mere delay.

October 13.—The British Bank, Brasilianische Bank and Banco Nacional posted 10 1/2 on London, but the London and Rio bank posted 10 1/2 on London and 12 1/2 on New York in exchange. The market was firm during the day and the first transactions reported were in 10 1/2 on London and 12 1/2 on New York in exchange. The market was firm during the day and the first transactions reported were in 10 1/2 on London and 12 1/2 on New York in exchange.

October 14.—Withstanding the bombardment of the forts by the revolutionists, the market opened very firm, and with 10 1/2 posted by the Brasilianische Bank and the Banco Nacional, business was reported from the first at 10 1/2 on bank and 12 1/2 on commercial sterling. About 12 o'clock the Rio bank posted 10 1/2 on bank and 12 1/2 on commercial sterling. The market was firm during the day and the first transactions reported were in 10 1/2 on bank and 12 1/2 on commercial sterling.

October 16.—The official rates posted were 10 1/2 on London, 8 1/2 on Paris and 12 1/2 on Hamburg, at 10 1/2 and 12 1/2 on New York at sight. The market was quiet, but fairly steady and the business reported was in conformity with the previous day. During the day some contracts that matured were not realized on account of the fact as it is called, but those interested seemed to take the fact as a mere delay, and those interested seemed to take the fact as a mere delay.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, and Assets. Includes items like Bills receivable, Loans, and Sundry accounts.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with columns for Capital, Reserves, and Assets. Includes items like Bills receivable, Loans, and Sundry accounts.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for exchange rates. Includes rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 16th, 1893, for various currencies like British gold, U.S. dollars, and Brazilian gold.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table with columns for date and stock names. Includes entries for October 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

October 14th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Aplicaes, do gold, Gold Loan 1883, etc.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from banks like Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

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, etc.

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 Fluminense, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

MILLS.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

