NEWS. RIO

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Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1893.

NUMBER 42

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

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1893.

It has been brought to our knowledge that a few ill-advised parties in this city are industriously circulating a statement to the effect that the editor of The Rio News is not an American, but a Canadian, is tantamount to an accusation of deliberate fraud, for we have lived here as an American for sixteen years and, were the statement true, have deceived a great many people of consideration, among them all the Ameri can representatives accredited to this capital. It is difficult to understand how so silly a falsehood could have originated, for there is not the slightest basis for even a mistake on that point. As the statement is being circulated by the friends of the present government, it is barely possible that the purpose is to discredit the opinions of this paper on current political questions. If this is true, we have nothing but contempt for so shabby and mean a device. If our opinions are and mean a device. If our opinions are wrong, then it ought to be easy to prove them so; but to seek to discredit a man personally, in so underhanded a way simple because of his opinions, is not only contemptible, but is a sure proof that he has the heart of the argument. If these periods the best of the argument. If these parties the best of the argument. If these parties had followed our discussions closely, they must have seen that we have been strictly independent and impartial. While we have criticised the government for what we consider mistakes and abuses, we have not hesitated to condemn the revolutionists for nestated to contemin the revolutionists for seeking to settle by force what should be settled at the polls. Unhappily the parti-zans of the government insist on treating as enemies all those who do not openly and unreservedly commend its measures and purposes. They leave no neutral ground to us, no independent opinion, no license for as no independent opinion, no inceite to a plain, unbiased record of events. If our colors are not to their taste, then they are the colors of the enemy. As to the personality of the editor of this paper, our readers will permit us to say that he is registered at the consulate and at the city hall as an American, he carries an American passport, and is able to give further documentary evidence of his nationality to anyone who wishes to investigate. His opinions, be wishes to investigate. His opinions, be they good, bad, or indifferent, are his own private property, and no one is compelled to accept them. As for The News not being an American paper, as these parties assert, he wishes it to be clearly understood that no effort has ever been made this paper the organ of any one nationality. It is a commercial journal published in the English language and edited by an Ameri-If this is not pleasing to our discontented friends, then they are at liberty to call it a Choctaw sheet edited by a Patagonian—and may the Lord have mercy on their souls!

THE decree of the 20th, postponing The decree of the 20th, postponing the congressional elections throughout the country to December 30th, is a measure which will commend itself to the people without argument, and the government is to be complimented for taking the step. It was clearly apparent when martial law was re-established on the 10th inst. that a free and fair election could not be held, were received to the construction of the c even were the insurrection quelled. No matter what the purposes of the government

may be, nor how honest its assurances that may be, nor now nones, as assurances that full liberty of speech and action will be guaranteed, the passions aroused by the insurrection will inevitably lead to disorder, repressions and restrictions. The best po-licy, therefore, is the one now adopted by ncy, therefore, is the one now adopted by the government—the postponement of the elections. Were a new Congress to be elected under the rule of martial law, its authority would always be questioned and its actions suspected. If now the insur-rection can be suppressed and order restored in the disturbed localities, then the elections will more nearly express the national will, and the mandate of the new Congress will be beyond duestion. In the meanting be beyond question. In the meantime, the fathers of the new party, and the leaders of the opposition will render an important service to the country by opening the electoral campaign at once, for the purpose of arousing popular interest in the questions of arousing popular interest in the questions at issue—if there are any. The people of Brazil are sadly in need of political education, and there is no better school for that purpose, even with all its defects, than a fair and hotly-contested election.

Under the simplest conditions, the determination of the rights, privileges and obligations of a neutral power in relation to a revolution, is inevitably delicate and diffi-cult. It must be remembered that inter-national law in the shape of a generally ac-cepted code does not exist. International law is made up of commonly and partially accepted users and of precedure sense. accepted usages, and of precedents generally or partially established. On many important questions the usage differs among the leading nations, and there are many other questions still in dispute. In this omer questions still in dispute. In this particular case, the application of the usages and precedents recognized by the great powers is extremely difficult, and new questions are arising which can not fail to establish precedents of an important character. make this clear, we will epitomize the situ ation. On September 6th the whole avail-able naval force in the bay of Rio de Janeiro declared itself in revolt against the executive power of the country. It disavowed any purpose to change the form of government It disavowed any or to break up the union of states. It de-nounced the executive for infractions of the constitution and for maladministration. The legal government having no available naval force, the insurgents became at once masters on sea; while the insurgents having no army, the President remained master on land. Owing to the lack of inland communication between the capital and the distant coast states, the insurgents are for the pres-ent able to threaten their ports, and have actually taken possession of one state with its port. Here in the bay, all water com-munication was at once suspended, all the steamers flying the national flag, at anchor or entering, were seized, the artillery stores at the Armação fell into the power of the the rights of belligerents to seize such stores as they required found on vessels and on the territory covered by the national flag. The harbor of Rio de Janeiro being national terri tory, and all the operations of the insurgent fleet under consideration being confined to that harbor, there could be no more reason for the interference of foreign powers than had the revolt occurred on shore. The forts at the harbor entrance, however, remained loyal to the government, so that the fleet toyal to the government, so that the fleet blockading the city in part was itselfshut up in port, or blockaded, by the government. The city being unfortified, depending for its defence upon the forts outside, was not properly subject to the risks of a bombardment, but the attempt to plant batteries on all the hills facing the bay, and at other points, modified the situation so materially that it became liable to an attack from the fleet at any moment. Add to this the cir-cumstance that Rio de Janeiro is the commercial entrepôt of a large section of Brazil, that its foreign commerce, which is large and important, is carried on almost wholly in foreign ships and almost exclusively by foreign merchants and with foreign capital, that its stores of merchandise in the custom-house and in the warehouses of the city belong to foreigners, that a large percentage of its house-owners are foreigners, and that a very large percentage of its population is com-posed of foreigners and their families, and we have a situation very anomalous in the history of civil wars. The questions of how to maintain a just neutrality, how to protect the city from bombardment, how to protect foreign interests on shore, how to protect foreign merchandise afloat, particularly when under the jurisdiction of Brazilian

posits on a Brazilian island, or flour and beef discharged into Brazilian lighters, how to prevent a destructive retaliation on the part of the fleet against offensive operations from the land, how to define the position of the fort which has joined the insurgents, how to classify the use of a search-ligh how to classify the use of a search-light on shore used to light up and endanger either fort or vessel—all these questions are appear-ing in a new phase. The adverse criticisms of the course pursued by the foreign repre-sentatives and war vessels, which have appeared in the semi-official papers or have been published by partizuts of the govern-ment, assume that the law and usage on all these pairs are classed. these points are clear and established, and that, therefore, grave breaches of neutrality have been committed. This assumption is not only wrong, but the critics are even astray in their implied definition of neutralastray in their implied definition of neutra-ity. Their presumption is to the effect that the foreign naval force should interfere to prevent the bombardment of the city, and that it should not in any manner recognize the insurrectionary fleet, nor accede the insurrectionary freet, nor acceed to withdraw intimations, such as the request to withdraw from the old anchorage. This, if agreed to, would be intervention, not neutrality. Neutrality implies simply non-participation a neatral power can assist neither party against the other. While a nation may against the other. While a nation may interfere to assist a friendly government to suppress a revolt, the practice of modern times has been to maintain a strict neutraltimes has been to maintain a strict neutrality. This has always been the policy of the United States, even in cases like those of the revolutions against Spanish rule in Central and South America, where the sympathies of the American people were strongly enlisted in tayor of one of the parties. We recall but one case of interference by the United States in all the long record of revolutionary struggles on this continent, olutionary struggles on this continent, and that was when a foreign power under-took to establish a monarchy in Mexico, took to establish a monarchy in Mexico, with a foreign prince at its head. The right of a people to choose their own form of government, and to administer it according to their own ideas, is a fundamental principle in the political philosophy of Americans, and the acceptance of that principle implies, as a logical result, that the same people can modify or change that form people can modify or change that form of government whenever they please. This establishes the right of revolution, and also the further conclusion that the rightfulness, or wrongfulness, of the revolutionary attempt can only be settled by the parties interested. Non-intervention is therefore the established rule so far as the United States is congented, and it is also States is concerned, and it is also the usage adopted by all European powers wherever no important national interests are involved. There could, then, be no excuse whatever for an intervention against the revolt of the Brazilian fleet, except to protect foreign interests, or to restrain violations of the usages of civilized warfare. This, it will be usages of civilized warfare. This, it will be claimed, applies only to revolutions, not to revolts, but who is to draw the line? The revolution of 1889 was nothing but a military revolt at the outset. It encountered no opposition and became a successful revolution almost within the first twenty-four hours. The revolution of 1891 was merely a naval revolt, similar in all respects to the first beginning of the revolutions. a navar revort, similar in all respects to the first beginnings of the one now under con-sideration. No twishing to resist, Deodoro resigned and the revolt became a successful revolution the same day. With these two events of recent date before them, how was events of recent date pends to the strength of the foreign representatives to form a positive opinion on the character and probabilities of this revolt? It might succeed within a few hours, it might deve into a civil war, or it might collapse. The only safe policy, therefore, was to maintain strict neutrality, to maintain the customary friendly relations with the legal government of to-day, and to maintain the customary interchange of courtesies with the insurgents who may, by some turn of fortune, be the legal government of to-morrow. The forlegal government of to-morrow. The for-eign representative can not and is not required to decide on the questions at issue.

"The government of the United States scrupu lously retrains from taking part in the internal dis-sensions of foreign states, whether in the old world or the new."—Mr. Clay to Mr. Revenga, Jan. 30,

"The President desires that you should not iden-tify yourself with the feelings or objects of either of the contending parties. It is the ancient and well-settled policy of this government not to interfere with the internal concerns of any foreign country." with the internal concerns of any foreign country -Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Moore, June 9, 1829.

"The great communities of the world are regarded as wholly independent, each entitled to maintain its own system of law and government, while all in their mutual intercourse are understood to submit to the established rules and principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communication among nations, requires the strictest application to the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others,"—Mr. Wester to Mr. Except. Jun. 29, 1812.

It is further stated by Mr. Senior (77 E. Im. Rev., 358) that the British government in refusing to accede to the declaration of the Holy Alliance in INIS, "defined that any general right of interference against revolutionary movements in independent states was sanctioned by the law of nations, or could be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. Admitting the right of a state to interfere where its own immediate security or essential interests were seriously colangeed by the internal transactions of another state, they declared the right to be an exception is general principles of the greatest value; of another state, they declared the agent to be an exception to general principles of the greatest value; to be capable of arising only out of the cremistances of each special case; to be justified only by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby; and to be insusceptible of being so far reduced to rule as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of states, or into the instantes of the law of nations "—British Circular, Jan. 1), 1820.

OFFICIAL ACTS

The following executive decree was pub-lished in the Diario Official of the 21s inst.:-

Decree No. . . . of October 20th, 1893. Adjourns the electrons of deputies and senators of the national Congress.

of the national Congress,
Whereas, in the spirit of democratic institutions the guarantee of individual rights for
the free manifestation of thought, is the ba-sis of opinion, the origin of all powers, the
consubstantial element of the same institu-

Whereas, martial law, suspending the c whereas, mainta any suspension are stitutional guarantees, profoundly affects in-dividual liberty and, consequently, afters in its essence the use of the right of ballot, lim-ited by the action emanating from such a

Whereas, by virtue of this fact, by the circumstance that a considerable number of citizen electors will be driven away from the electoral urns, including not only the patriotic volunteers who are defending national institutions, but also the persons who, fleeing from the noxious influence of the revolt, have retired from the cities to the country, the election, whatever may be the efforts made by the government to guarantee its purity, can not represent virtually altered public opinion, because in fact the number lic opinion, because in fact the number oters is virtually altered;

of voters is virtually altered; Whereas, it is not just that the govern-ment, whose business it is to watch over the laws so that their effects may be equal for all, should contribute to deprive of the right of defending their ideas by their votes, the very citizens who are now defending them at the risk of their lives:

Whereas, the restrictions on the liberty of the press, which are indispensable in view of the exceptional state of the country, may interfere with the defence of the principles maintained by the different parties and impede the organization of the latter in the

pede the organization of the latter in the electoral struggle;
Whereas, the states embraced in the provisions of decree No. 1,563, of October 13th, declaring martial law, in which states the election has not, consequently, the constitutional guarantee of individual liberty, will exercise a powerful influence on the expression of only in a vaccount of the beautiful control of the constitution of painting an account of the beautiful control of the state of the law. sion of opinion, on account of the large number of representatives which they send Congress; Whereas, in some of them, such as Santa

Catharina, Paraná, Río Grande do Sul, S. Paulo, Río de Janeiro and the Federal Disgatto, the depth of the Federal District, the election, affected by the alteration in the number of voters, may fail to express public opinion, and this inadequate expression of the national will may be aggravated by the impossibility of holding elections in the capitals of some of the states;

the capitals of some of the states; Whereas, not even in the states which for the present continue to enjoy their constitutional prerogatives can public opinion be expressed in view of the crisis through which nation, disturbed in all its political, so-

cial and economic relations, is now passing; Whereas, even if the elections in the states enjoying their constitutional privileges should express the predominant opinion in each of those states, this would not remedy the evil which it is necessary to avoid, since a large part of the nation, embracing near-ly all the southern states, can not freely ex-press their will, and thus, as may be readily



imagined, there might result a want of equi-librium in the forces in action in Congress, owing to the vicious origin of some of elements, to the grave detriment of the

Whereas, the interval between the period in which martial law is in force and the day for holding the elections, that is from the 28th to the 30th, does not guarantee the intervention of political parties in the election, and, although the constitutional authorization for the executive to issue decrees thorization for the executive to Issue decrees, instructions and regulations, makes it implicitly responsible, de fiteto and de jure, for the manner in which they are executed, this is a responsibility which it can not assume, since the execution of election laws rests on the supposition of freedom in voting, a right, which, like all others, is now suspended by which, like a martial law:

Therefore, the Vice-President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, in the use of the power conferred upon him by Art. 48, No. 1, of the federal constitution hereby decrees

ART. 1—In all the states of the union and in the federal district the elections for federal deputies and senators are postponed to the 30th of next December.

ART. 2—Provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed.

Federal Capital, October 20, 1893. FLORIANO PEIXOTO. Fernando Lobo.

THE NAVAL REPOLT.

Our last report, which merely made men tion of the principal occurrences, closed on the 17th. We were under the impression that all news not derived from an official source, was prohibited, but in this we were apparently mistaken. The Phi: has made no change in its reports, nor have the other dailies—except those, of course, which have suspended. As our recoid is simply one of

dailies—except those, of course, which have suspended. As our record is simply one of occurrences, there is, so far as we can judge, no reason why it should not be continued. The hombardment of Villegaignon on the 16th and 17th was continuous and to a limited extent destructive. On the 16th the insurgents lost a small steam launch, it would be the hombing the product to the landing. is said, which was moored to the landing pier of that fort. A large number of shells fell within its walls, and in the outside barracks, causing considerable destruction to the light buildings, but no injury to its walls, nor to its batteries so far as can be observed from the shore. One corner of the first floor of the outside barracks, facing the city, was completely carried away by a shell. There were no casualties, however, owing to the small number of men in the fort, and to their keeping out of danger. At 5 p.m. on the 17th a large reinforcement of men was received, and a half hour later the batteries of Villegaignon opened fire on the government forts. This spoiled the aim of the latter, and but tew shots were effective thereafter. Several shells were effective thereafter. Several sh from the big Armstrong were dropped side Santa Cruz, but with what result is not known as the reports from that fortress are no longer published. Complaints were made during the day of the firing on the Gloria search-light the night before from Villegaignon.

18th passed quietly, both on the bay and in the city. Even the firing on Nicth-eroy was suspended. A considerable amount of material had been removed on Monday and Tuesday. Several heavy packages were transported over to Villegaignon, appar-

ently guns.
On the 19th the insurgent squadron re-On the 19th the instrigent squardon remained quietly at anchor, with the exception of the Juffer, which steamed about the upper anchorage for a short time. During the morning there was considerable activity at the Armação, the insurgents being engaged in removing material. They were attacked at mid-day by the land forces and soon after by the land batteries. Several wavels of the sample on the property of the sample of and soon after by the land batteries. Several vessels of the squadron then opened fire on the land batteries, which lasted until 5:30 p.m. The national forts were silent during the day. In the evening there were skirmishes at various points along the shore line between the land forces and the insurgent launches.

gent launches.

The squadron remained in complete inactivity during the 20th. There was considerable activity observed in Villegaignon, and the insurgent launches were actively employed during the day. At 5:30 p.m. the government forts opened fire on Villegaignon, to which the latter responded a few minutes later. The land battery in Nictheroy opened fire on the Guanabara at the

same time, which led to "another bombardment of that heroic city." The duel between the forts lasted until after 7 p.m., neither side apparently suffering much. The number of shots fired was 427, of which Villegaignon discharged 103 and Santa Cruz 175. In the evening three more shots were fired by Villegaignon at the Gloria searchlight.

light.
Saturday was a day of quiet so far as the heavy guns were concerned, but there was great activity among the launches and on Villegaignon. In the latter place the men were actively at work in the trenches, building and repairing breastworks outside the fort, and in moving a cannon to one of the lower batteries. The Jupiter having registed above constitution of real arms and fort, and in moving a cannon to one of the lower batteries. The *Jupiter* having received a large quantity of coal, arms and munitions, it was said that she is prepared to run out to sea on the first favorable opportunity. It is also said that the *Venus* has disappeared, having cluded the vigilance of the forts Wednesday night. The official papers, however, have not yet confirmed

papers, nowever, have not yet comment the report.

Contrary to the custom thus far, Sunday the 22nd was a fighting day. When the day dawned the Jujiter was discovered near Villegaignon. At 7 o'clock, in seeking to retire from that dangerous locality the steamer went on a shoal. At that moment Fort Lage opened fire on the steamer, followed soon after by Santa Cruz and S. Joao. The shot and shell fell on all sides of the vessel, but not one injured her. Villegaignon also opened fire on the government forts, and under the smoke of her guns several steam launches tried to release the Jujiter from her perilous position, but to no purpose. One of these launches is said to have lost one of her men killed by a shell. At 8-40 the tide floated the steamer from the shoal and she retired up the bay beyond the reach of the heavy guns of the from the shoat and she retired up the bay beyond the reach of the heavy guns of the forts. The firing, however, continued all day until nightfall. One spectator informs the Baz that $\gamma 7\delta$ shots were fired during the day by the four forts. The squadron took no part in the engagement beyond throwing a few shells into Nictheroy. In the evening there were several skirmishes

along the water front.

Yesterday the squadron and forts main tained silence during the greater part of the day. Villegaignon fired several shots, apparently at the government forts, to draw their fire, but without result until about 5:30 p.m. when the sun was below the All the forts then opened fire, which lasted about two hours, Villegaignon was struck several times, also Santa C The dense woods about S. loão renders it The dense woods about S, João renders it difficult to see the effects of the shots directed against that fort. Neither side appears to have gained much from the engagement, as the fighting strength of all the forts remains unchanged. The injuries sustained by Villegaignon appear to be wholly confined to the light buildings. Lage is the only fort showing a bad break in the walls. As usual the land batteries in Nictheroy opened fire in company with the forts, and the vessels lying off that long-suffering city the vessels lying off that long-suitering city responded. According to the Puiz three torpedo boats approached the forts at 11 o'clock Sunday night and fired upon the search-light. All the batteries then opened on the little boats, which escaped unbarmed

QUARANTINE AT "FLORES ISLAND! Buenos Aires, October 9th, 1893.

English men and women about to proceed to River Plate, a few words concerning the quar-te arrangements at present in force, may be of

the River Plate, a few words concerning the quarantine arrangements at present in force, may be of interest.

Of the necessity for quarantine against vessels arriving from infected European ports, there is no question, but the iniquitous disregard of all sanitary conveniences at a station that is intended to protect health, is an evil that calls for active interference from the representatives of the various governments whose subjects are hable to be detained in such a place as the "Ilha das Flores" (Island of Flowers).

The writer jouned the Pacific steamer Platai at Rio on 27d September, and we had a quick run to Montevideo arriving there 27th. There was some uncertainty as to whether we should find quarantine in force at the River Plate, the Potosi having also been detained 48 hours at Ilha Grande and thoroughly funiqueted. The agents in Rio, however, charged in advance for the full 8 days, but we were hoping it would not be enforced. There was not ilhess amongst the passengers during the varyage, and the ship was perfectly healthy upon het arrival. Notwthstanding this, we were placed in quarantine for eight days.

We Inside on the island early in the day, and were introduced to quarters, the very appearance of which, after the comfort of the ship, filled us with dismay and disgusts. The ladies were sent into the quarters provided for them, the gentlemen where they could find bels to sleep on. There were eight of us placed in a small roon about 22 feet by 12 and 10 feet high, the beds taking up so much space

that moving about was difficult. One small basin and two jugs comprised our washing utensils, the beds, bed-linen and towels were frowly and soiled, and were not changed whilst we were on the island. The ladies' rooms were similarly furnished, and not equal to the accommodation given on board the steamer to steerage passengers. As to sanitary conveniences, there were none, one small space, without ventuation or light to speak of, overpoweringly dirty and evil smelling was the only place provided for ladies and gentlemen alake. This was in close juxtaposition to the bedrooms, and was freely used also by the second-class passengers, whose so-called convenience was too filtity for them to use. If anything could possibly induce chelera or diplatheria, such uter divergend of all cleanliness would suffice. There were no baths, and harbing from the shore in consequence of the dangerous rough rocks was an impossibility.

The food supplied was coarse and badly cooked, the tables wretchedly furnished, and the duingtoom dirty in the extreme. The table cloth and servicities were in use the whole time we were kept on the island, and were fifthy at last. Such wires and spirits of good quality we required, we had to trust to our frends in Montevideo to supply us with.

The peetly annoyances and unnecessary restricthat moving about was difficult. One small basin and

trust to our freems in summit.

The petty annoyances and unnecessary restrictions imposed, made our stay in the Island of Flowers an experience never to be forgotten, and speaking for mysel! I trust it may never be my lot again to visit it. Until the shipping companies can obtain permission from the government to supply their own steamers as quarantine stitions, it is hardly likely there will be any improvement.

Www. Jackson.

WM. IACKSON.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—When a government refuses to allow publica-tion of its movements, the people are not unjusti-fied in assuming that it is about to do something of which it is ashamed. —Montevider Times.

—In August there were 2,297 births, 442 r riages and 1,217 deaths in Buenos Aires. The were 5,179 immigrant arrivals and 3,344 departs. The population at the end of the mouth was 570,

The population at the end of the month was \$70,756.

—Telegrams from Benos Aires on the 17th amounce the renewal of martial law for 60 days.

Perhaps the old "warhorses" propose to hold the elections under martial law in order to prevent the radicals from winning.

—It is said that the commandant-general of marine has at last resolved to imquire into the chronic complaints which are made of the treatment of passengers in the lazaret at Flores island. It is more than time. —Montecular Times, Oct. 11th.

—The Brazilian minister here. Dr. Monteiro, Monteiro,

in passengers in the dearet of these board of the more than time. —Montevide Times, Oct, 11th.

—The Brazilian minister here, Dr. Monteiro, has gone suddenly and privately to the upper Urugnay, it is believed with the purpose of ascertaining with certainty the attitude of the Brazilian squadron there. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 13th.

—The sale of an enormous tract of land has just been concluded on the borders of Paraguay and the Brazilian province of Matto Gosso, It consists of no less than a thousand source leagues with immense yerbales, forests, mines, etc. The land has been purchased by the Banco Ital-Americano, Messrs. Nolasco, Medici and Co.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The Brazilian minister here has received an

Oct. 7th.

—A man named Clemente Casas yesterday entered the exchange shop at Rivadavia 2708 and asked for change for 20,0000 reis, and having received \$180 handed what purported to be the Brazilian money, but was really a packet of old newspapers; as soon as the packet was on the counter Casas field with the \$180, but was almost minediately captured by the police. — Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 8th.

—We need them.

Aires, Oct. 8th.

—We read that the locusts have already left their homes in the Chaco and are forming their legions in the north of the republic. The province of Jujuy has been invated with the first detachments of the voracious insect. The pests have crossed the borders and are making learnful havoc in the chacras, quintas and gardens, where the spring growths are entirely disappearing under their march.—

Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

Advices from Start, & amonuscu has the when the

-Advices from Santa Fé announce that the when

are entrely disappearing under their materia.—
Sport and Pastinne, Buenos Aires.
—Advices from Santa Fé announce that the wheat trop in the colonies of that province could hardly be better. A little rain is required, however, to give the grain more vigor and the seed more development. Unless something unexpected happens the wheat cropin ISta. Fe will be splembid and far greater than that ol last year. In spite of a little damage by foot in some parts the grain only requires a little rain to make it all that could be desired.—Sport and Pastine, Duenos Aires.
—It is stated that for the purpose of his financial plan Minister Terry has caused special enquiry to be made into the economic resources of the country is between 20 and 25 millions, and of sheep between seventy and eightly millions, thus showing an increase of 50% on cattle and 15% in sheep during the past ten years.—Times, Buenos Aires.
—According to Buenos Aires telegrams, the trebly unfortunate colonists in Santa Fé are being subject to special outrages and persecutions, which are winked at and encouraged by the authorities. This is monstrous and should be protested against formally by all the foreign residents. South America depends for its vitality on the foreign element, and yet her sons are doing all they can to offend and disgust it, to say nothing of not keeping their guarantees. This is as unwise as it is dishonorable. Europe is agetting very tired of South American pranks, and for some time to come invitations to foreign capital and labor stand a chance of being regarded in much the same light as the invitation of the spider to the fly.—
Montevideo Times, Oct. 13th.

--A telegram from Buenos Aires on Saturday announces that the Argentine redemption bureau will burn a million dollars of bank currency with-drawn from circulation. As this promise has been before made and broken, it will have very little effect on Argentine credit.

effect on Argentine credit.

-The Standard and Herald of Buenos Aires are hammering away on the problem, "shall foreigners partipate in Argentine politics." The Standard says "not!"—and yet we know of no person who has derived more benefit from a judicious application of "Standight soap" in Argentine affairs than our esteemed colleague. If a foreigner may not criticle, nor use his influence to improve his political surroundings, then logically he should not commend. Interference is affirmative as well as negative, and injudicious commendation is quite as hutful to foreign interests as rash opposition.

—Much as we have written about the daily and

hurful to foreign interests as rash opposition.

—Much as we have written about the daily and nightly robberies committed in this city, they still continue and in interea-ing numbers. The thieves seem to have no apprehension whatever, and boldly walk into houses when the sun is shining, and not one in a hundred is captured. Of what use are the police standing like dumnies at the boar-celles? In other countries, nests of robbers are discovered, the houses where they dispose of their plunder are well-known and watched, and the persons of the thieves recognized; but here there is almost no protection for property and not much for life. We of course must not expect too much of the force, as the chief is not brought up to the service.—Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11th.

—The state of gag has been no joke for all the

to the service, — Times, Buenos Aires, Oct. Itth. —The state of gag has been no joke for all the Argentine papers, and orders of suspension for infringement have been enforced from the highest to the lowest. Nor have the foreign journals escaped, some four or five Italian and German papers having fallen under the ban. The Argentine government may have its private reasons for this course, but we can not help thinking it a matsake, for, when the gag is removed, as it will have to be some day, the papers will not forget the treatment they have suffeced and may retailate by extra severity towards the government which inflicted it. And, as the press always has the last word, it is the most dangerous enemy a government can raise against itself. —Montevideo Times.
—We are prohibited from discussing the origin

the most dangerous enemy a government can raise against itself.—Montevide of Times.

—We are prohibited from discussing the origin or cause of the recent revolt, nor may we explain why orders were received from the President of the republic to arrest all the Radical leaders in the province, to replace the interventor by a military general and stop the inscriptions in which the Radicals proved so victorious. The press prohibitions are very severe, but it is comparatively easy for those who have witnessed the recent wave of regeneration sweeping the country to understand the origin and cause of the sudden stand made against it, the provocative of the latest revolt in this province. To show the importance of the revolution it is only necessary to say that it has required General Roac humself with the assistance of Generals Bosch, Winter, Levalle, Fotheringham and Ayalla, with 6,000 national troops, the national guards of three provinces and some men-of-war to temporarily stifle it. The Radicals without exterior assistance placed \$,000 nem on an armed footing. This is conclusive in showing the strength of the party in this province and for the party in this province and for the party in this province and showing the strength of the party in this province and footing. This face of the party in this province and footing the face of the party in this province and footing the face of the party in this province and footing the face of the party in this province and footing the face of the party in this province and footing the face of the party in this province is distinctly in favor of reform and regeneration.—Argentine Naces, Rosario, Oct. 7th.

—Col. Espina was condemned to death by court mattall for rebellion. An order was issued by the

inscriptions that Santa Fe as a province is distinctly in flavor of reform and regeneration. Argentine News, Rosario, Oct. 7th.

—Osl. Espina was condemned to death by court martial for rebellion. An order was issued by the chief of the staff on Friday, giving directions as to the manner in which the execution should be carried out. On Friday afternoon, a deputation of laddes waited upon the President of the republic to intercede in favor of the condemned man, and he promised to reconsider the matter. The deputation consisted of about 30 ladies, representing the societies of Mercy, Beneficence and the Red Cross, General Roca, on behalf of himself and General Bartolomé Mitre, who was ill, also visited the President and asked for a commutation of the sentence on Colonel Espina. The colonel's four little children, the eldest six years of age, were taken to the minister of war, in order to be presented to the President to beg for mercy for their father. The executive committee of the National Civic Union also presented a petition for commutation of the sentence. Both chambers of congress, in a body, visited the President of the republic and asked for a commutation of the sentence of death passed on Colonel Espina was commuted by the President in unprisonment for 20 years. Until the proposed military prison at Puerto Deseado has been cashiered from the army, and his name is expunged from the list without enjoyment of pay or permission to wear uniform.—Southern Cross, October 6th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Some of the suburbs of São Paulo are complaining constantly of a lack of water.

—In the state of Rio de Janeiro there were registered last year 37,797 births, 21,186 deaths and 6,098 marriages.

—On the 16th inst. an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the office of the Messagero, an Italian paper published in S. Paulo.

—At the offices of the police delegates in São Paulo, there has been posted a notice stating that passports are not obligatory, and that only sus-pected persons are stopped at the railway stations.

—A man named Pereira Guimarñes was acquitted last week in Rio Claro, São Paulo, for criminal assault on a little girl seven years of age. There seems to be a very strong disinclination in Brazil to punish these fiendish crimes.

op punish these fiendish crimes.

On the 16th inst, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro addressed the following telegram to the government:—"Nichteroy, 16th.—Bombarded since morning, we have returned the fire. Wounded up to the present two children, one adult and one soldier of the 24th battalion. I salute you.—Forcimecula, President.

The state of Rio de Janeiro has 408 teachers of public schools, at which are matriculated 16,420 boys and 10,125 girls, the average attendance being 17,472 pupils of both sexes.

17,472 pupils of both sexes.

Advices from Tieté, S. Paulo, state that the flowering in the coffee orchards of that district was very irregular last month, but promises better for the second flowering for which the building is plentiful.

plentiful.

—The Correio Taulistano of the 18th says that the police authorities of São Paulo had received orders for the deportation of various foreigners considered prejudicial to Paulista society. Among these are many aftens, thieves, etc.

—There was a violent hail-storm at Utd, Minas Gernes, on the 8th ult. It is stated that the hail-stones were so large and fell with such violence as to break the tiles on houses which were soon flooded with the rain which fell copiously at the same time.

—A Santos paper says that a hottle had been found on the beach at S. Vicente, containing a half sheet of foolscap on which was written an account of the escape of the *Unuma*. As no name was signed to the paper, is was believed to be apperly-plad. It was turned over to the police, who sent it to the military commander at Santos.

—In the animaly communion a samos.

—In the and half of 1892 there were in the city of Nictheroy 677 deaths, of which 304 were of males and 373 of females, 394 of Brazilians and 283 of foreguers. In the first half of the present year there were 529 deaths among Brazilians and 342 among foreguers, making a total of \$71, of which 541 were of males and 330 of females.

544 were of males and 330 of lemindes.

—The Correic of Campinas, of the 17th, reports an attempt to kill the station-master there by one Jose Rosa, accumpanied by three equangas. Rosa charged the station-master with causing his arrest the previous day, and insisted that under the present "state of siege" there was no criminality in his doing so. The would-be assassins were putued by the people, Rosa was killed, and the three capangas arrested.

capangas arrested.

—The revolution in Rio Grande would appear to be gradually drawing to a close. The forces of Governor Castilhos are demoralized, and the success of the federal troops during the past few days has helped to further demoralize them. General Tavares has captured Bagé, and the evacuation of San Gabriel by the Castilhistas is also confirmed. A final hattle is shortly expected to take place in Uruguayana, where General Hipolito is gathering the remnants of his shattered partisans. The Rio Grande squadron is also expected to proclaim in favor of the revolution,—**Review**, Buenos Aires, Oct. 7th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Why can not the Botonical Garden director run a few extra transcars on the Praia Flamengo line during the hours of greatest travel? The electric motor is not a consumer of "foider," and the attention could not fail to be appreciated by the hundreds compelled to rule on the foot-hoard.

—The Platta of São Paulo says that the S. Paulo Railway Co. has formally desisted from its claim to a monopoly in the port of Sanos. We do not learn, however, that the national government has desisted from its resolution to make the English company pay nine millions sterling for the Paulisia lines.

—The Corvio Paulistano of the 20th hears that the Central railway will soon inaugurate another night train and one fast express between Rio and São Paulo. The latter is to make the run in 10 hours, instead of 15 hours as at present, and will arrive at São Paulo at 20 a p.m. It is certainly quite time that some such improvement were made. One night train a week and one through passenger train per day, are certainly not sufficient for the travel between the two principal cities of Brazil.

travel between the two principal cities of Brazil.

—According to Poor's Manual the total railway extension in the United Stores at the end of 1892 was 17,2-23 miles, showing an increase of 4,4-39 miles during the years. The total investment in railways was \$1,0-88,933,602, of which the capital stock represented \$4,0-20,552,225, funded debt \$5,463,611,200, unlarded debt \$8,463,611,200, unlarded debt \$8,463,611,200, unlarded debt \$8,605,611,200, unlarde

Miles operated, excitative or eleva-	
ted railroads	170,607
Passenger train mileage	323,930,550
Freight train mileage	523,831,458
Mixed train mileage	17,148,455
Passengers carried	575,769,678
Passenger milenge	13,697,343,804
Tons freight moved	749,331,860
Tons freight moved one mile	84,448,197,130
Passenger earnings	\$293,557,476
Freight earnings	816,716,759
Miscellaneous earnings	81,582,864
Elevated railroad earnings	13,414,924
Total traffic revenue	1,205,272,023
Operating expenses	846,633,503
- promise of the second	
Net earnings Other receipts, rentals from lessor	358,638,520
Other receipts, rentals from lessor	114,610,545

companies, &c. 144-019,543

Total available revenue. \$473,258,065

It will be seen from the above that the average receipts per passenger per mile were 2:143 cents; the average receipts per passenger train mile 90:62 cents; the average receipt per mile of railway. \$1,721; the average number of passengers per mile of railroad, 5,375; the average number of passengers miles per train mile, 42:29; and the average miles per train mile, 42:29; and the average miles per train mile, 42:29; and the average miles travelled by each passenger, 23:79. In regard to freight the following ideductions can be made:—The average receipts per ton per mile were 0:967; the average receipts per ton, 185:90; cents; receipts per freight train mile, 155:91 cents; receipts per mile of railroad, \$4,78; average tons per mile of railroad, \$4,392; average number of ton miles per train mile, 161:21; average haul per ton, 112:70.

The report presented to the stockholders of the Bahia and San Francisco railway at a general meeting held in London on the 6th inst., show that the receipts of that line for the half year ending June 30th last were £44,324 3a. 7d., and the expenditure, including the London expenses, were £46,658 13s. 3d. The interest guarantee amounted to £63,000, which incassed the receipts to £107,324 3a. 7d., and left a balance of £66,658 10s. 4d., from which the directors recommended a half yearly dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., and carried £9,000 to working capital account. For the Timbo branch, the expenses were £9,919 17s. 11d., a balance from last year £56 1s. 4d., the carnings £6,210 12s. td., and interest guarantee £5,934 15s. od., showing a balance of £5,795 tos. 6d., from which a dividend at the rate of 314 per cent. was declared.

LOCAL NOTES

-The minister of industry is reported to boilt.

-Two corpses were received from the marine hospital on Cobras island for burial on the 23rd.

nospital on Cobras island for build on the 23rd.

—A new daily made its appearance on the 17th under the title of O Dia. The suspension of several other papers lately has made a good opening for a new contemporary.

—We are informed that free transit up Castle bill to the battery placed there has been closed. This deprives us of one of the best observation points on the whole shore line.

points on the whole shore line.

-Through an oversight we omitted to mention in our last issue in connection with the executive decrees published, that in some respects editorial comment is quite unnecessary. On some points relating to the interests of foreigners, we shall opportunely have something to say.

opportanely have sometting to say.

—Oar Montevideo exchanges announce the arrival there of the officers and 114 men sent down in civilan dress on the Royal Mail packet Thumes to take charge of the Trindinter. They arrived at the Flores island quarantine station on the 15th and should have been out yesterday.

—The Pairs of this morning announces that the search-light on Gloria hill has been instructed not to direct its light on Villegaignon and thus provoke shots from that fort. This order has been given in view of the reclamations made and "in accord with the diplomatic corps."

with the diplomatic corps."

—It took a gentleman two days last week to obtain a safe-conduct for a journey up into Minas Geraes. Surely there is no necessity for such delays. Eve minutes are quite enough to sign the papier, where no reason exist for suspecting the applicant of seditions intentions.
—The Ecole da Sad of Saturday last calls attention to the daily infraction of the decree restricting the liberty of the press, of which the Pair is gaility. It may be assumed, therefore, that the news appearing in the Pair is not prohibited, and that its republication in other journals will not incur a penalty.
—The Pair announces that Lt. Com. Faillie.

penalty.

—The Paiz announces that Lt. Com, En Carvalhaes Gomes, ex-commander of the Tirus Lets, came up to this port on the French packet Plata, but did not report himself to the naval thorities, and has therefore been declared a deter. It is believed that he joined the insurgents actival here.

arrival here.

A singular accident occurred at the harrack of the 11th battalion, national guard, on the 16th. A soldier named Nunes was asleep, and a comrade tried to awaken him with the muzzle of his gun, with the result that the poor fellow was shot through the head. In view of these repeated accidents, the officers should insist on the removal of all the cartridges from the guns when the men are off duty.

—The Pars of the 21st announces the escape of Drs. Hilanio de Gouven and Menzes Dorin on the morning of the 18th. They had been under arrest for a mouth, or more, because of suspected complicity in the insurrection. They had been confined in the pentientiary, and were afterwards removed to the 13th police station, Run do Cattere, from which the escape was made.

—We are glad to see that the military authorities

removed to the 1gth police station. Rua do Cattete, from which the escape was made.

—We are glad to see that the military authorities have desisted from the purpose of planting guns in the two trenches day on the shore in front of the Misericorila hospital. The locality strice selected at the foot of Kan da Ajada is much better and will not draw the fire of Villegaignon upon that great hospital, which would have been a terrible calamity in every respect.

—The Paix is evidently as strong on mathematics as it is on furthfulness. A spectator states that 776 shots were fired last Suuday, and asks what they cost. The Paix replies that if 200\$ per shot be taken as an average, the total cost was \$55,200\$. Some people would make that result 155,000\$, but of course they can not see it from the point of view occupied by our neighbor.

—It y a decree of yesterday the President appoint—of Dr. Candido Barata. Riberro a member of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, viez Joaquim da Cistal Baradas retired. The new justice is a physician, a member of the faculty of medicine, and was recently the prefect of this city, whose reappointment was rejected by the Senate. It is qualifications for the judicary are unknown.

—Through an oversight we omitted to publish a correction in our fact issue relative to the resignal.

was rejected by the Senate. His qualifications for the judicary are unknown.

—Through an oversight we omitted to publish a correction in our last issue relative to the resignation of Li-Col. Serzedello, ex-minister of finance. According to a statement published by that gentle man, who is a prisoner at the harracks of the 7th infanity, his resignation was tendered before the revolt occurred, but that since his arrest he has been dismissed from the service. He claims to have had no knowledge of the conspiracy.

—The Paic of this morning says that the garrison of Villegatignon was busy yeterday making preparations, raising breastworks and mounting guns on the side facing the city. Several rapid-firing guns and one Whitworth caliber 12, landed from the fleet, have been placed in position. The Paic calls attention to this and intimates that it is a breach of the convention made. Our neighbor says nothing however of the preparations making on shore.

- The Montevideo papers were advised on the 9th that the Portuguese legation in Rio de Janeiro had been assaulted. It is the first intimation we have had of such an occurrence.

lind been assaulted. It is the first intimation we have had of such an occurrence.

—The Pair is now after the City Improvements Cn, because its steam launch has obeyed the initimation of the insurgents to submit to an inspection. The company is obliged to transport lime and other materials to its pumping stations by water, which it is doing under the British flag and with the permission of the insurgents, but the Pairs will not believe that it is therefore obliged to report to those who are masters on the bay. Perhaps the Don Farrioso who runs the Pair would like to go out in a little launch and show Custolio that there is one man in Rio who will drown belove obeying an infination from bin!

—The firing has been incessant along the shore line for many nights between the insurgent patiod boats and the land forces on guard. The crack of rifles and "thud" of the machine guns has become so common that but little notice is now taken of it. On the night of the 22nd a fundade occurred off the Praia da Lang just as a transcar was passing, and the conductor, driver and passengers mountly "took to every" under the sea wall. The electric cars were also compelled to suspend early in the evening owing to the frequent and persistent stacks on the Glorar share line, probably because of the feeling against the search-light.

—The United Statse cruber Newark, Captain Terry commanding.

of the feeling against the search-light.

—The United Statse cruiser Newark, Captain Terry commanding, carrying the pennant of Rear Admiral O. F. Stanton, arrived here on the morning of the 20th, having sailed from New Vork September 25th and spent four days at Barbados coaling. The Newark is a steel unprotected culser (having only her machinery, stering gear and ammunition protected) of 4,400 tons displacement, 8,000 horse power, and capable of sterning 10 1/2 knots per hour. She carries a main feature 12 chief, including, and a large secondary buttery of rapiditing guns. She is also provided with a submarine ram. She was huft by Messrs, Cramp & Sons of Philadelphina. Philadelphia.

"Diladelphas. Intil ny atessis, Claimp & Soils of Philadelphas.

—We have already expired many of the absurd ramors which have been current in Buenos. Afress about the situation here. On the roth the Morta-vidor Times stated that a telegrant had been received from Buenos. Afres to the effect that the Portuguese stemmer. Celate the Porto had been chartered by a party of Rio Grande federalists, among whom was Col. Laurentino Pinto, and had left the preceding Sunday (8th) for some unknown destination, presumably to join the Kryubhica. She carried, it was stated, six rapid-fixing guns, 1,000 Manuficher rifles, 200,000 cartifiges and a large stock of coal and provisions. Were the story true, the government would have been apprised of it long ago. Since writing the above we learn from the same journal of the 18th that the Razan had announced the safe arrival of the expedition at Desterro. It would be interesting to konw how they obtain their news in Montevides.

MARRIAGE

SAUNDERS—HICKS.—October 19th, at Santos, São Paulo, Ernest E. Saunders, youngest son of the late John Saunders, to Isanet. Hicks, step-daughter of J. J. Drumm, late of Bahda and Rio de Jancico, Brazil.

CRICKET.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET 7%, RIO C. C.

Chila Brazilierro 10. Cagiver 19. Kilo C. C. The return match was played at Run do Paysandi on Sunday last and allbough the latter club were well represented vectory rested once more with the Brazilians, owing to the fine all round play of the brothers W. and R. Morrissy. For Rio Messes, Cox, Watter and Needham played well, Mr. Needham took 5 wickels for 10 run.

The score is as follows:

"CLUB B. DE CRECKET."

Ì	R. Morrissy, bowled E. S. Youle
	W. Morrissy, bowled J. Needham
	V. Lopes, caught and bowled J. Needham
	A. Amaral, bowled J. Needham
	F.W. Davis, c. E. S. Voule, b. J. Needham
	L. Moura, caught Nicolson, b. J. Needham
	J. C. Silva, bowled E. S. Youle
	A. Monteiro, not out
	E. Robinson, caught Nicolson, b. F. S. Youle.
	J. Morrissy, bowled E. S. Youle
	Extras—Byes 8, L. Byes 4
	•

2 0 12

		66
	Rio C. C,	
	H. Hardwick, bowled R. Morrissy	Ω
	F. Walter, bowled R. Morrissy	1.3
	H, Estill, caught Silva, bowled R. Morrissy	- 9
	J. D. Needham, et. Amaral, b. W. Morrissy.	-19
	E. S. Youle, run out	- 0
	H. E. Barber, bowled R. Morrissy	1
	G. E. Cox, not out	1.1
	E. M. Brain, run out	-1
	T. G. Nicolson, bowled W. Morrissy	U
	D. Keav, et. W. Morrissy, b. R. Morressy	1
	Extras—Byes 2, L. Byes t	3
	-,,,	
L		61
		.,,

The match for the 29th inst, will be "Niggers 20. Whites," commencing at 11.30 a.m.

Business Notes

—During the second half of September the ex-ports of jerked beef from Buenos Aires to Brazil amounted to 49,445 bales, weighing 82,430 quintals. At the beginning of the present month, ten vessels were loading 63,980 quintals for the same market.

—The receipts of sugar at Pernambuco in September amounted to 58,901 bags, against 19,855 bags in the same month of last year. The receipts of cotton were 21,084 sacks, against 6,471 last year. The produce available for market this year is exceptionally abundant.

—The exports of live stock from the port of Buenos Aires during the months of August and September were: steers 7501, horses 405, sheep 4175, pig 636, and mules 112. The majority of these went to Brazil, the exceptions being 100 steers to Liverpool, and about 2000 sheep to Dunkerque; 25 horses were also sent to Liverpool.—Kertiere, Buenos Aires, Oct. 7th.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 7th.

—We are indebted to Mr. Carlos Brelat for a sample of the celebrated "Maintou" table water and ginger champagne. The "Maintou" is a natural efferevesting mineral water, which has achieved a high reputation in the United States for table use. The ginger champagne is a compound, in which the natural water forms an important part. Mr. Brelax is the epigresinative here of the commany and will, we doubt not, find a ready market for a genuine mineral water in a place where artificial waters are so common.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The public expenditure of the state of Pernambuco for the year 1894 is estimated at 3.710.791\$ S 32.

-Executive Decree No. 1,572, of the 19th mst, makes a deficiency appropriation of 3,434,1508 for the department of in lustry.

—The revenue of the municipal chambers of the state of Rio de Janeiro is estimated at 1,691,403\$ 984 and the expenditure at 1,719,760\$815.

—By an executive decree of the jist inst, the government opens a supplementary credit of 705,000% for account of the turn "public rehef." The expenditure is for measures against cholers, and for other sanitary purposes.

and to other sammy purposes.

—The Phirio Psynho appeals to the government to adopt measures in regard to the absolute lack of of money from which, according to information furnished to that paper by business men, the commercial community to S. Paulo is now suffering.

—On the 10th inst. the minister of finance wrote to the director of the mint, reducating the mistrations, which he had given him on May Sh, to has ten the preparation of revenue stamps below the value of 10 cm/s, since, says the numbers, public revenue is suffering for want of those stamps.

revenue is saftering for want of those stamps.

—The discovery of a gross faind in connection with the forms of the Frovincial Bink of Buenos Aires was made a few days ago. It appears that three of four individuals have been printing several millions or those bosons and have succeeded in millions or those bosons and have succeeded in placing them upon the market. The forgeness are very cleverly executed, and it is on this account that their read character was not discovered before. The public have airested three of the forgers, lart the principal one, who succeeded in disposing of them moon the Bobs, has fled the country in the safe, Epinkowa, and will probably escape arrest. s.s. Equation, and will probably escape arrest. -Review, Buenos Aires, Oct. 7th

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Tanciro, October and 1200

EXCHANGE.

Opader 17—The oblivial cutes at the banks owner 1 on Lembor, 18, row Parts and 183 (1997) for conditional countries, and countries of the countries, and countries, and countries, and countries, and latter in the countries of th

Section.

Or deal of # — The softinal rates were to \(\frac{1}{2} + \text{to} \) at opening, both shortly does undelsy the British Fank advanced to but shortly does not designed to the softing of the

At the fits there was nothing doing in sovereigns.

Ottober 12. The books p set of my of m London, \$57 on Pars and 150 s on 11 Limburg, at 40 db; 45 pers - 45 per on New York in 34 L. The day was quiet again, but tastes were Lorty well rotantained, the lanks off drawing at 10 1316 for this month's chievry, while for next menth wome declined that make the district of the second of the declined and the second of the second doing was small at 10 kg - 10 1316 for lonk sterling, at 10 for repassed upper and at 10 kg - 10 1316 for lonk sterling, at 10 for rotantained sterling, and the market closed rather doubtful with money for contamical sterling at 10 df - 10 1316 for Jan 13 df - 3 df - 3

Bolsa. Chether 20.—The market opened with 153f the official rate and something was reported in bank sterling at 10 131f and no commercial at 105f. As a bank took at 10 131f, and the market seemed rather tal, about mid-day takers appeared insisted Bank pissed 105f, at the which it was valid banken, and commercial sterling declined, in sympathy, to 15f. There was not much ding, the extremes reported being 105f—10 131f for hank sterling, 105f—10 131f for the close lank sterling was good at 105f—10 111f, and there was money for commercial at 105f. There was nothing doing in sovenegas.

October 21.—The banks opened at 10% on London, at which, and at 10% for commercial sterling, some trifling amounts weak, and at 10% for commercial sterling, some trifling amounts were also as a single property of the sterling at 10% but the takers were not sufficiently numerons—or sufficiently strong—to hold rates deeven, and a raction took place, the market closing clown, and a raction took place, the market closing clown, and a raction took place, the market closing clown, and a raction took place, the market closing clown, and a raction took place in place to 10%, and only a strong at 10% place to 10% plac

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

SHEES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.
October 16.
46 Apolices, 581,012 2 Apolices, 481,138 2 do 481,134 14 do1,139 7 do1,136 28 deb. V. Isabel. 195 Banks.
56 Republica 130 200 Republica 131
Muis.
50 Petr politana 125
October 17
29 Apolices, 581,012 12 Apolices, 481,139
Banks.
150 Republica 131 500
Railways and Tramways.
70 Jar. Bot, tram. 132 10 S. Christ, tram. 170

/- / 134	10 01 011111111111111111111111111111111
October 18.	
3 Apolices, 581,011	13 Apolices, 481,139
5 do1,012	500\$ do113.9
Be	inks.
40 Republica 131	50 Commercial 199

49 25 100	Republica do 28		50 Commercial	
		Insure	nuce.	

October 19.			
44 Apolices, 4s1,139	20 deb. L'dna.	100	1
	Banks.		
20 Commercia, 2826	ton		

October 20.		
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46 do1,013	Suot do	113
165 deb. Sorocabana 50		
Ba	nks.	

			Bank	s.		
30	Nacional	74		111	Republica	130
		Railteays	and	Tra	ттопуя.	
to.	Iar. Bot.	tram. 131				

850	Jar.	Bot.	tram.	131	
	Оc	tobe	r 21.		
2.2	Ap	olices,	55 1	,912	25 Apolic

	Apolices, 58., 1,012 Gold 6s, 68., 1,600	25 15	Apolices,	181,139
		Banks.		
1:0	Republica 130	2	Republica	131

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd October, 1893.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—There is very fittle to report, of interest, in the market for the past week. Dolly selles continue, and, for the past week. Dolly selles continue, and, for the past under review, probably 4,5000 bags have changed under review, probably 4,5000 bags have changed to the past of the past of

	2,118 1,913		Cape of Good Hope River Plate and West Co. Coastwise	ist
The v	29,059 ressels cle		th coffee are :	
U	nited St	ates:		bags
2.1	do		tr Pekoneya. Mount Lebanon. bk Baltimore	3, 5,13
E	urope:			
Oct. 11	London Hambu	Br str rg Gers	Treut	2,500 1,282
E	Serohere			
Oct. 20	River P	late Fr s	tr Provence	2,108

10.1.20. River Plate F is it Province.

Receipts for the past week have been 12, 100 hous, atoms 12, 13 hous for the preceding week and 1.2.0.1 Sags for the week better. A cutions result of the timility shown by planters, and icalers up-country, in holding leak their coffees, is Ricely to le, that the present crop with the disolated, and when small receipts should have been expected, we may see these fully up to an average.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 95,160 bags, in all hands.

There have again been no official quotations furnished and the partit remains muchanged at 18330 per kilogramme. Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Type.	per arroba.	Type.	per	arroba
	234200	No. 8		21\$400
	22 400			20 760
at which as	stated above the m	arket opened	firm.	
	Vesseis loading	ana to load.	ba	gs.
New Yo	ork Blg str Leibnita			

which as stated above the market opened firm.	
Vesseis loading and to load.	bags.
New York Blg str Leibnitz	
do Br str Basuto	
do Ger str Salerno	
do Port str Peninsular	
do Blg str Maskelyne	
Baltimore Amer lug Priscilla	
do " Yosephine	
New Orleans Br str Polbein	
London and Antwerp Br str Thames	
Hamburg and Antwerp Ger str Lissabon	
Marseilles Fr str Aquitaine	
Trieste Aust str Szent Istvan	
Mediterranean Ital str Regina Margherita	
do , Cittá de Genova	
iii the demova	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mark to the		01	_	.0.	rr	E	E	Λ1		K11	<u> </u>	D	E	JA	N	E	IR	o.
" do. Europe. "	Shipments do. U. S	Receipts at Santos bags	Steamer freight, 5% primage.	Exchange on London	N. Y. spot quot. No. 7	do No. 7	N. V per a	Average price No. 6.	Stock	Lotal shipments bags	Coastwise	Niver Finite, etc.	D' D'			Shipments U. States	Receipts bags	
:	;	;	40-50 €	1076	2 5/81	2.5400	235400		198,68	4.919	:		:	,	-88		4,868	Oct. 16
:	;	;	40-50 C	10 15116	2 5/81	22,400	23,200		93,501	3,071	352	:	:	3/3	1 (4)	,	6,711	Oct. 17
:	:	:	40-50 C	10 15116	185% €	22,400	23,200		91,779	5,184	1,093	1.720	:	2.303		-	1,6	Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 20 Oct. 21 Oct. 22
:	:	:	40-507 40-507	orBrojotsion	1815 0 5181	23,400	23,200		93,242	3,175	273	392	:	910	1,100	4		Oct. 19
:	:	:	40-507	orBron	1814 6	22,100	23,200		89,047	7.5 8	150	:	;	:	7.350	0.30	,	Oct. 20
	:	:	40.50 C	io tilito	2.5181	22,400	21,2 0		87.461	6,102	‡ 5	:	:	1,204	4.773			Oct. 21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		92,160	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,600		Oct. 22
47.935	08,001	11.71		:	:	:	:		:	114,982	+ .511	4,263	3,100	9.484	93.594	97.490		Totals since 1st Oct.
477.410	284.033	200 211	:	: :	: :					727,822	30,275	17,659	21,350	185,087	473,451	774,642		Totals since 1st July

Imports.

Businese is still restricted by the uncertainty in political affairs, and with the exception of one or two articles, it is quite impossible to obtain quotations. Flow has been very quiet and proce, which had been advanced, it now appears, which had been advanced, it now appears, which had been advanced, it now appears to the proceed of the process o

Flour The receipts since our last report	t have been:
Handel, from New York. Scent Istean, from Fiume Fasuts, from the River Plate, 1,580 bags	5,700 b

The flour per Handel was much less than was expected, and it now appears that the rest of the quantity advised is to arrive by the Mankelogue, expected to to-day. A quantity of River Plate flour, per Astatic Perioc, intended for our market has gone on to Balain, and it is not yet known whether it will be a suppose to the state of the suppose of the

Trieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	25#500-26#000
do 2nd	
Baltimore 1st	
do 2nd	21 500-25 000
Western & Interior	24 500-26 030
River Plate	23 500-24 500

Pitch Pine.—There have been no receipts during the week and buckers still profess to be mable to furnish quotations, as there is nothing doing.

White Pine.—Receipts have been 437,000 feet per Mackeime from New York, and there is nothing doing in the market.

market.

Spruce Pine, "There is nothing to report
Swedish Pine, "Receipts have been 1.082 dez, per
Educard Waterschaft from Borga, 737 dez, per Educard Waterschaft from Borga, 737 dez, per Sandreschaft from Pentikesen de per Philograft, from Hudikural, 250 dez, per
Educard Frey from Humburg and a cargo per Canderschaft from Soledwinn. All of these shipments are on coder, tool Soledwinn. All of these shipments are on coder, to all topotts.

Kerosene. — There have been no receipts and everything is Lartd. — Benefits.

monimal.

Lard.—Receipts have been too kegs, to cases per Rosse
from New York, and we have obtained no quotations.

Rice.—Four carges are in from Rangoon: MacCallina
More, speed loops bordenful
base and Firel of Loren, 22000 bags. Retail quotations are
all 178-201-1780 per Page.

sill 178-00-178 hopfy. 32,000 bags. Refail quantums are still 178-00-178 hopfy are sill 178-00-178 hopfy. Godfish.—Receipts are \$47 cases Norwegian per Argon-local bags of the sill 188 hopfy are still 188 hopfy. All 188 hopfy are sill 188 ho

Turpentine —The Rosse brought 300 cases from New York. Quotations are still nominal.

Rosin.-Receipts have been 300 bils, per Rosse and Handel, from New York. We are still unable to furnish

quotations.

Cement. Receipts are 3,50c brls per Advic Luickor, 25 bis, per Argentina and 3,000 bits, per Editarnal Pergal from Hamburg. We have had no quotations furnished us.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:
1,500 tous per Prince Regent, from Cardiil.

to dealers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 14. CARDIFF - Nor bk Prince Regent; 1332 tons' Johansen; 75 ds; coal to Braziliau Coal Co.

GS coat to Braziniai Coal Co.

OCT - 16

CARDIFF - Br ship Conturing 1704 tons; Forsyth: 41 ds.

Coat to Wilson Sons & Co.

Coressis and S - Ger like Educard Wiscoccinus; 538 tons;

Hannstein 58 de pine to F. P. Pass s.

By pine to Kin, Hecksher & Co.

To Chr. Hecksher & Co.

To Chr. Hecksher & Co.

To Chr. Hecksher & Co.

OCT. 17.
HAMBURG - Br bk. Edward Percy; 862 tons. Crangle; 70 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

OCT. 18.

Areia Branca—Br bk Earl of Devon; 423 tons; Durasford; 21 ds; salt to John Moore & Co.

at des salt to Jonn autorie et conOCT, 19.
New Yorks - Ir ble Madeleine 4,497 tonse Ross; 44 des pine
to Viuwa Wencedda Guimandes & Co
Sonsentany - Swed ble Condeary, 445 tonse March; 170 des
jine to Geral de Commercie e Industria company,
Conturson,
do

OCT 21.

New York—Amer lng Robert S. Patterson; 222 tone
Tunnell: 43 de; sundries to Geral do Commercio e Innivitate congous, Sendrohat 1132 tone; Porten: 137 de; rice
to Watson, Rinchie & Co.
by ship Mac Gallum More; 1663 tone; Hayton; 104
ds; rice to Fonseca Silva & Co.
lit ble Archador; rice to John Moore & Co.
lit ble Firth of Loru; 895 Obsen; 122 ds; rice to John
Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 18.
PENSACOLA—Br bk Choice; 1442 tons; Coath; ballast.
Nor bk Sumaribde; 943 tons; Ellingsen do.

OCT. 20.

TALTAL—Nor ship Prince Robert; 2846 tons; Hansen; ballast
PERNAMUTCO—Nor bk Saga; 417 tong Rasmussen; do.
PARANAGUA'—Br bk Oaklands; 955 tons; Lyle; do.

FARANAGUA—By Bo Ouklands; 955 tons; Lyle; do. OCT. 21.
BARIADOS—By bk. Antoinette: 884 tons. King; ballast. VRO—By bg. Patrans; 187 tons; Cantall; do. Anacaju—By lug Viking; 99 tons; Biele; do.

OCT. 22.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk Baltimore; 696 tons; North; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk Madura;	ballast.
KINGSTON - Dutch bk Heveskes II:	do.
PISAGUA—Ger bk Fulda:	do.
Pernambuco-Port bk Tentadora:	do.
Br bg Ora;	do.
S. Francisco do Sul-Nor lik Succes	e da

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

146	Newport	10 Sept
Athene E. Wright	London	10 Sept
Annie E. Wright	Cardiff	
A merica	Oporto	
Accrington	Cardiff	
A cothuga	Cardiff	
Arethusa	Pensacola	1.5
Draisa America	rensacola	3 Aug
Braemar	Cardiff	27 Sept
Bondina	Wisby	13 Aug
Bella Formicosa	Oporto	-5 mus
Balaklava	Rangoon	**
Cleomene	Leith	2 Sept
Croson of India		
Crown of India	Cardiff	
Charles Collet	Marseilles	6 Sept
Charles Loring	New York	20 Sept
Christabel	Marseilles	20 Sept
Celtic Race	Cardiff	
O. F.		
Don Enrique	Pensacola	7 Aug
Earl Cadogan	Rangoon	13 July
Edith Mary,	Leith	27 Sept
Fanny	Rangoon	
Flora	Cardift	14 Sept
Frances	D. J.	23 Sept
C 11	Baltimore	16 Sept
Guldaas	Hamburg	28 Sept
Georges Ville	Marseilles	р.
Gerda	Cardiff	27 Sept
Gers	Newcastle	27 Sept
Helea	Pensacola	28 Sept
Highmoor	Cardiff	9 Sept
Harmonic	Hudikswall	17 Sept
Harmonie	Cardiff	23 Sept
Imsland	Marseilles	
Inchkeith	Bangkok	22 Aug
J. M. Bunck		21 July
J. M. Dunck	Liverpool	19 Ang
Julius Paim	Kangoon	12 Aug
7. Bereman U.sen	Nordmaiing	no Aug
J. Bergman Usen Katy	Nordmaling Cardiff	20 Aug
J. Bergman Oisen Katy	Cardiff	20 Aug
J. Bergman O.sen Katy. Kinaird.	Cardiff Hamburg	
J. u. Bum. J. Bergman Olsen Katy Keinaird. Keir	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth	
J. Bergman Osen Katy. Kinnaird. Keir Lapland	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia	27 Sept
Lapland	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia Cardift	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland Lord Templemore Mabel Yordan	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemonth Philadelphia Cardiff Boston	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland Lord Templemore Mabel Yordan	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland Lord Templemore Matel Yordan Mentor Mathilde Deussen	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Hamburg	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland Lord Templemore Matel Jordan Mentor Mathilde Deussen Nanny	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Hamburg Oporto	27 Sept 8 Sept
Lapland Lord Templemore Mobel Jordan Mentor Mathilde Deussen Nanny Normand	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philadelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Hamburg Oporto	27 Sept 8 Sept
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Layland Layland Lard Templemore Maled Jordan. Match Jordan. Mathide Deussen Namy Namy Layland Port Calcionia Proyen. Prince Talor Paris. Paris.	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Philastelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Hamburg Oporto Liverpool Cardiff Newport	27 Sept 8 Sept 29 Aug 27 Sept 22 Sept 21 Sept 24 Sept 24 Sept
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Lafoul Land Tunfylmare, Makel Yordan, Machay Yordan, Mathide Denson, Mathide Denson, Normand Tong Calebraia, Pringe Lator Pringe Lator Parts, Pringe Albert,	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Phitatelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Cardiff	27 Sept 8 Sept 29 Aug 27 Sept 22 Sept 24 Sept 24 Sept 23 Sept 23 Sept 25 Sept 27 Sept
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Lafond Lafond Lard Templamer. Matel Towlan. Machine Groden. Mathilde Densen. Mathilde Densen. Normand Crage Fort Calolinia. Proyen. Proyen. Proyen. Proyen. Prince Albert. Prince Albert. Prince Albert. Prince Albert. Prince Albert. Crace Math. Keep Hone. Keep Hone. Keep Hone. Keep Hone. Keep Hone. Keep Connection.	Cardiff Hamburg Grangemouth Phitsatelphia Cardiff Boston Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Cardiff Auger Philadelphia New York Marseilles Oporto Antwerp	27 Sept 8 Sept 8 Sept 9 Aug 27 Sept 21 Sept 22 Sept 23 Sept 6 Aug 27 Sept 6 Aug 27 Sept 18 Aug 18 Aug
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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Canton Br Basuto Br	Pisagua 33d River Plate 5d	Wilson Sons & C
16 17	Cintra Gr Szent Istvan Aust	Santos 20h Fiume* 54d	E. Johnston & (Rombauer & C
17	La Plata Fr Boston City Br Provence Fr	River Plate 4d do 6d Marseilles* 23d	Mess. Maritime Benchimol & C Karl Valais & C
19	Liguria Br Handel Br	Liverpool* 21d New York* 20d	Wilson Sons & C Norton, M. & C
19	J. W. Taylor Br Trent Br Pascal Blg	Bahia 3d River Plate* 6d London* 35d	do Royal Mail Norton, M. & O
20 20	Copernicus Br Colombo Ital Itanarica Gr	Glasgow 32d Santos 27h	J.N.Vincenzi & F
21 22	Cid. do Porto Por Rei de Port. Por	St. Catharine's 2d	E. Johnston & (Benchimol & Sol Va. W.Gum.& (
22	Kaikoura Br Orellana Br Sirio Ital	Lyttellon 22d Valparaiso* 16d River Plate* 354	Wilson Sons & (do LN Vincensi S.E.
		Santon 18h	E. Johnston & (

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

· Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 23rd, 1893. NAME Z AR- WHERE CONSIGNER

			1	1	
	Americau sp Charger sp Alameda	127	Aug to	You Vark	In distress In distress. M. A. Jesus Va.W.Guim. & C F. Norton Wilson & C Levering & C Geral de C. & I.
n	sp Alameda	1440	39	New York	In distress.
	lug Jas. Simpson	238	Sent 2	Bahia	M. A. Jesus
	lug Priscilla	612	28	Baltimore	F. Norton
	lug Josephine	892	Oct. 2	Baltimore	Wilson & C
	lug R.S. Patterson	720	21	New York	Geral de C. & I.
	sp Alameda. Jug Jas. Simpson Jug Jas. Simpson Jug M. B. Tower Jug Priscilla. Jug Josephine. Jug White Wings Jug R.S. Patterson Argentine schr C. Froward Jug Pagenmaker. Jug Progr. Argent British Sp Wellington				
1;	bk Peacemaker	660	Oct. 3	Quebec	C. Hecksher & C
	British	893	10	Kosario	Camuyrano &, C
	sp Wellington	1280	July 24	N . Zealand	In distress
	bk John Carswell	1346	Aug. 1	Pensacola	Lage Irmãos,
	bk Jas. Stafford	1116	5	New-York.	John Moore & C.
	sp Micronesia	1577	8	Cardift	Braz. Coal. Co.
	sp Scot-Moors	2589	10	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.
	sp Wynnstay	1572	12	Grimsby	Gas Co.
	bk Alex. Keith	629	15	Brunswick .	Wilson & C.
	sp Norma	1999	28	Cardiff	Cent. Braz. R. R
	bk Kate Burrill	688	30	Pensacola	Ind. do Brazil.
- 1	sp Warrior	1687	Sept. 3	New York.	Watson, R. & C.
	bk V. L. Stafford	482 1575	0	New York.	To order
	bkMontgomery C	813	12	Rangoon	John Moore & C
-	bk Criffell	1195	12	Cardiff	Royal Mail
- 1	sp Naworth C	1815	28	New York.	In distress
-	bk Maelgywn	1235	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
- 1	lug L. G. Crosby	956	Oat 29	Macáo	To order
	bk Gifford	2118	4	Cardiff	Cent, Braz. R D
	lug Ora	198	4	Montevideo	Frias Hermanos
	sp Otterspool	1798	8	Cardifl	Braz. Coal Co.
	sp Almora	1768	10	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos Gas Co
	bk Scamm. Bros	1219	11	Pensacola.	Geral de C. & I.
	sp Centurion	1704	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sous & C.
	bk Edw. Percy	802	17	Hamburg.	Lao order Lao or
-	bk Madeleine	497	19	New York.	Va.W.Guim. & C
١	bk Sardanha	1665	21	Rangoon	Watson, R. & C.
- 1	bk Firth of Lorn.	805	21	Rangoon	John Moore & C
-	bk Ardendee		21	Rangoon	John Moore & C
١	bk Ardendee Danish bk Marcelo bk Eden bg C.C.Hornung	354	Aug. 22	London Liverpool	Ind. do Brazil,
-	bg C.C.Hornung	195	3	Liverpool	Ind. do Brazil, Walter, C. & C. C. Hecksher & C.
	Dutch bk Heveskes II.	2SS	Sept.11	Memal	Ta and
1	bk Van Galen	1378	Oct. 7	Bangkok	Walter, C. & C. C. Hecksher & C. To order Norton, M. & C
١	bk Gertrude	427	July 6	santos	F. Mazon
- 1	bk Pharo	015	Ang. 2	Marseilles	A. Avenier & C.
-	German		. sept. ro	Marsemes	F. Mazon A. Avenier & C. To order
-	German by August bk Fulda bk Heinrich sp Ennerdde bg Falke Bik Ross bk Ernst sp Kalliope bg Iona bk Triton bk Prof. Koch bk Minna Helene bk Adutus bk Ad. Labkor bk Diligentia	854	Aug, 5	Macáo	Mossoró-Assu Co, To order John Moore & C Wilson Sons &C
	bk Heinrich	383	29	Mossoró	John Moore & C
	bg Falke	180	Sept.12 28.	Sunderland Bahra	Wilson Sons &C
	Bk Rose	309	28	Macáo	L. Mariuho
	sp Kalliope	1012	29	Newport	Lage Irmãos
	bk Triton	728	Oct. 2	Macáo London	To order
1	bk Prof. Koch	1400	6	Saigon	To order
1	bk Arbutus	312	11	Wisby	Wilson Sons & C.
	bk Ad. Lubkor.	534	13	Hamburg.	C. Hecksher & C.
- 1	bk Diligentia	350	10	Hudikswall	Wilson Sons &C To order 1. Marinha Ferraz Sob. & C Lage Irmãos To order Walter, C. & C To order Wilson Sons & C. C. Hecksher & C, C. Hecksher & C, C. Hecksher & C
1	bk Angioletta	700	Iulv -8	Augusta	1 Pl 1 0 0
ı	bk Maria C	3+3	Aug. 21	Marseilles	To order
1	bk Modestino	475	Sept. 17	Marseilles	To order To order
1	Norwegtan Ing Victory	220	Mar	11	TO ORGET
	bk Madura	1950	July 26	Pensacola.,	To order, F. P. Passos.
	bk Sleipner	1721	Aug. 3	Pensacoia.	Geral de C. & I.
1	bg. Solnaer	235	21	Cardiff	In distress,
1	bk Success	345	23	West wick.	C. Hecksher & C.
1	lug Lyra	514	29	Hamburg,	H. Stoltz & C.
-	bk Condor	985	30	Norkoping.	Geral de C. & I.
1	bk Hesperia	495	Sept. 4	Memel	To order
	bk Activ	513	12	Hern'sand	F. P. Passos
1	bk Pomonabk Austad.	320	12	Norkoping.	Geral de C. & I.
	sp Frank Carvill.	499	28	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
1	bk Latona	543	29	Mossoró	City Imp. Co.
1	bg Kjartan	327	30	Mossoró	J. Marinho
- [bk Fjord.	10t	2	Cardiff	10 order Braz. Coal Co.
:	lug Sequel	170	6	Bs. Aires	Frias Hermanos
.	bk Cora	350	6	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.
	bk Mobawk.	Sou	10	Areia Branc Green ck	J. Moore & C. Wilson Sone & C
1	lug Leide	327	13	Areia Branc	J. Moore & C.
	Portuguese	332	14	Caraitt	C. Hecksher & C. F. P. Passos C. Hecksher & C. F. P. Passos C. Hecksher & C. A. Fiorita & C. To order To order To order To order To order G. P. P. Passos, Geral de C. & I. Stoltz & C. Cent. Braz. R. R. In Hecksher & C. F. P. Passos, Geral de C. & I. Stoltz & C. G. H. Stoltz & C. G. Hecksher & C. F. P. Passos G. H. G. H. G. G. G. H. G. G. G. H. G.
1	bk Fernanda	256 J	une 14	Aracajú	C. Abranches & C. Macedo Jr. & C. John Moore & C. G. Macedo Jr. & C. Po order Veiga P. & C. Macedo Jr. & C. Macedo Jr. & C.
1	bk Tentadora	395	5. 3	Mossoró	John Moore & C
1	bk Julius	628 5	18 C	Oporto	Macedo Jr, & C
1	bk Nova Lide	444)ct. 5	Oporto	Veiga P. & C
1	Swedish	-40	10	Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C.
1	bk Prince Regent Portuguese bk Isolma. bk Fernanda. bk Tentadora. bk Maria Vizeu. bk Julius. bk Julius. bk Nova Lide. bk Isabel. 5 Steedish bk Gevalia. bk Hans.	708 J	uly 18 1	Brunswick	Ind. do Braz, Co. Geral de C. & I:
1	bk Hans. bk Hans. bk Jacob Rauers bk Zaima. bk Sundswall. bk Candeur.	508 8	ept. 2	Abo	Ind. do Braz. Co. Geral de C. & I; l'o order Ferraz Sob. & C. C. Hecksher & C Geral de C. & I.
1	bk Sundswall	315	10 1	Aracajú Hudikswall	C. Hecksher & C.
l	bk Candeur	452	19	Soderhamn.	Geral de C. & I.

		,	S	TOO	CK	AND	SH	AR	E]	LIST.	Oot	ober	· 21st	, 1893.
		(GOVERNMENT	BOND	s.					BANKS	S.			
Present Amount	Interest payable Jan.—July	Rate 90	Denomination	Nominal talue 200\$-1,000\$	Last sait	Closing quotations	Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve tund	Name	Dividend faid	Nom.	Last sais	Closing protestions
263,057,000\$ 123,103,100 119,600 14,804,500 25,294,000 18,330,000	Jan July Jan July Apr Oct. Quarterly	436	Apolices do gold do do Gold Loan 1868 do 1899	1,000\$ 1,000 1,000	1,600 000	1,139 000— 1,141 000				NIO DE JANEIRO				
3,029,000 7,329,000 8,050,800	Feb.—Aug. Mar.—Sept. Jan.—July	5	State of Minas Geraes do State of Rio de Janeiro	1,000 1,000 1,000 500	1,025 000 1,020 000 1,020 000		10,000,000\$ 1,000,000 5,000,000	4,000,000\$ 600,000 5,000,000	355,223\$ 40,000 4^3,591	Amança do Brani	to oco-lan. q	7 200	#5\$000 €0 000 #\$0 000	
			DEBENT			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	M10,000,000 5,393,000	2,400,000 M2,500,000 3,393,000	100,000	Brasilianische Brazil e Londres	10 - May 9	Maso 40	7: 10: 1 50 16 000	=
Prezent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Communies RAILWAVS.	Nominal value	Last sak	Clesing quotations	10,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000 2,000,000	10,000,000 1,513,120 10,000,000 2,000,000	1,829,624 33,880 4,000,000 306,159	Brazil e Londres. Brazil-Norte America. Classes Laboriosas. Commercial do Río de Jau. Commerciantes. Commercion	fop a = July 9 10 cr - July 9 5 c >= July 9	2 40 3 200 1 100	2 000 2 000 7 000 110 0.0	=
e.300,000\$ e,500,000	May-Nov.	8 6¾	Bragantina	200\$ 200 £11.5	196\$ 195		\$0,000,000 \$0,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	12,000,000 1,600,000 80,000,000 1,000,000	3.550,000 1,582,412 500,000 411.937	Constructor do Brazil Credito Commercial	2 c >= July 9 2 c >= Feb. 9 6 c >= July 9	3 200 11 100	15 000	35 00 - 49 .00
1,133,200	Jan July Apr Oct. do	634 634 56	do Juiz de Fóra and Piau Leopoldina	£20 200 200	192 115 600	11003	23,000,000 40,000,000 20,000,000	20,000,000	1,200,000 224,588 983,478	Candida Mayol	a resultative	100	35 000 15 500 55 0.3	· —-
5,000,000	Jan July do Mar - Sept.		do do Oeste de Minas	£11 5 8. 100 200	18 16 16	14 000	10,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000	1,895,800 5,000,000 5,000,000	1,600,000		7 : 5= july c	7 16a 23 200	12 00 17 00 48 00	0 , 2.0 - 11 1:0
£1,113,740 1,308,000 £137,100	FebAug.	5 7 6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	£20 200 £50	35 198 449	48 000	1,000,000	1,000,000	516.343 250,000 727,544	Iniciador de Melhoramento Intermediario Lavoura e Commercio			200 IC	S ==
10,300,000 £177,450 593,000	Mar.—Sept. Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July. Mar.—Sept.	6 6 7 6	Sorocabana do fold União Valenciana. União Sorocab, Itanaúna.	\$100 \$100	50 700 140 30	=	£1,500,000 10,000,000 2,000,000 24,000,000	(750,000 t0,000.000 2,000,000	160,000	Metropolitano de Brazil Mercantil dos Varegistas Nacional Brazileiro	to ou-Jan,	91 20 92 200 So	2 50 5 00 74 00	× 71 (0)—
6787,500	JanJuly	1	TRAMWAYS. Cant. e Viação Fluminense.	620	90		1,500,000 12,506,000 3,000,000	2,500,000 12,500,000 3,000,000	523.000	Popular	. l a o o – luly		5 50 10 00 85 00 131 00	20
435,000 771,300 214,600 226,600	do do Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July		do Pernambuca	100 200 200	49c	\equiv	1,000,000	997,000	71,063	Rio de Janeiro	. 3 0:0-July . 3 0:0-July . 6 0:0-July	93 100 92 70	32 00 70 00 30 00	20
£5'000'000	Inn Dec.	,	Villa Isabel sutering. Lloyd Brazileiro	200	} 180	\	20,000,000	2,000,000	804,883	do 2 serie	s 4 500—July	93 100 93 100	195 00 97 00 100 00	00 90 000
14,000,000	Apr Oct.	7	do		,		10,000,000	12,000,000 6,200,000	316,620		s coe-Jan.	02 100		<u> </u>
892,800 1,500,000 200,000	AprOct. JanJuly blarSept	814 6 614	PurezaQuissamã	300 300 300	185 169		7,500,000	7.500,00	573,729	Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series Mercantil, Santos	lovep.a—July	93 200		100
1,874,400 290,400	Feb.—Aug May—Nov Apr.—Oct	7	MILLS. Alliança	200	202 70	192\$000210\$000	10,000,000	1,000,00 2,750,00 5,000,00	750,000	Mercantil, Santos do 2 series. S. Paulo União S. Paulo	8 noo—July 2 noo—July . 6 noo—July	93 200 94 Eo 93 100	123 0	000
1,539,000 1,301,000 496,200 2,400,000	Apr.—Oct May—Nov. Apr.—Oct Jan.—July		Brazil Industrial Carioca Confianca Industrial Corcovado	1 200	202 204 200 148	200 000	24,000,000	7.553.99	320,50	Ulliao S. Fallo	o epa - jan	93 70	75 9	
561,600 600,000	Apr Oct.	7 9	Industrial Mineira Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana Progr. Industrial do Brazil.	200	192				1	НҮРОТНЕСАІ	RY _. NOT	ES.		
3,000,000 308,000 2,500,000	Jan. — July do May — Nov	614	S. Christovão	200 200 200	195							·		
350,000 367,900 6675,000	May-Nov MarSept JanJuly	7	S. I. szaro	Las 102	106	=	Present Amount	Interes payable		Banks	Nominal talue	Last .	tale -	Closing quotations
£337,500 2,589,300 6,956,100	Jan. — July Jan. — July	6 7	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto. Banco de Viação do Brazil. Banco Credito Movel,consol	£70	160		27.537,200		ly 6	Credito Real do Brazil do gold	100\$ £11.5 \$	30 0 90\$00 800	000	23°6
985,000 €562,500	Jan.—July May—Nov	1 7	Brazil Agricola Empreza de Obras Publicas. Lavoura, Ind. & Colon	£20	200 25	500	6,763,800 8,000	do	7 6	Credito Rural e Internacional Republica do Brazil do gold Predial	100	630		- 6c 0 ₀
£ 150,000 600,000 £ 148,000 2,853,200	Jan.—July Jan.—July	, 8	Nacional de Oleos Saneamento do Rio Serviços Maritimos	£20	150 240 150	·	6,136,600 500,000 9.982,200	o Jan.—Jt	f. 1	Predial. União Agricola do Brazil União, S. Paulo	100 100	550 ₁		=
			SHIPP	ING.						MILL		•	<u> </u>	
Capital	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last Closing quotations				MILL				
5,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000	500,000 28,000,000 4,000,000	50,000	Lloyd Brazileiro	:	160	210\$000	Capitai	Capitai paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Divisional fand	Nomine value		Closing quotations
			INSURA	NCE.	, ,		6,000,0001	6,000,000	438.3017 133,051	Alliauça America Fabril Brazil Industrial	— July o 12\$000—Feb. 9 —Feb. 9	200† 3 200	202.0	00 ISO 0:0-2055000
Capital	Capital	Reserv fund		Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last Closing quotation		300,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,600,000	65,738 562 65,922 241,200	Carioca	8 000—Ang. 9	0 200 3 200 3 200	200 0 220 0 250 0	00
4,000,000	200,000\$	70,66	Argos Fluminense	t\$000-July 9	3 20\$	10\$000	2,400,000 250,000 600,000	2,100,000 250,000 750,000 1,000,000	163,989 29,501	D. Isabel	30 000—Jan 9	200 200 200	232 0 232 0 200 0 205 0	100
2,000,000 2,000,000 7,500,000	200,000 200,000 3,000,000	58,79 46,24	7 Atalaia Ronança 4 Brazil Federal	. 1 500-July 9 . 1 500-July 9	3 20 2 40	10 000	1,000,000 4,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	3,000,000	31,324	Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil. Rink	6 000-Mar. 9 7 000-July 9 14 000-July 8	200 2 200 18 200	100 0 200 0	100 tto 000-135 000 100
4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	200,000 520,000 250,000 200,000	375,00 212,00 250,00	Fidelidade Garantia	. 12 000—Jan. 9 . 12 000—July 9 . 4 000—July 9	3 125 3 100 3 20	160 000 140 000 47 000 27\$000	3,200,000 36,800,000 850,000	3,200,000 18,400,000 750,000	137,647 46.676	S. Lazaro		100	235 0 4 0 240 0 8 0	900
2,000,000 8,000,000 1,000,000	400,000 100,000	17,12 100,00 27,14	6 Indemizadora o Integridade	. 6 000—July 9 . 6 000—July 9 . 500—July 9	3 ±0 3 100 13 10	45 000 — 5x\$cc 40 000	0 10,000,000	4,108,440	1	Journal of Debistration	-) 3 400-Jan. 9	1	1 .	**
5,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	750,000 230,000 1 10,000 200,000	175,00 32,24 54,67 19,41	Prosperidade	1 000—July 9	3 20	10 000				MISCELLA	NEOUS			
-1000,000			MINAVE AND		MANC									

Closing quotation

200\$000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Companies

Capitat faid up

Capitar

			·····				
Capitai	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nomina: value	Last	Closing quotations
1,500,0001	1,500,000\$	510,000≸	Agricola e Com. do Brazil	8 5000- July 93	2001	37	
5,000,000	2,400,000		Agricoja de Paranapanenta.	3 000-July 91	tio	132000	_
8,000,000	2,400,000	** .	Agricola do Ribeirão Preto.	10 % - July at	60		
4,510,000	4,500,000	20,185	Buzil Territorial	15 % - July. 91		2 000	
7,000,000	7,000,000		Cant. e Viação Fluminense.	4 000-July at	200	215 000	
1,000,000	900,000	130,000	Carros Tattersal Moreaux	12 00-Feb. 3	90	55 000	
768,400	768,400	104,332	Carruageus Flumineuse	—July 93	200	103 000	\equiv
f,000,000	2,400,000	30,819	Central do Brazil	4 000-111ly 93	80	40 500	
15,000,000	4,500,000	5,,208	Centros Pastoris do Brazil	1 800-Aug. 93		15 000	
10,000,000	4,000,000	30,832	Ceres Brazileira	10 % - Aug. 91		14 000	
966,800	966,800	25,453	Commercial	5 000-Feb. 42	1.00		_
10,000,000	20,000,000		Docas de Santos	••••	200		
60,000,000	000,000,000	2,286,744	Empreza de Obras Publicas.	15 "m-Scht-91	200	12 000	5\$000-2:\$0:0
12,000,000	12,000,000	453,587	Industrial do Brazil	Feli 95			
1,250,000	1,250,000	20,136	Geral de Commercio e Ind	3 500-Feb. 13	100	20 000	l —
50,000,000	50,000,000	3,363,294	Melhoramentos no Brazil	4 500-July 91	200	27 200	22 > 2
12,000,000	12,000,000	31,901	do do Rio		100	23 000	
6,600,000	6,600,000	99,307	do de S. Paulo		200	30 000	23 000-40 000
20,000,000	4,000,000		Metropo'itana	Mar. 93	230	60 000	
7,500,000	5,250,000	24,489	Nacional de Forjas e Est'os		100	15 000	15 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	5,803	Nacional de Oleos	5 000 - Jan. 91		35 000	
25,000,000	8,750,000	* *	Nova Era Rural	3 500-)tily 91	200	9 000	
:0,000,000	10,000,000		Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil		40	2 000	
10,000,000	3,000,000	32,000	Rural do Brazil	3 000-Jan. 93	60	35 000	
10,000,000	2,500,000	22,677	Saneamento do Rio			35 000	
8,000,000	4.000,000	61,363	Serviços Maritumos	6 coo-Aug. 73	100	30 000	
10,000,000	2,000,000	34,917	Torrens Braziletta		0.0	35 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	47,710	União In. dos Est. do Braz.	4 000-1419 41	200	\$ 5000	1

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and Privaoutii; passengers may

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