

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1882

NUMBER 24

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:45 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 12:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:45 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m., Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:30 a. m., Porto Novo 12:15 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:25 p. m. Connects with Valentim's line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Barra; and União Mineira line at Serfaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at Surubij; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 7:58 p. m., Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 12:42 and 1:57 p. m., Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., at 2:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 6:30, 6:39, 7:49, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:39, 5:59, 7:39, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:36 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:10, 7:49, 8:46, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 3:10, 5:20, 6:39, 8:30, 7:39 and 9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterói Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 and Cordeiro 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:39, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1882.

The recent movement in this country in favor of employing the electric light for the purposes of public illumination brings up again the question of the new patent law now quietly sleeping in the Chamber of Deputies. Inasmuch as it was determined to draw the line at the introduction of electric light patents into Brazil, and to delay them until the passage of a new law, it was certainly to be expected that urgency would be required for the consideration of the new project. This project has finally been passed by the Senate, and is now awaiting action in the Chamber. In the meantime the city of Campos is patiently awaiting a solution of the question so that it can acquire a plant for the electric light, and the cities of Ouro Preto and Porto Alegre are making inquiries with the same object in view. It ought to be apparent therefore that no time should be lost in granting these privileges, for it is now a matter of interest to the country as well as to the inventors. There is no longer any doubt as to the utility and economy of electricity for the purpose of public illumination, and for use in offices and shops its superiority has been demonstrated beyond all question. In this country, where coal is so dear and where the gas companies are so badly managed and exacting, the introduction of the electric light would be of incalculable benefit. Especially would this be so in the province of Rio Grande do Sul where there is now so great difficulty and expense in securing sufficient coal, and where the companies have so seriously handicapped themselves by the investment of "supplementary" capital. In this city the capital invested is largely out of proportion to the real value of the plant, and upon this excessive capital the consumer is compelled to pay interest. It is a gross injustice that the public should be compelled to pay interest upon fictitious investments of this character, but as they are legalized monopolies and as there is as yet no substitute within reach the people are compelled to bear them as best they can. Were the legislature to grant privileges for the introduction of the electric light there would at once be some relief. It is a measure of so great importance to the public that we do not see how the Chamber can defer action much longer.

A COMPANY is being formed in Chili, it is stated, for the purpose of establishing a line of tug steamers through the Straits of Magellan. The company hopes to obviate the passage of sailing vessels round Cape Horn.

Among the parliamentary incidents of the 18th instant was one which has a curious history and which reflects very little credit upon the imperial government. It is a curious fact that throughout all its existence and in all its dealings the imperial government of Brazil has had the strange fatality of always doing the wrong thing. In all its dealings, whether at home or abroad, its every step seems to be marked by duplicity and injustice. Sweeping as this statement may seem, it is utterly impossible to draw any other conclusion. The little transaction of less than twenty years ago in which five millions sterling were borrowed for the purpose of building a railway to Matto Grosso and then spent in the war and navy departments, has often been the subject of comment and unfavorable criticism. A case still more flagrant, and of much longer standing, has again been brought to notice by Deputy Almeida Oliveira by the introduction of a bill for the repayment of a large sum of money received for a special purpose from the cotton planters of Maranhão some sixty years ago. It seems that the cotton planters of that province desired to have the Arapapahy channel opened and improved, and for that purpose they raised the sum of 621,463\$523 by voluntary subscriptions. This sum of money was deposited in the imperial treasury for meeting the expenses of the desired work. In 1826 the government was petitioned for a return of the money or the execution of the work for which it was subscribed. After a delay of four years the legislature finally passed a law under which a part of the money was refunded, but leaving the larger part in the treasury on deposit. After a lapse of fifty-two years the Maranhão deputation now ask for the restoration of 469,470\$781, the balance of the money deposited in the treasury some sixty years ago, and in so doing they find it necessary to make promises to expend the money on the opening of this same canal and on improvements to the harbor of Maranhão. Why it is that this money has been kept all these years, without either employing it as originally specified, or returning it as the only alternative, it would be difficult to conceive. The money is not and never was a part of the public funds; it was simply a private and voluntary subscription in aid of a local improvement. The money, however, has been retained by the state for its own uses, and the improvements have never been made. In private affairs this act would be politely termed a breach of trust, and the dictionary unfortunately gives no milder synonym for use when a government is the guilty party. This money never was justly the property of the state, and yet it holds on to it as though it were in reality a part of the public funds. It is inconceivable why the whole amount was not returned in 1830, when the government substantially acknowledged its intention not to make the improvements specified by a partial return of the cash. If then the government has had no intention to open the Arapapahy channel, why has this money been kept all these years? It is a good illustration of the mistaken idea of government which has fastened itself upon Brazil—an idea which places the executive and legislative departments outside the ordinary rules of conduct, and beyond all responsibility for their acts.

For some time past one of the most common items of news in our provincial exchanges is that relating to the existence and steady increase of small-pox in various parts of the empire. There is probably not one single province which is now free from it, while its ravages in the most populous cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco are matters of every-day record. In this city the death rate of this terrible

disease has been large enough to excite grave apprehensions, especially because of its existence in the lower quarters where the sanitary condition of the people is of the worst possible character. An epidemic disease in these localities is naturally a source of the greatest danger, not only because of the difficulty in stamping it out, but primarily because of its liability to break out into a more malignant character at any moment. The poverty of the people and the conditions of life surrounding them are all favorable to the existence and propagation of infectious diseases, and for this reason the appearance of one single case should always be met with prompt measures for repression. Instead of this, the disease has been permitted to spread with only the feeblest efforts to check it. How widely it may now be scattered throughout the city it is impossible to say, but we shall be safe in saying that it exists in several of the most dangerous localities of the city from which it is possible to break out into a general epidemic at any moment. The past season has been an unusually healthy one and the city has been unusually clean, for which reason the epidemic is undoubtedly less general than it would otherwise have been. Had the health authorities been as active as they should have been, these favorable conditions would have assisted materially in stamping out the disease. Good weather and clean streets are not fixed conditions in Rio de Janeiro, as the health authorities well know. We shall soon have the hot season and with it the stenches and filth which always accompany it, and then the work of keeping down disease will be a matter of much greater difficulty. Then, too, in its broader aspects, this question of the existence of small-pox in the provinces should excite far more attention than it has thus far done. In the province of Rio de Janeiro it exists in a most malignant form in several localities. It exists in various localities in São Paulo, and has recently appeared in the city of Campinas. It exists in various localities in Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. It exists in the city of Bahia, and in the neighboring village of Santo Amaro it has lately caused a terrible loss of life. In Pernambuco, too, it has had a sluggish existence, and in some of the small cities and villages of that province it has aged with great severity. And in nearly everyone of the smaller provinces of the north reports have come to us of the appearance of this disease. In view of these facts it would seem most necessary that prompt measures should be taken to meet and check the general propagation of this disease throughout the country. It certainly is increasing at an alarming rate, and now occupies a vantage ground for causing a terrible epidemic whenever the conditions become most favorable. It may be deemed foolish to forbode evil in this matter, but with small-pox existing everywhere about us and with the possibility of a general epidemic overhanging us it is something about which men can afford to be foolish.

The present session of the General Assembly is steadily moving on toward an early conclusion, and yet nothing has thus far been done toward a solution of the important question of emancipation. It was distinctly announced by the present prime minister that the government would interpose no objections to the consideration of this question in the interests of an earlier abolition of slavery. On the contrary it was asserted that the prime minister is himself heartily in favor of hastening emancipation, and would assist any measure for that end as far as it is possible for him to do. Notwithstanding all this, however, no measure has been introduced into parliament for hastening emancipation, and no interest

whatever is shown in the question. From the attitude of parliament at this moment one might think that there was no such eventuality as an approaching cessation of production. Both senators and deputies amuse themselves with oratorical debates on political questions, and the government goes placidly on its way as though the Almighty had just guaranteed a century of prosperity to the country. It is now more than ever apparent how completely the abolitionists were defeated in the last elections. The really active and energetic leaders of the movement were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, the anti-slavery society from which so much was expected soon went out of existence, the movement was almost totally crushed. A few societies built upon social or local bases have continued to exist, but their work has been spasmodic and of little influence outside of the organizations themselves. In the General Assembly, where the work must largely be carried on, there seems to be not one single abolitionist worthy of the name. The advocacy of abolition principles by Senator Siveira Martins we never considered to be anything more than a move on the political chess-board. It follows therefore that this one most important question, upon which hangs the fate of this empire in the very near future, is left absolutely unnoticed. It is nothing less than the blindest folly. Slavery never yet passed out of a country without some kind of a convulsion. It is an evil which never can be blotted out without loss and sacrifice. If Brazilian legislators believe that slavery will quietly pass away under the provisions of the law of 1871, they are certainly nursing a delusion. As the end approaches, and long before the time anticipated by the slaveholders, the slaves will themselves see the gross injustice of this lingering, dribbling emancipation, and will break their chains with fire and blood. It is absolutely impossible for any class or race of men to rest quiet under the prolonged torture of so gradual an emancipation. We can not conceive a degradation so deep that it would not be stirred to vengeance and revolt by this lingering refinement of cruelty. And yet nothing is done! The industries of the country are still dependent upon slave labor; the planters are buying and selling their laborers as though emancipation were never dreamed of; and nothing effectual is being done to build up a strong system of free labor to take the place of the slave. It is sheer madness! Were we to say that slavery in Brazil will not continue ten years longer, few if any Brazilians would believe the assertion. And yet nothing is more evident than that the present system can not outlive that period. It may be—as we sincerely hope—that the Brazilian people will eventually take the final step themselves and give freedom to the fourteen hundred thousand slaves still owned by them. If they do not, the slaves will certainly take that step for themselves. The desire for freedom must necessarily grow stronger every day, and with the increasing number of freedmen and the consequent familiarity with the privileges and benefits of freedom, will soon come the irresistible impulse to possess that one great boon, whatever may be the cost. Freedom is a possession for which men have fought ever since the world began, and its value has grown no less in the eyes of men with the lapse of time.

The recent occurrences in Pernambuco over the imposition of additional taxes upon imports, and the subsequent action of the government in suspending the law, has created an impression that the Pernambuco measure is a new one and that it has been very properly nipped at the outset by the imperial government. These taxes how-

ever are nothing new in the provincial legislation of Pernambuco, nor in that of Bahia, nor in that of almost every province in the empire. As long as no complaints were made these additional taxes were levied with impunity, even with the evident knowledge that they were illegal and oppressive. That they are nothing new will be seen by a comparison of this year's tariff, which we publish in another column, with the same tariff of last year published in our issue of July 24, 1881. We then took occasion to call attention to the matter in the following terms:

The list of additional duties imposed upon imports by the province of Pernambuco, which we give elsewhere, should open the eyes of the imperial government not only to the illegality of the proceeding, but also to the inadaptable fact that the people are being taxed beyond all reason and justice.

A comparison of the tariffs of these two years will show that there is only a very slight difference between them, and that the same reason existed then as now for complaint. In fact, for many years past this same tax has been imposed and collected. It has taken a long time to stir the people of Pernambuco up to the point of making a vigorous protest, and the success which has attended the effort will undoubtedly cause not a few regrets that the step was not taken before. Their opposition to this tax is so just and well founded that it is a cause for profound wonder that they have submitted to it for so long a time. The tax is clearly illegal, and has long been a crushing burden upon the merchants of that city. Through its operations the merchants have not only suffered loss through the increased taxation, but they have suffered most seriously through the transfer of a large part of their business to the neighboring provinces where the tariff was not so high. Some years ago the cities of Bahia and Pernambuco enjoyed a large trade with the neighboring small provinces which then possessed no facilities for importing directly from foreign countries. The local governments of these two provinces, however, have been steadily increasing the costs of importation until this profitable trade has been almost wholly diverted to other places. The port of Maceió now enjoys a large foreign trade, and many of the smaller places in other provinces are importing directly. Further than this we have seen complaints that the interior municipalities are actually smuggling goods in from neighboring provinces in order to avoid the excessive taxation imposed at the ports of Pernambuco and Bahia. A policy more short sighted than this it would be difficult to conceive, for it is steadily ruining the trade of those two important ports as well as oppressing the people beyond all measure.

The action of the government in promptly suspending the operations of the Pernambuco provincial tariff has been severely censured in conservative circles on the ground that the cabinet has exceeded its authority in so doing. It is claimed that the act of suspension was equivalent to nullifying a provincial law inasmuch as no mention was made in the dispatch of a reference to the legislature. As the right to annul a provincial law is vested solely in the legislature, it is therefore claimed that the minister has exceeded his authority. The government replies to this that the act of suspension implies a reference to the Chambers even though no specific mention is made of that purpose. The case was most urgent as the people of Pernambuco were in a state of great excitement and had petitioned for the immediate suspension of the law. The act of the Pernambuco government in enacting this law was clearly illegal, as the constitution expressly prohibits the imposition of taxes of this character by the provinces. The government, therefore,

had no alternative than that of ordering its immediate suspension. In this the government is clearly in the right. It could not well have referred the question to the legislature for decision, leaving the law to be executed in the meantime. The interminable delays attendant upon getting a measure through the General Assembly would completely defeat the present movement for relief. What the mercantile class of Pernambuco demands is instant relief from illegal and oppressive taxation, and that is just what the government undertook to grant them. There can really be no other decision by the General Assembly because the prohibition is explicit. Whether the two Chambers take little or much time in their consideration of the question, the decision can be no other than that already given by the ministry—that the tax is illegal. The action of the ministry therefore is just what it should have been, for it gave the immediate relief desired by the Pernambuco merchants and at the same time left the matter open for the future action of the legislature. In matters of this character prompt action is highly essential for the simple reason that the cases are always urgent. Petitions for relief are never made until men begin to feel oppression, and very often not until they have borne oppression for some time. When they go so far as to petition for redress it is generally because they can not submit to an unjust burden any longer. That the mercantile class of Pernambuco have just cause for complaint there can not be the slightest doubt; and that the ministry acted wisely and justly in granting their petition there should not be even the shadow of a question. Under the circumstances it seems best to act justly first, and then criticise methods afterwards.

The complaint of the people of Pernambuco against the act of the provincial legislature in imposing additional taxes upon imports should be made a general complaint throughout the whole empire. Pernambuco is not the only province in which taxes of this character are levied; in fact it would be very difficult to name one single province which has not exceeded its powers in this respect. Bahia has probably carried the imposition quite as far as Pernambuco, and with precisely the same results. The Bahia press claim that Pernambuco set the example in this kind of legislation, and then admit that Bahia has fully adopted the practice. Both provinces have suffered severely from its results, but not yet to a point sufficient to instruct and warn their heaven-born legislators, whose idea of government is to spend all the money possible and then make commerce foot the bills. Another one of the provinces in this category, which has carried this practice of supplementary taxation to an oppressive degree, is that of Minas Geraes. Although this province is wholly inland and therefore possesses none of the elaborate machinery devised for the extraction of customs revenue, it has nevertheless found the means to levy tariffs on almost everything which crosses its borders, either inward or outward. One example of this is its heavy tax on the gross product of the gold mines owned and worked by foreign companies, which at one time was as high as four per cent. Unjust as this tax certainly is, it is doubly unjust because of its discriminating character, it being levied solely upon the foreign companies. Decisions against its legality have been procured by the companies interested, but to what effect? The tax continued in force, and for ought we know is still collected. The case has been brought up again and again in the General Assembly, but who as yet seen an enactment of that body deciding the question either one way or the other? This Minas gold

tax is just as illegal and oppressive as the import taxes of Pernambuco, but yet no legislative relief is afforded. In the eyes of the average legislator, be he provincial or national, every tax is legal which will afford a revenue and which can be enforced. The province of Minas imposes most burdensome taxes even on the necessities of life, and there is no escape from them simply because there is no relief. It is idle to look to the legislature for this relief, for the legislature has in reality become the most tyrannical and oppressive branch of the government. In both provincial and national legislation the history of this country proves that the average legislator is both incompetent and tyrannical. Looking upon himself as an authority in political and economical matters, he confidently undertakes the solution of problems of which he has not the slightest knowledge or conception. Believing himself to be the representative of the people, whose interests and rights are deposited with him in trust, he tramples upon every personal right and overrides every legal restraint. In other countries as well as Brazil legislatures have committed excesses as unjust and arbitrary as were ever committed by a sovereign, and simply because men have overlooked the plain fact that legislators are just as much in need of checks and counterchecks as any other class of rulers. One of the most glaring faults in this country lies in this very lack of an effective check upon the legislature. Were there some independent power, like a high court, to which cases like these illegal laws could be referred for decision, it is clear that much oppressive legislation would be either avoided or annulled. As it is, the reference of a disputed point from one legislature to another of similar materials and character is very much like choosing one blind man to lead another.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Subscribers of the British Benevolent Society.

Gentlemen.—Your Committee beg to lay before you the following abstract from the treasurer's accounts for the year ended 30th June last:

Balance in hand, 1st July, 1881.....	12,154 81 40
Amount of subscriptions for the year 1881-2.....	5,715 000
Donations during 1881-2, as follows:	
Viscountess Barbacena.....	408 000
Dr. Gunning.....	500 000
Mrs. Lewis Jones.....	100 000
Rev. W. Gunton.....	55 000
Rev. H. L. Beardmore.....	25 000
W. Hill (Manchester).....	100 000
Henry Gale.....	100 000
Interest on deposit receipts.....	315 350
	19,104 99 0
Pensions paid, 1881-2.....	6,955 000
Loans, temporary assistance, and passages.....	937 750
Less loans repaid.....	120 000 817 750
Funeral expenses.....	103 000
Advertisements and printing.....	64 700
	7,940 450
Balance in hand, 1st July, 1882.....	11,164 040
This balance is made up as follows:	
Bill: New London & Brazilian Bank due 15th September.....	9,031 440
Cash.....	2,132 600
	11,164 040

From the annexed list it will be observed that we have, at present, 30 pensioners, making up a total of 6,900\$000 per annum.

The subscribers will see from these accounts that although the position of the Society still remains strong, the encroachments upon our Reserve Fund continues, our balance of funds in hand on 1st July of this year having been Rs. 11,164\$040, as against Rs. 12,154\$140 on the corresponding day of 1881, a reduction of Rs. 990\$100; this, however, is an improvement upon the retrograde movement of the previous

year, as in 1880-1 the balance of funds was encroached upon to the extent of Rs. 1,754\$780, the Reserve Fund on 1st July, 1880, having stood at Rs. 13,908\$920.

Our receipts during 1881-2 show an increase of Rs. 1,175\$760 over the previous twelve months, arising from several donations as shown in the cash statements, the sum of Rs. 85\$000 subscribed amongst the clerks of a leading house here, and an increase of general subscriptions in response to our recent appeal by circular and in the newspapers.

Our expenses have increased by Rs. 411\$080, which amount embraces, however, a loan of Rs. 200\$000 that the committee feel confident will be returned, and expenses with funerals to the extent of Rs. 103\$000.

These then are the leading features of our financial position, and though they are not so satisfactory as the committee could wish, we consider that there is no cause for discouragement. If our present subscriptions, which already show a slight improvement, can be somewhat increased, as by still further canvassing we believe they may be, there is reason to hope that the continuous encroachment upon our Reserve Fund may be, if not entirely checked, at least largely diminished; and it must be, we think, the determination of whatever committee may represent you during the current financial year to leave no stone unturned to attain that object.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st August, 1882.

H. L. BEARDMORE, Chairman.
R. NORTON, Treasurer.
J. OWEN UNWIN, Secretary.
Committee: W. MORRISSEY,
F. L. SCHWIND, JR.,
R. S. QUAYLE,
F. H. HARRISON,
W. B. YEATS.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

The statistics of the "mailing, and distribution division" of the New York Post Office for the fiscal year 1881-82 have been prepared, and the following items of the report will be found of interest:

The mail matter originating in New York addressed to other offices in the United States consisted of 71,802,692 letters, 18,019,820 postal cards, 63,872,016 circulars, 151,398,988 newspapers and magazines mailed by publishers to subscribers, 67,210,728 transient newspapers and 9,934,704 packages of merchandise, etc. The number of letters, &c., originating at other United States post offices, but passing through and handled by the New York office, was as follows: 32,812,468 domestic and 13,877,864 foreign letters, postal cards and circulars, with 32,432,400 packages of other matter addressed within the United States and 9,378,460 packages for foreign countries; 16,298,060 letters and 17,331,288 packages of other matter were mailed at New York during the year directed to foreign countries. The total number of letters and other articles mailed at and passing through the office (exclusive of those for city delivery) was 504,269,488.

The total number of sacks of domestic newspaper mail made up was 1,149,802—a daily average of 3,142; pouches of domestic letters and circulars, 192,478—a daily average of 514. Sacks of newspapers made up for foreign mails 28,808; sacks of foreign letters, 21,134. Total number of sacks domestic and foreign mail matter, 1,389,225—a daily average of 4,540. Two hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and forty-three papers and packages imperfectly directed were forwarded after correction of their addresses.

The average weight of mail matter received and sent daily by the Post Office was 140 tons, of which 40 were received and 95 dispatched. The heaviest weight on any one day was 125 tons dispatched and 60 tons received, and the lowest weight on any one day 82 tons dispatched and 37 tons received.

It is understood that the New York board of fire underwriters have no record of any accident to life and property caused by the use of electric lights where the equipment was in full compliance with the requirements of the board. This standard has been in operation now six months, and the fact that there has been no fire and no accident shows that electric lighting is well nigh absolutely safe.

IMPORTANT reductions in the Cuban tariffs on imports have been made by the Spanish government, the new rates going into operation on the 1st ult. The discriminations against foreign vessels have been abolished.

A SHIP BRAKE.

An apparatus has been invented the introduction of which, it is claimed, will prevent any further appalling disasters caused by the collision of vessels in rivers, channels and at sea.

The construction of the device is very simple, and consists of a pair of iron shutters, or "fins," hinged one on each side of the stern post of the vessel and shutting close to its sides from the stern post forward.

At the same time, it is evident that our planters have been remiss in not experimenting for themselves as to the requirements of their soils and so supporting the trees against the attacks of the fungus.

CALIFORNIA

The United States Economist, in speaking of that extraordinary state, California, remarks, and very justly too, that it ought certainly to be re-christened the Chameleon state.

CEYLON PLANTATION NEWS.

From the Ceylon Observer of June 24.

The utmost activity prevails throughout our planting districts, notwithstanding the woefully short coffee crop on the trees.

and other products. Cinchona plants are being put out among the coffee, along paths and drains and in separate clearings with much more care than was the case, as a rule, in past years.

Experiments are in progress to test Storck's carbolic acid evaporation treatment of the coffee leaf fungus, and in several districts such success has been attained in preliminary trials on a small scale.

At the same time, it is evident that our planters have been remiss in not experimenting for themselves as to the requirements of their soils and so supporting the trees against the attacks of the fungus.

THE annual production of quinia in Bolivia is stated to be about 500,000 kilogrammes.

FROM Colombian items we glean that the new American cable was opened on July 1st.

SPEAKING of the proverbial unhealthfulness of the city of Panama, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "However, Panama is such a terrible place after all. It is a much healthier city than Havana or Vera Cruz, while it is probably certain that were the authorities of the city energetic enough to have it and its vicinity properly policed, Panama would be moderately healthy, and would not be such a bad place to die in after all."

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

The following is the declared value of the foreign trade of France in the first five months of the year of 1881: Imports 1882, 2,207,900,000 (£80,316,000); do. 1881, 1,955,524,000 (£78,220,900); exports, 1882, 1,451,037,000 (£58,065,480); do. 1881, 1,312,020,000 (£52,480,800).

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Brazilian mil reis, U.S. coin, and London to-day.

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—The market opened to-day in the same condition in which it closed on the 12th instant, the banks drawing at 21 7/16 and private paper being easily negotiated at 4 1/2.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares including six per cent apolices, Banco do Brazil, and Macahé e Campos R.R.

Table listing Banco Predial hyp. notes with interest, União dos Lavradores hyp. notes, and Industrial Fluminense do.

Table listing six per cent apolices, Banco do Brazil, Companhia Agricola Pastoral, and Caris Urbanos.

Table listing six per cent apolices, Banco do Brazil, Companhia Agricola Pastoral, and Caris Urbanos.

Table listing six per cent apolices, Banco do Comercio and serie, Macahé e Campos, and Servicos Maritimos.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1882. Exports. Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th instant.

Table listing clearances for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, including Hamburg, Bordeaux, and River Plate.

Table listing clearances for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, including Hamburg, Bordeaux, and River Plate.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 5,015 barrels per Ceres from Philadelphia. The sales since the same date have been about 11,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 36,000 barrels.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes Richmond, Baltimore, St. Louis, Castilla, Interior, Chili, River Plate.

Market quiet. Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 2 cargoes, viz: 59,453 feet per *Hyatta* from Brunswick...

White Pine.—The 62,725 feet per *Cladon* from New York, referred to in our last report, have been sold at 105 reis per foot.

The arrivals since then consist of 65,575 feet per *Triumpho de Gata*, from New York, which have been sold at 112 reis per foot, and 18,000 feet per *Ceres* from Philadelphia.

Market quiet. Spruce Pine.—No arrivals and prices nominal. The cargo of 25,997 feet *Es* *Europa* from Portland, remains in store.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals consist of 3 cargoes, viz: 635 dozen per *Hoganas* from Soderhamn, 347 do. *Mette Katriene* from Copenhagen, 657 do. *Hugo* from Calmar.

Which have been sold on private terms, partly before arrival. There is little animation in the market.

Codfish.—Arrivals: 35 tubs per *Cladon* from New York, 1,167 cases per *Corrientes* from Hamburg, 2,428 tubs and 83 cases per *Union* from Gaspé.

2,515 do. do. do. *Brothers* from do. The last 3 cargoes are not yet placed on the market and it is impossible, therefore, to give quotations.

Cement.—Arrivals: 50 sacks per *Alcantar* from London. Market firm. We quote: English \$8.00—\$8.20, German 6.00—6.70, Boulogne 7.00—8.00.

Kerosene.—Arrivals: 7,000 cases per *Triumpho de Gata* from New York. Market quiet at 65 reis per case for Devos's Brilliant.

Lard.—Arrivals: 125 kegs per *Triumpho de Gata* from New York. Market firm. We quote 510 reis per lb. for George in large lots and 520 reis per lb. in retail.

Rosin.—Arrivals: 350 barrels per *Triumpho de Gata* from New York. Market supplied. We quote \$8.00—\$8.50 per barrel.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market quiet and prices declined to 480—500 reis per kilo.

Coals.—Arrivals: 753 tons per *Kyogener* from New Castle, 2,184 do. *Portina* from Liverpool, 1,793 do. *Africa* from Cardiff, 333 do. *Shiphreston* from New Castle, 1,803 do. *Selworia* from Cardiff, 344 do. *Tongate* from New Castle.

all for company's account. Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales.

Hay.—Arrivals: 805 bales per *Rosario* from Rosario. Sales have been effected at 75 reis per kilo. No stocks.

Market firm. Indian Corn.—Arrivals: 2,231 bags per *Eguateer* from River Plate, 2,257 do. *Argentin* from do., 1,213 do. *Mercur* from do., 2,151 do. *Tanmor* from do.

Market unchanged at \$5.200—4.000 per bag. Bran.—Arrivals: 825 bags per *Resolute* from Rosario. Market firm at \$4.00—3.500 per bag.

Butter.—Arrivals: 180 cases per *Corrientes* from Hamburg, 1,800 cases and 100 barrels per *Sully* from Havre, 5 do. per *Laforce* from Liverpool.

We quote: French, in barrels, \$1.800—\$1.840 per lb. do. in tins, 1.000—1.200 do. Danish 1.000—1.100 do. Italian 1.000—1.000 do. American in tins 750—850 do. do. in barrels 600—620 do.

Beer.—Arrivals: 486 barrels per *Corrientes* from Hamburg, 14 cases per *Bell* from London.

We quote: Bass (Hales & Bell) 7,400—7,500 Tennent 4,800—5,100 Guinness Stout 7,000—7,400 German Carlsberg 7,000—7,000 do. Cavalry 7,000 do. Sundry brands 6,000—6,500.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 13. NEW CASTLE.—Nor bk *Kragerow*; 355 tons; Halvorsen; 60 ds; coal to Correa Pacheco & Co.

AUGUST 14. LIVERPOOL.—Fr bk *Verena*; 1,385 tons; Pennant; 56 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

RANGON.—Fr bk *Elizabeth*—Sw bk *Robert*; 531 tons; Sunderland; Rice to order.

CARHIEP.—Fr bk *Alfaria*; 1,131 tons; *Julius*; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

AUGUST 15. BRINSWICK.—Br bk *Hyatta*; 730 tons; Saunders; 78 ds; pine to order.

NEW CASTLE.—Br bk *Spherderus*; 214 tons; Cooke; 62 ds; coal to Duviols & Co.

NEW YORK.—Port bk *Triumpho de Gata*; 470 tons; Arnelias; 68 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

AUGUST 16. GASPÉ.—Fr bk *Union*; 1,393 tons; Le Dain; 53 ds; codfish to H. Zenha & Silveira.

PHILADELPHIA.—Nor bk *Cress*; 530 tons; Hillt; 55 ds; flour to Huser, Watson & Co.

AUGUST 17. CANBIEP.—Fr bk *Sphironora*; 1,470 tons; McIntosh; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

AUGUST 18. SALT ISLAND.—Port bk *Alfaria*; 580 tons; Camacho; 37 ds; oil to M. de Oliveira & Co.

SOBERHANN.—Sw lug *Hoganas*; 247 tons; Lundgren; 80 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

CONCOMIA.—Sp lug *Maria Luiza*; 256 tons; Vives; 16 ds; jerked beef to S. Hime & Zenha.

AUGUST 20. COPENHAGEN.—Dan bgn *Mette Katriene*; 156 tons; Andersen; 72 ds; pine to Hartwig Willmsen & Co.

CALMAR.—Fr bk *Brothers*; 173 tons; Vihert; 49 ds; codfish to S. Zenha & Co.

GASPE.—Sw bk *Hugo*; 251 tons; Ohlsen; 64 ds; pine to order. RANGON.—Sw bk *Mattilda*; 545 tons; Rebstey; 88 ds; rice to order.

ROSBARI.—Fr bk *Resolute*; 410 tons; Laurence; 21 ds; hay and lign to order.

AUGUST 21. NEW CASTLE.—Nor bk *Tongate*; 400 tons; Davidson; 41 ds; coal and rails to Minns & Rio R. R.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 13. BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Br bk *Mindao*; 910 tons; Sinclair; ballst.

CHERFORD.—Gr bk *Amalia*; 328 tons; Kidd; wood; ballast. RIVER PLATE.—Sp slug *Europe*; 183 tons; Olive; sundries.

AUGUST 15. LHA DE MAO.—Nor bgn *Fram*; 213 tons; Coward; ballast.

AUGUST 17. NEW ORLEANS.—Nor bk *Jacob Aall*; 307 tons; Berulden; coffee. PENANG.—Fr bk *Arctonia*; 1,225 tons; ballast.

GASPE.—Fr bk *Corinthos*; 157 tons; Orsat; ballast. AUGUST 18. MARAMBAO.—Port bk *Saudade*; 396 tons; Paulo; sundries.

AUGUST 19. CALCUTTA.—Fr bk *Camperdown*; 1,310 tons; Paton; ballast. POINT DE GALLE.—Fr bk *Margaretha*; 910 tons; Kindall; ballst.

AUGUST 20. RANGON.—Am bk *Europa*; 445 tons; Chaudron; ballast. RICHMOND.—Gr bgn *Amor*; 245 tons; Kapler; coffee.

PARA.—Nor bk *Broderick*; 403 tons; Milsken; ballst. S. FRANCISCO.—Fr bk *Warrior*; 1,340 tons; Brady; ballast.

FEJAHY.—Sp bgn *Camaguaney*; 177 tons; Reay; sundries. AUGUST 21. PARANAGAO.—Sp bgn *Antonio Martin*; 166 tons; Matari; sds.

—A large lot of lampkins was taken from the government works at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, to the lower bay, where it is to be used to support an electric light.

FRIGATE SAILED IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUG. 21st, 1882.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Tonnage, Destination. Includes London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Havre, Bordeaux, New York.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE TO. Lists arrival dates and ship names.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departure dates, ship names, and destinations.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists financial data for various bonds.

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, UNPAID, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists bank and public company information.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their destinations.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Lists various ships and their destinations.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table with columns: ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 13. NEW CASTLE.—Nor bk *Kragerow*; 355 tons; Halvorsen; 60 ds; coal to Correa Pacheco & Co.

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.
 41 & 43 Wall Street,
 NEW YORK
 Rua Primeiro de Março, 64,
 RIO DE JANEIRO

Transact a General Banking, Mercantile and Shipping Business.

Advances made on consignments of Merchandise and Freight.

Regular monthly Lines of Steamers and Sailing Packets running between above Ports.

Unvalued facilities for buying and selling Brazilian Produce & American Staples at the most advantageous terms.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 150,000

Draws on:
 Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
 Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Ditto, paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... 150,000

Draws on THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

FARINHA AMERICANA. RELDNIHCS AMERICAN BAKING POWDER (Trademark Registered)
 The purest and best Baking Powder made.
 Sole Agency:
 No. 35, RUA DO VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LTD.
 Manufacturers of Dynamite and the new compound known as "Blasting Gelatine."

The properties of Dynamite are now well known and the experiments recently made both with it and Blasting Gelatine in the neighbourhood of this city and that of Santos have successfully shown their advantages over Gunpowder in rock work, unrooting trees, etc.

Blasting Gelatine is composed of nitro-glycerine and a specially prepared quality of nitro-cotton. It is 50 per cent stronger than Dynamite and possesses all its penetrating properties besides developing largely the expansive nature of Gunpowder: it is safer than either in handling and far less dangerous than the latter. This explosive has proved of the highest efficiency not only in ordinary blasting but also in submarine work, such as the removal of rocks and wrecks.

The new compound is a jelly-like substance, less sensitive to shocks than Dynamite, is easily handled and applied, and is exploded by the use of primer and detonator of extra strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges. Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box of Gelatine.

The agents are prepared to furnish all desired information as to the employment of Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine on application; also to supply these explosives in any quantities required.

Agents:—Edward Ashworth & Co.
 No. 71, Rua 1ª de Março
 Rio de Janeiro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
.. 17	Minho.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
.. 24	Tamar.....	Bahia, Macacó, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.
—	Mondego	Expected 24th August will leave for Santos.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16 of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two latter to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, after the necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to
 E. W. MAY, Supt.,
 Rua 1ª de Março No. 49.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

August Departures:
 To New York:
 Ptolemy..... August 5th
 Besier..... .. 10th
 Deiambre..... .. 15th
 20th
 Laforce..... .. 25th
 Bled..... .. 30th

To Europe
 Lassell..... August 8th
 Heselin..... .. 18th
 Hipparchus..... .. 20th
 28th

To the Southern Ports:
 Carvor..... August 2nd
 Chalkren..... .. 9th
 Gerwenita..... .. 16th
 Caneca..... .. 23rd
 Carvor..... .. 30th

To the River Plate:
 Humboldt..... August 4th
 Strabo..... .. 14th
 Koss..... .. 24th

The Coasting Packets, belonging to the same Company run in connection with the above-named steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO every Wednesday for SANTOS, PARANGUA, SANTA CATHARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, and PORTO ALEGRE.

LAMPORT & HOLT,
 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
 ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
 17, Leadenhall Street, London

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Norton, Megaw & Co.
 Rua 1ª de Março, No. 82.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP CO.
 The new packet
MARKLANE
 Expected to arrive to-day, will sail, after the usual delay in port, for
NEW YORK,
 calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ and St. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio

COFFEE:
 From Plantation to Cup.
 BY F. B. THURBER.

A new supply of this standard work on the history and production of coffee just received. The book is elegantly bound and illustrated, and contains one of the most exhaustive summaries on this interesting subject which has yet been published. It not only treats of coffee production in Brazil, but in all countries, thus furnishing a most valuable work of reference to all persons interested in the production and sale of coffee.

PRICE: 75000
 Copies may be procured of
C. McCulloch Beecher & Co.
 No. 64 Rua Primeiro de Março
 and at the office of
THE RIO NEWS.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
 2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, 2
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
 and the
Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Co.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) supply coal under Contracts, to:
 The Imperial Brazilian Government;
 Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
 Pacific Steam Navigation Co.;
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.;
 The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co. Ltd.
 U. S. & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.;
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