

THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1882

NUMBER 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
EDWIN CORBETT, Minister.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5 Rua Fresca.
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Sunday-school chapel at Largo do Cattedo on each Sunday, as follows: Preaching in English at 11:20 a. m., and in Portuguese at 1 and 7 p. m. Sunday-school in English and Portuguese at 10 a. m. J. J. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

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 2:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & R. R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:32 a. m., Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Serriaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at 8:30; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo (central line) 207; Cachoeira at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 207; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:08 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaco branch at Belem.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive from Belem 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:37 a. m., at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:35, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadilla except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadilla at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterohy Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macaco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
PORT POLIS STEAMERS and K. R.—Steamers leave Traphic Mauá at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 6:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 48, 2nd floor.
GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Librarian.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Librarian.
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
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Business Announcements.

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Per quarter, from..... 60\$000 to 40\$000
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May 1st, 1882. W. Hensley, Manager.

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No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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. LAMOREUX, 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 com-
mercial 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 Brazilian
trade.

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New Haven, Conn.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The remaining numbers for the
present year will be sent gratis to all new subscribers for
1883.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1882.

The second session of the eighteenth General Assembly was formally closed on the 28th ultimo, after a continuous sitting of nearly ten months. Technically this sitting comprised parts of two sessions but as the closing of the first session and the opening of the second took place on the same day, the sitting may be described as continuous. In that time the two chambers have succeeded in passing the regular budgets of appropriations and receipts, and two important measures—one relating to the grant of patents or privileges, the other to the legal constitution and status of joint-stock companies. The question of the right of provinces to levy additional import duties was precipitated on this legislature by the determined protests of the merchants of Pernambuco, and was finally decided against the practice. In conformity with a general demand from the planters, a reduction of 2 per cent. in the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton, and maté, was adopted. To meet the loss of revenue arising from this reduction and the loss to the provinces from the abolition of provincial import duties, the government introduced a project for the general imposition of an addition of 10 per cent. on the schedule tariff, the proceeds to be divided between the government and the provinces. This measure was defeated. The government then brought in the same increase again, with additional warehouse charges, in the interests of the general government alone. It was claimed that the treasury could not possibly dispense with the revenue. The measure was then passed by a small majority. In closing the General Assembly on the 28th the Emperor made the customary address from the throne, announcing the existence of unbroken peaceful relations with foreign powers, the promulgation of the new commercial treaty with China, the consular convention concluded with Germany, the continuation of hostilities on the West Coast, unbroken tranquility in all parts of the empire, the appearance of small-pox in several provinces and the purpose of the government to check it. He thanked parliament for voting the necessary funds for carrying on government, and advised a consideration of the provincial question at the next session. The measures adopted relating to patents, joint-stock companies, and the registration of voters, meet his cordial approval, as also the special appropriations for the navy, and the aids extended to the construction of railways

and other improvements contributing to the grandeur and prosperity of empire. The session was then declared closed.

The new additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports, together with the increase in warehouse charges and the reduction of 2 per cent. in the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton and maté, are to go into execution on the 9th instant. On and after that date the additional tax on the schedule rates will be 60 instead of 50 per cent. The new rates for the customs warehouses will be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first month, which will be collected on all entries whether they remain in the custom house or not. For two months the tax will be 1 per cent. per month; for three months $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month; and for periods exceeding three months 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. per annum—the tax being levied upon the duties imposed upon the goods. The effect of these laws can be no other than the restriction of importation. The mercantile classes will be obliged to import on shorter time and to carry lighter stocks, for the simple reason that the increased duties and warehouse taxes will increase the cost of goods to just that extent, with a consequent increase in the amount of capital tied-up in stock. Of course these increased taxes will be met by either an increase in the prices on goods, or an equivalent decrease in the quality of the goods. In either case the consumer will pay the tax, and suffer the hardships. The loss to the mercantile classes will spring from the restrictions upon business and decreased consumption. These are simply the elementary factors in this problem of taxation, but they seem to be as yet but little understood in parliament and in the government. They have yet to learn the mysterious workings of a tax upon middlemen. In the matter of the reduction in the export taxes on coffee, sugar, cotton and maté, the step is one in the right direction, and should be hailed with pleasure. After the 9th the general export tax on coffee will be 7 instead of 9 per cent., the provincial tax of 4 per cent. remaining unchanged.

The final outcome of the proposal of an Italian steamship agency of this city to bring out ten thousand Italian families for the province of São Paulo is an adverse report from two provincial officials and its consequent rejection by the president of that province. The conditions of the proposal, which have been published, were to the effect that the petitioners would engage to introduce into the province 10,000 families—not individuals—of agricultural laborers from the north of Italy under definite contracts with the planters themselves. For every colonist so introduced the province should pay the petitioners £4 for each person from 14 to 45 years of age, and £2 for each minor from 4 to 13 years. One of the reports against this proposal was based—and justly so—upon its indefinite character. No mention is made of the character of the proposed contracts with the planters, nor of the fares to be charged for the transportation of the colonists. The two conditions specified were the number of families to be introduced, and the *per capita* bounty to be paid by the province, leaving the other conditions to whatever private terms the parties interested could agree upon. The other adverse report was based upon the conflict between its conditions and those of the law of 1881, which fixed the maximum bounty at 40\$—less than the £4 proposed—and established different proportional rates for minors. Besides that, the proposal calls for the payment of over 2,000,000\$ in bounties by the province—on the basis of five individuals to the family—which is an obligation the province is in no position to

assume. Then, too, the law of 1881 establishes special favors for voluntary immigration, which favors would be neutralized by the terms of this proposed contract. In conformity with these opinions the president of the province rejects the proposal. This action is one which merits the highest praise. As much as the province of São Paulo needs free laborers, she can not afford to continue this mistaken policy of introducing colonists under contracts and special privileges. The policy has always been a bottomless quagmire into which Brazil has thrown both her money and her honor. While the benefits of the system have been infinitesimal, the evils have been immeasurable. São Paulo has not been a stranger to these evils in the past, and she can not afford to repeat the experience.

At a meeting of the Ypiranga lottery commission in São Paulo on the 21st ultimo, a decision was finally attained upon that interminable question as to how the money shall be spent. It will be remembered that the first idea was to erect an elaborate monument surmounted with a shaft of marble, and comprising various allegorical figures and historical bas-reliefs. Then came a change in the scheme, and an imposing university was proposed which was to overshadow everything of the kind in Brazil. Then came a compromise scheme, which reduced somewhat the proportions of both of its predecessors, and proposed a university, a public garden, a plain commemorative marble shaft, and a grand avenue all the way into São Paulo. This avenue was to be an institution of itself. It was to be broad and beautifully paved with granite parallelepipeds. Rows of shade trees were to line its roadways and sidewalks. Its gutters were to be gurgling streams, and its pavements were to ring with the rattle of luxurious carriages. And every paving stone was to represent the patriotic investment of a poor working man, who could henceforth look with honest pride upon the facilities for enjoyment which he had charitably bestowed upon neighbor Dives. And then, after all this, came chaos. Everyone had a scheme, and no two were able to agree. To the snug little 500,000\$ laid away in the treasury as the fruits of the first drawing, another equal sum has now been added—and this fund of 1,000,000\$ has finally forced the commission to a decision. After mature consideration the commission finally concluded on the 21st ult. to commemorate the glorious declaration of independence on the plain of Ypiranga, September 7th, 1822, by erecting upon that hallowed spot a primary school. *Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.* A happier idea perhaps could never have been discovered. The first great event in the history of independent Brazil, the birth of national freedom, the tragic declaration of Pedro I, "*Independência ou morte!*"—all these will henceforth live in the hearts and under the very eyes of a hundred or more of little boarding-school boys. Surely enough there will be no imposing university, no towering shaft of marble, no half draped figures of Liberty, and Commerce, and Industry, no garden walks midst flowers and splashing fountains—not even an avenue on which the servants of embryo statesmen can trundle their master's hoops. But in their place will spring up a monument such as the world has never yet known—a primary school endowed with 1,500,000\$, gathered in from three great lotteries. There will be a costly edifice of course, and above its portal will be placed some fitting dedicatory inscription in which the people will bestow their treasured little earnings upon the youth of the land. Happy the land which can thus transform a great national vice into so beneficent a purpose!

From late advices from the province of Minas Geraes it would seem that steps have already been taken to carry out the legislative authorization for the construction of a branch of the Dom Pedro II line to the capital city of Ouro Preto. For this purpose the government has authorized an expenditure up to 20,000,000\$. It is idle, perhaps, to discuss this question, for the simple reason that the project was long since decided upon. Furthermore, the considerations leading to this result are not within the confines of discussion. As a mere record, however, it is sufficient to say that the project adopted is radically wrong. In the first place an expenditure of twenty thousand contos by the government on a railway at this time is a fatally mistaken policy. If it is impossible for the government to meet its ordinary expenditures without resorting to increased taxation, then certainly it is full time for decreased expenditure. An increase of this amount in the expenditure should never be incurred. In the second place, the building of such a road as projected is unnecessary and uncalled for. The freight and passenger traffic of Ouro Preto is a mere bagatelle, so insignificant that an ordinary tramway would meet every requirement. Instead it is proposed to build an expensive broad-gauge road, for which there is and can never be the slightest necessity. The neighborhood of Ouro Preto will never be an important agricultural region, and is not likely therefore to require anything more than the cheapest facilities for transportation. At present Ouro Preto is nothing more than the capital of the province, and its official character gives it its chief claim upon the outside world. It has comparatively nothing to export, its imports are hardly enough for a tramway, and its passenger traffic is but little more than that made necessary by the exigencies of public business. For so small and unimportant a place an expensive railway is about as necessary as a ship canal. Then, too, if we mistake not, these interior towns of Minas Geraes are practically decaying. There is actually less life and enterprise now than in colonial days. In the face of such decay a railway is worse than useless; it is nothing less than a waste of money. And then, in the third place, there have already been projects proposed for the construction of a cheaper line of railway to this place. If private capitalists, under an interest guarantee, are willing to build a narrow-gauge road, why not let them do it? The expenditure both for construction and operation will be much less, and the eventual loss will be correspondingly reduced. Every necessity of Ouro Preto will be fully served, and the public treasury will be delivered from a burden which it can ill afford to undertake. In view of these considerations it is clear that the projected extension of the Dom Pedro II line is ill-advised and mistaken.

The address of Barão do Rio Bonito at the coffee exhibition on the 30th ultimo, while it is filled with many practical suggestions and conclusions and is distinguished for what agriculturists like to call common sense, is nevertheless something disappointing. It is to be noted, however, that the report from which our abstract was taken, was neither faithful nor full; the speaker talked much more plainly and to the point than the *Journal's* report gives him credit for. And yet, after all, what practical conclusions can we draw? Every body can see that the coffee-planting industry of Brazil has actually entered upon a crisis whose end no one can foresee. Everyone can see that the competition of other and new producing countries has been rapidly increasing, that production

AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC DIVISION.

Everybody who has ever written a telegraph message is familiar with the stipulation made upon the blank, which reads as follows: "It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this company that said company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unprepared message, whether happening by the negligence of its servants otherwise beyond the amount received for sending the same."

The total public indebtedness of the city of New York on the 1st of July last was \$135,538,807.59. Deducing the amount of the sinking fund on hand, \$29,035,498.71, the net indebtedness is reduced to \$106,503,308.88.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of September 1882, by the Companhia Cattolica de Esportes.

Lat. 23° 32' 58" S. Long. 46° 36' 46" W. Height of barometer 2,263 ft. above mean sea level. Do of rain gauge 2,278.5 ft. do do.

HENRY H. JOYNER, M.I.C.E., F.R.E.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, November 4th, 1882. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold 27 d. do do coin at \$4.84 per £1 82d. 54 1/2 cents do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 188 1/2

EXCHANGE. October 23.—The market continued in the same position as before, small transactions being effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/2 private on London, and at 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private on Franco. Sovereigns closed at 116 3/4 buyers.

October 24.—There was no change today in the rates nor in the tone of the market. Sovereigns sold at 116 3/4 cash. Oct. 25.—There was more firmness in the market today but the rates were unchanged and only a limited amount of business was done.

private paper was negotiated at 2 1/4 and 2 1/2, the banks taking only at the latter rate. On France a limited business was done at 4 1/2 bank and 4 1/2 private. Sovereigns were offered at 116 3/4 without buyers.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM SANTOS. The following table, as prepared by William T. Wright, Esq., United States consul at Santos, from his consular invoice book, gives the export of coffee in bags from that port to the United States during the last four years, ending respectively September 30th.

Table with columns: year, quantity bags, value in U.S. value per bag. Rows for 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on September 30th, 1882.

Table with columns: BANKS, Deposits in mil reis, Cash in mil reis, Proportion of cash to deposits in per cent.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of various securities including six per cent apolices, provincial apolices of Rio Grande, Banco do Brazil, Companhia Agricola Pastoral, Amazon Steam Navigation, Macahé e Campos R.R., and various bonds.

Table listing six per cent apolices, National Loan of 1868, Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Banco Commercial, Confianca Insurance, Carris Villa Isabel, Carris Urubans, Botanical Garden R.R., and various bonds.

Table listing six per cent apolices, Banco do Brazil, Companhia Agricola Pastoral, Docas D. Pedro II., Banco Navegao Nacional, Oeste de Minas debentures, and various bonds.

Table listing six per cent apolices, Banco Rural, Carris de Pernambuco, Carris Urubans, and various bonds.

Table listing various bank and insurance services including Banco Commercial, Companhia Telefonica, Six per cent apolices, Banco do Brazil, Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Integridade Insurance, Sorocellana R.R., Docas D. Pedro II., Navegao Nacional ex div., Companhia Telefonica, Banco Preidial, Companhia Telefonica, Banco Commercial, and Nova Permanente insurance.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—Since our last report on the 23rd ult., receipts have continued increasing, the daily average during the ten days having been 18,227 bags, and the advices from consuming centres have again been unfavorable.

A good demand has prevailed nevertheless in our market and the sales since the 23rd ult. amount to 174,750 bags, of which Europe has taken about as much as the United States. Current prices remained unchanged until yesterday when, under the influences, above referred to, dealers reduced those of the better grades 70 reis per 10 kilos.

Owing to the rise in exchange, the sterling cost of coffee today, compared with that on the 23rd ult., shows a decline of only 3 d. per cwt. for the better grades and a rise of 2 d. per cwt. on the lower ones.

The market closes quiet but firm at the quotations we give below.

The clearances have been: United States: Oct 25 Gr br Str Yesso [8,154] Santos, 24,877

Table listing market reports for various goods including Galveston Nor lgn Finacial, Baltimore Br bk Campore, New York Nor bk P. A. Munich, and various other commodities.

Europe:

Table listing European market reports including London, Havre, and other ports.

Elsewhere:

Table listing market reports for other regions including Rio de Janeiro, Recife, and others.

Receipts in October have averaged:

Table showing average receipts for October in various units.

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 4 months from July 1st to October 31st amount to

Table showing total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 4 months.

The total clearances in October were:

Table showing total clearances in October for various regions.

and the total clearances during the 10 months from January 1st to October 31st amount to:

Table showing total clearances during the 10 months from January 1st to October 31st.

showing a decrease of 44,275 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

Table showing a decrease in clearances compared with the same period of last year.

Prime United States 43,300 4470 9.72 cts. Good 3,570 391 8.44 " Fair to good 3,350 378 8.14 " Good Channel 3,450 341 7.35 " Fair 2,950 327 6.94 " Low 2,350 269 5.75 "

(It is to be freight and commission, exchange 2 1/4 in sterling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated today at 310,000 bags.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals since our last report, on the 23rd ult., consist of: 8,279 barrels per Fozzola from Philadelphia

Table listing flour imports from Philadelphia, Valparaiso, and other sources.

We quote today: Richmond 1st 20 7/8-21 1/2 cts. 2nd 19 7/8-20 cts. Baltimore 1st 19 7/8-20 cts. 2nd 18 1/2-19 cts.

Table listing market prices for various goods including St. Louis, Castilla, Interior, Canadian, Chili, and River Plate.

Market quiet. Arrivals in October 21,904 barrels, viz: 23,629 barrels from United States

Table listing market arrivals in October from various sources.

White Pine.—Arrivals: 21,223 feet per Abba T. Bonner from New York

Table listing white pine arrivals from various sources.

Sewedish Pine.—Arrivals: 665 dozen per Dyfane from Mennel

Table listing Swedish pine arrivals from various sources.

Spice Pine.—Arrivals: 21,428 feet per Ets H. Wiltmann from Calais, Maine, which were on order.

Table listing spice pine arrivals from various sources.

Kerosene.—Arrivals: 15,000 cases per Abba T. Bonner from New York

Table listing kerosene arrivals from various sources.

Lard.—No arrivals: Market very firm at 57 1/2-58 1/2 cents per lb. for George.

Table listing lard market prices.

Rosin.—Arrivals: 550 barrels per Fozzola from Philadelphia

Table listing rosin arrivals from various sources.

Turpentine.—No arrivals: Market quiet at 47 1/2-48 1/2 cents per kilo.

Table listing turpentine market prices.

Codfish.—Arrivals: 2705 tubs per O. Blanchard from New Castle.

Table listing codfish arrivals from various sources.

Costs.—Arrivals: 120 tons per Thames from London

Table listing costs of various goods from various sources.

has considerably over-lapped consumption, and that prices have suffered a natural decline. And, furthermore, every good observer can not fail to see that these prices have actually fallen below the profit line in Brazilian production, and that the planter is not reducing the costs of production to meet the emergency. In view of the fact that Barão do Rio Bonito is widely known to be one of the foremost coffee planters in Brazil, it was reasonably expected that some practical remedy would be proposed for the ills afflicting this industry. He rendered good service, however, in pointing out some of the causes which have led to this result: high taxes, high transportation tariffs, the loss of credit and capital, and the labor difficulties caused by the emancipation law of 1871 and the scarcity of free labor. When, however, he pleads for the system now in vogue, and calls upon the government for aid, he certainly fails to meet the real exigencies of the question. It is not ignorance of the climate of Brazil—as inferred by Dr. Avellaneda and supported by Barão do Rio Bonito—that carries the stream of foreign emigration past Brazilian doors to those of the Argentine Republic. It is nothing less than the knowledge that the immigrant stands no chance in this country for bettering his condition, and that the laws and usages are all against him. Explain it as we may, the unpleasant fact still remains that the curse of slavery has so tainted this land and its people that foreign emigration turns away from them unconsciously. So it was in the southern section of the United States in the days of slavery; so it is and must be here. The vice of slavery leads men to look upon manual labor as degrading, and upon all who engage in it as servile. The emigrant knows this, however poor and ignorant he may be. And then, too, the unhappy experiences in years past are perfectly well-known to emigrants, and they are little likely to follow in the footsteps of those who have suffered so much of hardship and indignity in the years past. It will be years before the English will attempt another Cananã, or the Memmories will reclaim their worthless campos in Paraná.

As to the question of government aid, a recourse upon which both Barão do Rio Bonito and his successor, Deputy Belisario, laid great stress—the agriculturists are pursuing a mere will-o'-the-wisp. An industry which can not live without government support, or artificial help, is better dead. When, however, this extraneous assistance is sought from an overburdened government whose revenue is derived from an overtaxed people, the case is one which is self-condemned. Barão do Rio Bonito complains that agriculturists are burdened with taxation, both on exports and imports; and then he asks for loan banks from the government for the aid of his class. If these credit facilities are to be afforded, it can only be done through the government's guarantee—and that means new responsibilities for a treasury for whose present support these taxes are levied. It ought to be perfectly clear to the Brazilian planter that the only way to reduce taxation is to reduce the operations and expenditures of the government. Just as long as the functions of government are made to embrace the execution and management of expensive railways, the guarantee of profits on others and upon all kinds of private enterprises, and the general supervision and relief of all sorts of weak-kneed industries, just so long will commerce and agriculture be overtaxed. Commerce is already burdened with taxes almost to the extreme of extinction; agriculture has thus far largely escaped, but her time is rapidly approaching. Hal-

these two representative planters, who have just had the rare opportunity of a most favorable hearing, taken the stand of industrial independence and private initiative, they might have rendered an inestimable service. They should have counseled their colleagues to throw off this enervating dependence upon government. There is infinitely more to gain than there is to lose. If they have not capital and labor enough to carry on their present establishments, then let them cut down the establishments and work within their means. No system of business or of industrial development can warrant such a wholesale policy of working on borrowed capital. It would be fatal to any people, and especially to the agricultural classes where the profits are small and restricted to economical personal management. One of the great needs of this country is the system of small plantations worked by their own proprietors. The system of great estates and servile labor is one which is very rarely successful, and which never results to the advantage of the laboring classes. For these reasons—reasons of humanity as well as self-interest—this country should encourage no system which tends to build up a favored class at the expense of the masses. It is a subject not touched upon in the addresses before the Centro do Commercio e Lavoura, but it is an important one nevertheless.

We are glad to note that the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, Desembargador Bernardo Avelino Gavião Peixoto, has vetoed the bill of the provincial assembly granting an interest guarantee to a central usine at Macahé. We have once before referred to the mistaken provisions of this measure, and gave our reasons for believing it to be mistaken and pernicious. It was proposed to grant a monopoly and a 6 per cent. guarantee on 600,000\$ to an enterprise, from which it was generally conceded the stockholders would receive from 12 to 20 per cent. a year. In exchange for these advantages the bill required the company to supply the city of Macahé with drinking water and light, in accordance with the requirements of the municipal authorities. The water supply was to be not less than 150 liters per inhabitant, and the public illumination was to be either with gas or electricity, to be determined by the municipal council. In vetoing this project President Gavião Peixoto calls attention to the fact that nine similar concessions for the province of Rio de Janeiro have already been granted by the general government, covering an aggregate capital of 5,600,000\$ and located for the most part in the eastern municipalities of the province. According to the bases established in these concessions the requirements on the projected Macahé usine are onerous. For an establishment with a capital of 500,000\$ the general government requires a grinding capacity of 20,000,000 kilogrammes in 100 days. In this project the capital is placed at 600,000\$ and the grinding capacity at 30,000,000 kilogrammes, or an increase over the general government requirements of one-third in the capacity to correspond with an increase of one-sixth in the capital. If to this the conditions of furnishing Macahé with water and light be added, President Gavião Peixoto believes that the concession will be nothing else than adding another burden to the province. The water supply of Macahé has already been estimated to cost 186,000\$, and the costs of public illumination have not yet been determined. The public burdens being already very heavy, and the increase in revenue being light, the president of the province very wisely concludes that it would be an error to assume any further burdens at this time. It is to be regretted, in this

connection, that President Gavião Peixoto did go not further into the question, and base his veto on a question of principle. He should have stamped out this pernicious policy of shifting public improvements and burdens of this character upon private parties, in exchange for the concession of a privileged monopoly. Both practices are essentially and radically wrong. If a city needs water and light, then let its inhabitants pay for them. To require a private corporation to supply them, in exchange for some desired monopoly, is simply an outrage. There is not one single feature in the whole project that is not wrong. If the president of Rio de Janeiro had taken advantage of the occasion to read the provincial assembly a much needed lecture on the rudiments of political economy, he would have rendered an important public service in addition to that covered by his veto.

THE NECESSITIES OF AGRICULTURE.

The first address in the series of conferences in connection with the coffee exhibition at the Typographia Nacional, was held on the evening of the 30th ult., the speaker being the Barão do Rio Bonito, one of the most prominent and successful planters in Brazil. His address was upon the "necessities of agriculture," and may be accepted as a fair statement of the views of the real planting class. We say *real*, because those planters whose whole life is spent in politics and cities can not justly be considered as fair types of agriculturists, and are not therefore competent to express the views of those whose lives are chiefly spent upon their plantations. The remarks of the speaker, as freely translated from the *Journal's* report, were as follows:

The orator painted in the liveliest colors the feeling of doubt and discouragement felt by the planters from whom much has been asked, to whom much has been promised, who have been made to bear the maximum of contributions notwithstanding that nothing has been granted them. For the sake of the emancipation question the planter has been treated as if he was a being outside the Brazilian communion. The sentiment of emancipation, however, does not belong exclusively to any one class. The planter also has it. His question is in regard to the mode of resolving the problem. The emancipation propaganda has frightened capital from agriculture so that it lacks the means of progressing. It is a mistake to say that there is a lack of capital; what is lacking is the means of mobilizing the capital possessed by the planting class, the richest in the country, for the development of agriculture and of public wealth.

Referring to the question of colonization, the orator cited the opinion of Dr. Avellaneda to the effect that the current of colonization depends on the diffusion of knowledge, in Europe, in regard to the climatic conditions of the country. This propaganda should be done by the executive power through its diplomatic and consular agents, and through the press. Spontaneous immigration passes Brazil and goes to the Argentine Republic because there money has been spent to attract it and the propaganda has been established. Everything respecting the emigrant to the Argentine Republic is known in Europe. Brazil has spent uselessly hundreds of contos for colonization. One difficulty is the lack of a law of labor contracts (*locação de serviços*) to guarantee bilateral contracts. The contracts made by official agents have been of no benefit to the planters. The orator has seen more than six hundred of these contracts in which shoemakers, tailors, etc., have been contracted for plantation service.

As regards the substitution of slave labor, the orator confides in and is guided by the law of the 28th of September. The loyalty with which the planters have complied with this law is well known. They have gone beyond the law and, in the large number of liberations granted, the planters have, at their own cost, done more than all the emancipation associations. Moreover, the mortality among the free children on

the plantations is less than in the cities of Europe. Notwithstanding these facts, accusations are still brought against the planter in regard to the servile element. The question of emancipation presents difficulties to the planter because he sees, as was foreseen 16 years ago, that he is without means of mobilizing his capital, and is without credit because the emancipation propaganda has contributed to this result. He sees daily, however, the volcano over which he is placed. The transformation of labor might perhaps be made in such a way as to reduce the planters to the position of the English landholders. They would not be the only ones to suffer in this case, but the state and every one in the empire would suffer also.

The budget just voted, while it diminishes the unreasonable export duties by 2 per cent. in favor of agriculture, adds 10 per cent. to the import duties, which also falls upon agriculture. The protests of the *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio* were either disregarded, or only attended to in a very small part. What agriculture needs, is money. It is thought that it begs alms, while what it needs is the representative of its own value. To obtain this, it must give the greatest possible guarantee for redemption. We attempted to reform the mortgage law, but the Senate in its wisdom rejected the project. What we asked was to be able to make an anticipated sale of our products. These mortgage titles would be a true paper money; capital now withheld would seek them because coffee is the gold of Brazil. The state had every thing to gain with this, and it has not yet been estimated how many thousand of contos such an emission would amount to. This project, however, was not only rejected, but it was made impossible for the planters to move. The efforts to establish banks through the law of 1875 have been fruitless. Agricultural values being depreciated and the planters unable to move to obtain money, they are handcuffed. They are tied to a post, and then ordered to march.

The planter has been reproached because he does not adopt localized cultivation, because he devastates the forests, because he does not import colonists. Coffee must be planted in good soil, and localized cultivation costs many times the value of the soil. If it is followed in some parts of Europe, there are others where it is not. It requires laborers which Brazil does not possess; and while it may be adopted in some provinces time will be required for its introduction into that of Rio de Janeiro.

Even if these great enterprises were possible, where is the money to come from with which to realize them. The planter lacks money, lacks credit, and there are no banks prepared to advance him money for a long term with the exception of the Bank of Brazil which is hampered by law and has too small a capital to meet the wants of the four nearest provinces. The aids promised eighteen years ago are still withheld. The planter is asked to work harder, to condemn himself to isolation, and to keep away from the city in order not to spend money. In the defense of his colleagues the orator protests against this insinuation. Not 80 per cent. of the planters of Rio de Janeiro know the city, or spend more time there than is absolutely necessary. The Paulista planters live differently; they frequent the centres of population and this is perhaps the reason of the greater progress of that center of Brazilian activity. It is desirable that the planters should know each other better, that they should unite in clubs and associations to treat of their mutual interests.

The legislature grants thousands of contos in guarantees to railroads, without a proper calculation of what they can produce. Hence the freights are excessive and weigh fatally on the planters. On top of all these evils came the fall in the price of coffee. This is not a sign of death for the coffee industry, but it is an evil that will not be immediately remedied. The whole question reduces itself to being able to produce cheaply.

The second address was given on the 1st instant by Dr. Francisco Belisario, a deputy in the General Assembly, and a planter in the province of Minas Geraes, and dealt with the present state of coffee cultivation. Unlike his predecessor the speaker is one of those who know more of politics than of the vital necessities of agriculture, hence his exposition lacks those practical features

Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales. Arrivals in October 14,221 tons. Total arrivals since January 1st, 109,417 tons.

English 6 800-7 000
German 6 200-6 500
French 7 000-8 000

Arrivals in October, 244 casks. Total arrivals since January 1st 96,477 casks.

BRAYS—Arrivals: 227 bags per sundry steamers from River Plate. Market quiet and prices declined to 3850-3400 per bag.

ARRIVALS IN OCTOBER, 1913. Market quiet. We quote 4850-4 600 per bag.

ARRIVALS IN OCTOBER, 1913. Market quiet. We quote 15,915 .. in October 1912. Total arrivals since January 1st 99,750 bags.

N. YORK—Norfolk P. A. Munch, 424 tons; Hansen; coffee. PERANMARI—Br bk Mohrill, 407 tons; Brown; ballast.

MOBILE—Am bgn Yermis A. Cheney, 383 tons; Arey; coffee. GIBRALTAR—Nor bk Cuba; 202 tons; Hansen; coffee.

PARA—Port bk Claudina; 391 tons; Correa; ballast. PERANMARI—Sw bk Union, 305 tons; Halle; ballast.

PERANMARI—Br bk Santa Fe; 210 tons; Hansen; coffee. PERANMARI—Br bk Santa Fe; 210 tons; Hansen; coffee.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CONSIGNEE TO. Includes arrivals from London, Liverpool, and other ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CARGO. Includes departures to Bahia, Santos, and other destinations.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table showing government bonds with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table listing banks and public companies with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUNDS, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MIDLESBOROUGH—Br ship Commonwealth; 1,345 tons; Cooper; 50 ds rails to Minas & Rio RR.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Alice; 295 tons; Person; 54 ds sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

OPORTO—Port bk Andara; 653 tons; Soares; 49 ds salt to Mendes de Oliveira & Co.

BARCELONA—Sp smk Maria Luisa; 202 tons; Maristany; 36 ds wine to order.

S. JOAO DA BARRA—Port sch Realidade; 136 tons; Novos; 2 ds sundries to order.

EAST LONDON—Nor bgn Spegar; 177 tons; Misenen; 36 ds ballast to E. Schow & Co.

LONDON—Br yt Thames; 134 tons; 27 ds coal to A. Moss & Co.

GLASGOW—Br bk Cavangah; 891 tons; Lloyd; 53 ds coal to Dwyer & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1,340 tons; Cuckran; 54 ds coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

N. CASTLE—Br bk P. Smith; 772 tons; Thomas; 66 ds coal to order.

GREENOCK—Br bk Prince Lelain; 286 tons; Davies; 7 ds coal to Nictory Gas Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Mady; 539 tons; Flack; 47 ds coal to Davies & Co.

BRISTOL—Br ship Harrington; 1,866 tons; Owen; 52 ds coal to D. Pedro H. RR.

N. CARLISLE—Br bk G. Blanchard; 216 tons; Le Brocq; 59 ds codfish to Hine Zeha & Co.

PARANMARI—Sw bk Equator; 395 tons; Ohlsen; 93 ds rice to order.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Cherit; 593 tons; Hamilton; 70 ds sundries to J. Moore & Co.

ST. MERRIN—Br bk Adelaide Baker; 879 tons; Low; coal to Costa Pacheco & Co.

MEIKLE—Nor bk Dolphin; 307 tons; Glen; 70 ds pine to order.

SALT ISLAND—Gr bgn Stella; 193 tons; Beck; 33 ds salt to order.

CARDIFF—Br ship Victoria D. Troop; 1,544 tons; Sanders; 34 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

BRISTOL—Br bk S. Schwan; 835 tons; Hansen; coal put in for repairs to Shanghai.

FRIGHTS.

Table showing freight rates for various routes and vessels.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, N.O.I., and, 1913.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists sailing vessels in the port.

AMERICAN.

Table listing American vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

BRITISH.

Table listing British vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

BANIAN.

Table listing Banian vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

GERMAN.

Table listing German vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

ITALIAN.

Table listing Italian vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

RUSSIAN.

Table listing Russian vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

NORWEGIAN.

Table listing Norwegian vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

SPANISH.

Table listing Spanish vessels with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

Table listing various other vessels and companies.

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.
 41 & 43 Wall Street,
 NEW YORK
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 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.
 Unrivalled 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..... " 165,000
 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..... £ 165,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
 and transacts every description of Banking business.
FARINHA AMERICANA.
 RELDNHCAS
 AMERICAN BAKING POWDER
(Trademark Registered)
 The purest and best Baking Powder made.
 Sole Agents:
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 Manufacturers of *Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite*
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 Also patent Detonator caps and various kinds of patent fuse.
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 AND
D. Pedro II R. R. Freight Dispatches.
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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
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EMES VACUUM BRAKE CO.
 Watertown, New York.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
VACUUM AND DUPLEX AUTOMATIC RAILWAY BRAKES.

The Emes Vacuum Brake is confidently offered as the most efficient, simple, durable and cheapest power brake in the market. It can be seen in operation upon over seventy roads.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Nov. 9	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and London.
Nov. 24	La Plata	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Havre.

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. MAV, Supt.,
 Rua 1^a de Março No. 49.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP CO.
 The packet

TEDDINGTON
 Expected from
NEW YORK
 about the 8th of November will return after the indispensable delay 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

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

November Departures:

- To New York:**
Heleny..... Nov. 4th
Kyber..... " 10th
Ontario..... " 15th
O'Leary..... " 20th
Bora..... " 30th
- To Europe:**
Leblond..... Nov. 4th
Huybuis..... " 18th
Hyparchus..... " 20th
Gallio..... " 28th
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Catour..... Nov. 4th
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