

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26TH, 1892.

NUMBER 30

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Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p. m.  
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Capital paid up..... ,, 750,000
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Paid up capital..... ,, 800,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 800,000

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 26th, 1892.

We take genuine pleasure in calling attention to the account given elsewhere of the inauguration of work on the new hospital in São Paulo, in which the English and American colonies there are so deeply interested. The original purpose was to erect an exclusively Protestant hospital, but broader views have since entered into the scheme and it is now hampered by no restrictions whatever, either of nationality, class, or religion. The Brazilian authorities have done much to assist the undertaking, even to giving the location for it, and it is expected that they will do more. The idea of a training school for nurses—which we tried to induce our hospital association here in Rio to adopt—is one which can not be commended too highly. Bad nursing has been the cause of a very large percentage of the deaths which have occurred here, and every effort which seeks to instruct us how to care for our sick must therefore have a most vital claim upon our attention and support. While we can not criticize the good will and sympathy which actuate those who try to take care of their friends in sickness, it is just and merciful to say that their uneducated and untrained kindness too frequently does more harm than good. In all respects the enterprise of our São Paulo friends is deserving of cordial support and encouragement and we are only too glad to place our services at their disposal.

The action of the government in granting all the proposals of the Santos improvements contractors is not only worthy of commendation, in view of the necessities of that port and the urgency of the case, but it is worthy of imitation on the part of Congress in reference to the proposals of the S. Paulo Railway Company. Too much time has already been lost. The company should have even presented its proposal earlier and the government should have accepted it without a moment's delay. These controversies over petty details when so much is at stake, life, property and reputation, are wholly inexcusable. The company now offers to double its line, and to add a double narrow gauge track for the accommodation of its feeders. To enable it to raise the necessary funds for so costly a work it merely asks for a thirty years extension of time within which its possession of the property is guaranteed. The granting of this is no burden to the government nor to the country, nor is it a forfeiture of any just and legal right. The company proposes to add largely to its investment, which will be effected with foreign capital, and the country will derive an important and lasting benefit from it. Why there should be a moment's hesitation, we can not understand. There has been too much indecision and intrigue already. The reputation and future of the port of Santos are at stake, thousands of lives are involved, and the prosperity of the whole state of São Paulo is dependent upon it. The São Paulo railway is the great commercial artery of that state, and it must be adequate to the needs of the day. We are told that thousands of immigrants are leaving because of the costs of living there. We also know that the railways of the state are suffering for want of coal and rolling stock which can not be sent up from Santos, and that the planters are suffering loss

because they can not send their products to market promptly. The losses on account of merchandise detained in Santos are simply incalculable. They already amount to enough to build the railway enlargements required. In view of all this, it is nothing short of criminal to delay action.

RECONVERSION.

The reconversion bill now under discussion in the Chamber, which has passed two readings with but slight opposition, is as follows:

- ART. 1.—The executive power is authorized: § 1.—To convert the interest of 4% gold of the apolices of the public internal debt, emitted by virtue of the decree No. 823 A of 6th October, 1890, into interest of 5% paper, which will be paid half yearly; § 2.—To realize, within or without the country, the credit operations which may be necessary for: a) Reimbursing the respective holders who do not accept the conversion, in current money and for the nominal value of the apolices; b) Consolidating the floating debt; c) Covering any deficiencies of revenue of the current financial year.

ART. 2.—Dispositions to the contrary are revoked. Committee-room, 12th July, 1892. (signed.)

These apolices were forcibly converted from 5 and 6 per cent currency to 4 per cent gold a little over 21 months ago, the object of the government being to reduce the interest charge on them. Exchange was then high, and the operation showed a favorable result for the Treasury. Exchange has since fallen so low that the 4 per cent gold really amounts to over 10 per cent currency, and it is now proposed to reconvert these same apolices back into currency 5 per cents, which will be a reduction of about 50 per cent from the interest which they are now paying. The result will inevitably be most disastrous. Investors will lose confidence altogether in a government actuated by so loose a sentiment of financial morality and principle, and which does not scruple to cut down or convert its interest obligations whenever it can do so advantageously. Bonds of so uncertain a standing and of so capricious an origin will lose their value as an investment, and investors will no longer care to confide, in a government which so cynically cancels its own obligations.

Moreover, not only is it a breach of faith to convert these bonds into a less secure and lower rate of interest, but the proposal to hand over the nominal value to parties refusing conversion is clearly dishonest. The government received the nominal value of these bonds in a currency nearly equal in value to gold; it now forces the holder to accept a reduction in interest of over one-half, or to accept their nominal value in a currency depreciated to such an extent that it is worth only about 38 per cent of its original value in gold. If the holder accepts this conversion he will be receiving less than 2 per cent gold (1.92% approximately, at 103% of) at the present rate of exchange. Of course such an investment is not worth consideration and in all probability many will refuse to accept the conversion.

The government will then be forced to go into the market for a loan to meet the alternative of redemption, and this can not fail to be disastrous. It will be unable at this moment to obtain money abroad on anything near favorable terms. What it expects to gain in currency on the present interest charge will be greatly, if not wholly, counterbalanced by the interest and discount which it will have to pay on the loan. We very much doubt whether the government can raise any considerable sum abroad, for this purpose, for less than 4 1/2 per cent on an issue price not exceeding 80. To pay 4 1/2% gold on such a loan for the redemption of a 4% internal loan is clearly a serious financial blunder.

The error lies in treating the currency equivalent of the 4% interest as a basis for calculating the value of these bonds as an investment. It is a misfortune that the depreciation of the currency should thus increase the currency liabilities of the national treasury, but the bondholder is in reality receiving no more in gold to-day than when the government compelled him to accept 4% gold in place of 5% currency, and except under certain conditions his currency income to-day will go no further now in meeting his daily expenses than it did then. In every respect the measure is unjust and dishonorable, and it can not fail to exert a prejudicial effect on Brazilian credit.

HOSPITAL SAMARITANO, SAO PAULO.

On Thursday the 21st of July, in the presence of a large and representative company, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this new Hospital took place.

The acting president of the state Dr. Cerqueira Cezar, the secretaries of state, the president of the house of deputies, senators and deputies, were amongst those present, besides a large company of ladies and gentlemen representing all classes of Paulista society.

Dr. Strain, president of the directorate of the Hospital, presided and after a few opening remarks called on Dr. Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade, who in an eloquent address set forth the objects of the Hospital, namely, the succoring of the sick, no matter of what nationality or religious belief. In so far as funds will allow, no desisting person shall ever be refused admission because of his having any particular belief, or no belief at all.

At the conclusion of this address the laying of the stone took place. In the bottle were placed newspapers, coins and other publications of the day. The stone was laid by D. Maria Paes de Moraes, wife of the honorable treasury. To this lady and her family is due in great measure the amount of success which has attended the Hospital scheme up to the present time, and her indefatigable labours in connection with the bazaar held in aid of the funds of the Hospital are gratefully remembered.

This ceremony concluded, Rev. Eduardo Carlos Pereira spoke on behalf of the founders of the Hospital. It was originally intended to make the Hospital exclusively for the treatment of Protestants, who naturally felt some compunctions about entering an essentially Roman Catholic institution like the Santa Casa. But later wiser counsels prevailed and now the Hospital will be as freely open to Catholics as to Protestants, to unbeliever as to believer.

Speaking on behalf of the press, Sr. Bernardo de Campos gave hearty approval and promise of support.

In conclusion, Dr. Strain invited the president of the state and all others present to sign the minute putting on record the honor of the day. To this auspicious beginning of the noble work we hope augurs well for its future prosperity.

Two lady nurses have already been engaged in the United States to come out and take charge of the nursing. One very important object in view is the establishing of a school for training nurses for hospital and private nursing.

Funds are urgently required for the building and furnishing of the Hospital, and we feel sure there must be many old friends of S. Paulo who will gladly help on this work as soon as it is brought under their notice.

The following gentlemen will be glad to receive and acknowledge any donations which friends may wish to give:—

- Dr. W. L. STRAIN, São Paulo Railway; WM. SPEERS, Esq., São Paulo Railway; DR. ANTONIO PAES DE BARROS, Banco União, São Paulo.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Table with names and amounts: PRAIA DA BARRA vs. 'REST', 'PRAIA DA BARRA', J. Colbourne, b. Tweedie, C. W. Young, et. Gepp, b. Orsler, H. Speers, b. Keelman, J. W. Elworthy, b. Orsler, A. Keelman, et. Tweedie, h. Crewe, A. Sell, et. Tweedie, b. Orsler, J. W. S. Murray, L.B.W., b. Wucherer, E. Board, et. Wucherer, b. Orsler, H. Imis, not out, H. Horn, b. Orsler, J. Leunhouque, b. Wucherer. Total 93.

From the Chilean Times, June 22.

A WAVE OF CRIME. Almost periodically there bursts over the country a wave of crime which nothing but the sternest measures are capable of suppressing. What is especially new is simply a repetition of what happened in 1859-60, in 1875, and after the Peruvian-Bolivian war. The disbanded soldiers of the Dictatorial army, large numbers of whom were gaudy birds of the worst kind, are responsible for many of the terrible crimes which are now being committed almost daily. The latest crime, of which an account will be found in another part, has, we are happy to say, stirred Congress to action. At yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a resolution was passed to suspend for one year the law of December 3rd, 1891, which by granting an excess of guarantees in favor of personal liberty fetters the action of justice in the investigation of crime. Let us hope that the Senate may also agree to the resolution, and that it may produce the desired effect.

Journal de Commercio, July 26th. NOTA BENE. The national Treasury expend, without receiving compensation of any character, the following sums: Department of Justice, Department of Police, Department of Finance, Pensioners, Employees of various sections, Department of War, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Foreign Affairs, Employees waiting orders. Total 7,925,060\$87.

The total is not so very much, but the Journal might have added that some, at least, of the Treasury pensioners are drawing very fair salaries as directors of various companies in this city.

UNITY OR DISMEMBERMENT.

The recent attitude assumed by the provinces towards the national government strikes hard in the minds of many people with regard to the fitness of the present form of government as applied to the Argentine republic. It is admitted on all sides that to maintain fourteen semi-independent states, each supporting a cumbersome administration, is a burden far greater than is justified by the resources of the country as a whole. The total combined revenue, national and provincial, will not exceed \$130,000,000 m. n. during the current year; the expenditure will fully equal it, if it does not surpass, this sum. No reasonable doubt can exist as to the fact that a great saving would result from the establishment of an unitarian in place of a federal system, and a unitarian system that would be effected by the change, it would enable an uniformity of method, the lack of which is now severely felt, to be adopted throughout the entire republic. Moreover, it would no longer be possible for the provinces to assume defiant attitudes, as is to-day the case with that authority in Santa Fé, and continuing to threaten to imperil the public peace in order to gratify the passions of a small political clique or faction. The power that pertains to the provinces under the existing laws of the Argentine constitution enables them to, practically, act in such a manner as to render powerless any influence for good that the national government may desire to exert.

In his message on the occasion of the opening of Congress in May last, the President laid stress on the fact that education had not yet laid sufficient hold on a large section of the population of Argentina to admit of government being administered without occasional recourse to extraordinary measures. This admission from the occupant of the chief magistracy, and the excessive and excessive as the outcome of deep and patient study of the nation's wants. The application of Dr. Pellegrini's strain of reasoning to the present federal system of government shows clearly that it is unsuited to the country. His Excellency said plainly that many of the political troubles arose from a want of education. It is manifestly impossible that the provincial governments, owing their existence as they do wholly to those whom the President classified as wanting in knowledge, can be of advantage to the great areas of territory over which they exercise control. Nor can it be for the future benefit of the people that progress should be held in check by allowing such a system to continue. Looking at the matter from a broad point of view, it is seen at once that the security offered to foreign capital is greatly lessened by the interference that provincial authorities can assume with regard to it. It is an accepted fact that the development of the resources of this country can only be effected by the introduction of the capital and the means. To imagine that investment will be made without security is absurd, but apparently that is what is expected to occur as matters now stand. The authority of the national government over the provinces is little more than nominal to-day. At any moment a conflict may arise between certain of the provinces on the one hand, and the national government on the other. Diverse events are tending to show that it is impossible to assert that such an event may not occur, and once the separation and independence of any of the provinces became an accomplished fact all the strength of the national government, as a government, would be gone. To regain power it would be necessary to plunge into civil war, and the damage and suffering that must result from this cause would be enormous.

To reform the constitution in such a manner as to effect the change from a federal to an unitarian form of government needs, doubtless, an exceptionally strong hand at the helm of the state. The opposition would chiefly come from the small sections of the population who constitute the office-holders under the multiple system that is now so extant. To the majority of them, of course, would accrue the loss of place and power, but on the whole of the remainder a great and lasting benefit would be bestowed. They would become a nation united under one head, and no longer subject to the incursions and annoyances the nation so constantly runs from the petty jealousy shown by the provincial authorities towards the national government.

That dissatisfaction largely exists to-day is patent to all who take the trouble to glance at the organs of the provincial press, no matter in what part of the country they may be met with. That this feeling of dissatisfaction is fostered and growing is also clear. To allow it to continue unchecked is to submit to undergo a phase by which the country is gradually drifting into a condition bordering on anarchy. To crush it effectually it is necessary to extinguish it in its totality, and the only sure means of attaining this end is by the establishment of an unitarian in place of a federal system of republicanism.

government. No better time than the present could be selected for the change. The provinces are in debt and cannot, or will not, pay their creditors. As a first step the nation can assume these debts; as a second, it can demand as compensation the addition of the existing customs and costly system of provincial administration, and the replacement of it by a governor and local council appointed by the executive power.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

An agrarian league has been organized in Buenos Aires. The Montevideo milkmen are now protesting against the new taxes. The epidemic of influenza is now steadily diminishing in Buenos Aires. Another English daily will appear in Buenos Aires on the 1st prox. under the title of The Times of Argentina. The President of Argentina has been chosen by the republics of Nicaragua and Colombia as arbitrator to settle their boundary dispute. Rumors of an impending revolution were again current in Buenos Aires last week, and the troops were held in readiness. In our opinion the people will have to hang a few agitators before there can be an end to these alarms. The ironclad Libertad, which has been constructed in England, will be ready for delivery to the Argentine government at the end of July. The Independencia will not be completed till next year. Tenders from Europe are to be invited for new guns for the Almirante Brown.

Congress has been nominally in session for two and a half months, and has not earned its salt, and to this date it has been utterly valueless to the country, but then, this is the highest praise we have heard for years, because, having done nothing it has not been so bad as usual. Buenos Aires Herald.

A Montevideo telegram of the 22nd announces the arrival there of Barros Cassal, Raphael Cabeza, Paulino Vares and two lieutenant colonels—fugitives from the free and enlightened rule of Julio de Castillos in Rio Grande. A considerable number of fugitives is scattered along the Uruguayan frontier.

It was the opinion of experienced sailors, both here and in Montevideo, that the Rosales was not fit for a sea voyage, in consequence of the injuries to her steel plates which she sustained in her collision with the steamer Spencer, an American schooner expressed some opinion, but Vice-Admiral Saler and the chief of the torpedo division thought that the injuries referred to had not rendered her unseaworthy. Buenos Aires Herald.

Any reflection on the officers of the Rosales or their conduct would be premature, but it must be explained at the proper time and made clear how it came to be that all the officers were saved in one boat while nothing is known of the fate of the crew. It is the primary duty of all ships to have assignments made to small boats, so that each boat shall have its proper officer and crew, and every man know his boat and place in case of disaster. This is so in all disciplined navies. How then does it come about that all the officers came together in the largest boat and the crew were left adrift and where? Argentine honor requires light on this point. Buenos Aires Herald.

A circular has been issued by the postmaster-general to the effect that from Jan. 1st, 1893, the postoffice will put in force the international agreement respecting subscription to newspapers through the postoffice, and he has solicited the necessary data from the journals published here. Although this arrangement has been tried in England, which is behind hand in matters postal, it has long been in force on the Continent with good results. It was first introduced, we believe, in France or Belgium, and there, if anyone wishes to subscribe to any periodical on the international list, he simply goes to the nearest postoffice to do so, without bothering his head about agents, the post office takes the subscription in advance and attends to the delivery of the paper. The convenience of this is obvious, whilst the postoffice makes a good thing out of the commission and the increased sale of stamps. Montevideo Times.

Two hundred pounds of gross income does not go far towards paying the working expenses of a big undertaking and the interest on £450,000 of six per cent. debentures. It is, however, all that the Rosario City Improvements Company gets in return for the drainage system which it has supplied. The corporation gets the benefit of the system for such purposes as carrying off storm-water, but out of four thousand owners within the drainage area only about a hundred and sixty have had their properties connected, and from these the company of debenture-holders has been in treaty with the municipality for revision of the concession, and has got an offer of terms which would barely suffice to pay the working expenses even if the system were in full operation. The Riado, London, July 2.

From the Montevideo Times, July 14th.

WRECK OF THE "ROSALES."

Telegrams received on Tuesday evening and yesterday record another serious maritime disaster, attended, it is feared, by serious loss of life. On the 6th inst. the first division of the Argentine navy, consisting of the gunboat Amiral Brown, the cruiser 25 de Mayo, and the torpedo-chaser Comandante Rosales, under the command of Vice-Admiral Daniel de Solier, left Buenos Aires for Palos, to take part in the centenary celebrations to be held there. On Friday the 5th they were surprised by a violent storm which caused them to separate. This occurred about 200 miles east of Palos, the recent total of so many disasters. The Rosales sprung a serious leak in the storm, and commenced to make water fast, the engine-room being flooded. All hands were kept at the pumps until the Saturday evening, without much avail. It was then evident that she was settling down, and they took to the boats. The chief, officers, and machinists to the number of 25 were in a longboat,

which managed to reach the coast of Polonio but was wrecked in attempting to land, there being lost the commander, two marines and a sailor. The remainder found refuge in the lifeboats. The remainder found refuge in the lifeboats, and whence where every attention was paid them, and whence the commander, Captain R. Funes, has telegraphed for assistance. They are suffering from hunger, cold and sickness. The remainder of the crew, some 50 in number, were embarked in other boats and in rafts, and it is greatly feared they have perished unless picked up by passing vessels, nothing having been heard of them.

Correspondence of Buenos Aires Herald, July 15th.

SALVATION ARMY COLONY AT LUJAN

This chaco was taken by Major de Barritt more than a year ago, as the necessary link in the social work of the Salvation Army in South America. During the last six months the Army has found situations for 600 English, Irish, French, German, and Italian people, some of them animals whom they have scattered all over the republic. Many of these poor people were out of work and had no home or friends, and for such the farm colony has been of great assistance. They there have found timely assistance and have the opportunity of proving their fitness for such work as the Major has been able to find them. Especially is it the farm useful in dealing with married people, as many of these, with their children, were simply walking the streets until situations could be found for them.

The chaco, which is about 12 squares in extent, is 20 minutes walk from Lujan station, on the Western railway, and is the property of Mr. Kerr Jordan, who has generously let the chaco to the Army until some legal difficulties have been solved, when the Army will have the first offer of buying it for \$4,000 n.p.

In addition to this farm I understand a much larger place is needed, and as the Army has first-class capital, some of its animals are at present in place, with benefit to all concerned, on the half profit or some other system.

The moral influence of such a place to those who are staying on the farm for a few days must be great, and one is not surprised to hear that several persons for whom situations have been found, have wished to stay fit to be heard and lodgings, which of course was impossible. Three meals a day are supplied—plain but of a substantial character.

Mr. Roberts, manager of the Western railway, has generously granted the Major and his capataz free passes and also half fares for the poor people who are sent to and from this colony. It appears that the British and American Benevolent Society has sent a large number of people out and paid for their support; indeed as Major de Barritt frankly acknowledges, without their help it would have been impossible to carry on this admirable work.

One cannot visit this chaco without feeling that it is an English institution and a credit to all concerned, and I can easily believe that the gratitude of those who have been found shelter and work has been a sufficient reward for the promoters.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 16.—Senate.—Senator Elysen Martins said that the bill introduced on the previous day by Deputy Leopoldo de Balbuena shows that the government desires to obtain a foreign loan. He considers the opportunity very unfavorable and does not think that a loan can now be negotiated save on the most burdensome terms. He moved to ask the government for information in regard to the amount of paper money equivalent to the interest in gold on the bonds issued in virtue of Decree No. 8230 of Oct. 6, 1890. The vote on the amendments to the bill for organizing the federal district was concluded and the bill granting the Matto Grosso revolutionists was voted in 1st discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Alcindo Guanabara spoke on the bill for aiding trade and industry and offered a substitute. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça, in a speech on the army bill, censured the appointment of Gen. José Smeetto to the presidency of the commission to the Chilean Exposition, which, he says, is not authorized by military regulations. Deputy Pereira Lyra made a speech on political affairs in Pernambuco.

JULY 18.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved to ask the government for information in regard to custom-house receipts and in regard to the execution of Arts. 3, 4 and 5 of the constitution and for a statement of the causes which have rendered it necessary for the executive to make special and deficiency appropriations. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber re-elected its officers. The committee on public works and colonization reported favorably on the petition of the S. Paulo Railway Co. It thinks, however, that without any new legislation the government can permit the company to increase its capital for the purpose of doubling its present line between Santos and Jundiahy, or building a narrow gauge track. The time during which the road is exempt from expropriation should be extended, says the committee, as the company asks, but not for 39 years. The budget committee reported on the estimate of the department of foreign affairs, and of justice and interior. The estimates of the department of foreign affairs are reduced from 1,658,725\$ to 1,639,800\$, and those of the department of justice and interior from 25,619,916\$ to 14,615,008\$ 7/2. The reduction in the latter case is partly due to the transfer of certain expenditures to other departments. The committee reports in favor of re-establishing the legation at the Vatican.

JULY 19.—Senate.—Not enough senators were present to form a quorum. Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Oticia spoke against the bill for aiding trade and industry. The Chamber annulled the congressional election held in Rio Grande do Norte on May 22.

JULY 20.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the bill providing that property that has hitherto been in the possession of religious orders shall be placed at the disposal of the government. Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted the motion of

Deputy Frederico Borges for postponing the vote on the bill of the budget committee on the tobacco tax until after the discussion of the bill reported by the committee on the constitution and legislation.

JULY 21.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for reorganizing the war department. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Henrique de Carvalho spoke on the bill for aiding trade and industry. If assistance is given to anyone, he says, it should be given to the people who are the greatest sufferers in the present financial and commercial crisis.

JULY 22.—Senate.—The Senate was engaged in committee work. Chamber of Deputies.—The bill authorizing the conversion of the 4% gold bonds and the negotiation of a foreign or internal loan was voted in 1st discussion. The bill authorizing the issue of 100,000,000\$ in bonds for aiding trade and industry was rejected. The special appropriation of 480,215\$ for the police service was voted in 3rd discussion. The bill for reorganizing the police of the federal district was voted in 2nd discussion. On motion of Deputy Alcindo Guanabara the bill abolishing the tobacco tax in organized states was referred to the committees on the budget and the constitution. The amnesty bill, with the amendment approving of the declaration of martial law and of the acts performed by the government under cover thereof, was voted in 3rd discussion. There where 97 votes in favor of the bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The new Amazonas constitution was promulgated on the 23rd inst.

The American gunboat Bennington arrived at Bahia from Montevideo on the 19th inst.

In Campinas on the 17th inst. a hand-bill was circulated instigating the Italians to attack the police.

The municipal authorities of Pernambuco are asking for tenders for lighting that city with electricity.

The autonomist party in Pernambuco is said to be organizing throughout all the districts of that state.

The Argentine ironclad Almirante Brown and cruiser 25 de Mayo sailed from Bahia for Cadiz on the 19th inst.

A telegram of the 22nd from Santos says that disorderly policemen make disturbances in that city nearly every day.

The Verdade of Itajubá says that frost has caused considerable damage to coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco in the vicinity of that place.

On the 21st inst. a meeting was held in Juiz de Fora to protest against high prices and especially against the recent advance in the price of beef.

The Brazilian corvette Principe de Marjô arrived at Bahia on the 23rd, having suffered slight damages in a storm encountered on the voyage from Rio.

The robbery of 8,000\$ worth of merchandise from the Santos custom-house was reported from there on the 23rd. The thieves appear to have first stolen the dispatches.

The faculty and students of the Pernambuco law school are protesting against the suppression of the annex courses as re-olved upon by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

A rise of the Rio Negro is said to have compelled the political prisoners at Santa Isabel to move to high grounds. The health of the party and of those at S. Joaquim and Tabatinga is said to be excellent.

A telegram of the 21st from Cachoeira says that the municipal council of Pindamonhangaba has ordered the closing of business houses on Thursdays and that the merchants are very indignant thereat.

A Pará telegram says that the treasury agency at Manaus received orders from the government on the 20th to sell the cattle on the national stock farms for the relief of the population of Amazonas, now suffering for want of food.

Tired of waiting for their conscript fathers the residents of Rio Liximão, Campinas, resolved to illuminate their street with tallow candles, so on the 20th inst. every lamp-post was marked by an ambitious "dip" just to keep the people from running against it. There was re-jecting, of course, but we have not learned whether the aldermen have as yet "caught on."

The Pharo of Juiz de Fora says that at Ubá there are 4,000 beehives awaiting shipment for Rio de Janeiro. For want of cars, however, they cannot be shipped, and the delay is causing considerable loss to their owners, not only on account of keeping their cattle but also on account of loss in weight and deterioration in the quality of the bees through want of proper feeding.

A well-known citizen of Santos, Sr. Jeronymo Lobo, was assaulted at the door of his own residence on the night of the 21st by two sergeants and an ex-soldier of the police, who robbed him of 200\$000. He identified his assailants on the following day and had them arrested. They threaten to kill him when set at liberty. These constant assaults and crimes of the Santos police are becoming a scandal for the whole country. Is it not time to put an end to them?

The Café Americano, of São Paulo, will charge 200 reis for a little cup of black coffee after August 1st. As S. Paulo is pre-eminently the land of coffee, this price has sent a thrill of alarm through the whole population. It is more than three times the old price! But, on second thought, we are not certain but what it is the proper course to take. Here in Rio the cafés have met the crisis by mixtures, and some of them are had enough to create another kind of alarm. In our opinion it is better to pay 200 reis for a cup of good coffee than 60 or 100 reis for a poisonous mixture.

The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has issued a decree for organizing the state administration. This decree provides for the appointment of three secretaries to hold office at the governor's pleasure. One of the secretaries will have charge of the department of the interior, another of that of public works and industries, and the third of that of finance. Each secretary will have a salary of 18,000\$ per annum.

The S. Paulo municipal council met on the 22nd to consider measures made necessary by the high prices ruling for fresh beef and other articles of prime necessity. Notwithstanding the miserable failure of the measure in Rio, the aldermen resolved to establish deposits for the sale of such articles at cost, and to create municipal butcher shops. Experience seems to be wasted on such men. Perhaps the prejudices would be minimized if they would buy the damaged stock purchased for the same purpose by the Rio aldermen, and which can not now be sold except at a heavy loss.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Mogiana railway, having obtained coal, has re-established traffic.

The minister of agriculture has asked the Club de Engenharia to organize a general schedule of rates for the Central railway and roads connected with it.

The government has divided it foreign purchasing agency into two divisions. The American division has recently been separated from the agency established in Europe and will be under the direction of Dr. Brazilio da Silva Brádua.

There was such an accumulation of carts with goods for shipment at the Gamba station on the 22nd, that the streets were blocked all day in the vicinity of that station. It is a disgrace to the Central railway administration that something is not done to improve this service. If our suggestion about a receiving storehouse were adopted and steps were taken to facilitate the discharge of carts, all these delays, losses and inconveniences might be avoided. There is little hope, however, for the adoption of anything practical.

LOCAL NOTES

A paper called the Cuckhy is announced. The Brazilian cruiser Almirante Barroso left New York on the 20th inst. for Cork.

The chief of police has prohibited gambling on the animals at the Zoological Garden. Gont!

The British squadron returned from Ilha Grande on Saturday last and is now at anchor in this harbor.

Ex-Gov. Portella, on his birth-day (the 22nd), was visited by many friends at the fortress of S. João, where he is confined.

The Chiachi-Ducci opera troupe, which is to play at the Theatro Lyrico, arrived here on the 22nd on the steamer Vittoria.

The minister of interior has just awarded the contract for constructing the left wing of the Juruja hospital. The price fixed is 128,000\$.

According to a statement made by the president of the municipal council the strike among the scavengers cost the city government 46,932\$120.

Two of the stranded ferry-boats, the Paqueta and Sotão, have been hauled away from the beach on the other side of the bay. They are badly injured, but an effort will be made to repair them.

The Misericórdia brotherhood has re-elected Councilor Paulino as proctor, and has chosen Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, of the Jornal do Commercio, as one of their council for the current year.

The remains of Gen. Ozorio were removed on the 21st inst. from the Cruz dos Militares church to the crypt under the monument to be erected in his memory on Praça 15 de Novembro (Largo do Paço).

Vessels from French ports, from the African ports in the Mediterranean and from ports of the Black Sea, will not be permitted to touch at any Brazilian port until after being subjected to sanitary measures at the Ilha Grande quarantine station.

Decree No. 935, of the 9th inst. alters clause VI. of the contract for port improvements at Bahia with Frederico Merel and Augusto Candido Harache, so as to read: "The maximum capital will be fixed in conformity with definite surveys approved by the government."

We are requested to state that the United States legation has been moved to Petropolis from Rua das Laranjeiras, but that arrangements have been made for receiving and forwarding messages for the legation at the United States consulate-general, No. 20, Largo da Carioca.

There seems to have been considerable confusion in Europe over both the recent revolutions. We see by one telegram that Col. Barbosa (Barbosa) figures as a federal officer, instead of being the Matto Grosso revolutionary chief. It is all over, however, and we no longer know any difference.

Decree No. 943, of July 15, approves the estimate of 178,127\$759, presented by the Empresa de Obras Publicas e Melhoramentos do Porto de Santos, for the cost of warehouse No. 2, and authorizes the contractors to build two more warehouses, connected with the others by a tramway, and the temporary piers that may be necessary.

The president of the municipal council visited the celebrated "Cabeça de Porco" tenement on the 23rd in company with his municipal engineers. They concluded that a part of the tenement must be torn down; but will it be done? The effort to cleanse this den of disease and iniquity was not begun yesterday.

In the Jornal do Commercio of the 21st inst. one of the political prisoners, Dr. Francisco Antonio de Almeida, published a statement declaring that, tired of the "indecorous delay" of Congress in granting amnesty, he had left on the 19th the fortress of S. João, where he had been confined. The other prisoners, he says, resolved to await the passage of the amnesty bill, but for his part he preferred to take the risk of being again captured.



—An amnesty bill for the Rio Grande revolution is now in order.

—In the absence of policemen, the householder will find that a revolver properly used will afford some security.

—Commandador Joao Innocencio Borges, son-in-law of Condessa de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos and head of the house of Joao José Reis & Co., committed suicide on the 19th inst.

—A telegram announces that an American postal commission is coming out to study the post-office here. There must have been a beautifully rose-colored story told at Vienna last year.

—Before adjournment Congress ought to pass a number of blank amnesty bills for use during vacation. The name and date can be filled in whenever a revolution is knocked in the head.

—There is to be another election in this city on the 31st, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Aristides. Of course the municipal authorities are now giving their whole attention to the preparations.

—The Journal of yesterday again calls attention to the increasing number of crimes in this city, due to the indifference of the authorities. The daily press is filled with accounts of assaults, robberies, burglaries and other crimes.

—A commission under the command of Col. Ewerton Quadros, composed of 13 officers and 110 men, left for Uluera on the 24th to continue the construction of the telegraph line between that city and Condamil, Matto Grosso.

—At the request of the minister of the interior the minister of agriculture has decided to instruct immigration companies to introduce servants into the country, giving preference to Italians, Swiss, Spaniards, Portuguese and French.

—A Santiago telegram of the 24th says that the difficulty between Chili and the United States has been amicably settled, and that an agreement has just been signed by which Chili agrees to pay \$65,000 in favor of the families of the men killed at Valparaiso.

—The 1,000,000\$ prize of the Bahia lottery was drawn by the Banco União de Creditos. It is a good thing for shareholders to know that the banks are accustomed to invest in lottery tickets. Of course, when they take out a prize, nothing remains to be said.

—As the Engineers' Club has agreed to report on the transportation difficulties, and the sliding scale of tariffs on the railways, the matter may be considered settled. The "luminous" report of the Club on the "aid to industries" scheme did not convince the Chamber of Deputies, however.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that Barros Cassal affirmed, in an interview with a *Áncora* reporter, that his party was arranging for the separation of Rio Grande from Brazil in the recent struggle. He says that there are numerous advocates in Rio Grande for union with Uruguay.

—In view of the number of boys in the police corps of this city, it must be presumed that the authorities are making every exertion to increase the force. We saw a boy about five feet high the other day, and it puzzled us to know what he would do in case some Italian boy offered to punch his head.

—The naval vessel to take the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian chargé to Santos for the purpose of terminating the recent controversy, has not yet been designated. The *Agulhas* is spoken of. At Santos the flags of both nations are to be saluted and the two officials are to make an excursion up to São Paulo.

—With its cities overflowing with idle blacks, and with every corner filled with white natives, it is certainly a peculiar situation which makes it necessary to send abroad for servants! What are we to do with the multitudes of poor already devouring the land? Over three-fourths of the population now produce nothing and do nothing.

—Sr. Albuquerque Maranhão was hasty in giving up the interest guarantee on his central sugar factory. The Chamber of Deputies refused to recognize his election and now Sr. Albuquerque Maranhão has neither interest guarantee on his sugar factory, nor 75% per day as a deputy. We advise this man to organize a conspiracy.

—Will some one tell us whether it is really true that the Obras Publicas expended something like 300,000\$ in support of the "aid to industries" bill? We really do not want to believe it. If we are not mistaken, it is the president of that company who said that money had been raised to defray the bill, and we can hardly believe that he would say such a thing at the very moment he was paying out cash for its support!

—Decree No. 942, of July 15, alters the contract with the Empresa de Obras Publicas e Melhoramentos do Porto de Santos. In view of the present state of exchange, the rise in wages and the additional expense caused by hastening the work, the respective capital is increased to 14,627,194\$ 707. The contractors bind themselves to extend the quay to the railway pier before the end of the year under penalty of a fine of 500,000\$.

—And now still another one of those atrocious, inhuman crimes has come to light—the flesh-pup outrage of children. A man named Henrique Vicente da Costa has just been arrested for outraging a child of 7 years. Worse yet, the brute gave the unhappy child a disease from which it will never recover. In regard to these crimes, we would like to inform our colleagues, whose delicate sensibilities are always shocked at the idea of a violent death for such monsters, that "Judge Lynch" is apparently the only recourse for these crimes!

—The *Pais* of the 23rd contains a very dramatic description of a robbery on the early morning of the preceding day at the Hotel D. Pedro, Rua do Theatro, in which two employees were overpowered and one of them gagged while the robbers spent two hours in rifling the place. The two employees were not asleep, as we are surprised; but they allowed themselves to be caught while looking for the thieves and apparently made no effort to give an alarm. The story is evidently exaggerated, but it serves to show how inadequately this city is protected against the thieves who infest it.

—As a proof of the present difficulty of finding houses in Rio, *O Astrola*, a strictly Catholic journal, says on the 24th that a wax key had been offered by some male or female devotee at the altar of St. Peter's church as an appeal for assistance in securing the desired residence. The journal in question considers that as St. Peter is the door-keeper of Heaven, the appeal to furnish a key to an earthly residence is no more unreasonable.

—A friend of ours says that he cannot understand why the directors of the Banco União de Creditos should be blamed for risking 200\$ in a Bahia lottery ticket, which produced for the shareholders the sum of 1,000,000\$. The banks that loaned money on Geral debentures were guilty of much greater indiscretion than the União de Creditos, for they impelled hundreds of *contos de reis* of their shareholders' money, while in the present case the lotto ticket of 200\$ was the whole stake. He considers that the censure cast on the directors of the Banco União de Creditos comes from those parties, who wanted the 1,000,000\$ for themselves.

DIED.

BENTES.—At Bahia on the 14th July, of yellow fever, ROZA LUIZA, eldest daughter of the late John Bentes, of Rio Grande do Sul, aged 21.

BIRTH.

At Rio de Janeiro on the 21st inst., the wife of J. W. Richardson, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The debt of the state of Paralyha is 946,491\$961.

—Executive decrees Nos. 938 and 939, of the 15th inst., appropriate 1,268,156\$250 for the sewerage service of this city and 559,048\$ for public illumination during the 2nd half of the present year.

—The new governor of Minas Gerais has issued orders to the state secretaries of finance and agriculture prohibiting all expenses for which the budget does not provide. Good; a better order could not have been issued!

—The governor of Paralyha do Norte is very blue over the financial prospects of the state. He says that unless the strictest economy is exercised, there will be no solution of the question, but the transformation of the state into a territory, under federal control.

—The news that the Chamber of Deputies had thrown out the "aid to industries" bill, stiffened exchange considerably on the 22nd, and bills, taken at 10 1/16, were passed at higher rates there. The market was flatter on the evening of the 23rd, but some people think we have seen the worst.

—The Goiaz state legislature has made an application to the federal chambers for the sum of 1,000,000\$ to meet expenses thrown upon the state by the republican form of government. This is certainly reducing federation to a science; the state of Goiaz is free and independent—and the other states are expected to pay its expenses!

—The São Paulo legislature voted in the 3rd reading on the 25th to authorize the state government to deposit its surplus funds in various private banks, to relieve the monetary stringency now felt there. The measure was ably contested by Deputy Paulo Novas who argued that the government had no right to appropriate public funds for the relief of private parties.

—The Companhia Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro has presented the government a list of the building materials which it wishes to pass through the custom-house free from duty for the houses it is constructing for laborers. As the duties amount to the large sum of 3,297,056\$400, the government declines to accept the list and requires the company to make a separate list for every invoice of materials after they have been actually shipped.

—At a general assembly of shareholders of the Banco Territorial e Mercantil do Minas, which was held in Juiz de Fora on the 23rd, a judicial liquidation was resolved upon, and an application for this purpose to the judge of that district was made the same day. The cause of liquidation is ascribed to the bad management of the bank's agency in Rio, which is a debtor to the bank for large sums. The assets of the bank are given as 12,132,000\$, and the liabilities as 10,660,000\$.

—The minister of agriculture in declining to grant a free entry to various articles that the Saneamento company proposes to import, suggests that as the duties on these goods would amount to 3,297,056\$400, he thinks the company had better ask for free entry in proportion as the goods are shipped, or arrive, with a specific declaration as to their nature, and as to the works for which they are destined. We think Sr. Serravallo must have been a little temper; he did not tell the applicants to "apply to the bishop."

—The threatened opposition to the proposals submitted by the directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company regarding the disposal of the forfeited instalment paid by the Empresa das Obras Publicas no Brazil did not come to a head at the recent meeting. We can quite understand how the shareholders, who counted on a distribution of 20 per share, should feel disappointed that no substantial share of the 1,555,000\$ secured by the company without consideration is to be distributed amongst them, but, as we have previously said, there is no reason why they should feel aggrieved. The directors recognize that the failure of the company to complete its contract may lead to certain difficulties in the future conduct of the Amazon company's business, and they therefore retain the bulk of the money as a provision against contingencies. Mr. Wade, who was the originator of the opposition, and who had to some extent organized it, admitted that the course adopted by the directors was inspired by regard to the best interests of the company, and very sensibly refrained from actually proposing an amendment to the bonus resolution. In the present state of Brazilian affairs it would have been a pity that the disposal of this windfall should have been the subject of a dispute amongst the Amazon shareholders.—*The Riista*, London, July 2.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25th, 1892. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$800), gold, 27 d. do do coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £1 stg. .... 57 1/2 cts do \$4.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ..... 18 1/2 stg do 1/4 stg. in Brazilian gold ..... 8 1/2 stg Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 1 1/2 stg Present value of the Brazilian milreis (2400), 25 1/4 Bank on Paris, on Hongkong 1 1/2 stg. 2 1/2 stg. gold do do in U. S. .... 20 1/2 stg Value of \$1.00 per £1 stg. .... 4 1/2 stg Value of £1 sterling .. 25 1/4 stg

EXCHANGE.

July 25.—The Banco da Republica was still drawing at 10 1/2 "over the counter" and the other banks posted 10 1/2 on London. There was a fair amount of business done, but the transactions were almost exclusively in reposed paper, the supply of commercial exchange continuing very small. Bank on Paris, on Hongkong 1 1/2 stg. 2 1/2 stg. and New York 1 1/2 stg. 2 1/2 stg. The business reported was in bank sterling on bankers at 10 1/2 to 10 1/16, with reposed paper quoted at 10 1/2, and commercial at the extremes of 10 1/2 to 10 1/16. The higher rates ruled at the close of business. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, and closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 for cash; buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, b. 3/4.

July 26.—The banks were still officially at 10 1/2 on London, and early in the day the Banco d. Brazil drew some far amounts at 10 1/16, but from mid-day forward this rate was only to be had on head-offices, and at the close the banks were not free drawers even on these terms. The business done was scanty, and all in reposed paper which was done in the morning at 10 1/2 and later at 10 1/16, and commercial sterling was also reported at these rates. At the close commercial was fixed at 10 1/16, and there was no money at 10 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 and closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 for cash; sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4. The market was flat and closed weak with the official rate posted for head office paper, at which the banks were unwilling drawers. There was little doing with reposed paper at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 10 1/16 to 10 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4. The market was flat and closed weak with the official rate posted for head office paper, at which the banks were unwilling drawers. There was little doing with reposed paper at 10 1/2 and commercial sterling at 10 1/16 to 10 1/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4.

July 27.—The market opened flat, and closed "bleeding." The Banco da Republica drew on London at 10 1/2, and commercial sterling was reported as low as 10 1/16. Bank sterling at 10 1/2 to 10 1/16, reposed at 10 1/2 to 10 1/16 and commercial sterling at 10 1/16 to 10 1/16. The rates reported during the day. About 10 o'clock the report spread that the Chamber of Deputies had rejected the bill to industrialize the coast, and the banks were extremely active; 10 1/2 on head-offices, and even on bankers was offered, with reposed paper going "a begging" at 10 1/16 and commercial at 10 1/16. The market closed strong. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 and closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4.

July 28.—The market opened firm, with the banks at 10 1/2 on London; the Banco Paris e Rio posted 10 1/2, but "opened the market" before mid-day. There was a good amount of business in the market, with reposed paper reported at 10 1/16 to 10 1/16 on bankers, and at 10 1/16 on head offices. Reposed paper was done at 10 1/2 to 10 1/16 and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/16 to 10 1/16. At the close of business the market was at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, and closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4. The market closed strong. Sovereigns sold at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4 and closed with buyers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4, sellers at 23 1/2 to 23 3/4.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date (July 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

Railways and Tramways.

100 V. F. Sapatyally 15 500 S. Christ. tram 225

July 20.

Table with columns for date (July 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns for date (July 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

Railways and Tramways.

100 V. F. Sapatyally 15 500 S. Christ. tram 225

July 21.

Table with columns for date (July 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 22.

Table with columns for date (July 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 23.

Table with columns for date (July 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 24.

Table with columns for date (July 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 25.

Table with columns for date (July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 26.

Table with columns for date (July 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 27.

Table with columns for date (July 27, 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 28.

Table with columns for date (July 28, 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 29.

Table with columns for date (July 29, 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 30.

Table with columns for date (July 30, 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

July 31.

Table with columns for date (July 31) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

Since July.

Table with columns for date (Since July) and various stock and share transactions including Apolices, Lavoura e Com., and others.

Exports.

Table with columns for date (Since July) and various export transactions including Coffee, Sugar, and other goods.

Imports.

The week has been quiet, and prices generally are flat, even with the very low rates ruling in the exchange market. Flour is very dull and weak; dealers are anxious sellers, and importers find few purchasers. At present a further decline in prices seems almost inevitable. Two large cargoes of Pitch have arrived, which have been sold upon terms that do not transpire; the markets are all dull and rather nominal. A fair amount of Kerosene has come in and the quotations are about unchanged, as are also those of Lard, of which the supply has been small. There are no receipts of which another steamer from Rangon, is not very far off. Codfish is about unchanged, for dealers continue to import to meet their requirements. Bran is lower; the city mills have slightly reduced their quotations, and River Plate seems difficult of sale. Receipts of Rosin are considerable, but brokers do not change quotations, and the other articles we quote show no marked changes. Exchange during the week touched the lowest point known in Brazil; on Saturday a little better feeling was shown, however.

Flour.—Receipts have been: Good Navy, 600; Baltimore, 7,100; 10,000; 2,000; from New York, 17,100 bbls.

The market is rather demoralized and a sharp decline is reported in prices. Brokers quote, somewhat nominally, as follows: Ricehead nominal; Richmond nominal; Baltimore 27.00-27.50; do and do 26.00-26.75; Western & Interior 26.50-27.50; River Plate 25.00-26.50; City Mills 25.00-26.50. Stocks in first hands are estimated to be: 200,000 lbs. American; 6,500 River Plate; 25,500 lbs.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 740,317 feet per Hebrisk & Tonia, and 57,604 feet per Amor M. Laro, both from Pensacola, and both sold on private terms. The market is reported nominal. White Pine.—The Cova brought 217,367 feet from New York, and brokers report the market still flat at about 205 lbs. per foot. Swedish Pine.—Nothing new. Spruce Pine.—The Perda has arrived with 417,872 feet from the Saguenay River. The cargo has not yet been sold. Kerosene.—Receipts are 20,000 cases per Cova from New York. The quotations furnished us to-day are 96.00-98.00 per case, at which the market is reported firm.

Lard.—Receipts have been 8.00 cases per Good Navy and Amy. No changes are made in quotations of 62.00-70.00 per lb. for George's lard, in lots, and 60.00-65.00 for other marks.

Rice.—There have been no receipts during the week, and brokers quote at 17.00-17.50 per bag. Codfish.—The Montevideo brought 14,500 cases Norwegian nearly all to retailers. Stocks are still small and the market continues firm at 42.00-48.00 for Canadian tubs, 35.00-36.00 for barrels and 55.00-58.00 for Norwegian cases.

Bran.—Receipts nil. River Plate bran is quoted at 58.00-58.00 per barrel, and city mills at 58.00-48.00. Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 15,866 bags per La Plata and Orizaba, from the River Plate. For this quality of corn brokers quote at 84.00-86.00 per bag, and dealers continue to quote native at 80.00-85.00, according to quality.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,047 bales per Siddons, from the River Plate. We may continue to quote at 145-160 lbs. per kilogramme. Turpentine.—Receipts have been 220 cases per Cova and Amy, from New York, and brokers quote to-day at 88.00-90.00 per kilogramme.

Rosin.—The Cova brought 1,883 bbls, the greater part of which comes to dealers, and brokers still quote at 128.00-175.00 per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: 1,528 tons per Windward, from Cardiff; 1,445 do Besse Hamilton, do; 1,551 do Highmore, do; 2,311 do Anglo-America, do; 210 do Inchbrow, from Antwerp.

All to dealers and companies. Cement.—The Inchbrow brought 1,000 bbls. from Antwerp. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 158.00-165.00, German 135.00-145.00 and French 165.00-175.00 per bbl.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report dated July 15th.

Sugar.—Owing to heavy rains during the past few weeks entries of sugar have almost ceased, and our 1891-92 crop can be considered virtually at an end.

The small stock, about 25,000 bags, of whites, brown and cayed, is barely sufficient for home consumption until the new crop opens, and this, together with the fact that coast demand has of late been fairly good, has had a sharp effect on prices, which have advanced rapidly. Exports since our last mention to 453 tons; 360 tons for the United States and 125 tons for Liverpool, and no more sugar will be exported from Pernambuco until the new crop opens—probably about the end of September; but this depends on the weather in August.

Total entries to July 1st are 1,520,663 bags, against 2,061,828 bags in 1891; decrease 541,165 bags.

Total export to date: Crop 1891-92 1,520,663; Crop 1890-91 50,000; United States 36,743; Canada 6,537; United Kingdom 15,212.

Shipments coastwise from September 1st to July 6th: 69,425 tons, against 77,629 tons in the same time last season.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated July 1st.

COFFEE.—A steady business was done during June, prices fluctuating but little until towards the end of the month, when a marked decline in exchange made cost and freight terms about 22 lower. A more active demand than usual and brought about a reaction, our market closing firm at quotations. There is still a great scarcity of sugar, and as the new crop is early, we expect to see some improvement shortly.

On 23rd crop has proved larger than was generally estimated. The one we are now entering upon is undoubtedly smaller, but with the balance over last year, we believe there will be from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 bags available. Whether this will come to market by June 30th, depends greatly on labor and railway facilities. Of late there has been a good deal of export of oil of Indians from this state, which we trust is never only temporary. The new coffee which has so far arrived indicates fairly good quality. Receipts averaged 1,000 bags per day, 26,000 1/2 bags in 1891 and 17,100 1/2 bags in 1892. Stock is 67,700 bags in all hands, of which 95,500 bags are engaged for shipment.

We quote for our Standard, (cash, with freight by steamer to London and New York, commission and exchange to 10 per cent. Good average 67 1/2 per cent, and 14 1/2 per cent. The shipments in June were divided as follows, viz:

Table showing the export for the years ending June 30th was divided as follows: United States, Europe, Elsewhere. Includes columns for bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for the crop years.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1891-92, 1890-91, and 1889-90. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months.

Table showing destination and clearances for 1892, 1891, and 1890. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

Cleanances of coffee, from Santos for the last 7 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Table showing cleanances of coffee for 1891-92, 1890-91, 1889-90, 1888-89, 1887-88, 1886-87, and 1885-86. Includes columns for destination, bags, flags, and bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NEW YORK.—Amer ship Cora; 1460 tons; Ray; 45 ds; sundries; Richie & Co. JULY 18. PENNSACOLA.—Nor bk Hebrisk & Tonia; 1117 tons; Gregorson; 31 ds; pine to Norton, Megaw & Co. CARIBBE.—Br bk Highmore; 1660 tons; Swenson; 49 ds; coal to Luz Stevedore company. NOR.—Nor bk Windward; 1233 tons; Fresco; 54 ds; coal to Holland, Rodrigues & Co. NOR.—Nor bk Arctic Hamilton; 941 tons; Olsen; 57 ds; coal to Joao Correa Pacheco & Co. LIVERPOOL.—Br bk Amelia; 284 tons; Brewer; 59 ds; sundries to Smith & Youle. OPORTO.—Port bk Bella Formigosa; 560 tons; Reis; 51 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co. FIGUEIRA.—Port bk Fanny; 193 tons; Pinto; 49 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co. MARSEILLE.—Russ bk Stoforsten; 586 tons; Sielersen; 62 ds; sundries to order. CARIB.—Ital bk Hippo R.; 459 tons; Oneto; 63 ds; in distress; bound for Buenos Aires. JULY 20. LIVERPOOL.—Br bk Leba; 715 tons; Thurlman; 49 ds; sundries to Norton, Megaw & Co. JULY 21. PHILADELPHIA.—Br lug Maggie Thompson; 555 tons; Doty; 49 ds; railway material to Norton, Megaw & Co. CHEROKEE.—New bk Florida; 100 tons; Nielsen; 46 ds; pine to Gerai de Commercio e Industria company. LEITH.—Br ship Lillian Morris; 744 tons; Thorpe; 70 ds; in distress, bound for Buenos Aires. OPORTO.—Port bk Ventura; 470 tons; Gonçalves; 40 ds; sundries to Joao Antonio Gonçalves dos Santos. JULY 22. PENNSACOLA.—Br ship Annie M. Law; 1119 tons; Ryder; 62 ds; pine to Norton, Megaw & Co. JULY 23. CARIBBE.—Br ship Anglo-America; 1483 tons; Smith; 52 ds; coal to Brazilian Coal company. JULY 24. PAYSANDU.—Span bk Nolan; 397 tons; Castro; 40 ds; in distress, bound for Cuba. JULY 25. PASCOGUA.—Br ship Lumberman's Lassie; 379 tons; Stewart; ballast. NOR.—Nor ship Frederik Slag; 931 tons; Olsen; do.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 19. PASCOGUA.—Br ship Lumberman's Lassie; 379 tons; Stewart; ballast. NOR.—Nor ship Frederik Slag; 931 tons; Olsen; do. JULY 20. APALACHICOLA.—Fr bk Marie Jeanne; 758 tons; Burgeon; ballast. SAGOR ROADS.—Br ship Dolacarnie; 1716 tons; Wald; do. OREIRA.—Br bk Edith Mary; 303 tons; Davis; do. JULY 21. SOUTH WEST PASS.—Br ship Charlie Baker; 1063 tons; do. TRINIDAD.—Amer bk Lapland; 516 tons; Davis; do. JULY 22. BARRAGAN.—Fr lug Josephine Henriette; 455 tons; Lateste; ballast. SYDNEY.—Fr bk Inverness; 1342 tons; Summers; do. JULY 24. VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Br ship Dynamite; 1899 tons; Walker; ballast. TRINIDAD.—Amer bk Bayston; 248 tons; Small; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Br bk River Ganges; la/ast. BARBADOS.—Amer bk Glendora; do.—Br lug George Both; do. MARANHAO.—Port bk Lopes Duarte; sundries.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels, destinations, and dates. Includes columns for vessel name, destination, and date.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table showing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25th, 1892.

Table showing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro with columns for name, tons, arrival, where from, and consignee.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 23rd, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies and their debentures.

BANKS.

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

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Cartica, Nac. Navegao Costeira, etc.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mill companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

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Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

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will sail for

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	cabin	storage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 ..
„ & back..	\$275	— ..

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ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 27	Tamar	Southampton, Rotterdam, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, and Vigo.
Aug. 5	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
„ 8	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.

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

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

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Laplace..... July 31st

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 1.º de Março.

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

Agents—Norton, McKaw & Co.

WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.

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MONTEVIDEO, Calle Piedras No. 83, P. O. Box 253.

ROSARIO, Calle Bajada 158, P. O. Box 54.

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