

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24TH, 1885

NUMBER 9

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a. m.; Barra (Rio central line) 10:11 a. m.; Lafayette (Quilô) 7:23 p. m.; Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:56 a. m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 5:05 a. m.; Porto Novo 12:12 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 Serraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at Saurity; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:40 a. m.; arriving at Barra 9:49 a. m.; Porto Novo (central line) 2:00; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 4:38 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:34 a. m.; Porto Novo 6:19 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:32 and 1:55 p. m.; Rio 5:38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Suppenbela, and Macacos branch at Belém.
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CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:05. Condore (1 1/2 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 2:42 and Macuco 3:48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:30, Condore 9:48 and Nova Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; 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 all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 24th, 1885.

DURING the nine days since our last issue, the only interesting feature in Parliament has been Senator Affonso Celso's speech on the 20th. The Senator, in replying to a taunt from Senator Junqueira that the Liberal members of the Senate had given no opinion as to the Emancipation project, was severe, and we consider rightly so, upon the Opposition. While frankly stating that when the Bill came up for discussion in the Senate he would move amendments to it and while expressing his opposition to emancipation without indemnity, he confessed that the *status quo* was insupportable and that if his proposed amendments fell, he would support the government bill. His demand for the opinion of the Conservative leaders on the emancipation question was happy and will probably provoke a reply from Senator Paulino. The Chamber has not held a session, and the daily press are becoming very critical in relation to this. The inexplicable delay in reporting elections would cause a terrible out-cry in any other country and it is a cheering symptom that the local press are alluding to it, albeit in by no means so forcible a manner as it should be treated. From the extracts of the premier's and Senator Affonso Celso's speeches printed in another column our readers will see that the former still makes a brave front and that the Liberal party appear almost decided to give a solid support to the government. Otherwise we can hardly understand Senator Affonso Celso's admission. Until this emancipation question be decided, one way or another, business here is likely to be dull and the necessity of this decision is conceded on all sides.

THE peregrinations of the 400, more or less, Italians who were forwarded from Buenos Aires to Rio Grande do Sul, and of whom some 170 came on to Rio with the intention of seeking employment on the extension of the Leopoldina railway are worthy of more space than we can bestow upon the question. The Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires shipped these immigrants to Rio Grande, thereby nearly causing a diplomatic question with the Argentine authorities, with very little examination, apparently, into their fitness as agricultural labourers. On arrival at Rio Grande they declined taking up public lands or accepting employment from private parties and every effort was used to get them some work. The statements as published in the daily press are somewhat bewildering, but the upshot has been that after the Braz-

ilian government has paid passages for all to Rio Grande and of 170 to Rio, has given these food and lodging while here, the whole business has proved a *fiasco* and it is more than probable that passages have been furnished them back to Buenos Aires. One of our daily colleagues states that the expenses of this lamentable business already exceed 40,000\$ and the minister of agriculture considered it necessary to telegraph the consuls at the River Plate to suspend any further shipments (*remessas*) of immigrants thence. It is a curious matter altogether, and where the blame is to be placed needs explanation. At the first appearance the Brazilian consul at Buenos Aires would seem to have been more zealous than prudent, when shipping off a number of men, women and children without the needful examination into their capacities; then the authorities who sent 170 of these immigrants to Rio on a chance of obtaining employment, without enquiry as to what their ideas regarding wages were; each seems about equally culpable, while the central authorities are in rather worse position than either, for the instructions to the consul and to the Rio Grande provincial authorities must have been very vague that an error involving so serious an expense as 40,000\$ could have occurred. It appears that the 170 immigrants who arrived in Rio, after a rest of two days at the immigrant station on *Iha das Flores*, proceeded up country, but as they were offered from 2\$200 to 2\$500 per day, when they estimated their worth at 4\$000, they all came back again and here they stopped until sent back to the River. What an opportunity for Senator Correia, if he chooses to avail of it. How Deputy Andrade Figueira might fulminate the ministry were the Chamber in session! It seems to have been as disgraceful case of carelessness as could possibly have occurred on some one's part and a strict investigation is most necessary. And the Argentines, how they will enjoy the affair and chuckle over Brazilian efforts to withdraw immigrants from the South American Republic!

It is not every journalist that would have the courage to so sharply criticize the chosen of the nation as the *Pais* has lately done. Their long-windiness, their personal explanations and the faculty of revising their speeches before publication were first touched on, and now the *Pais* puts a finger on the sore that has been more than patent to every one. The innumerable days on which no quorum is present in the Chamber of Deputies would be remarkable, were they not so frequent, and our colleague does not scruple to attribute the fact to cabal. We of course are not in a position to make such a charge, but we endorse the fact whatsoever may be its source. When it is considered that the *honorarium* (we do not like to say pay) of each deputy is so considerable a sum as fifty milreis per day, it seems as little as could be done, were they to be punctual in their attendance at the Chamber. But they seem quite regardless of their duty, and equally indifferent as to the many and sharp criticisms issued through the press. It has become a part of the by-laws of the Chamber that no sessions are to be held on Saturdays; and the worst is, there seems to be no corrective for this carelessness and indifference, save some such measure as our colleague suggests, and that such a measure should be necessary is more than sad; it is almost, if not scandalous. That the legislators of the empire can only be held to their duty by the same regulations that are put into force by the hirers of labor is a disgrace that should bring a blush to the cheek of the most hardened *flaneur* of the Rua do Ouvidor! The colleague very well puts it

when saying that moral censure has proved inefficacious; but if a fine be considered derogatory of the *bríos* of an *Augusto e Dignissimo*, then elect a Sergeant-at-Arms and empower him to arrest and conduct to the Chamber such members as from confessible, or the contrary, motives are earning their daily *honorarium* by strolling in the streets, when their duty to the country and to their constituents holds them bound to appear in their seats in the Chamber. When the present state of the empire is so serious, politically and economically, the duties of the elect of the nation become intensified. The morosity of recognizing deputies in the present session is worthy of a sharp criticism from the able pen of the writer in the *Pais*. The whole empire awaits with anxiety some solution of the question, to decide which the present legislative session was called; but the Chamber apparently takes matters quite as coolly as if the session were no more than an ordinary one, and meanwhile all interests are suffering and a Senator of the empire has not hesitated to express an apprehension that bankruptcy is far from improbable. We sincerely trust our colleague's hands may not become sore, nor his pen wearied, and that he will continue to hold up the mirror of veracity to those who seem unable to recognize in the full-blown deputy, the chrysalis full of promises and good intentions.

CAN it be possible that through a careless proof reader such errors are passed, or is it probable that the matter is serious? On the 18th inst., the *Diario Oficial* publishes under the head of *Senado, Expediente*, the following: "Second discussion of the Chamber of Deputies bills; Of the 19th July 1853 in relation to the half-pay lieutenant, José Xavier Pereira de Brito; No. . . . of 22 August 1859; Authorizing the government to contract for the steam navigation of the Rio Doce, in the province of Espirito Santo, with such contractor, or company, as offers the greatest advantages, with a subsidy of 30,000\$ per annum; No. 52 of 7th July 1864; Ordering that Major—on half pay, etc." How can one conceive that a bill of such insignificant importance as that read for the first time in 1853—32 years ago—should now appear among the work imposed on the Senate? Half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito possibly no longer feels the necessity of any second discussion of the bill in reference to his pretension, whatever that may have been. Then 26 years are passed since authority was granted for contracting steam navigation on the Rio Doce in the province of Espirito Santo. What have the inhabitants of the banks of the Rio Doce been doing all this time, while the bill from the Chambers has been awaiting a second reading in the Senate? Floating their goods down the Rio Doce on canoes, of course; and equally of course, it now may be that as "hope long deferred maketh the heart sick" they have long ago despaired of seeing steamers on their river and are resigned to their present fate. It is really incredible that bills could be pigeon-holed for 20 or 30 years and only appear when a want of business has no doubt caused an overhauling of the secretariat of the Senate. Fancy the moths, scorpions, black beetles and other insects, that have been born, married, reared families and died, while the bill from the Chamber relative to the half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito has been awaiting its second reading among them? What a picture! Whatever the unfortunate half-pay lieutenant may have asked for, it must be conceded that his pretension has been a sufficient time awaiting its second reading, and has been thoroughly examined, so that it is now in such a condition, when it may be passed in second reading, or even third,

without any further discussion, unless Senator Correia, the indefatigable, may inquire why, when and wherefore the half-pay lieutenant applied to the Chambers. Thirty two years of repose in somebody's drawer has this bill enjoyed. It went in before the son (now a Deputy) of the very Senator who acted as secretary at the session of the Senate was born. It has been dormant while Liberals and Conservatives see sawed up and down; it might have seen the commencement, progress and end of the Paraguayan war; have seen exchange at about 14 pence and up again to 28 pence; seen Latorahy's 6 per cent Gold loan, and Affonso Celso's 4½ per cent Gold loan; Sr. Silveira Martins' issue of paper money and Sr. Lafayette's proposition to withdraw this. A regular impossible and unimpressible statute this bill in relation to half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito might have been. The famous case of *Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce* is the only parallel we can recall, and this comparison may perhaps be considered unkind. May we at the end venture to ask however; what did half-pay lieutenant Pereira de Brito want?

Our colleague, *Le Brésil*, has another article on finances here and makes further suggestions as to securing some equilibrium between expenses and receipts. The writer fears that the conversion of the *apólices* to a loan at 5 per cent. interest would be difficult and of problematic success. We can in no manner agree to this. The conversion could be made through the forced investments in government stocks we have so often referred to. As to the morality of the measure, that is quite another question and this view does not seem to have struck the colleague. A suggestion is then made that 10 per cent. income tax be levied on the dividends of government stock and on those of shares and debentures of industrial and financial companies. Figures are given to prove that this measure would possibly produce 3,523,100\$ per annum. If it be considered that at 107½ per cent. the 6 per cent. *apólices* pay about 5.58 per cent. per annum, should they be taxed to 10 per cent. on the 60\$ annual dividend, the interest to the holders is as near as possible 5 per cent. and therefore practically they would suffer no loss by a conversion to 5 per cent. bonds. The idea of taxing bank and company dividends to the same extent is nothing more nor less than another attempt upon commerce and trade for the benefit of agriculture. Indeed the writer continues, that as export duties are *ad valorem* they fluctuate with the markets and are of no influence in the question of exchange, therefore we may surmise that they can remain undisturbed, but import duties being *specific*, these should be modified to the end that with a lower exchange, duties would increase or *vice versa*, and this proposition is nothing but ridiculous; its absurdity is heightened by the very patent fact that to contemplate this fluctuation in the value of our token money, no less than 60 per cent. is already added to all import duties. The matter becomes perfectly clear if the following be observed:

An article pays duties of (say £1 at 27d.)	8\$800
60% would be	5 334
Total	14\$224

The value of £1 at exchange 185% being 12\$886 it is seen that were the specific duties collected in gold (as we have suggested previously), and the *adicionaes* removed imports would be relieved of nearly 10 per cent. of the tax placed upon them. Our colleague considers *ad valorem* duties impracticable because of the numerous articles specified in the tariff and apprehends that fraud (which he charges is even now practiced to a great extent) would enter with

any modification of the tariff. The answer here is easy; first, allow no goods entry at Brazilian ports without a Consular certificate from the port of shipment that the invoice represents the fair market value at the date of shipment; second, so simplify the tariff, that the number of articles dutiable may be reduced to a sensible scale. The first answer is suggested by the action of the United States fiscal authorities, and beyond securing a reasonable certainty as to the actual value of goods shipped to American ports, it produces a very fair revenue, which goes to reduce the expense of the Consular Corps. Indeed the United States go so far that even free goods (coffee for example) must be accompanied by a duly certified invoice. The second is perhaps not so practicable, for it would doubtless involve a reduction of employes and this would necessarily be resisted to the bitter end. Its necessity is evident, but a simplification of the tariff would leave some custom house clerks with less to do, than they now have, and a sentiment of the fitness of things would bring about that reduction in the number of them to which we have referred. The colleague proceeds to examine the question of paying duties in gold, which he fears would be onerous to importers. We have proved already, that if the 60 per cent. *adicionaes* be removed, importers would be relieved by such a modification as a return to gold duties. Here again may the experience of the United States be of use. Duties there have always been collected in gold, and the government revenue is not so completely dependent on custom houses, as is unfortunately the case in Brazil. If the government only requires one half of the custom receipts to meet its annual obligations abroad, so much the better; the other half could be used to improve our currency, and the effect of the measure would not be delayed. Whether any modifications of tariffs should be of immediate effect, or at a date fixed antecedently, is a question of administration. Paradoxical as it may seem an increase, or a decrease of duties generally causes a decline in prices; in the first place because importations are hurried forward to avail of the lower duties and the decline is probable before the increase of these goes into effect, and secondly because goods are cleared as rapidly as possible after the reduction of duties and a glut ensues. There is only one other subject to which we desire to call the attention of our colleague. This is the persistence, with which he in common with all those who in the native press treat of the financial condition of the country, at once, looks to commerce and trade for extrication from the slough into which the empire has been allowed to fall, and never turn their eyes to the possibility of agriculture contributing to the same purpose. Every scheme for improving the economical position is based upon some further demand on that portion of the body politic that is already overburdened. No mention is made of a land tax; no reference is made to placing export duties where they were before Sr. Lafayette relieved the planting interest of 2 and imposed 10 per cent. on imports. These are matters with which our colleagues seem fearful of meddling; and yet they must see that, in justice, the agricultural interest must be forced to contribute its fair share to the revenues of the state.

SENATOR Correia, who represents the province of Paraná in the higher legislative Chamber called attention to the representation of certain farmers there, that the Paraná railway was carrying no *matte*, and that *matte* being *par excellence* the article exported from Paraná, if the railway could not compete with other carriers for the transportation of this article the outlook for the road was hardly encouraging. The mem-

orial states that while carters will transport *matte* from the manufactories to the port of Antonia for 2\$500 to 2\$750 per 120 kilos. the railway demands 4\$400, besides which the merchandize is subject to a charge, to and from the stations, of 120 reis for cartage. The railway, in fact, charges but 3\$600, while 800 reis are provincial and municipal taxes. Now, it will be conceded that this is a tremendous weight upon the railway, or to speak more correctly on the Treasury which represents the tax-payers of the country, for from these must come the necessary funds for paying the guaranteed interest on the capital employed in the road, and it is therefore indispensable that some solution of the rights and privileges of provinces and municipalities, as to taxing railways enjoying a guarantee from the general government, should be given. It is clear that competition with individuals is impossible, when the railway is so heavily handicapped, and apparently the Paraná provincial and municipal authorities are under the impression that their taxes will have come out of the coffers of the railway company. Nothing can be farther from the fact. This company (and all others with an interest guarantee) can have no great object in making more than working expenses, for these met, the guarantee becomes available for dividends, interest and sinking fund, and all local taxes will consequently be added to the freight charge, whether or not, by this act traffic becomes reduced. These local taxes are therefore drafts upon the revenue of the whole empire, and as such seem amenable to the general government. It is a serious question and as we have said above needs a speedy solution. If provincial and municipal authorities hold the right of imposing taxes, then these should be indiscriminately imposed; on carters as equally as on railways, for otherwise an unwise and unjust favor is shown the former to the detriment of the latter. It really seems absurd, that carters can work in opposition to railways, and offer lower terms too. The only possible explanation is that the government having in view the guarantee alone, has marked freight tariffs out of all proportion to the service rendered, and the opposition carters avail of this to their own advantage. Verily, this guarantee business becomes more complicated day by day. Not long ago, we had to suggest further assistance to the D. Thezeza Christina railway, as a matter of interest, and now the newly opened Paraná railway is charged in the Senate with being, in all probability, a dead weight on the Treasury. Such culpable want of foresight, or such wicked carelessness as to the best interests of the country as appears little by little, is inexcusable and the results are sure to appear gradually as road after road is opened to traffic. The minister's (of agriculture) reply to Senator Correia will be interesting, and we trust instructive. He will however have to defend the action, or confess the fault, of a predecessor and we advise the latter course.

"COMPARISONS are odorous" said a female philosopher (Mrs. Malaprop, we believe), but here is a comparison of Brazil with the United States as made by Dr. Manoel Martins Bonilha, residing in Teixas (?) U. S. A., and which we extract from the *Correio Paulistano* of the 14th inst.: "*United States of North America* is a boiler of colossal dimensions in constant ebullition, and in which (boiler) at the same time that the dregs (*fezes*) of moral corruption float in a violent effervescence, the nectar of civilization, of liberty and of national greatness runs over in impetuous waves. *Brazil* is an imposing and most elegant palace, decorated with rich devices, representing in the republican America the exotic and

parasitic plant, hereditary-constitutional-representative monarchy (!); and where all dance in their sumptuous saloons, to liberal-democratic tunes, imperial quadrilles of republican imagination." Whew! Our colleague of the S. Paulo press confesses to have extracted this from a Texas paper and says the author calls these remarks (with some others in the same style on North and South American states which do not interest our readers) *Historio-satiric Reflections on the Seventeen American States*. We hardly know what to say on this matter. It certainly is rough to compare the United States to a gigantic boiler and Brazil to a sumptuous palace. But on the other hand, nectar overflows, notwithstanding the dregs that are floating, from the boiler, while in the sumptuous palaces imperial quadrilles are danced, to liberal-democratic music, which are of republican imagination. It is heart-rending; for the *Correio Paulistano* says that Dr. Bonilha is not only an honor to his native country (Brazil) but that he is a distinguished and well-known physician in several States of the Union, and that he also cultivates with great aptitude Portuguese and Spanish literature. It must be our fault; imperial quadrilles, to republican music! We have seen imperial quadrilles at the *Cassino*, but we can not recall whether they were danced to the *Marsellaise*, *Yankee Doodle*, *Hail! Columbia* or *Red, White and Blue*; an impression remains however that none of these republican tunes were heard while the imperial quadrilles were being danced. That the United States may be compared to the big boiler is satirical enough; for boilers *bust*, and so also is there an occasional similar accident in the United States. But certainly other countries are not exempted from an occasional explosion and why should the unpleasant attention of the world be drawn to the United States by Dr. Bonilha? Brazil has never *bust her boiler* of course, but still if the rulers are always sitting on the safety valve such an accident is far from impossible. We think Dr. Bonilha has been very unnecessarily severe and we propose sending a number of our issue to the Texan *cowboys*, who as soon as they learn that they are compared to a boiler with dregs floating on the surface will probably make the doctor *skip*.

YELLOW FEVER IN RIO.

Sr. Favilla Nunes published in the *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 17th an interesting article on the mortality of this city during fourteen years, 1871-1884, from which we ask leave to extract some of his tables. The total number of deaths by yellow fever during the fourteen years is estimated to have been 15,338 or an annual average of 1,095, which Sr. Nunes says would give 2 per mil per annum, but we can not agree that the population of this city is 550,000 inhabitants. The mortality for each separate year was:

1871.....	8	1878.....	1,174
1872.....	102	1879.....	974
1873.....	3,659	1880.....	1,433
1874.....	829	1881.....	219
1875.....	1,292	1882.....	95
1876.....	3,317	1883.....	1,330
1877.....	282	1884.....	618

The year 1873 was the most unhealthy, and during the first quarter of it 2,884 deaths were registered, against a total for the whole year of 3,659. In the first quarter of 1876 the deaths were 1,798 and for the whole year 3,317. As a rule, it seems that the first quarters of the years were the most fatal, which is easily explained, for the heat is then most intense and the malaria which is the cause of the disease most active. As to months, the number of deaths in March 1876 were 1,357 the largest number registered for any one month during the period under review. In 1873 the time during which 414 foreigners,

who died, had been in the country was registered, and of these 168 had lived here up to six months and 122 up to one year; it is therefore clear that the first year is that of greatest peril to the newly arrived foreigner. Sr. Nunes further endeavors to refute the general opinion that the disease is more or less influenced by the rainfall, and prints a table showing this for the period he reviews. In 1871 with only 8 deaths, there were 127 days of rain, in 1873 with 3,659 deaths, 106 days and in 1876 with 3,317 deaths, 136 days of rain. This seems fairly conclusive that the disease is not influenced by the fall of rain and its source must be sought elsewhere. We not long ago printed an article from *The North American Review* on the subject, in which it was claimed that the source of the disease was to be found in the mud beaches, and this theory has been corroborated by the report of the Port health inspector here, which we published in our last number, and in which he states that the regulation of obliging all vessels to discharge and load in the stream has been most efficacious. There was much criticism of, and much blame cast on, the action of the minister of the empire (Sr. Maciel) when the sanitary committees were appointed, but we are of opinion that these committees composed of young medical men, who have sufficient leisure to attend to the duties imposed by the appointment, have done much good work to the end of improving the general sanitary condition of the city. The *Junta de Hygiene* seems something of a fossil, but these young doctors have really shown praiseworthy activity in investigating all cases to which their attention has been called, and their unexpected visits have very frequently resulted in the condemnation of articles unfit for consumption, the closing of cheap lodging houses which were unfit for habitation and a forced attention to sewage. There is no reason why Rio de Janeiro should not be as healthy as any city of the world, if we except the irregular and extremely unsatisfactory water supply. When we have a sufficiency of this necessary element and if the sanitary committees continue their present activity, we believe it will be equal to any.

O Pais, March 17.

PARLIAMENTARY ABUSES.

Another offensive (*abusiva*) practice, to which we must at once call the attention of the members of parliament is the following: the *cabal*. Whoever has heard of the efforts employed by candidates to secure their elections is positively startled at seeing them, after they are elected, so careless in the execution of their duty; they leave the Chamber during working hours, they shirk the assemblies day after day, some even are absent up to nearly the end of the session, when they deign to take a promenade to the capital. All this, which would be strange and censurable were the office gratuitous, as is the case in other parliaments, becomes really scandalous, when we remember that the representatives of the nation beyond mileage (*ajuda de custo*) for their journeys, receive the subsidy without discount, even when they only put in an appearance on the eve of closing the session. It seems, after well observing this conduct, that for some the position of deputy is an employment, and that instead of serving the state, what is aimed at is the right to the retribution of the office. This vice of *cabal* is not new and we well know that it is not confined to Brazil. But because it occurs in other countries, although on a less scale, it does not follow that we should imitate others only in what is wrong. Many years ago when the late Councillor Angelo Muniz da Silva Ferraz, afterwards Barão de Uruguaiana, was yet a deputy, this illustrious citizen proposed that all negligent deputies should be fined, if without justifiable reason they did not appear at the assemblies; and just now in the Republic of Uruguay a project to the same end has been presented. Really, although the measure may appear odious, it would be well if we were to adopt the principle, although a just interpretation of the constitution may sustain the argument that the subsidy of a deputy is a compensation and not a salary and that he who does not appear at the assemblies for thirty days has no right to collect his monthly payment. It is sad that such a measure should appear to have

—There is to be another cotton mill established here, in Audaraly Grande.

—In one number of a colleague no less than three accidents caused by tramscars are noticed.

—Our colleague of the *Folha Nova* was just a little precipitate in his number of the 17th regarding exchange, for it improved the very next day.

—A body was found floating near the *praia dos Mineiros* on the 16th but the police doctor said the cause of death was cerebral apoplexy. *As Dr. Fairbairn para informar.*

—During February the deposits in the *Caixa Economica* were 364,000\$ and 307,688\$31 were withdrawn, the balance due depositors on the 28th ulto. was 12,138,616\$715.

—The establishment of foundling asylums is generally defended as a means of preventing infanticide, but there has just occurred a case here. Fortunately the guilty parties have been arrested.

—We don't know how it is, but all poets (and the crop is abundant) are *illustriados*. Could we lend implicit belief to this threadbare expression, Brazil might supply the world with illustrious poets.

—It seems to us about time to "let up" on the earth-quake begging business. It is a peculiarity of Rio that most things are run into the ground. However good the object, a movement wears out after a while.

—The Havas Reuter agency considered the death of the president of Costa Rica of sufficient importance to merit a telegram, but we have to learn the composition of the Cabinet at Washington via the River Plate.

—The *high-lif* consider it the quintessence of wit to call those unlucky people who cannot get leave of absence, as a certain Dr. has, to spend a month or so in Petropolis, and only try to put on fashion for a Sunday or a holiday, *immigrants*.

—The illuminations and balls at Petropolis upon the return of H. H. the Comte d'Eu and the Princess Imperial from their trip south are described in the paper being very fine. Great credit is given to the party charged with the illuminations.

—There seems a good deal of *laxa* in having two naval schools; yet the daily papers say that as the *regulamento* of their fusion has not being promulgated the Naval School and the Marine Academy will commence their terms separate, as heretofore.

—"He who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a vile wretch, whom it would be base flattery to call a coward!"—Balwer. Put if he uses a knife, how is he to be classified? An *individuo* was arrested for this crime the other day.

—The *Pais* comes out strong on the long-windedness of our legislators and it is strange that this is only just discovered by that journal. We discovered it long ago, for we have many times, waded through columns of chaff to collect a very few grains of corn.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* says a proposal has been made to the government to cut down St. Antonio hill and with the earth fill up the bay to a line from the War Arsenal to the Gloria hill. The *Jornal* is reticent as to the name of the projector, but the other papers give it.

—The was a curious *aviso* in the *Diario Official* of the 18th, viz: "To the Legation in London demanding a list of all the companies organized in London for the purpose of unletting enterprises in Brazil." We should have thought it would have been better to remit the *aviso* to the Treasury.

—"A single grain of wheat," says a California paper, "planted in 1881 produced twenty-two stalks, which gave 860 grains; 750 of these were planted the next year which produced one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years." It is almost as good as a silver mine.

—A few days ago we were shown a 10\$ note, which had been presented at the Redemption Bureau, and there mutilated by writing across the face *counterfeit* (*falsificado*). The statement was clearly untrue for the note was undoubtedly a genuine one. The matter was, that from the centre a piece was missing and the two halves had been joined together. The number was present, and the action of the authorities in rendering valueless the certificate of government indebtedness was high-handed in the extreme.

—"For sale at Laports, and at others, sympathetic vaccine against tramway accidents; each box has six tubes and each tube a pill, which is to be introduced into the hide of the driver of the mules by a hypodermic puff"—*Pais*. That is just the right recipe; if the authorities will take no notice of the outrageous manner that the trans rush through our streets and the directors of the companies are deaf to reclamations, then let us shoot a driver, or a dozen, and be a little less nervous when we are obliged to go about.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: During my absence from Brazil, Mr. Wenceslau Guimarães, 83, Rua da Alameda, will attend to all business connected with the Agency of American Underwriters. HENRY S. WETMORE, American Underwriters' Agent. Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1885.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 23rd, 1885. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d. do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 81 per £1 stg. 54 45 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 1\$837 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 889 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 18 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 691 rs. gold do do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg..... 37 50 cts. Value of \$1.00 [\$.4. 80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]..... 2 666 Value of £1 sterling 12\$800

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, State for Europe, Exchange on London, and Price: Regular etc. per 100 kilos. Rows for dates from March 14 to March 21.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table for March 14th showing Sales for United States during the week, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances for United States, Steamer clearances, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, and Freight by steamer.

Table for March 21st showing Stock at Santos this morning, Receipts during week to 20th Mar., Sales for United States during week, and Steamer loading for United States.

Table for March 21st showing Sales for United States during the week, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances for United States, Steamer clearances, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, and Freight by steamer.

Table for March 21st showing Stock at Santos this morning, Receipts during week to 20th Mar., Sales for United States during week, and Steamer loading for United States.

EXCHANGE.

March 14.—The English banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on head offices, 514 on Paris, 636 on Hamburg, at 90 ds. and 2\$770 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2—18 3/4. Market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$940, sellers at 12\$930.

March 16.—The English banks were drawers at 18 1/2 on head offices, but the native banks drew on bankers at this rate. A fair amount of business was done. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/2, 18 1/2 and 18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$930, sellers at 12\$900.

March 17.—The market opened firm and the English Bank drew first on head office and later on bankers at 18 1/2. In the afternoon it was reported that bills on head office could be had at 18 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 1/2—19 with a fair business doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$900, sellers at 12\$850.

March 18.—All the banks are drawers at the following rates: 18 1/2 on London, 510—511 on Paris and 612 on Hamburg at 90 ds. on New York 2\$720—2\$730 at sight. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2, and francs at 503. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$900, no sellers.

March 19.—The market was quiet at unchanged posted rates. Bank on London was quoted at 18 1/2—18 1/2 latter on head office and on Paris something was reported at 509. Commercial sterling, 18 1/2, 18 1/2 and 18 1/2, and francs 503. Sovereigns sold at 12\$900, closing with buyers at 12\$870, sellers at 12\$860.

March 20.—Rates are unchanged and the market is quiet, but steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 18 1/2 and rechs. marks at 66—67. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$860, sellers at 12\$820.

March 21.—The market was firm at higher rates, viz: 18 1/2 on London, 507 on Paris and 626—627 on Hamburg at 90 ds.; sight on New York 2\$750. Commercial sterling was done in a small way at 18 1/2—18 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$840, sellers at 12\$840.

March 23.—The market has opened at yesterday's rates and is steady.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table for March 14 showing sales of stocks and shares including Six per cent apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Carangola R. R., and Argos Fluminense Insc. Co.

Table for March 16 showing sales of stocks and shares including Six per cent apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Carangola R. R., and Argos Fluminense Insc. Co.

Table for March 17 showing sales of stocks and shares including Six per cent apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Carangola R. R., and Argos Fluminense Insc. Co.

Table for March 19 showing sales of stocks and shares including Six per cent apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Carangola R. R., and Argos Fluminense Insc. Co.

Table for March 21 showing sales of stocks and shares including Six per cent apolices, Banco Commercial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Carangola R. R., and Argos Fluminense Insc. Co.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd March, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business reported during the nine days elapsed since our last report is important, and again nearly entirely for United States. On the 17th quotations were reduced 100 reis per arroba, since when the market has been steady, although receipts continue on a very liberal scale. From July 1st to 22nd inst. we have received 3,301,626 bags. The sales reported since our last report have been:

Table showing coffee exports to United States, Europe, and Elsewhere, with quantities in bags.

The clearances have been:

Table showing coffee clearances to various ports including New York, Rio de Janeiro, and others.

Receipts.

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 13,126 bags, against 12,923 bags for the preceding ten days, and the daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

Table showing daily average receipts in bags for various periods.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

Table showing brokers' quotations for various goods like washed coffee, superior coffee, and ordinary coffee.

Vessels loading and to load.

Table showing vessels loading and to load, including New York Gerig Kronprinz von Preussen, Donati, and others.

Imports.

Receipts of all articles have been very small since our last report, while a fair movement in the markets is reported. The stock of Flour is still too large to admit of any improvement and the market is dull, but said to be steady. Pine, Keroseene and Lard are firm and nothing has been received. We cannot recall a period of nine days when arrivals of sailing vessels have been so few.

Flour.—The receipts since our last report have been:

Table showing flour receipts from Embledon from Trieste, SSSF Economico, and SSF.

Sales for the same period have been about 7,490 bbls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table showing flour stock in first hands for American, Trieste, Chile, River Plate, and New Zealand.

Market quiet but steady.

Pitch Pine.—There are no arrivals and the nominal quotation is still \$1500 per dozen. Market firm.
White Pine.—None arrived. Brokers quote market firm at 125-130 reis per foot.
Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.
Swedish Pine.—Arrivals nil.
Kerosene.—No receipts. Market steady at 68700-68800 per case for invoices.
Lard.—No arrivals, and the market has improved. Brokers now quote at 420-425 reis per lb for invoices and 430 reis per lb. at retail, market firm.
Rosin.—Unchanged and there have been no receipts.
Turpentine.—Receipts nil and no change to note in quotations.
Indian Corn.—No receipts and the market is now quoted at 28800-28900 per sack for River Plate corn.
Beans.—No receipts and we may quote at 28700-28800 normally.
Hay.—Receipts nil and quotations are still 70-75 reis per kilogramme.
Codfish.—The only arrivals are some lots of cases from Europe to dealers. The market is firm at 26500-27000 for tubs, 28500-31500 Canadian cases and 27500 Norwegian cases at retail.
Coal.—None arrived.
Cement.—Receipts are 11,000 casks per Malmoedale from London to the Water-works. There is no change in quotations.
Rice.—No receipts and the market is quoted firm at 9400-9500 for invoices.

Rio Grande
Liverpool
Savannah
Cardiff
Cardiff
Leith
London
Oporto
Cardiff
Liverpool
Brunswick
Glasgow
Cardiff
Marseilles
Liverpool
New York
Liverpool
Hamburg
Cardiff
Baltimore
Cardiff
Liverpool
New York
Hamburg
Cardiff
Baltimore
Baltimore

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SIARES.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, and other details. Includes Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous sections.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MARCH 14.
Rio Grande do Sul.—Br schr Annie May, 175 tons; Col. line, 210; leaking bound for Boston.
MAR 18.
LONDON.—Br bk Malinowich, 1,280 tons; Dornan; 50 lbs cement on order.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamships from various ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14.
Quercus.—Br bk Nevada, 654 tons; McIntosh; ballast.
MORILL.—Br bk Renova, 748 tons; Craigen; d.
BARRADOES.—Amer lug Taylor Dickson, 580 tons; Lake; d.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamships to various destinations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 18.
BALTIMORE.—Amer lug Julia Rollins, 595 tons; North coffee.
SAPLAUNE.—Br bk H. B. Cann, 1,135 tons; Cann; ballast.
QUERCUS.—Br ship True Boston, 1,185 tons; Jefferson; d.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 23rd, 1885.

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, tonnage, arrival/departure dates, and agents.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels currently afloat and those loading for Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, agents, and destinations.

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, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, QUOTATION, LAST AM'T, LAST DIVIDEND.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^o de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1^o de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 410,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1^o de Março.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.
(Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni
Rio de Janeiro.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The packet
MERRIMACK,
will sail about 24th April for
NEW YORK
calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
[entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ and ST. THOMAS

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

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