

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1885

NUMBER 24

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
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## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.24 a. m. Entre Rios (central line) 9.28 a. m., Lafayette (Quiliz) 5.00 p. m. Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios at 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12.15 a. m., São Paulo (S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.30 a. m., Porto Novo 12.14 p. m., arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55 p. m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Comercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at Barra at 9.06 a. m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p. m.; Porto Novo 5.30 p. m. Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a. m. arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajy.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.05; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 2.42 and Macuco 3.48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8.30, Cordeiro 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.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a. m. and 1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 10 a. m. and 2.55 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mauá at 4 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.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneficentios.

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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.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 19 de Março, No. 42, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY  
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th  
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1885.

At a meeting of the Saraiva cabinet on the evening of the 14th it was resolved to resign, as the small majority obtained on the emancipation project, which was due to conservative support, did not warrant a belief that it could command a majority of votes in the Chamber when this conservative support should be withdrawn. Another reason was unquestionably that arising from the amendment made to the project at the last moment, which took all discretionary power out of the premier's hands in regard to the 5% surtax, but this was not announced. The resignation was promptly accepted by the Emperor, who, instead of asking the retiring premier to name his successor, called in the presidents of the two Chambers for consultation. After some delay the Visconde de Paranaguá was invited on the 18th to organize a cabinet, which he failed to accomplish. On the 19th, after again consulting the presidents of the two Chambers, His Majesty decided to call in the Conservatives and invited Barão de Cotegipe to organize a cabinet. The charge was promptly accepted and on the next day the official announcement was made of the following appointments:

Senator BARÃO DE COTEGIPE: Premier and minister of foreign affairs;  
Senator BARÃO DE MAMORÉ: Minister of empire;  
Senator JOAQUIM DELPHINO RIBEIRO DA LUZ: Minister of justice;  
Deputy FRANCISCO BELISARIO SOARES DE SOUZA: Minister of finance;  
Deputy ALFREDO RODRIGUES FERNANDES CHAVES: Minister of marine;  
Senator JOÃO JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA JUNQUEIRA: Minister of war;  
Deputy ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO: Minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

The new cabinet is composed of men of acknowledged ability and experience, and if successful in the elections which must now be held, and if substantially supported by the Emperor, there are some good reasons for expecting a change for the better. The premier has already declared himself in favor of a more decided policy regarding the settlement of the Argentine frontier question, and his assumption of the portfolio of foreign affairs, instead of that of finance, which he held in the Caxias cabinet, implies that he means to carry it out. As delays are clearly prejudicial to Brazil in this matter, and as the Argentines

have no reasonable claim to the territory in dispute, a vigorous policy on the part of the new government will not fail to receive a hearty support. The new minister of finance is a planter, a relative of the conservative chief of Rio de Janeiro, and a representative of the ultra slaveholding interests of the country. His capacities for the financial administration of the country are as yet unknown, but there is little reason for a belief that he will introduce any new line of policy. He was one of the syndicate who undertook to control the foreign coffee market some two years ago, and who paid dearly for the experience. The new minister of agriculture is one of the most progressive planters of São Paulo and is a warm friend of a more liberal immigration policy. Unhappily, however, he is equally friendly to the converse policy of retaining slavery as long as possible and indemnifying planters to the last penny. As a whole the cabinet is highly respectable for ability, but unpromising so far as the question of abolition is concerned. It will carry out no great reforms unless driven to it by an irresistible popular movement. The new ministers are to be presented to the Emperor on Sunday and will then meet the Chambers on Monday.

THE reimposition of import duties by the Pernambuco provincial authorities again raises the questions of two years ago, as to the right of levying such taxes and the authority of the national government to suppress them. It was then decided that the provincial import taxes were unconstitutional and could not be continued. There were many complaints made at the time that the provinces could not meet their administrative expenditures without some such source of revenue, and as the justice of these complaints was so clear the government obtained legislative authorization for the imposition of an additional 10% on the general import taxes for the special relief of the provinces. Recently, however, the provincial assembly of Pernambuco has resurrected the abuse by imposing a tax of 3% on imports, and that, too, notwithstanding the protests of the press, the commercial association, and the business classes in general. The proceeds of this tax are estimated at 800,000\$, which sum must be advanced by importers and then wrung from the people by proportionately increased prices. In reply to an inquiry the late prime minister stated that the tax is unconstitutional and that its collection would not be permitted in the national custom houses, but beyond that he had nothing to say. This assuredly is not enough. If a tax is illegal as well as onerous, commerce is entitled to executive protection against it. Considerably over three-fourths of the revenue of this country is derived from taxes on commerce, and as every intelligent merchant well knows, these taxes are now so heavy and restrictive that no addition can be made without serious results. Already the costs of living in Brazil are excessively high, and no increase can therefore be made without causing suffering among the people. As their incomes do not increase at the same time, every additional tax on food and clothing—which are the articles most heavily taxed—compels them to restrict consumption, and this fact is proved by the customs returns. Instead of recognizing this natural result, the legislators of the country, whether national or provincial, are continually increasing customs taxation to meet deficiencies of revenue. The one clause of their fiscal creed is: to augment the revenue, increase customs taxation. It is useless perhaps to ask such men to analyze the revenue returns to see what this policy is leading to; they have had all the evidence

before them for years and are yet sublimely insensible of its plainest facts. Of the one admitted fact, however, the unconstitutionality of provincial import taxes, they are no longer ignorant, and the mercantile classes are justified in demanding that the law be enforced and commerce protected from further extortions of this character.

ASIDE from the very pertinent question as to the use made of the proceeds of the "additional 10 per cent." levied for the relief of the provinces, there is one other phase in this incident which ought to receive serious attention from all Brazilians—and that is the concession of more administrative and executive power to the provinces, with a corresponding share in the general revenue of the empire. It is a disgrace to the imperial government that a contrary policy has been continued up to the present time. In a country so large as Brazil it is a physical impossibility that it can be equitably and economically administered from one central point, and yet the attempt goes on from year to year without one single effort toward a change. It is inconceivable that such a political error could have been perpetuated so long. And it has not only been thus perpetuated, but the indications are that it will be years before any really liberal effort will be made to replace it with a system more in harmony with the requirements of the day. Instead of this unclassifiable mixture of mediæval and modern ideas which constitutes the Brazilian political system of to-day and which is an insurmountable obstacle to the permanent development of the country, Brazil needs a simpler form of government by which local affairs will be left to the provinces and municipalities, while those of general import will be left to the unquestioned control of the nation. In attempting to administer everything from the construction of a railway to the granting of a leave of absence to a police officer on the Matto Grosso frontier, the national government has succeeded only in showing its own weakness and inefficiency. Having no national system to work upon, its action is always tentative and vacillating. Were the country much smaller, the defects of such a system would not be so apparent, but in so vast an empire they are to be seen everywhere. If the minister of finance can not enforce his decision that provincial import duties are unconstitutional, what is the use of his making it and promising that such duties shall not be collected in the national custom houses? If the province of Pernambuco can enforce any tax it pleases, or impose any restriction upon commerce that it sees fit, what is the authority of the national government worth? And where is the merchant to go for protection? He may appeal to the national treasury, it is true; but the delays and costs and annoyances consequent on such an appeal will deter him from such a course, even were he quite sure that a favorable decision could be enforced. It is clear that the best way to meet these difficulties is to grant better local government to the provinces, and to effectively exclude them from affairs of a general character.

THE *Jornal do Commercio* on the 15th has emitted some sensible opinions regarding the railway system of the empire in general, and the tariffs of the Great Western of Brazil in particular. The *Jornal* says: "All progress is up to a certain point disorganizing, for disorganization must precede substitution. When however a primitive organization succeeds in maintaining itself for a certain time, there is reason for enquiring as to why this abnormal resistance arises." We agree; and think the reason

is not far to seek. Under the system of guaranteed interest to various railways, these must submit their tariffs to government approval, and the government looking less to the interests of the inhabitants of the zone served by the railway, than to the probability of a call upon the Treasury for a greater or less amount on account of the guarantee, fixes tariffs at such rates that, as has been more than once pointed out, pack-mules and carts can actually compete for traffic with the railways. Certainly no charge can be made against the companies in this case. Their interest is guaranteed under any circumstance and it matters little, in a financial point of view, what their freight tariffs may be. But it is not so with the Treasury; high rates of freight are imposed in an endeavor to decrease the load upon the government coffers, and the result is discontent on the part of the planters, who without investigation claim that the blame is chargeable to the company, whereas in strict justice it is to be laid at the door of the officials who so complacently allowed the various concessions and guarantees. If the farmers and planters wish for lower tariff rates, we venture to say that no company with a guarantee of interest will object, but we are very doubtful whether the administrative authorities would listen to such a demand. Yet this is clearly the duty of the government. When such anomalies exist as we daily see, of maize and other cereals being imported from foreign markets, simply because it is cheaper to import them by sea than over a few hundred kilometres of railway, it seems just about time for some steps to be taken that freight charges may not show such an enormous percentage on the cost and net proceeds of these most indispensable articles. The loss to the Treasury might be considerable at the outset, but the actual saving to the country would undoubtedly serve to offset this within a reasonably short time. To make charges against companies for maintaining high tariffs, when the correction is so clearly in the hands of the government, is absurd, and the writer in the *Jornal* has made a great mistake in placing his blame upon the first. We insist that the companies would readily destroy the competition of pack-mules and carts were they not so heavily handicapped by the authorities, who after granting concessions of every description now endeavor to partly evade the obligations of these at the cost of the smaller farmers; the coffee *fazendeiro* has only to cry out, and he will be promptly attended to.

At first sight the reply of the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* in answer to the dispatch of the directory of the Bank of Brazil relative to the subdivision of plantations which the bank has taken over, and which the president of the bank says may not be subdivided under its by-laws, appears decidedly hardy. It looks like an unwarrantable interference with the working of the first institution of its kind in the empire and should therefore attract little attention from those who are more directly interested in the operations of the bank, while it might give rise to severe criticisms. As one however proceeds to analyze the reply of the *Sociedade* and remembers that, while the bank is a proprietary institution, the corporation has received such favors from government as brings it within the limit of general criticism, the case does not appear so anomalous, and the *Sociedade* seems to represent, not an intrusive and criticizing influence, but rather a power desirous of distinctly specifying what the immigrants, now universally considered necessary to the country, are to receive and how they will be received. The Bank of Brazil cannot subdivide its plantations, because its by-laws forbid this. But cannot these by-laws



be modified to such an extent that this subdivision may become a fact? Whether, as claimed by the *Sociedade*, or as appears from the reply of the president of the bank, the institution possesses many or few plantations, the argument of the *Sociedade* is not met in the reply of the bank. The *Sociedade* asks that such plantations as the bank is managing—be these many or few—should be so subdivided that they would become available for immigration purposes, and to this the bank replies, *Non possumus!* The *Sociedade* claims that in many instances the bankrupt planters are merely overseers for the bank, and in others, the original debtor having disappeared, the plantations are under the control of managers who account directly to the agents of the bank and may thus be also considered as mere overseers of the creditor. This statement may, or may not be proven, but we hardly think the *Sociedade* would have emitted it without some basis for proof. While we have every sympathy for the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* in this question, we must say that we consider their starting point erroneous. The attack on the Bank of Brazil was well planned, but must necessarily fail, for when an institution trenches itself behind its by-laws, outside criticism is worth less than nothing; the directors are responsible not to the public, nor to the country; they are responsible to their shareholders, and so long as these directors strictly observe the letter of the by-laws, the shareholders have not one word to offer in contradiction to the action of their representatives. No one can be so utterly unobservant that he may not see that the interest of the country, and of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil, are identical in this particular case. A subdivision of coffee producing plantations would in the first place distribute present mortgages over some ten or fifteen lives in place of the one, as is now the case. The bank would multiply its security upon the very same amount of land as now appears among its assets, and the economy in the matter of managers, agents and representatives, would be reduced to a minimum. The *Sociedade* should therefore have made its appeal not to the directory of the bank, who must observe the by-laws, but to such influential and interested shareholders as could and would bring the matter before a general meeting and thus have the by-laws modified to the end that the plantations might be disposed of in any manner most advantageous to the interests of the shareholders and of the country. We feel persuaded that there is no want of willingness on the part of the directory to aid the immigration movement and the shareholder who proposed a reform of the by-laws would doubtless be assisted to secure this by the directors. We hope the *Sociedade* will proceed to act upon this plan.

The *Journal do Commercio* of the 18th instant contains an interesting editorial article on the immigration returns at this port during the first six months of the year, by which it appears that the total number of arrivals were 13,036, exclusive of 1,732 calling here on their way to Santos. The number of departures during the same period was 2,675. Of the arrivals only 396 received assistance from the state. So far as comparisons with preceding years can be used, this result is not at all unfavorable, as there have been but three years since 1855 when the total yearly arrivals have exceeded the double of this number. In every other respect, however, it must be considered highly unfavorable. From 1855 to 1884, inclusive, the total number of immigrants arriving at this port was only 477,223, or less than the average annual arrivals in the United States during the last five years.

Taking into consideration the heavy emigration from the over-crowded countries of Europe, the enormous area of unsettled land and the natural advantages which are to be found in this country, it must be confessed that an annual arrival of less than 16,000 immigrants during the last thirty years is very far from satisfactory. Instead of this paltry average Brazil ought to have averaged ten times that number, and instead of possessing here and there a poor, hopeless, half-starved colony the country ought to be full of industrious immigrants. And more than that, instead of remaining aliens to the day of their death, every one of these immigrants ought to be a Brazilian citizen, enjoying every privilege which the native Brazilian enjoys, and feeling that the whole country belongs just as much to him and his children as to those whose parents happened to come out from Portugal a century earlier. It ought to be apparent by this time that there is something radically wrong in the policy pursued toward immigrants. The United States government has never sent out agents, nor made a propaganda, nor offered subsidies for the acquisition of immigrants; all that it did was to open its doors and put foreign-born and native-born citizens on civil and political equality. And then, instead of giving or selling its lands to political parasites or speculators, it wisely reserved them for actual settlers. The immigrant has always been able to find cheap lands on which to settle, and a fairly remunerative market for his products. He has found a liberal school system by which he and his neighbors could give their children a fairly good education; and he has found, also, that the government leaves the question of religion wholly to his own choice. To his great surprise he has found that he and his neighbors are entrusted with the control of nearly all local matters—the schools, roads, taxes for support of same, and even the administration of justice in petty local cases. He helps elect the township justices and constables, who are endowed with necessary powers for the preservation of order. He never sees a soldier unless he goes to some frontier military station, and the nearest approach to a government police official which he ever sees, is the United States marshal, who may be his nearest neighbor and who wears no uniform and has no official authority over himself except in certain specified cases. If he is arrested for any cause he is entitled to an immediate trial, or to an examination which determines whether he shall be held for trial. He can buy and sell land at pleasure, go when and where he pleases, and engage in any occupation. There is nothing forbidden him which his American neighbor enjoys, except the privilege of occupying the chief executive office of the nation. To the average European emigrant these privileges are all the more esteemed, because they are so radically different from what he has been accustomed to in the land of his nativity. Sometimes he abuses them, but generally he makes wise use of them. If, now, Brazil had pursued this same policy, is it not probable that she would have secured very similar results? Is it not certain that her population would have been very much larger and her wealth immeasurably greater? And if so, is it too late to resort to that policy now for the benefit of the future?

The bone industry of the United States is an important one. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neatfoot oil. Not a bone of any animal is thrown away. Many cattle skin bones are shipped to Europe for the making of knife handles, where they bring \$40 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth \$80 per ton for cutting into tooth brush handles. The foreleg bones are worth \$30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles, and jewelry, though sheep's legs are the staple for parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bone that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black, used in refining the sugar we eat, are turned into fertilizers and made to help to enrich the soil. As regards waste, it is the story of the pig. Nothing is lost except the squeal.—*Exchange.*

IMMIGRATION.

We translate the reply of the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* to the directory of the Bank of Brazil as published by the *Gazeta de Noticias*.

In the name of the directory, I commence by acknowledging the politeness of the ready reply your Ex. after consulting the illustrious (*ilustrada*) directory of the bank was good enough to send me on July 27th ulto. by which an opening is furnished for clearly understanding the ideas of this society, and to show up the difficulties with which the first banking establishment of Brazil is contending with, in its sincere desire to aid the solution of the serious problem of the transformation of labour in this Empire.

Y. Ex. will allow me (before entering upon the subject matter) to submit, that only individual responsibilities are effective, and therefore whoever occupies the eminent position of president of the Bank of Brazil may enjoy the enviable glory of having assisted, or even initiated, a great economic and social reform; but following this same hypothesis in the case of pronounced disregard, like-warmness, or indifference, no light charge may be alleged against him.

At the present moment, when the immigration question [if for our punishment it seems of little interest to the high powers of the State] imperatively calls the attention of observers and assumes a position of greater importance than the slavery question, to assist an evolution of native agriculture and a transformation of the *latifundios* and *sesmarias* into small farms should to a great extent pertain to the Bank of Brazil, which, in fact, has become the real arbiter of public and private finances in this country. It is in reality the true owner of the best plantations in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espírito Santo, served by a railway system of a gauge wider than that of the richest lines in France, England or the United States.

The bankrupt debtors are only tolerated representatives of the bank, in its recognized, and, up to a certain point, obligatory concessions to the large planters.

On some plantations, if not on many, the owners who mortgaged their lands have disappeared, and these have been substituted by agents who account directly to the delegates of the bank and may be considered mere overseers of bands of slaves.

Even along the line of the D. Pedro II railway these plantations are not a few, and upon these unmistakable signs of great backwardness, of the most lamentable routine and of radical *obscurantismo* are plainly visible, just as if they were still the property of ruined planters, strangers to all idea of progress and delivered up body and soul to despondency and to despair.

Always the same desolate prospect that so impresses and saddens a foreign traveller, and which cause to him the same sensations, that very naturally the directors of the bank feel when visiting these woe-begone agricultural establishments.

Millions and millions of square metres of excellent land abandoned, without cultivation, without use, and in one corner of the immense plantation, as the symbol of backwardness and inertness, an old, almost ruined house, surrounded by barracks (*senzalas*) in which at night are locked up hundreds and hundreds of negro slaves, employed in the cultivation of the deteriorated coffee orchards! Let Y. Ex. compare one of these plantations, the exclusive property of the Bank of Brazil, with any insignificant little nucleus of German or Italian immigrants, samples of which are already furnished by some of our provinces. It is a vivid antithesis, of contentment, prosperity, individual initiative, of diverse crops, of new industries, of favorable promise and of hope in the future. It is the beginning of the production of silk, of wine, of dairy produce, of abundant cereal crops, wheat, rye, barley, hops, hay and forage, of a thousand things in fact, whereas the *latifundio* and slavery will not extend beyond coffee, and sugar. And this too even when for the demand at present, there is almost too much coffee, and sugar is subject to terrible fluctuations. And this too when this immense Empire and its capital import from the United States and the Old World food products, from rice and maize up to beef, and its markets even receive potatoes from New Zealand!

This is the reason that the *Sociedade Central de Imigração* has always observed with pain the valuable and premature efforts, which might be very much better utilized, of the *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio* in opening new sources for the consumption of coffee all over the world, when for the real and the great future of Brazil the problem is another, incomparably larger and less restricted.

In fact, if public affairs are to follow the natural and rigorous path which fortunately they have taken, the *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio* will become compromised with its new customers, which it has solicited and continues to solicit with so much anxiety, for it may become utterly impossible to meet the engagements entered into, and the circle of which it still endeavours to amplify.

It is not sufficient to endeavour to continue and develop the system of agriculture and the economic processes as followed hitherto; it is necessary to treat of a very different thing, and to meet a most necessary general reform. And this can not be done without the assistance of the European immigrant.

Of what use are nearly all our railways, save to accumulate deficits upon deficits?

The national work-shops possess a sufficiency of tools, what is needed are workmen.

And of what use are these powerful auxiliaries of human activity without the brains and the arms to use them?

And further, it is impossible to bring about the proper moral evolution of the freedman, of the *agregado*, of the *canavieiro*, of the *capitão*, of the rough (*capanga*), of the peasant (*setejeiro*) and of the rowly (*capoeira*) into independent, free and laborious workmen without the lessons furnished by example, without the practical lessons furnished by the most advanced peoples of Europe, rich in invention, and anxious to obtain the quiet enjoyment of such conveniences as can be obtained in the social life of America by their daily exertions and by the understanding of duties and of rights.

The great question is—example. And in this sphere the Bank of Brazil can assume an eminent position and one of the greatest patriotic importance. Let the illustrious directory ask the shareholders for the necessary authority, which will assuredly be fully conceded, and thus the principal objection offered in Y. Ex.'s dispatch of 27th July will be overcome, and let it experiment with the organization of colonial nuclei formed by immigrants and freedmen upon any one of its numerous plantations.

There will be but a simple change in the administration. Instead of a slave overseer; capable, intelligent managers, accustomed to deal with worthy men; divide among immigrants the land, of which they will become the owners at the expiration of a fixed period and upon payment of all debts contracted; grant them at first some protection, without endeavouring to make *wards* of them, which by an error of government has cost so much to the public coffers, and afterwards it will be seen whether these lots of land, hitherto worthless and the source of improvident expenses, are not transformed into valuable properties.

The question is not the possession of many plantations in these conditions, as Y. Ex. points out; only one would suffice for an experiment, which at the utmost would only cost the bank some tens of *contos de reis*. And even in the case of failure, which is certainly not to be expected, a most precious seed would have been planted. The bank does not wish to assume such an initiative? Notwithstanding the great energy and wisdom of its active directory does it fear practical obstacles? Very good! Let it foment among the planters who are its heavy debtors experiments of this order. Publish that it will assist them in all manners. Stimulate the appearance of individual efforts, and oblige itself to assist all those, that it judges of sufficient ability and circumspection for such efforts.

Yet another great reason for action. All that might be disbursed in this order of facts, Y. Ex. readily understands, through your very great intelligence in matters financial and scientific, would sooner or later be recompensed, nor could it ever be considered a totally useless loss, irremediable and availing no one, as happens with some speculative (*alcataria*) operations, into which the best and most prudently managed banks are at times drawn, and the consequences of which are of difficult appreciation or analysis even by those who are in intimate contact with the mechanism and most private operations of these institutions.

Asking pardon for so long a dispatch, I renew, etc.,

ALFREDO D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.  
Vice-President.

PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

The president of the province opened the Assembly on the 3rd inst. and referring to the financial position says, that whereas the revenue of 1879-80 was only 2,524,325\$875 it increased to 3,264,151\$078 collected in 1884-85 up to date, and might be estimated at 3,550,000\$, an increase of 40 per cent. in five years. In 1883-84 the revenue, estimated at 3,048,940\$, only produced 3,000,798\$446, and expenses, estimated at 3,052,486\$, were 3,510,214\$057, distributed at follows:

Ordinary.....	3,115,566\$600
Payments authorized in previous and paid in this fiscal year.....	80,946 950
Interest and guarantees to railways, met by credit operations..	313,700 507
	3,510,214\$057

The net deficit of ordinary operations of 1884-85, which has solicited and continues to solicit with so much anxiety, for it may become utterly impossible to meet the engagements entered into, and the circle of which it still endeavours to amplify.

brought from the preceding year; total 461,046\$287. Of this, 313,700\$507 was disbursed leaving 147,345\$780 to carry forward.

The budget estimates for 1886-87 calculate receipts at 3,317,240\$.

The funded debt on June 11th 1884 was 3,435,000\$ nominal, or 3,351,054\$500 real, at present it amounts to 3,950,000\$.

For the period from June 11th, to date, 509 bonds of 1,000\$ were issued at par and 6 bonds at 102 1/2 %. The payments made have been:
Kilometric subventions to railways 2,781,582\$233
Interest guarantees 989,448 874
Cost of issuing bonds 14,900 821

3,785,931\$928
The bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest and the capital being 3,950,000\$, the annual charge is 237,000\$ at present, but this will be greatly increased by late concessions to central factories and railways; principally by that to the Leopoldina railway, which has a 7 per cent. guarantee on 12,200,000\$ for extensions from S. Geraldo to Itabora on the trunk line, on the Alto Mariabé branch, and on the União Mineira branch.
The floating debt is reduced to 133,333\$334.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 8.
-The Rosario custom house collected during July \$229,490 m/n.

-4,000,00 kilos of wheat were exported from Rosario during the month of July.

-18,627 bags of sugar arrived at Rosario from Tucuman during the month of July.

-The Montevideo custom house receipts during the month of July amounted to \$6,412,000.

-The Montevideo port authorities have resolved to increase the quarantine on vessels from Spanish ports to eight days. They are talking of closing the port to all arrivals from Spain.

-The national board of health has resolved to close the ports against all vessels coming from Spanish ports or from the French Mediterranean ports.

-One of Lamport and Holt's steamers will leave Liverpool in a few days for Bahia Blanca direct. This steamer will inaugurate a regular service from England to this port.

-The Buenos Aires custom house receipts on the 31st July were \$99,889.08 m/n, making a total for that month of \$2,078,177.22, or total since the 1st of January of \$14,790,521.63 m/n.

-On the 2nd inst, the steamer 'J. B. Slay', belonging to the La Platense line, on her way from Rosario to this port with a cargo of sugar and railway sleepers, was run into and sunk by the Oriental steamer 'Colma', from Montevideo to Assunção. The 'Colma' received damages to the value of \$4750 m/n.

-In the month of July, 32 ocean steamers arrived in this port, 25 of which brought 179 passengers and 2863 immigrants. From Montevideo there arrived 839 passengers and 1193 immigrants, making a total of 979 passengers and 4056 immigrants.

-Altogether, the outlook of affairs, political, commercial and social, is extremely gloomy just now, though it has been slightly relieved by the announcement, made yesterday, that Sr. Mañero has made all the necessary arrangements for the commencement, at the appointed time, of the works for the construction of the port of Buenos Aires.

-The minister of finance will propose to Congress, in order to meet the difficulty caused by the rejection of the loan, that the National Bank shall be authorized to increase its note circulation; that a portion, probably 15 or 20 per cent, of the custom house duties shall be payable in gold, and that the floating debt, which amounts to more than \$50,000,000, shall be consolidated.

-During the month of July, there were 856 deaths in the city, 338 burials taking place in the Recoleta and 518 in the Chacarita cemetery. More than one-fourth of the deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs; no less than 101 occurred from small-pox, 14 from cancer, 25 from heart disease, 2 from hydrophobia; 45 children were born dead. The average rate of mortality exceeded the high average of the first six months of this year.

-The following table will show the killings in the saladeros compared with the last year:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Buenos Aires, Los Rios, Montevideo, Rio Grande, Total. Shows data for 1885 and 1884.

-This closing of the ports is the first sign of our annual cholera scare, which has commenced earlier in the season than usual. Certainly, if such a precautionary measure were of any practical benefit we should be wise in adopting it, for we are in the same state of unpreparedness as last year for meeting any epidemic. The city is still untrained, the lodging-houses are still overcrowded and the supply of water is still deficient.

-The revenue from customs' duties has recently fallen off, owing, no doubt, to the decree which added fifteen per cent. to the duties. We may anticipate that this falling off will now become more marked, especially as, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Spain and the south of France, it has been determined to close the ports against all vessels coming from Spain or from the Mediterranean ports of France.

-During the first half of this year there were 6,098 children baptized in this city, the sexes being nearly equally divided. Of those, only 970 were the children of Argentine parents; 926 had foreign fathers and Argentine mothers, and 3,786 were the children of foreigners. During the same period there were 1,574 marriages, of which 1,492 were between Catholics. The deaths were 4,498, which shows a very high rate of mortality.

-It was resolved in a council of ministers, on Saturday, to reject the clause in the contract with the London syndicate of bankers, stipulating that the custom house revenue should be mortgaged to secure the loan of which the service was to be made by the National Bank. It is stated that the bankers would not complete the contract without the stipulation mentioned. It is reported that there will be a large issue of paper money, and this has caused a considerable rise in the premium on gold.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, July 28.
-Statement showing the Foreign and Home Debt of the Argentine government up to the 30th ult.:

Table titled 'FOREIGN DEBT' with columns: loans, amortized, balance in circulation. Lists various countries like English, Spanish, etc.

Total..... \$ m/n 73,884,384

INTERNAL DEBT:

Table titled 'INTERNAL DEBT' with columns: loans, amortized, in circulation. Lists various government bonds and securities.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

August 14. - In the Senate, the bill for the legitimating of natural children was ordered to be printed. The project of a bill for the superannuation of public employes was discussed by Senators RIBEIRO DA LUZ, the minister of foreign affairs and SILVEIRA DA MOTTA. In the Chamber Deputy AMARO BEZERRA endeavored to defend his vote on the emancipation project in a rather violent declaration, which produced an interchange of decidedly unparliamentary language with Deputy Zaana. The budget of the department of empire was discussed by Deputy COELHO DE REZENDE and the minister of the empire. The latter referring to the income paid the Duke de Saxe, said the government had thought it better to pay yet another year's income, than to pay the capital at present rates of exchange.

August 15. - Holiday.

August 17. - In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA moved that the house adjourn for 48 hours, pending the solution of the ministerial crisis, which was passed. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 18. - No session in either Senate or Chamber.

August 19. - No quorum in either Senate or Chamber. Barão de Cotegipe has accepted office and will present the Cabinet to the Emperor tomorrow.

August 20. - No session in either Senate, or Chamber. The new ministry is organized and the names will be found in another column.

August 21. - No session in either House. The ministry will only present themselves to the Chamber and Senate on the 24th.

- At a meeting of the Liberal deputies and senators held on the 19th, it was decided that a vote of confidence should be moved when the new ministry presents itself, and the question of granting the budget laws should be held over.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The drouth in Piahy has assumed alarming proportions.

-The public debt of the province of Ceará on 31st May last was 471,249\$332.

-Counterfeit silver and nickel coins have been discovered in the province of Espírito Santo.

-There was a balance of 1,890\$072 in the Espírito Santo provincial treasury on the 1st inst.

-There were 23 deaths in the jail infirmary at Pernambuco between January 1 and July 8, nearly all from beri-beri.

-Frost is reported to have occurred throughout the central districts of São Paulo on the night of the 11th inst.

-The municipal authorities of Pracacaba, São Paulo, have invited tenders for supplying that city with water and electric lights.

-A respectable-connected merchant of Campinas, São Paulo, has recently been detected in changing lottery ticket numbers and getting them cashed. His name is not published.

-The July receipts of the Victoria (Espírito Santo) custom house amounted to 13,043\$502, against 6,480\$927 in the same month of last year, and 14,842\$566 in 1883.

-Many Campinas planters are having photographic views taken of their plantations for the 'exposição regional' to be held in São Paulo in October next.

-According to an exchange the total official value of exports from the province of Sergipe in 1883-84 was 7,685,234\$451, on which the export duties were 461,465\$882.3. The export of sugar amounted to 86,190,953 kilos, and of cotton to 2,213,824 kilos.

-Several persons have recently been killed by Indians near Theophilus Ottoni, province of Minas Gerais, among them a merchant living in that town, and 12 travellers. The Indians belong to a tribe called Boxivas, and are the authors of a long series of murders of this character.

-A subdelegado of police at Rio Grande was arrested on the 29th of July for forging bills to a total of over 50,000\$. He made no effort to escape, and frankly confessed his guilt. He probably expects that his position and friends will shield him from prosecution.

-The Minas provincial assembly has been petitioned by young Fleming, the musical protégé of the Emperor, for further pecuniary assistance to enable him to complete his studies in Europe and to publish his musical compositions. Let it be done, by all means! Let every man but the taxpayer live on the public revenue!

-A new enterprise has been inaugurated on the Amazon in the opening of "floating coal deposits" by the "Amazon Coal Deposit Company," recently organized in the United States. The first steamer, the Belém, arrived at Pará on the 2nd ult, with 1,500 tons of coal. The service is to be extended to all the northern ports.

-A "guerrilla" company has recently been organized in Espírito Santo for the destruction of quilombos, as the retreats of runaway slaves are called. A better name for the organization would be "official slave hunters." The officers and men are paid by the province and will receive a reward of 50\$ for every slave recaptured, to be paid by the master.

-In addition to a threatened drouth, the province of Ceará is now afflicted with an epidemic of counterfeit money. A short time since we noticed the detection of 25,000 notes of that character; now 5\$ notes are also found in circulation. The money is worth little enough at best, but to have both the government and numerous counterfeiters hard at work increasing it at one and the same time, is quite enough to make one feel just a trifle uncertain about our circulating medium.

-A letter from Sorocaba to the Diário Mercantil of São Paulo, dated the 13th inst., says the mule fair at that place this year has been almost a failure. The sales have aggregated 2900 animals, at prices ranging from 70\$ to 76\$. One lot of 500 was sold at 76\$, another of 600 at 75\$, another of 500 at 74\$, another of 500 at 73\$, and the rest in various lots at the lower prices. There remained only 1400 animals for sale on the 13th, with buyers for over 3,000. An agreement has been made to open the "fair" hereafter on July 20th.

-The government expended 15,945\$110 on the custom house building at Pará during last month.

-The provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro elected officers on the 18th.

-The July receipts of the Ipanema foundry were 12,059\$576, against 10,712\$326 for the same month last year.

-Campinas, S. Paulo, is a bad place for unpunctual tenants. A man did not pay his rent, so the landlord and the landlady took it out of him with a stick. The Correio Paulistano of the 19th is responsible for the story.

-From a telegram received from Rio Grande do Sul, it is reported that 15 centimetres, say 5 inches, of snow fell there on the 10th, interrupting telegraphic communications. This is said to be the first time so great a snow-fall is registered in Brazil.

-The production of wine in Rio Grande do Sul is becoming important. In 1883, according to the Diário Oficial of August 18th, 1885 (?) the crop was 13,545,000 litres. Why the returns are so delayed, and who drinks the wine, are questions we beg to ask?

-The prison report from Bahia is not a very cheerful one. On the 9th, according to the Diário de Notícias, there were 124 inmates of the prison where prisoners are condemned to labor, but of these 54 were in the infirmary.

-The July customs receipts at Pará amounted to 675,700\$100, against 542,543\$075 in the same month last year and 999,441\$458 in 1883. The recobolista receipts were 231,894\$940, against 115,268\$279 in 1884 and 218,345\$908 in 1883.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Construction work was begun on the Simão Dias railway, province of Sergipe, on the 11th ult.

-The July traffic receipts of the Cantagallo railway were 124,002\$462 and expenses 69,984\$790. Passengers carried 8,041, luggage 99 and merchandise 5,000 tons.

-The minister of agriculture has declared to the fiscal engineer of the Paranaíba and Coritiba railway that payments for cattle killed on the line cannot be included in traffic expenses because the line should be fenced in.

-From the report of the directors of the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway it appears that traffic left a balance for the last six months of 109,637\$960, or 9.53 per cent. on the capital of 2,300,000\$. The balance available was 106,265\$287, of which a dividend of 9\$, or 9 per cent. per annum was proposed.

-The July traffic receipts of the Cantagallo railway, owned by the province of Rio de Janeiro were 124,002\$462, against 114,678\$413 for the same month last year; expenses were 54,017\$672 and 93,547\$671 for the same months respectively. The receipts for the first six months of 1885 were 799,350\$182 and 714,512\$129 for the same period last year. The balances are 250,310\$208 and 71,193\$993 for the respective periods.

-The Andine Railway receipts during May were \$74,484.23 m/n, and the expenses were \$38,700.37. The number of kilometres open to the public is 767. The receipts per kilometre \$97.11; expenses \$50.46. The total cost of the line up to the 31st of May was \$5,166,538.65, which corresponds to the section between Villa Mercedes and San Luis \$1,096,998 m/n, and from San Luis to San Juan \$4,169,538.65 m/n. -Exchange.

-The Germania, S. Paulo, publishes the following table in reference to the railways of that province:

Table showing capital, Govt. guar., Santos and Jundiahy, Paulista, Ituana, Mogyana, Bragançina, Sorocabana, and Total. Includes percentages and dollar amounts.

The extension of these roads, from the same authority, is:

Table showing kilometers for S. Paulo and Rio, Santos and Jundiahy, Paulista, Ituana, Mogyana, Bragançina, S. Carlos do Pinal, Sorocabana, and Total. Shows 1,306 kilometers total.



RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

We extract from the message of the president to the provincial assembly the following: The guaranteed capital for interest upon the province is responsible is at present 40,400,000\$, which will be increased to 74,170,000\$ when works contracted for, but not yet commenced, are completed; the annual charge upon the province will then be 4,501,900\$. If to this be added kilometric subsidies amounting to 7,041,122\$233, the total becomes 11,543,022\$233, upon which the province must pay 692,581\$333, the interest upon this amount at 6 per cent., and this interest will increase annually by 270,114\$, which means that within a short time the whole revenue of the province will only serve to meet the charge of interest guarantees. The figures are tabulated as follows:

Table with columns: Capital, Interest, Interest on interest. Rows include União Mineira, Juiz de Fora to Piau, Minas and Rio, Leopoldina, Pitingui, Rio Branco Usine, Subventions, Leopoldina, Alto Murahé, Pirapetina, Oeste, Bahia and Minas.

Work contracted for but not yet commenced

Table with columns: Mar de Hespanha to Rio Pardo, S. John d'El-Rey to Oliveira, Lavras to Jacutinga, Aventureiro, Ponte Nova to Natividade, Silver Mines, Zootechnic institute, Pomba Usine, Mogiana, Jequitinhonha subvention.

Leopoldina railway. On the 30th January the company claimed a payment of interest due up to 31st December, 1884 amounting to 69,930\$211, which was resisted by the fiscal engineer who objected to payments amounting to 492,880\$, but insisted that the 400,000\$ claimed had been advanced to the contractors. The fiscal engineer agreed to this claim, but the provincial treasury officials raised the following question: As the Leopoldina company has signed an agreement with the imperial government dated 7th April, 1883 for the extension of the line, wherein it is covenanted that at the expiration of 70 years the railway and all its appurtenances will revert to the State, how could it execute the contract dated 12th August with the government of this province for the same extension, under a guarantee of interest and a reversion to the province of the road and its works at the expiration of 50 years? The company upon this agreed to repay the interest demanded, if the imperial government did not waive the clause of reversion. With one exception, the reports were favorable to making the payment, and the president decided to authorize it, but ordered that the obligation as to re-payment should be registered, and that no further payments should be made the company pending a decision of the question.

Juiz de Fora to Piau. The interest payment for the last six months of 1884 amounted to 36,201\$205. Pitingui. (Minas Central). The examination into the books of the company by the director geral was unfavorable, for it had not the proper books at its office in Rio, the representative of the company alleging that the accounts were kept in England. On the 5th June the company asked for 52,741\$729 interest guarantee due, agreeing to prove preliminary expenses within 4 months, which was refused because the contract requires vouchers of receipts and expenditures, or even the books of the company may be demanded, to justify a payment of interest.

Bahia and Minas. The company presented accounts to the amount of 54,000\$, equal to the subvention on 6 kilometres of road, which being approved were duly paid.

The province of Minas has assumed a very heavy burden in this matter of guarantees and subventions. It will be seen that these calls upon the province are met by the issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest and with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The yearly increase of the charge upon the provincial revenue seems out of all proportion to any possible increase in this, so that as the president points out, within an alarmingly short period the revenue of the province will not more than suffice to meet the interest on guarantees and subventions.

LOCAL NOTES

The new Bolivian minister presented his credentials on the 13th.

Our local colleagues continue to receive their European news, via the River Plate.

When an English ministry resigns office Lords and Barons are nominated. When a Brazilian national guard officers.

The national guard staff is being rapidly placed upon a war-footing, that is, vacancies are filled as quickly as they are discovered.

A navy officer in full uniform with an umbrella does look odd; but, upon second thoughts, why should he spoil his good clothes?

We regret to notice the death, on the 18th, of the mother of Sr. José do Patrocínio, editor of the Gazeta da Tarde, and our sympathies are tendered him.

The passion for gambling has reached such a point that pools are sold on races by children at the various athletic (sic) meetings held in Rio and Niteroi.

The steamer Provence with 35,000 bags of ground nuts and the Suez with 30,000 bags have left Pondicherry for Marseilles.—Exchange. Good news for the consumers of pure olive oil.

The field operations of the army and military calets, under command of the Comte d'Eu, at Santa Cruz have commenced and will be concluded on the 24th. A grand ball is a feature of the operations.

The minister of war wants to know why a surgeon in Bahia purchased drugs in the market, when the government laboratory has more than enough for supplying the whole army! Seems a pertinent enquiry too.

In noticing the death of a half-pay officer, the Paris says: He leaves his widow, and child aged 9 months, in honest poverty, and with the hope that they may enjoy his half-pay, which the government has not paid for over a year.

The philological institute may commence operations on a new addition to the language. Dr. Pinkas is reported to have sent rentabilidade in a recent lecture upon the Madeira and Mamoré railway.

A correspondent of the Paris in an article upon the recent scandal published by the Pall Mall Gazette, refers to the just men who could have saved Sodom and says that ten just men, i.e. the staff of the Gazette, were found in London. We wonder how many could be found in Lisbon?

The Diario Official publishes on the 18th a most interesting translation of an extract from a recent German publication on emigration. Figs, acacias and bamboos grow to perfection in Brazil. The first will give food and raiment, the second most aesthetic desires and the third build fences!

According to the Jornal do Commercio the immigrants arrived here in the first six months of the current year numbered 13,036. Of these 9,691 were above and 3,345 under 10 years of age. Italians numbered 6,241, Portuguese 4,551 and Germans 1,073. Americans contributed 16 and Englishmen 57 to make up the total.

Manager Ferrari has recently made another reduction in his prices for Italian opera, this time to 10\$ for 1st-class chairs. The first reduction was from 13\$ to 12\$. He explains that a reduction in expenses enables him to do this, by which he undoubtedly means the retirement of Tamagno, that most expensive as well as most over-rated of tenors.

A government vessel, the Aprendiz Marinheiro, came to an anchor off our bar on the evening of the 15th, and the wind failing, asked for a tug. The request was translated into a demand for assistance, which was promptly granted, after Sta. Cruz and Villegaignon had been wasting blank cartridges for some six hours. Festina lente is not a bad motto.

The government has decided upon imposing a fine of 5,000\$ each upon the Equitable and the New York Life Insurance Companies for doing business in the empire without due permission, and the offices are to be closed within eight days from the date of the dispatch. The penalty for disobedience will be, the legal steps authorized against foreigners who do not respect the laws of the empire. Fa rey Messrs. George Cox and Sanchez being deposed!

Were it not that the results are so harmless and ridiculous the frequent reports of duels at Buenos Aires between journalists would fill us with genuine fear of all knights of the pen and paste pot from that quarter of the globe. Generally, it is provided beforehand that the duel shall stop at the first blood, and it is needless to say that very little of it is spilled. The injured honor of the combatants is satisfied—and there the conflict ends. One of these affairs took place between two editors of Sud America and El Diario on the 31st ult, which wiped out all differences by a slight scratch on the head. The blood lost was infinitesimal; the honor saved incalculable.

The regular fortnightly concert at the Beethoven Club will be given on the evening of the 25th.

On the day of the Gloria festa the Botanical Garden tramway carried 54,999 passengers without the slightest hitch. Good for Mr. Miller!

After the sham fights on the 21st and 22nd are over, the combatants are to attend mass on the 23rd. To give thanks, naturally, that no one is hurt.

Brazil will not be represented at the Berne rights-of-authors meeting. As our literary men translate works with the greatest sans façon, it is just as well not to appear.

The free school built at Santa Cruz at the expense of H. M.'s privy purse was inaugurated on the 21st. It is said to be well mounted and to have cost 70,000\$000.

M. Charles Morel has changed the name of his interesting Revue Commerciale Financière et Maritime to L'Etude du Sud. Every success we cordially desire him.

The ninth lecture of Dr. Ferreira Vianna on aesthetics will be given at the Beethoven Club this evening. The Dr. has succeeded in distancing all competitors, and is still fresh.

Le roi é mort, vive le roi, is just about what one gathers from published telegrams. The whole caboodle are conservatives now, while the country was clearly liberal consule Simbuba. It is perfectly ridiculous.

A train of the D. Pedro II railway went into a tramcar in front of the maritime station at Gamboa on the 20th. Although the fault seems to have been on the part of the signalmen of the railway, the driver of the tramcar was promptly arrested.

The continuance of dry weather is beginning to cause not a little anxiety about the water supply of the city. There is already a great scarcity of water in many localities, which the apathy and gross mismanagement of the authorities serve only to make worse.

One of the silliest annoyances that passengers arriving here from coast ports are subjected to is the visit by health and police authorities before which the passengers can not land. Even the steamers from Macahé in the province of Rio de Janeiro are subjected to this unmodified regulation.

The Argentine army is composed, according to the last military report, of 9,208 men, of which 1,609 are officers, or 1 officer for every 5 men. This is a splendid arrangement for the military tailor, but for effective work it is certainly just a little unpromising.

Cocaina is used in diseases of the eye. A few of these are pterygias, chalazias, peridactylomas, tenonias, esclerotonias and iridoclonias. It is also useful in such complaints as tritis and trita-Admiral-retinites, and to combat blepharospasmo in cases of keratitis and cerymatites phlyctenulars in children. This is serious.

The professor of astronomy at the Polytechnic and the director of the Observatory are at loggerheads. The professor says that everything done in recent years at the Observatory is grossly erroneous (gravissimamente errado). And we have been placing implicit confidence in the aspect of the heavens as monthly forecasted!

Bossily it may be a canard, but the report is that the anchor chains of the Jaryary are responsible for the two holes found in the bows of that terrible instrument of war. If you do not put on chafing plates (raposos), gentlemen of the navy, and leave your monitors eleven years at anchor, something must give way.

With the ministerial change our cheerful compatriots, the capoeiras, come to the front. On the evening of the 20th, an inoffensive passer-by was razzed and died within a few minutes, in the Rua dos Andradas. Ball cartridge and no quarter are the only correctives for this capoeira malady, and the sooner the remedy is prescribed the better for all interested.

The dissolution of the present General Assembly and plunging the country into a new series of elections, is not looked upon with unmixed satisfaction by the business community. Next to a pestilence, an election is about one of the worst things that could happen. There will be an increased demand for fireworks, brass bands and printer's ink—and that is all!

One of the chief clerks in the Treasury says that some New York bankers never register their letters. They find their losses average less than the express charges would be. Once, he said, he found \$100,000 in an envelope with only two three-cent stamps on it.—New York Commercial Bulletin. Here, if money is sent in an unregistered letter, it is invariably stolen, or the receiver is mulcted 20% of the amount. The difference is decidedly significant.

BIRTH.—In Botucatu, province of São Paulo, August 13th, the wife of Rev. George A. Landes, of a daughter.

A contributor to the Jornal estimates that the annual loss to the people from the legalized gambling in lotteries amounts to 7,792,980\$. Yet money could not be granted to stimulate immigration!

Buenos Aires has heroically decided to keep well up with the times in all philanthropic work and has organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. According to the Argentine Times of the 1st inst, the chief of police has issued an "excellent" order that the police shall kill all "hopelessly wounded" horses and domestic animals in the most pitiless manner possible. The order provides, however, that the owner shall have a "right to bring what claim he may think proper against the Society." Under such a contingency, probably the Society had better withdraw from business.

Dr. Freire's alleged discovery of a bacillus in the excretions of yellow fever patients is meeting many criticisms here. In a session of the Imperial Academy of Medicine on the 14th, Dr. Araujo Góes claims to have shown Dr. Freire microscopic preparations of earth taken from his yard, on the Praia de Flamengo, in which was the bacillus discovered by Dr. Freire. Dr. Góes further states that Dr. Freire having failed to discover the sporiferous cells (cellulas sporuladas) in the preparation, he sought for these and in a short time showed them to his colleague. He kept the matter quiet with the intention of not discreditting Dr. Freire, but he now regretted his action. On the 17th, H. M. the Emperor examined microscopic preparations made by Dr. Vieira de Mello, who claims to have discovered a bacillus in the excretions of patients suffering from acute and chronic malaria, exactly similar to that discovered by Dr. Freire in the excretions of yellow fever patients. When doctors disagree?

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns: Rio de Janeiro, August 22nd, 1885. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do do do do in U.S. com at \$4 84 per £1 stig. 54 45 cents. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 138 1/2. Value of £1 stig. in Brazilian paper. 139 1/2. Value of £1 sterling. 139 1/2.

Table with columns: Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 18 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 670 1/2 gold do do do in U.S. com at \$4 84 per £1 stig. 36 50 cts. Value of \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper). 138 1/2. Value of £1 sterling. 139 1/2.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns: Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, Sales for Europe, Prices, Exchange on London, and various other market data for August 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with columns: August 14th. Sales for United States during the week, Sales for Europe do, Sailing clearances for United States, Steamer clearances do, Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere, Freight by steamer, do sail, Steamers loading for United States, Stock at Santos this morning, Receipts during week to (14th Aug), Sales for United States during week, do Europe do, Shipments for United States do, do Europe do, Steamers loading for United States.

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—Market very quiet at unchanged rates viz: 18 on London, 57c-58 on Paris and 65c-65 on Hamburg at 50d; 288 on New York at sight. Some trifling gains on units of commercial sterling were done at 18 3/16-18 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 13 3/32, closing with buyers at 13 3/32, sellers at 13 3/32.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing various stocks and shares with columns for date, quantity, and price. Includes items like 'Six per cent. apolices', 'Banco Brazil', 'Leopoldina R.R.', etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd August, 1885. Exports. Coffee.—There has been a fair amount of business done since our last report, but the market has been flat, or weak under the very heavy receipts, although brokers did not change quotations until yesterday, when with the exception of washed all grades showed a decline of about 100 reis per arroba. The railway has been doing very fair work, bringing in, as reported, 18,000-19,000 bags per day at times.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee at Rio de Janeiro. Columns include date, quantity, and price for various grades like 'Sulda U. States', 'Europe', etc.

Imports.

The markets have shown only a moderate movement since our last report and prices show but slight modifications. Flour is quiet with a declining tendency, White Pine is flat, Kerosene is firm and Lard weak.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 14. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 372 tons; Roberts; 66 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. CASPE—Br bk Silveira; 182 tons; Romeril; 64 ds; codfish to Hime, Zeha & Silva.



Table of arrivals for foreign steamers, listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

Table of arrivals for foreign steamers, listing ship names, companies, and arrival dates.

Table of departures for foreign steamers, listing ship names, companies, and departure dates.

Table of latest London quotations for Brazilian stocks and shares, including various bank and industrial shares.

Table of government bonds, listing various types of bonds and their market values.

Table of banks and public companies, listing various financial institutions and their shares.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 22nd, 1885.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, companies, and destinations.

FOREIGN MARKETS

CEYLON

Text discussing the prospects of the coffee crop in Ceylon, mentioning weather conditions and market prices.

Table of market prices for various goods, including coffee, tea, and other commodities.

Table of market prices for various goods, including coffee, tea, and other commodities.

Insurance.

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