



# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1885

NUMBER 18

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

**AMERICAN LEGATION**—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.

**BRITISH LEGATION**—No. 22, Marquês d'Alcântaras.  
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GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**—Largo do Cattede. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:30 a. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays. Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
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Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

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**RAILWAYS.**

**DOM PEDRO II**—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:15 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) at 11 a. m., Lafayette (Quilaz) at 7:30 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) at 12 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) at 1:55 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R. R.) at 9 p. m., Desoumier, leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 5:05 a. m., Porto Novo 12:15 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desoumier; Rio das Flores line at Comery; União Mueira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Renzende e Areosa line at Sítio; Simão and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

**Limited Express: Upward**, leaves Rio 6 p. m.; arriving at Barra 9:40 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5:00, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p. m., Desoumier, leaves Cachoeira 5:44 a. m., Porto Novo 6:10 a. m., arriving at Barra 12:30 and 1:50 p. m. Rio 5:28 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.

**Mixed Trains:** Leave Rio at 8:32 a. m., and 3:07 p. m. the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pradzy.

**CAVAGALLI & R.**—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7:15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:00; Condeito 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 2:42 and Macaco 3:48 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 8:30, Condeito 9:48 and Nova Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niterói 4:55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

**PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.**—Steamers leave Trápiche Mauk at 3 1/2 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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**MUSEU NACIONAL**—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

**GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA**—No. 12, Rua dos Heleidos.

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**Dr. Custodio dos Santos**, Surgeon and Physician. Residence: Rua do Haddock Lgbo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.

**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.

**Dr. W. J. Fairbairn**; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, No. 49; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carola, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

## Chemists & Druggists.

**C. A. SANTOS**, Dispensing Chemist.  
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# THE RIO NEWS

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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, JUNE 24th, 1885.

THE most important Parliamentary occurrence since our last issue has been the declaration of the president of the Council, that while the emancipation bill remained an open question, he would resign office if any amendment was carried to postpone this question or to refuse the extra 5 per cent. which was necessary for the reorganization of labour. It had been charged that cash payments to planters would be employed in paying old debts and not in attempts at transforming slave into free labour, but he considered this an unjust charge. An amendment to the bill proroguing the budget laws was proposed granting a credit for 3,000,000\$ to be employed in immigration, but it was virtually killed, by being referred to the Budget committee, through which it can only appear when this committee reports. The bill reforming the practice in mortgage debts in accordance with the views of the banks has met with some opposition in the Senate, on the ground that the law should only apply to such contracts as are made after its passage. Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. has had occasion to formulate some rather severe truths to the pro-slavery party, and repelling the idea of indemnity would not however oppose that this be granted in the labour of the freedmen. This view is the same as was expressed by Senator Affonso Celso and it remains to be seen, how they can accommodate their views and support the Saraiva project which contemplates a pecuniary indemnity. The Chamber re-elected its officers on the 20th, but the number of blank votes, said to be of the Opposition, was considerable; of 82 votes cast for president 27 were blank, of 73, 69 and 65 for vice presidents 18, 12 and 13 respectively, etc. The minister of justice, (Sr. Affonso Penna) of agriculture (Moura) and of war (Camargo) have been re-elected. The unanimity in the first case being remarkable. The action of Senator Correia in replying to an anonymous writer in the press, and requiring official documents to refute charges, from his place in the Senate, while not of any general interest, produced a sharp reply from the writer and a repetition of the charges. Deputy Nabuco has been most enthusiastically received at Pernambuco and his election for the 5th district of that province verified without any opposition. It is to be hoped that the deputy will enter the Chamber prepared for a warm reception; one threat at least is

already announced, that he will be required to repeat in the Chamber remarks made at a public meeting. The impression still seems to be that Senator Saraiva's project will pass the Chamber. An incident has been, the request for information in both Houses as to the exchange operations of the Treasury and we await the replies with curiosity. The matter should be looked into without doubt for up to the present while secrecy of professed to be observed, the appearance of the Treasury in the market has been clearly noted by interested parties. Senator Correia has continued to occupy the Senate with the usual proofs of his versatile talent.

FROM the *relatorio* of the minister of finance it appears that the increase at the *Caixas Economicas* (savings banks) of the Empire was only about 800,000\$ during the fiscal years 1882-83 and 1883-84. The deposits on June 30th, 1882 were:

Rio.....	11,394,742\$	
Provinces.	6,283,908	17,678,650\$

Deposits:		
Rio.....	6,988,441\$	
Provinces.	4,606,095	11,594,536
		29,273,186\$

Withdrawals:		
Rio.....	7,413,000\$	
Provinces.	3,381,368	10,794,368

Balance.... 18,478,818\$

The table from which we extract these figures is dated April 10th, 1885, but we presume that this balance is only brought up to June 30th, 1884. It will be seen that while the Capital has withdrawn a net sum of 420,000\$, the provinces have increased their savings by some 1,220,000\$. We say savings for want of a better word; for it is charged and fairly well established that a considerable part of the deposits are investments made by well to do persons, who receive a better return for their money through this system of savings banks, than is obtainable otherwise. Be this as it may, the result of the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 is anything but encouraging. Thirteen provinces show increased balances, of which Bahia is the only one that gives an important increase, the balance there was 1,509,430\$ against 1,015,811\$ on June 30th, 1882. This fact, that the provinces show increased savings and the Capital a decrease, would almost lead one to accept Sr. Saraiva's statement that this city is inundated by the provincial lotteries, which meeting with a more rapid sale elsewhere, than in the producing markets—if the expression be permissible—follow the law of supply and demand and seek those most advantageous. We do not think there can be any doubt that the influence of the enormous premiums offered by lotteries during the two years reviewed in the tables is manifest. The legalization of this institution of lotteries is a stain on the legislation of the Empire which is thereby placed on a level with that of countries considered less advanced than we are. The enormous increase of deposits in the savings banks of Great Britain, although that country has unquestionably passed through a period of great depression in trade, should lead the statesmen of the Empire to carefully study this question of savings banks, and instead of arguing what is to be done with the funds, first seek to induce the people to economise. And to do this, the first step is to abolish all lotteries. The end does not always justify the means, and if churches can not be built save at the cost of the people; monuments remain for the future, unless the savings of working men are confiscated for the purpose; we say it is infinitely better that both churches and monuments remain

uncompleted. Let Religion take charge of the one and Patriotism of the other; let the contributions be free, not forced. And if it be objected that no obligation is enforced upon any one person to purchase lottery tickets, and that man being by birth a gambler, it is as well to avail of his perversity for good purposes; it may be answered that few human natures are capable of refusing a chance, however remote, of obtaining wealth at a very trifling outlay, and it is a well known fact that in a late grand prize lottery, capitalists and merchants employed very large sums in tickets; we are happy to say none of them obtained an important prize. If these gentlemen are influenced, how can it be expected that an ignorant labourer should resist the temptation. That man is born a gambler we believe, but we think that true Religion and true Patriotism should seek rather to correct perversity, than to stimulate it, even if good is expected to result. It seems clearly proved that savings and lotteries are so antagonistic, that they can not co-exist, and the choice between the two is equally apparent. On the one hand, the feeling of independence inseparable from the position of having something laid by, a feeling that is created by the first milreis, dollar or shilling deposited in a savings bank; on the other, the feverish anxiety, the restlessness and the utter disappointment consequent upon hopes long deferred, and which are never to be gratified. Which class are likely to produce the best citizens? Let the statesmen of Brazil show their religion and patriotism and abolish once for ever the curse of these miserable lotteries.

It seems that at last the Chambers will be called upon to settle the question of land tax. Senator Saraiva states had he endorses Senator Dantas' idea in this respect and points out that the great objection to the tax being the non-existence of a *cadastre* without which it would not be possible to levy the tax with justice, this can be met with the declaration that only upon such lands as are served by railways and river navigation is it proposed to levy the tax, and that the value of these lands may be ascertained by reference to the deeds of purchase, etc. The objection that the want of a *cadastre* prevents the levying of a land tax seems to us no more than another example of that procrastination which is so evidently aimed at whenever the agricultural interest is in question. No *cadastre* could be so satisfactory as the absolute money value of the land, shown by the documents of purchase or inheritance, or failing these, where the property be mortgaged the value as stated in the hypothecation. Moreover it is no more than justice, that those sections of the country served by railways, to the great expense of the Treasury, should contribute, and contribute largely, to meet this expense. Then a reduction in export duties is promised in proportion as this land tax produces results and, all in all, we think the project is so fair and equitable that no possible objection can be urged against it; except, that the sections served will cry out that the country is in danger. After so many years,—Senator Saraiva says about half a century,—of peaceful repose, the imposition of a land tax, in a like manner to the emancipation question, will awaken the planters to the rigid fact that something must be done, and that the rest of the country no longer proposes to bear all the labour and heat of the day. That the law as proposed will be passed, we very much doubt. Probably the progress of the emancipation question will be followed in this question also, for the analogy between them is apparent. A Rio Branco law declaring free all children born of slave parents, may

be substituted by a law to tax only such plantations as are established after the passage of this law; a Dantas scheme, to serve as a model for one relieving worn out plantations of any tax, and finally an open question based on Sr. Saraiva's project allowing a small drawback to those plantations which, considered of no real value may still serve as examples of what planting formerly was. As it took some fourteen years to travel from the Rio Branco law to the Saraiva project, with proper despatch we may have a land tax and the emancipation of the slaves occurring simultaneously at the end of the Nineteenth Century, so that Brazil will be enabled to enter the new century with cleared decks. We trust our apprehensions may be baseless; but no two laws would do more general good to the country than this land tax, through which large plantations would probably be rapidly divided and sub-divided, and the reformed law of mortgages which would from a different starting point reach the same result. Another proposition of Senator Saraiva seems worthy of acceptance. Whereas Senator Dantas proposed to increase the import duties on wines, spirits, etc., Sr. Saraiva prefers the levying of an excise duty upon such liquors as are produced in the country, which he estimates would produce 1,000,000\$ per annum. The returns of the Custom house are cited to prove that the importation of wines has fallen off considerably, to the detriment of the revenue, and Sr. Saraiva justly argues in view of this that an increase of duty would in all probability mean a decrease in duties. We have often pointed this out, and may therefore express a sincere hope that the minister of finance will see his way to extending the principle to articles imported, other than wines and spirits, for the benefit at once of the consumer and of the revenue. An increased tax on tobacco is also worthy of endorsement. The article is considered every-where a fit subject to tax, and if as stated by the minister the taxes are now moderate there are few articles which could so reasonably bear an increase. What we seriously object to is the increase in stamp tax and taxes on trades and professions. The minister says the increase in stamp tax is moderate, but it seems to us just the contrary, and the effect will be to further restrict the use of commercial documents representing cash. Already at 1\$000 per 1,000\$ the tax is oppressive, and the consequences of an advance will be immediately felt. Better, far better, reduce the tax and, more particularly, reform the *regulamento*, that checks drawn upon banks and bankers may be drawn to order, or to bearer, without change of tax. The distinction made between the two documents seems absurd; for the insertion of the clause *to order* does not in any manner alter the real character of the document, which is still an order to pay certain moneys belonging to the drawer to a creditor of his, while it has this great advantage, the document becomes of no use save to its legal owner, who only in person or by his properly constituted representative may receive the funds by it represented. Then what advantage is obtained in having separate forms of stamps for revenue and postal uses? The larger stamps, 2\$000 and upwards, are we will admit possibly necessary, but those of such values as 100 reis to 1\$000 could easily serve for postal and revenue stamps, as is the case in England and some of the British colonies. The only possible objection would be the impossibility of keeping the two sources of revenue separate, but it seems to us, that whether 1\$000 appears as paid into the Treasury from the Post Office or from the *Recebedoria* is a matter of far less moment



than the convenience produced to the public, in allowing the use of the same stamps for the double purposes of postage and revenue.

The assertion of Deputy Soares in the Chamber that the floating debt of the Treasury represented by Treasury bills, could be funded in bonds of 5 per cent. interest at 96 per cent., and the reply of the minister of finance, that such an operation would be a fortune for the country, but that it had been created by the Deputy's patriotism, is a new example of the great diversity of opinion that exists among our legislators respecting financial affairs and a further proof, of how far the government is prepared to go, before any State properties are to be alienated. The assertion, and the reply, occurred in the debate upon the bill authorizing the issue of 25,000,000\$ against securities deposited in the Treasury, and beyond this question, the bill has produced sundry peculiar financial theories that possess various degrees of freshness. To commence with the assertion that the floating debt could be funded in bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest at 96. The first answer to this is suggested by the statement that the Treasury, just now, requires cash and does not need a funding operation, which it is promised will appear later on. And this may be for the moment a conclusive answer; but it opens the question as to why the government is obliged to refuse a funding scheme and insist upon having authority to issue paper money, against the deposit of securities, to assist the banks, when it is clearly seen that not these, but the Treasury requires assistance? It is astonishing that the Opposition have not more strongly urged this point, viz: How is the Treasury to get money from the banks under this bill, declared by the minister of finance to be indispensable? Does the minister propose to borrow 10,000,000\$ (which he has stated the Bank of Brazil could raise) upon Treasury bills, and this sum draining the bank's coffers, loan it upon deposit of these very same bills 10,000,000\$ of the authorized issue? If this be the *modus operandi* it would be much simpler to issue the money at once. The operation becomes reduced to this. Interest paid to the bank 5%... 500,000\$ do by do 5% (?) 500,000\$

Balance... 000,000\$ and when the Treasury pays the bank, the bank pays the Treasury, and so *di capo*. It may be, and in all probability is, pure stupidity on our part, but as we have already said, we are utterly unable to see how the proposed law can help the banks to loan funds to the Treasury. That the floating debt should be funded in 5 per cent. bonds at 96, or at 90 as suggested by another Deputy, is further open to the objection that whereas an individual might be willing to employ his capital in a loan to mature in twelve months at 5 per cent. interest, it is at least questionable in Brazil whether he would employ the same capital in a loan for a period of 20 years at the same rate. The proposition, that only upon bonds should money be advanced, would be a high handed act on the part of the Treasury, for it would create a difference in the value of two similar evidences of government debt; and Sr. Soares in proposing this at once declared that his project required some over-stepping of equity to become practicable; a fatal mistake in a financial measure. Sr. Saraiva declared that had not the Parliament been in session he would have issued the paper and asked for a bill of indemnity after. This at least is a frank confession that the Treasury must have the necessary funds to meet engagements at the end of the current month, and reminds one of the pressure brought upon

banks at times by large debtors, who threatening to suspend payments, if further aid is not extended, oblige their creditor to grant this, rather than cause a crisis. Senator Saraiva goes on to say that if the government is to be charged with carelessness, the Chambers should, as *particeps criminis*, share the responsibility. This is very well put; for that the government is to-day a contractor for railways (*empiteiro de estradas de ferro*), is directly chargeable upon the legislature that granted the guarantees and authorities for the construction of these roads. But can not the banks be also called upon to further divide this responsibility, inasmuch as they advanced funds upon Treasury bills professedly issued in anticipation of revenue, and which have been issued in anticipation of a funding operation? How can it be explained that the amount of Treasury bills should so enormously exceed the authorized sums, had not the banks, whether for their own purposes, or at the solicitation of the Treasury, been most exceedingly complaisant? Let the responsibility be settled upon those who merit this. Ministers, Chambers and banks are all to blame for the present financial position and all are equally bound to use every endeavour to correct matters. The first by executing promised economies and suggesting the turning into cash of such properties as have a market value; the second by aiding the executive to carry these reforms into effect and the third by giving the Treasury to plainly understand that they will no longer be accomplices in an evasion of the law, and that documents authorized to be issued in anticipation of revenue must be redeemed by the revenue anticipated. Every new scheme is but a fresh attempt to defer the ultimate solution of our financial situation. Some one of the three methods we have suggested is not to be evaded; the alienation of government enterprises, a national bank law, or the issue of a large sum of paper money.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

We continue from our last number the extracts from the minister of finance's *relatorio*. **Land Tax.** "The principal objection raised to this tax is the want of a *cadastre*, but this is not consequent if the views of my antecessor, which I entirely adopt, be accepted, that only upon lands situated in municipalities served by railways and river navigation is the tax to be placed, based upon the market value of the land as shown by public or private contracts or by partitions under wills." This valuation should be fixed by a commission composed of the proper fiscal agent, the judge of the district and a member of the Municipal Chamber. Neither France, Portugal, nor Spain awaited the formation of a *cadastre* to pass land taxes. If the tax be imposed as proposed in the project, those parties who are served by rail and river transport will contribute towards the expense incurred by the State in placing these facilities within their reach, and as the measure progresses and produces results, export duties will be diminished. It is urgent therefore that the first experiment be made of this tax, which is under discussion some 50 years already, that it may be established on a solid basis. **Taxes on Trades and Professions.** A judicious increase of some of these would cause an increase of the revenue. Among them are taxes on agents, directors or managers of companies to pay 300\$; pawn-brokers 600\$, slave-leaders 400\$; dealers in lottery tickets 200\$, and increased rates should be added to lime kilns, glue factories, foundries, snuff factories, sausage factories, and wineeries. Then, from 5 to 10 per cent. should be added to the tax on certain occupations. **Duties on Wines, Beer, &c.** The returns from the Custom House in Rio show a decrease of 138,710\$010 between the receipts of 1882-83 and 1883-84. The minister therefore does not agree with the proposed increase of 10 per cent. on imported wines etc. which are already heavy, and because the proposed addition would further stimulate the manufacture of artificial wines, spirits etc. which have already flooded (*inundado*) the markets of the capital and provinces to the manifest prejudice of the public health. Therefore, what should be done is to impose a tax of 100 rs. per litre on the produce of these factories, which under careful

fiscalization would give an annual sum of over 1,000,000\$ to the Treasury. As it is charged that not only native wines are falsified but that those imported are also adulterated, the idea of establishing an analytical laboratory in connection with the Custom House is worthy of attention, the expenses of which could be met by a moderate tax on all wines, etc. on the model of the tax now collected for the Municipal Chamber and the Misericordia hospital.

**Tax on Tobacco.** The minister prescribes the ideas of his antecessor and considers that as present taxes are very moderate, they could in reason be considerably increased. Under the form of a licence the increased tax could readily be collected on the raw and manufactured material, and the system possess the double advantage of causing no extra expense in collection while it evades the clamour always raised at the imposition of a new tax.

**Stamp tax.** What the minister entitles a moderate increase means that drafts and documents for the payment of money are to pay 1\$400 per 1,000\$. An increase of 40 per cent. On those of the value of 200\$ the stamp is to be 600 rs; it is now 200 rs. Charter parties are to pay 1\$500 on a freight of 500\$, 3\$000 up to 1,000\$, 6\$000 up to 2,000\$ and 3\$000 on each additional 1,000\$; an increase of 50 per cent.

**Lotteries.** The minister of finance calls attention to the number of provincial lotteries that dispose of their tickets in Rio to the detriment of those authorized by the Chambers, and estimates that from six to eight provincial lotteries are extracted each week.

The Debt stands as follows:

Foreign debt. Loan of 1860.....	£ 137,900
do 1863.....	1,108,400
do 1865.....	4,968,600
do 1871.....	2,805,800
do 1875.....	4,795,400
do 1883.....	4,543,800
Total.....	£ 18,419,900
Internal debt. Apolices at 6%.....	336,003,100\$
do 5%.....	1,997,200
do 4%.....	119,600
Gold Loan of 1868-69.....	22,443,500
do 1879-4 1/2%.....	42,777,500
Total.....	403,340,900\$
Orphans' Fund.....	15,831,303
Estates of deceased and absent persons.....	3,842,591
Emancipation Fund.....	2,735,355
Savings Banks.....	18,478,818
Mont de Piété.....	790,287
Sundry deposits.....	11,161,108
Treasury Bills.....	50,075,500
Treasury Notes.....	10,728,000
Paper Money.....	187,343,725
Exercícios Fundos.....	411,671
The assets of the Treasury are:	
Unpaid Taxes.....	14,976,300\$
Debt of Uruguay.....	17,007,036
Debt of Paraguay.....	250,049

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

*Scientific American* April 1885. Mr. R. M. Breton, chief engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railroad, after noting the fact that, under less favorable conditions of climate, road-bed, steeper gradients and sharper curves, from 8,000 to 10,000 train miles greater duty per annum is obtained from locomotives in America than in England or India, goes on to say: "I argue that the greater duty done by the American motor is due to the better designs and better system of making the locomotives. The American builder excels in the system of framing and counterbalancing and in the designs of the crank, axle, etc., so that the engine may run remarkably easy and without jar around short curves, and work not only on light roads, but also diminish the wear and tear on solid roads, and at the same time increase the effective tractive force. The English engine is a very heavy affair, and, in running, it not only wears and tears itself very rapidly, but also the road-way, and it greatly, by its unsteadiness and jar, fatigues the drivers and firemen." Complimentary opinions such as this are very pleasant to read, but the compliment is much more valuable when it is put in the substantial shape of a large order for these same American locomotives, such as given by Russia and other foreign countries for the locomotives made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa. These prominent American manufacturers, who have been mainly instrumental in bringing these motors to perfection, and in making the name of the American locomotive famous, have, in recent years, been exporting to foreign countries large numbers of their engines, especially of those known in American railway practice as the "Mogul" pattern. The essential feature of the last named system, which finds such favor abroad, is that nearly the entire weight of the locomotive is utilized for adhesion, the use of the pony-truck, with swinging

bolster and radius bar, combined with the forward pair of driving wheels, enabling the engine to pass short curves without any difficulty. These engines are perfectly easy on the track, the wheels adapting themselves to any irregularities in it; for this reason they can be used even on a rough track without being liable to leave the rails. This result is effected by connecting the springs of the rear and middle pair of driving wheels by equalizers, and also connecting the springs of the front driving wheels by an equalizing bar, so that the engine is, in fact, carried on two systems of equalized wheels. The great success that has attended the use of the Baldwin locomotives in Russia and Australia has created a demand for them also in several other foreign countries, where they are fast replacing those of English and other make. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which may be considered a representative of this branch of American industry, manufactures engines of this nature adapted to every conceivable kind of service, and constructed accurately to standard gauges and templates.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

**Standard.** —The returns of the Central Argentine Railway for the month of April amounted to \$ 220,950; net returns 121,682. —Minister Moreno leaves Montevideo at once for Brazil, with a view to arrange all pending limits' questions with the Brazilian Government before General Roca leaves office, a most praiseworthy step, as it is high time to settle amicably all disputes about the Misiones frontier line. —Telegrams from Rosario state that the new double track of the Central Argentine Railway extends 8 kilometres beyond Rosario. This double track will extend the whole length of the line to Cordoba — a distance of 246 miles and a gauge of 5 1/2 feet. Since the railway company have abandoned the guarantee connection with the National Government, the Board of the company has turned over a new leaf, and great improvements are spoken of. The following figures of the earnings of this great railway will be read with interest:

Year.	Earnings.	Per mile.
1880.....	1,150,000	4,682
81.....	1,240,000	5,060
82.....	1,570,000	6,400
83.....	2,212,000	8,990

As the Central Argentine Railway is fed by the Andine and Great Central Northern Railways it must necessarily continue to be the most important railroad in the country; it is the main artery of the Republic.

—The trade of the Custom House of Buenos Ayres for the last five months, compared with the same period last year, was distributed as follows:

Countries.....	Imports from	
	1884	1885
	\$ m/n.	\$ m/n.
Germany.....	3,148,611	3,221,273
West-Indies.....	.....	48,569
Belgium.....	1,695,015	2,476,389
Brazil.....	878,371	1,083,602
Canada.....	.....	646,183
Chile.....	3,388	.....
Spain.....	2,071,051	1,676,762
United States.....	2,035,796	2,577,728
France.....	5,297,190	6,092,108
Italy.....	1,401,561	1,947,684
Netherlands.....	380,482	430,856
Paraguay.....	326,243	319,443
Portugal.....	6,310	43,430
U. Kingdom.....	10,590,395	9,616,854
Sweden & Norway.....	.....	32,704
Switzerland.....	.....	76,538
Uruguay.....	1,054,639	1,121,382
Various.....	841	29,504
Total.....	28,889,894	31,421,075

Countries.....	Exports to	
	1884	1885
	\$ m/n.	\$ m/n.
Germany.....	3,665,010	5,273,762
West Indies.....	.....	302,304
Belgium.....	7,797,476	8,521,670
Brazil.....	316,092	449,660
Chile.....	82,545	48,668
Spain.....	359,319	583,851
United States.....	801,555	294,353
France.....	12,243,897	15,020,927
Italy.....	772,656	871,664
Holland.....	.....	.....
Paraguay.....	34,799	5,196
Portugal.....	.....	97,599
England.....	1,436,675	1,697,456
Sweden & Norway.....	.....	37,207
Uruguay.....	1,692,415	1,478,136
Various.....	159,379	126,302
Total.....	29,322,797	34,814,755



## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

**June 11.**—In the Senate, Sr. AFFONSO CELSO asked that a day be marked for consideration of the memorial from the Associação Commercial and others on the reform of the mortgage law; the president, with the concurrence of the Senate, said that he would fix a day during the next week provided no government business interfered. The Army bill was discussed, Senators AVILA, CORREIA, JUNQUEIRA and AFFONSO CELSO speaking. In the Chamber, Deputy CAMPOS SALLES in discussing the bill to prorogue the present budget laws made a strong republican speech. The minister of agriculture in denouncing his action of suspending the payment of passages to immigrants, said he found various documents relative to the matter upon assuming office and that the number of proposed immigrants was estimated at 31,250, and his nearest estimate was that the expense would reach if not exceed 4,000,000\$; moreover it would be difficult to accommodate such a number with only 1,200 lots of land surveyed. After he had consulted the consuls abroad as to the number of proposed immigrants who had abandoned their homes to embark, he would apply for a credit to meet expenses with these, but he considered the action of his predecessor as productive of unhappy consequences. In discussing the Navy bill, Deputy GASPAR DRUMMOND asked for information about the flying squadron. He referred to the *Solimões* and said the *Favary* could not be navigated even under tow. He then touched upon political matters in Pernambuco, and upon Sr. Nabuco taking his seat in the Chamber he proposed to ask him to repeat the insults cast at his (the speaker's) father and brother by Sr. Nabuco in public meetings.

**June 12.**—In the Senate, Senator CORREIA called upon the minister of empire to account for his having authorized the closing and removal of tobacco manufactories, which he claimed was illegal for the sanction of the Crown. In the Chamber, Deputy CARNEIRO DA ROCHA defended his action when minister of agriculture in the immigration question. Without observing the manner in which the matter was treated in the United States; he had studied the question in reference to neighboring countries and he gave the result of these studies. He considered an estimate that 30,000 immigrants would come, fantastic, and that even if 15,000 or 16,000 should come, it would not be necessary to have 16,000 lots ready surveyed. The premier spoke, and Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA called attention to the fact that among the many prorogations of budget laws, this was the first occasion on which it was proposed to prorogue them before the budget of any one department had been discussed. The Navy bill was discussed by Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA (late minister of war) who replied to various charges made against the Dantas ministry, particularly as to interference in elections, for there were 54 Conservatives in the Chamber, besides those who had aided them to cause the downfall of the Dantas ministry. It had been charged that 300,000\$ had been expended with the proposals for the gas contract; the actual amount was about 28,000\$, and in eleven months 32,000\$ had been spent in publications in the press.

**June 13.**—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA replied to the remarks of Sr. Candido de Oliveira in the Chamber and sharply criticizing the expenditure of 30,000\$ in publications in the press moved for information as to what vote (*verba*) it was charged to. Senator Junqueira's motion in reference to the Ceará reservoirs was discussed by Senators CASTRO CARREIRA who opposed the idea from the first, Senator AVILA who defended the scheme (he was the minister who appointed engineer Révy), Senator CORREIA, the minister of empire, JUNQUEIRA and JAGUARIBE. In the Chamber there was no session.

**June 15.**—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA defended himself against a charge made in one of the newspapers that he had accumulated the offices of a public employé and Senator. Senator IGNACIO MARTINS moved for information as to the extension of the D. Pedro II railway and the change of gauge. The bill opening credits for the payment of old debts of the department of agriculture was discussed by Senator CORREIA, the minister of agriculture, Senators AVILA and RIBEIRO DA LUZ. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES explained his assertion that *aplicação* at 5 per cent. interest could be emitted at 96 per cent. His idea seems to be that the Treasury should only advance funds upon pawned *aplicação* and should convert the floating debt in these 5 per cent. bonds at 96. An amendment was offered in the debate on the bill authorizing the prorogation of the budget laws, to open a credit of 3,000,000\$ for passages to immigrants and surveys of land. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA opposed this, although he had stated any expense

with immigration was justifiable, for he thought too much liberty was granted the government and also because reductions could be made in the budget estimates to meet the expense with immigration. Deputy ANTONIO PRADO was under the impression that passages were to be granted to only such immigrants as were induced to come here by relatives, but, as it had been admitted that to all intended immigrants the favor was to be granted, he moved that the amendment be referred to the budget committee. The Navy bill was discussed by Deputies RODRIGUES ALVES, CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA and minister of marine.

**June 16.**—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

**June 17.**—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA read an extract from a Bahia paper regarding insults to Protestant clergymen there and asked for information on the subject. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES moved for information as to the amount, rates, etc. of exchange taken by the government from June 1884 to April 1885, the differences of exchange during that period and whether the government had taken exchange from one bank only. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA moved for information of the amount expended by the government in March—May with telegrams to Pernambuco journals. Deputy OLYMPIO CAMPOS wished to know if the minister of agriculture had authorized the reduction of fares on the D. Pedro II railway to the races [the words are *gamblers at pool*] and if he had, what was his motive for reducing the revenue of the road. The bill prorogating the budget laws for four months was reported from committee. On discussing the bill for issuing 25,000,000\$. Deputy BARÃO DE GUAHY said, that had the president of the Council seriously reflected upon the financial position which obliged him to ask for this law, he would not have pressed forward the emancipation question. He called attention to what the premier had said in 1882, that a reduction of paper money was necessary, and to the difference of opinions of Visconde de Paranaíba and Lafayette, when ministers of finance, on the question. The project is said to be based on a crisis at the banks; he thought he could prove the contrary; the crisis was at the Treasury, not at the banks. He would ask permission to amend the project to contemplate the provincial banks also, and he then referred to his projects of banks of issue and upon the separation of general and provincial revenue. Senator SARAIVA, president of the council, in reply, said that whether the crisis was at the Treasury or at the banks the law was indispensable; he had not said a commercial crisis existed, but that the government by competing in the market with commerce would thus render operations more difficult; nor had he said there was any crisis at the Treasury, but that it might occur. The government was as a private individual when it entered the money market, the only difference being as to which was a contractor for railways, therefore even if it be proved that the Treasury caused the crisis, he saw no other solution, but the bill under discussion. It would be a fortune if Deputy Soares' idea of an issue of 5 per cent. bonds at 96 per cent. could be accomplished, but it was patriotism that inspired the idea (Deputy Soares.—"I pointed out the manner; the substitution of the Treasury bills.") He said that the want of foresight on the part of the government was charged as being the cause of the present state of affairs, but why should government alone be charged when parliament was also to blame? The principal question is: the government needs money and the market can only furnish a small sum; if asked for it, the Banco do Brazil could furnish 10,000,000\$, but the government did not wish to seriously embarrass the bank, which had already made sacrifices and it therefore desired to be in a position to assist the bank, until the floating debt could be funded. Had Parliament been closed, he would have adopted the measure and asked for a bill of indemnity after. So great was his horror of paper money, that the present measure is adopted, which does not mean paper money, for the issue may be withdrawn in less than a year. The government was not to blame if the public preferred government debt to other enterprises, for these latter had generally failed, where private, and those of public utility had been availed of to make private fortunes. The present crisis arises from works in construction, reduction in the quantity and price of exports and the emancipation question. In an interruption of Deputy Andrade Figueira, he replied, that whereas the government was endeavouring to tranquillize agriculture, the deputy and his ideas tranquillized no one (Interruptions). The government had not refused the credit for 3,000,000\$ for immigration, but under present circumstances, it was on guard against all unnecessary expenses, and considered a credit for 3,000,000\$ of no use, when it was yet obliged to settle last years accounts. He had always opposed the payment of passages; let the immigrants be well received and land given them, but let them come of their own will; spontaneous immigration had already produced good results. He

had already stated that a credit would be asked for to pay such passages, as the honour of the government rendered necessary. He had said the government only wished to be in a position to aid the banks, city and provincial, if this became necessary. He regretted the unfortunate position of Bahia and Pernambuco, but greater interests were now in question and the government after settling these would appoint a permanent Parliamentary committee to study the position of these provinces. He said Bahia had built railways without the necessary resources, and a careful study was needed before any measures of relief be conceded. Deputy BARRIOS COBRA spoke more on the emancipation question than on the bill in debate.

**June 18.**—In the Senate, the bill for prorogating the budget laws was received from the Chamber. Sr. CORREIA moved for the same information asked by Deputy Soares in the Chamber. The bill, and amendments, opening a credit for the *exercícios finidos* of the ministry of agriculture was passed and ordered to be returned to the Chamber. The bill reforming the mortgage law was discussed by Senators AFFONSO CELSO, NUNES GONÇALVES, JOSÉ BONIFACIO and CORREIA. In the Chamber, Deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. analyzed the emancipation project, which appearing to free the slaves within less time than the Dantas project was in reality only a re-organization of the emancipation fund, and its increase by the 5 per cent. extra taxes and duties. As an abolitionist he opposed all indemnity, but he would not carry his opinion so far as to oppose an indemnity by service to be rendered, and expecting from the government such information as would direct his vote on the bill for issuing paper money, he repelled the epithet of revolutionists so often cast upon those who only asked for right, reason and legality; sedition and anarchy could be cast upon those who oppose the party, which will not permit itself to be dragged along by the conspiracies of ignorance, of interest and of spite. Deputy ARAUJO GÓES also spoke on the paper money issue, and the emancipation project. The bill to authorize the issue of 25,000,000\$ passed in second discussion. The emancipation bill came up and Deputy ARAUJO GÓES proposed various amendments. Deputy F. BELISARIO defended the planters, and accompanied his party in the belief that the *summa bonum* of the question was the Rio Branco law. Did he propose to offer any solution of the question, it would be a progressive tax, through which slavery would be extinguished.

**June 19.**—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA obtained permission to have printed in the *Journal do Commercio* the documents relative to his retirement as chief of the Statistics department. Sr. OTTONI had received from Espírito Santo a memorial with a request that it be presented to the Senate, which he complied with, though he declared he did not consider this compromised him to any of the ideas therein contained. The reform bill of forced adjudications as amended passed in second reading. In the Chamber, Deputy CORREIA asked for information, if the Bishops had left their dioceses with permission of the government, they being public functionaries and subject to the civil law. The minister of foreign affairs read a project conceding a credit for 32,000\$ to meet the balance still due for travelling expenses of diplomats. Deputy DUARTE DE AZEVEDO spoke on the navy bill. In the debate on the Emancipation bill, Senator SARAIVA, the premier, said that Deputy Belisario's idea of a progressive tax was contained in the project; in reply to those who said the bill would do nothing towards stopping the *propaganda*, he said that this existed, because many people considered the Rio Branco law too slow in its effects, but that through a reasonable law, by which philosophers, philanthropists, every one would know that in 8, 9 or 10 years the slaves would be free, the *propaganda* would cease, for to it could then be replied that slavery is only retained for the time requisite to transform labor, and pay our debts. He considered that the debate had been useful and had assumed curious aspects; the defenders of agriculture had stated that this would avail of the aid extended to it for paying debts, not in transforming labor. He thought a charge of this character unjust to agriculture. If it be supposed that the labor question will not be organized, nor transformed, then nearly all the agricultural slaves will be freed for one-half of their value. If the project be mutilated in the two capital points; extinction of slavery and labor re-organization, he would retire, but he would not propose a dissolution of the Chamber and he concluded by asking Sr. Belisario to aid in preserving that calmness now existing so that the question be solved, for if this calmness is not availed of, he very much feared it might be changed into a period of agitation, worse than that we have just passed through.

**June 20.**—In the Senate, the committee report recognizing Sr. Gomes do Amaral, Senator from Pará, was read and ordered to be printed. Permission granted to open the streets for laying drains and an order to close a tobacco manufactory induced several discourses tending to show the ille-

gality of these and to convict the government of exceeding the law. In the Chamber, the president, vice-presidents and secretaries were re-elected, there being a large number of blank votes. The rest of the session was without interest.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará imports paving stones from France, and Rio de Janeiro maize husks from Portugal.

—The Rio Grande do Sul custom houses received in May 432,066\$214, against 408,251\$797 for the same month last year.

—The May receipts at the Pará custom house were 553,805\$267, against 768,694\$316 for the same month of 1884.

—For one vacancy in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro there are no less than seven candidates, if the *Diário de Notícias* be correct.

—Our Paulista colleague, *Diário Mercantil*, as a proof of the fertility of the province, says that at S. Roque a cabbage has been grown 3 1/2 metres high. We weaken!

—“In the list of deaths published in the *Sexto Distrito* (a journal of Campos, province of Rio de Janeiro) appears; Joanna, 106 years old, slave; old age.” — *O País*, June 14.

—One of our S. Paulo colleagues is quite indignant that the prisoners in the gaol there do not regularly receive their newspapers, to which they are subscribers. How are the poor fellows to pass the time, without their daily news?

—The May receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were:

	1884	1885
Sugar bags.....	56,847	41,592
Cotton „.....	9,396	5,788

—Yellow fever seems to be spreading in Bahia and considerable uneasiness is expressed by the local press, which charges the authorities with procrastination in taking the necessary steps for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city.

—One of our colleagues in S. Paulo had to make the *anade honorable* to a lawyer there. He defended a slave who was condemned to receive 120 lashes and wear an iron collar for six months. The printers applied the punishment to the lawyer!

—Victoria, Espírito Santo, is in a dreadful way because the corps of Naval apprentices is to be removed to Bahia. The telegram does not explain why, but as Senators, Deputies and the Government are appealed to, we hope the minister will reconsider his unwise order.

—The *Diário de Notícias* of Bahia says that on the 10th, the provincial Assembly there passed laws authorizing no less than 232 lotteries!! The *Conceição do Monte* church at Cachoeira is entitled to the profits of 100!! Nothing like going the *porco inteiro* when you are about it.

—Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, is not a good place to be arrested in. A committee of the Municipal Chamber visited the gaol there and found in two rooms, which could only accommodate 20 persons, 58 prisoners. The gaol would be full with 150 occupants, it contains 400.

—The Bahia custom house made a good haul early in the month. Receiving information that a passenger by the *Gironde* would endeavour to smuggle a large quantity of diamonds, he was arrested and jewelry, diamonds and other stones to the value of over 17,000\$ were secured.

—The *Diário do Gram-Pará* says that the president of the province of Rio Grande do Norte had signed a bill relieving certain debtors of the province to the extent of 70,000\$. In the third discussion of the law in the Assembly, the vote gave a tie, which was decided by the casting vote of the president, who figures as a debtor for 11,000\$000!

—The rubber movement at Pará during May was:

Stock 30th April.....	438 tons
Receipts.....	310 „
.....	748 tons

Shipments to U. States.....	439
do Europe.....	187 626 „

Stock 31st May.....	122 tons
The receipts in May 1884 were....	480 „

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that a large planter of S. Paulo has notified the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* that he is ready to accommodate, within 24 hours, 300 families of immigrants upon the following conditions: 1st: Cultivation of the coffee trees before bearing, at 50\$ per annum per 1,000 trees; 2nd: Cultivation of the trees without payment, the immigrant to receive 500 reis per 50 litres of cherries gathered; 3rd: Cultivation of the trees at 10\$000 per *capita* and payment of 240 reis per 50 litres of cherries; 4th: House and tree land for planting cereals; 5th: Rations, farm implements and clothing during the first year, to be paid for by deductions from the profits as verified. A very fair advance, and a further proof that S. Paulo continues to lead the rest of the empire in the immigration question.







June 20.—The market was very quiet. The English Bank was a drawer on head office at 17 1/2, the native banks over the counter; the New London and Brazilian had no rates. There were no quotations for commercial sterling. Sovereigns sold at 134.00, closing with buyers at 133.00, sellers at 133.50 for the 24th, 133.50 cash.

June 22.—The native banks maintained 17 1/2 on London for counter business, the English banks fixed 17 1/2 at which the English Bank was a drawer on head office. Not much doing with commercial sterling quoted at 17 1/2 1/16—18. Sovereigns sold at 133.60, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 133.50.

—Mr. William F. Kemp having resigned as a director of the Telefonica company, Sr. Luiz Augusto Ferrera de Almeida was invited to succeed him and has accepted the position.

—The shareholders of the Villa Isabel tram company at the general meeting held on the 20th, voted to increase the capital to 2,500,000\$. We hear there is no chance of this company and the S. Christovão coming to terms as to a fusion.

WORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Exchange passed: 16TH—31ST MAY.

£ 600,420 at 18 1/4—18 3/4 d.
Francs 1,056,460 " 506—323 rs.
R. Marks 40,330 " 636—446 rs.

Coffee sold: 165,436 bags weighing 9,926,160 kilograms.

DAILY COFFEE RECEIPTS.

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, Sales for Europe, Exchange on London, Private, and Receipts by steamer. Rows are dated from June 13 to June 22.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns for Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances, Steamer clearances, Freight by steamer, Stock at Santos, Receipts during week, Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Steamer clearances, Freight by steamer, Steams leading for United States.

Table with columns for Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Sailing clearances, Steamer clearances, Freight by steamer, Stock at Santos, Receipts during week, Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Steamer clearances, Freight by steamer, Steams leading for United States.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares such as Banco Commercial, Banco do Comercio, Banco Auxiliario, and others, with their respective prices and values.

Table listing various stocks and shares such as Six per cent apolices, Gold Loan 1879 4 1/2 %, and others, with their respective prices and values.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd June, 1885.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a fair business reported since our last issue, but as receipts show a marked increase there is no great animation. The sales are about equal to the supply and quotations are not changed; the market being quoted steady. Europe has shown more activity in our market, the sales for that quarter equaling those for the United States. The increase in receipts by the railway leads to the supposition that new coffees are now coming to market.

Table listing exports for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, with values in bags.

Table listing clearances for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, with values in bags.

Table listing clearances for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, with values in bags.

Brokers' quotations are unchanged, viz:

Table listing various goods such as Washed, Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capitania, Escotcha, and Stock, with their respective prices.

Vessels loading and to land.

Table listing various vessels such as New York Belg str Hipparchus, do Nor bk Aetolus, Baltimore Amer lug Glad Tidings, and others, with their destinations and dates.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table listing daily receipts and sales of coffee, including columns for Receipts, Sales U.S., Sales Europe, Sales Cape, Sales Ceylon, Sales Java, Sales Sumatra, Sales Java, Sales Sumatra, and Sales Java.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including columns for Date, Vessel, Tons, and Agent.

Imports.

Table listing imports of various goods such as Flour, Rice, and others, with their respective values and origins.

Sales since our last report have been about 8,900 brls and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Table listing stock in first hands for various types of coffee such as 500 brls Trieste, 29,800 ,, American, 2,000 ,, River Plate, and 35,000 brls.

Market dull, and weak at the following quotations: Trieste 17,500—19,500; Richmond 1st 19,000—19,250; 2nd 18,000—18,250; Baltimore 1st 19,500—20,000; 2nd 17,000—18,500; Western & Int. 15,000—19,000; Chili nominal; River Plate 16,000—17,000; New Zealand nominal.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the market may still be quoted at 43,800—44,500 per dozen. Firm.

White Pine.—No receipts and the nominal quotation is 125 cents per foot, market steady.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—The Vesta from Frederichstadt brought about 400 doz, which are unsold.

Kerosene.—No receipts and the demand is quoted as fair at about 63,000—64,000 per case.

Lard.—Receipts 2,900 kgs per Adda Y. Bonner from Baltimore. The market is quoted steady at 440—450 rs. per lb. for invoices and 460 rs. retail.

Bran.—Receipts have been: 10,040 bags per Rebecca M. Walls 1,570 ,, Petropolis 500 ,, Kronpr. Fr. Wilhelm from River Plate. Brokers now quote at 2,800—2,850 per bag; market weak.

Rosin.—None arrived and market unchanged.

Turpentine.—Nothing new to report.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 995 bags per Pleiades from River Plate 470 ,, Congo do 1,500 ,, Petropolis do.

The market is firmer and brokers quote at 4,850—4,880 per bag.

Hay.—The Anna from Rosario brought 2,570 bales to dealers.

Codfish.—Receipts are 100 cases coastwise and 200 from Europe; retail quotations are 22,800—26,800 per tub, 24,800—27,800 per case.

Coal.—The receipts are 1,041 tons per Glenlogie from Newcastle.

Cement.—Receipts are 24 casks French by the Sarriv and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Rice.—The difficulties of an importing firm, through which a considerable quantity of the grain is, for the moment, off the market prevents any reliable quotations. If the holders realize the rice, we may see more animation, but pending some decision, there is little or nothing doing.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including columns for Date, Vessel, Tons, and Agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including columns for Date, Vessel, Tons, and Agent.



VALPARAISO—Br bk Frank Stafford; 1187 tons; Smith; do. BARBADOS—Amer lug William H. Dietz; 487 tons; Col linc; do.

JUNE 19. ST. THOMAS—Fr bk Trait d'Union; 355 tons; Renault, ballast.

JUNE 20. HALIFAX—Br bk Roman; 591 tons; Joyce; ballast.

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing various vessels, their destinations, and agents. Includes columns for ship name, destination, and agent.

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

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for name, tonnage, where from, and consignor.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share prices, including Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table of government bond prices with columns for description, interest, nominal value, and quotation.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table listing banks and public companies with columns for capital, shares, and other financial details.

FOREIGN MARKETS

CEYLON. Prospects of our trade for coffee and tea will be realized, backward though the figures for the latter appear. As regards our old staple, we have shipped 197,915 cwt. to date against an estimate of 360,000 cwt., and, as the Uva crop promises very well, we see no cause to fear that it will not be realized.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of steamship arrivals with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of steamship departures with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo.

According to the Sourabaya Correspondent, the coffee leaf-disease was continuing to gain ground in Java, every remedy suggested having failed on trial, including that of fighting large fires on the estates to fumigate the coffee trees.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.



