

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 27

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Albrantes.
RICHARD G. TOWNLEY,
Acting Chargé d'Affaires.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 29, Rua do Visconde de Ipanema. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exarista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7.30 p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Baptism every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m. preaching 11:20 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.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. A hearty welcome to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:44 a. m. Entre Rios (central line) 9:28 a. m., Lafayette (Queiróz) 5:00 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:43 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves Rio at 5:30 a. m., Lafayette 7:30 a. m., Porto Novo 12:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sines; 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 5:40 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 Piraí.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1:20 and Macuco 2:05 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordeiro 9:20 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 9:55 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 at 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Maná 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.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 24, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.

BIBLIOTECA LUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

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

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneficentinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 78. Office Rua do Rosário, No. 121, 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. M. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1^o de Março, No. 42, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carlos, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

Chemists & Druggists.

C. A. SANTOS,
Dispensing Chemist.
Rua do Mattoso, No. 31.

F. A. DUVEL,
Dispensing Chemist,
Rua Primeiro de Março No. 49.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL
186 RUA DO CATETE
J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.
Recently enlarged and refitted.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

ENGLISH HOTEL
Boa Vista, Tijuca.
Charles Uttenweiler, Proprietor.
(late manager of Whyte's Hotel)
Established in the best situation in Tijuca. English, French, German and Portuguese spoken.

GRANDE HOTEL ORLEANS
PETROPOLIS.
ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for summer visitors.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
NOVA FRIBURGO,
(Province of Rio de Janeiro).
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobility and gentry of the Capital of the Empire is magnificently situated 2000 feet above the sea-level, at 5 hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Nogues & Dalziel, Rua d'Ouvidor 45. Rio de Janeiro.

Business Announcements.

G. F. BASSET & CO.
No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins codes.
Cable address: "Basset." P. O. Box 392.

C. T. DWINAL,
34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Dealer in
Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.
Also materials for lightning conductors

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,
RIO DE JANEIRO.
AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
&c. &c.
and the
Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at the chief Brazilian Ports, and among others supply coal under contract to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies
&c.
Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pequena for the storage of Merchandise in transit.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos & Paratyha do Norte.

JOHN MILLER & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

TRAPICHE BASTOS.
Allen & Co.
Receipts Flour, Lard, and Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of the custom house regulations.
Rua da Saude No. 2.
Telephone Call, No. 358.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
43 Rua Primeiro de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO.
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
191 Calle Maiju,
BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of
Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
Sole Agents for
A. ZIBRO GONSAVES, Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. PERRIER & Co., Bordeaux, Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in
Rhugandy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
Rua da Alfanega, 83.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,
78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of State of New York, 1866.
Reorganized 1879.
ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.
with SPECIAL APPARATUS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings. LITHOGRAPHY AND TYPE PRINTING. RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars. BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALBERT G. GOODALL, President. VICE-PRESIDENTS: J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD, W. M. SMILLIE, TOURO ROBERTSON. G. H. STAYNER, Treas. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secty.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS FOR RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS. WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of locomotives of every description and for all gauges. First class workmanship, and all parts of Engines of same size thoroughly interchangeable. Estimates furnished and illustrated catalogues distributed on application.
117 Rua da Quitanda, Agents in Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Fonseca Machado & Irmão. Deposit of Engineering Instruments.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established, 1850)
BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^o de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

RAPID FOREIGN EXPRESS.
L. Contanceau & Co., NEW YORK.
Agent in Rio de Janeiro: John Crashley,
67 Rua do Ouvidor.

RUBBER HANDS
For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use.
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type. Useful in every Business Office.
An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.
S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING and DATING STAMPS
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.
Caixa no Correio No. 966. Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs 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.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil,
\$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 800 reis; for sale at the office
of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do
Ovidio.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,
154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Messrs. STREET & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.,
37 Wallbrook, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1885.

The sixty-third anniversary of the Brazilian declaration of independence occurred on the 7th instant and was enthusiastically celebrated in all parts of the country. In this city an additional factor was added to the ceremony by the liberation of 159 slaves through subscriptions promoted by the municipal council—an act for which the city officials and the subscribers to the fund deserve great credit. It is not an agreeable thought, this putting a price upon a man's freedom, a right which the Almighty gave him with his breath—but as the "independence" which Dom Pedro I proclaimed on the plains of Ypiranga rises no higher than this right of ownership in human flesh and blood, the purchase of that stolen right with cash may not only be praised, but it may in reality be accepted as a popular amendment to the national declaration of rights. Thus far the only right of the slave in this declaration—*independencia ou morte*—is that of death. Since 1871 there has been an effort to demonstrate his rights to independence also, but thus far without more than partial success. Until that time comes, and until the people of Brazil have made their own that greatest of political principles—the object of government is to secure the greatest good for the greatest number—that declaration on the plains of Ypiranga must remain unrealized and meaningless. After all, the test of a nation's right to independence is the use she makes of it, the benefits secured through it. And what is the record of Brazil in this respect? How much of political and personal liberty, of commercial and industrial development, of security for life and property, of enlightenment, of progress and of refinement, have been secured during these sixty-three years of political independence? If it can be demonstrated that the country has gained in each and every one of these particulars, then this September anniversary is something more than a commemoration of a political separation from the mother country—it is the anniversary of the dawning of a new political life, out of which have sprung a higher civilization and a juster equalization of the rights and privileges of men, than could have been possible under the old order of things.

The increase of disorder and lawlessness in this city since the accession of the conservatives to power is a matter which can not fail to attract widespread attention, and the conclusions which disinterested men will draw from it will necessarily be

highly unfavorable to those to whom an irresponsible caprice has entrusted the reins of government. Most people will find it difficult to understand just why the disorderly elements of society feel more privileged under the conservatives than under the liberals, and yet such seems to be the case. It is true that many of the former protectors of the *capocoirs* were conservatives, but as many of those persons are dead and others are now too old to take an active interest in matters of the street, there is evidently little more than the tradition to warrant this confidence. Still, the fact remains that this feeling does exist, and that it has already been the cause of much disorder and many outrages. Several assassinations have already occurred, while hardly a day passes that does not record a stabbing affray or a street quarrel. And the most dangerous feature is the absolute confidence which these cutthroats have in their immunity from punishment. One of them not long since attacked an editor of one of the morning papers of this city, and openly boasted of the "protection" which secured him against arrest. And the president of a tram company writes that he has repeatedly complained to the police authorities of this same fellow's attacks on passengers, but always to no effect. It would seem full time that the protectors of these cutthroats were exposed and held accountable for the outrages committed under their permission, if not under their direct instigation. And it would also seem full time that the bitter elements of society should take the matter in hand and stamp out these acts of lawlessness, even if it is necessary to organize a "vigilance committee" to do it. If the law and police authorities are powerless against these ruffians who run amuck in the street with their knives, then private action becomes absolutely necessary. A few samples of Judge Lynch's authority would doubtless have a very wholesome influence.

The political outlook at the present moment is one that cannot be considered reassuring. The new prime minister not only persists in his refusal to reply to interpellations in the Chamber, but has more than once used expressions regarding that body which have aroused feelings of bitter opposition and may lead to complications of a serious character. Already many prominent deputies have declared themselves against voting the budget prorogation, and unless Premier Cotegipe modifies his treatment of the liberal majority there is still danger that this action of the few will be made general. The only recourse then will be to prorogue the budget of last year by decree, in which case the special credits asked for will depend upon the same arbitrary exercise of authority. In the present state of affairs this conflict between the executive and legislative authorities can not be considered otherwise than gravely injurious to the best interests of the country. There has been no budget passed since 1882, and that in itself was so defective that it failed utterly to meet the necessities of the country. Since then the sterility of the General Assembly has been so great that nothing whatever has been accomplished beyond the mere prorogation of the budget from year to year. And now, when it would seem that this puerile policy can not possibly be continued longer, the executive power seeks to settle a conflict over the emancipation question by an arbitrary change of government which renders necessary another budget prorogation. There is no disguising the fact that the consequences arising from this act are likely to be serious, and that nothing less than absolute political incapacity could have counseled such a step. In order to humor the reactionists of the country, its financial difficulties must go

unsolved, and its receipts and expenditures must remain unadjusted. To save for the planters' pockets the few milreis represented by the labor of a few thousand decrepit old slaves, the country must suffer untold losses through its disorganized finances and must, perforce, go again through the farcical and costly expedient of a general election. It is sheer infatuation! And at the end, what will be gained? What promises do the conservatives offer that the country will be better governed than now? And what assurances can men offer who have heretofore used the custom house for an illegal private business, or the resources of a semi-government banking institution for a private and ill-considered speculation? Are such men likely to reform administrative abuses, cut down deficits, and improve public credit? Can good government be expected from men who themselves have no respect for the law, nor for the interests of the public? However serious the outlook at this moment—whether relating to the finances, or to commerce, or to industry, or to politics, or even to society—it is nothing compared with what is threatened by this policy of indecision and procrastination.

One of the most remarkable features of the recent changes is that of the present state of the Saraiva project. Forced through a liberal Chamber by a liberal cabinet, against the arguments and protests of the best men of that party, it is now being forced through a conservative Senate by a conservative cabinet on much the same terms. The new premier, on whom Saraiva's mantle has fallen, together with his colleague who presides over the department of agriculture, both admit that the project is defective, and in some respects bad. And yet, for the puerile reasons that the Chamber has declared itself against the ministry and that it has already passed the project, the ministry now refuses to accept any amendments to it, however good and necessary they may be. And the further spectacle is afforded of a bill being pushed through the Brazilian Senate against the united protests and appeals of its most intelligent and honored members, and without one sincere word in its favor. Thus far the ministry has had nothing but excuses and apologies to offer. Against it are arrayed such men as José Bonifácio, Afonso Celso, Sinimbu, Ottoni, Silveira da Motta and Silveira Martins, while for it appears only the silent apologizing representatives of an invisible, irresponsible power. The proofs that this project will serve only to obstruct the march of emancipation, to discourage private action and to further burden the state with debt and responsibility, fall upon closed ears. It is becoming more and more evident that the Saraiva project had its origin outside of any cabinet, and that it is now being pushed through regardless of ministerial opinions or senatorial protests. On no other hypothesis can the action of its supporters be based. The whole affair is a sham, from its conception down to the present moment. It was felt that some measure must be adopted in the interests of emancipation, and the problem therefore was to create one which would make an appearance of concession, while in reality conceding nothing. From this purpose sprang the Saraiva project, one of the most deceptive and reactionary measures that ever disgraced parliamentary annals. Whatever may be the certainty of its adoption, it is no less certain that it will deceive no one and that it will settle nothing. The institution of slavery must fall—and that speedily. If parliament refuses to provide better measures for emancipation to-day, they will be demanded from it to-morrow, and so on until abolition

is finally achieved. In every country where slavery has existed this same opposition has been made, but in every case the moral force of the cause has overthrown every barrier which the ingenuity of sophists and time-servers could raise. So, too, will it be in Brazil. The agitation for abolition will go on, whatever may be the fate of the project now before the Senate.

The great changes created in trade, first by the introduction of steam, and then by the submarine telegraph cables, have naturally been felt in our market also. From the old time when the trade between the United States and Brazil was done by means of seven-eighths cost credits, the balance being furnished by the outward cargoes, to the present time, when nearly the whole trade is done by steam and much of the coffee shipped is sold before it leaves our port, the difference is so great that an examination into the manner of doing the business in coffee may be of utility. We venture to assert that the fiscal regulations, and all other regulations where the authorities can interfere, do not show an improvement at all in proportion to the advance made in the export business. Red tape continues to encircle the coffee sack until it is safe in the lighter, or in the hold of the vessel engaged to carry it to its destination. Whether the obsolete *regulamento* of the custom house could be improved, we do not propose to discuss, for the government has the right to collect the export duties as may seem best to those in authority; but that the shipping facilities might be vastly improved by allowing coffee to be shipped through any bonded warehouse, and this too with no possible risk to the revenue, is evident. Duties must be paid in the custom house, and the despatch with the signatures of the competent officials is the proof that these duties have been paid; why, therefore, should the owner of the coffee be constrained to send it to any one wharf, when each bonded warehouse has a custom house official who could perfectly well see that no smuggling occurred? The monopoly granted the D. Pedro II docks in this matter is unjust and antiquated, and it should be repealed at once. As to the matter of purchase and sale, we really see very little improvement in this. Exporters continue to buy from the packer, who buys from the factor, the direct representative of the planter. The tendency of modern trade seems to be unquestionably to do away with middlemen, and recent years in Rio show that this is occurring here, particularly in the trade with the United States. Whether it is more advantageous to establish a branch house, or houses, in Brazil or to pay in commissions a sum more or less equal to the cost of maintaining these branches, is a matter of a private character, with which we have nothing to do; but it is undeniable that a large operator in coffee must feel that his interests are more closely looked after by a partner, or an employee, than would be the case if his correspondent was also the agent of others, who are possibly his competitors in the trade. However, as before stated, this does not concern us. What seems to us will very soon require a modification, is the business of the packer. This middleman is not known in any other market, not even in Santos, and his sole reason of being (if we may so express it) is that he has been—and no doubt still is—useful, as a species of coffee reservoir to collect the rivulets represented by the factors and to distribute the collection to the exporters. Reservoirs are generally of an expensive nature, and a water tax results; packers of coffee collect this tax in the very heavy charge of 700 reis for each sack and all the profit on price obtainable, and that the business is profitable admits of no doubt. It would

not be advisable, nor, perhaps, would it be practicable for the exporter to purchase direct from the factor, so long as the coffee comes from the plantation in packages of a different weight from those in which it is shipped, but the necessity for this diversity in packages should tend to displace as the locomotive drives away the pack mule; and when once the planter sends his coffee to market in an exportable form, one of the advantages claimed for the packer disappears. Until this occurs, why cannot the factor pack the coffee, as is done in Santos, and dispose of it to the exporter? The business is profitable; so that for the extra labor there would be compensation. It would be a new-fangled idea no doubt, and is the emanation of a newspaper which is supposed to know none of the necessities of the trade, but it is a suggestion which, in imitation of Sr. Saraiva with his emancipation project, we make "an open question."

THE recent recommendation of the Club de Engenharia with reference to the system to be employed in the imposition of a land tax, is one which should receive careful study on the part of the advocates of such a tax before accepting the plan submitted. The Club has done well to take up the subject and advocate the imposition of such a tax, and the high standing of its members will certainly go far toward creating a favorable opinion regarding it. The necessity of this tax is clearly evident; in fact it is an essential preparatory step for the large immigration which so many desire. As all the lands near towns and railways are held by a comparatively few large proprietors, who neither cultivate them, nor are willing to sell them, the only method that can be employed to compel cultivation or sale is to impose a land tax. And on cultivated lands also the tax is no less necessary, as they are just as legitimate objects for taxation as warehouses, factories, industries, or trade. Any system which exempts land from taxation is radically unjust, and for the simple reason that it leads to excessive taxation on commercial and industrial occupations and creates unwarranted distinctions. The Club de Engenharia, therefore, is doing a very necessary work in advocating the tax and in proposing a method for its imposition. The plan proposed, however, is radically defective. It is proposed to divide the country into three zones running parallel with the sea coast, and to impose two fixed taxes for each one according to the fertility of the land, the rate to decrease with each zone inland. Such a system will unavoidably be full of inequalities and cumbersome details, and it will in itself be an obstacle to the successful imposition of the tax. There is only one system which can be employed that will be elastic enough to meet all requirements—and that is a uniform rate levied on the market value of the land. Such a system requires no zones, surveys, or special exceptions; and under it every man will pay his just share—always providing that the tax assessors do their work impartially. The lands near the coast, or near market towns, or near river and railway routes will naturally have a higher tax, while those in the interior will pay less according to their distance from these advantages. Whatever exception may be made to this plan, should be against those enormous uncultivated estates near towns and along railways, which are now so great an obstruction to the agricultural development of the country. On such lands a special tax should be levied over and above the general tax, and its proceeds should be devoted to local improvements.

The speech of Senator Sinimbú in the Senate on the 3rd instant is one which the friends of European immigration can not

easily read without feelings of deep humiliation and shame. This gentleman is, *par excellence*, the champion and exponent of the great landed proprietors of the country. His theories of government, as illustrated by his public acts, are all based on the protection and aggrandizement of the great proprietors. For him, immigration means nothing more than the acquirement of servile laborers for the great estates, the development of the country is only their extension, and banks and currency a means of furnishing them with ready cash. It was Premier Sinimbú who originated the Chinese importation scheme of a few years since, and it is that same gentleman who to-day holds up that iniquitous traffic as the only alternative to which the planter can turn. In his discussion of the Saraiva project on the 3rd, and as a reason for renewing his advocacy of Chinese labor, he spoke in the following terms of the inexpediency of depending so much on European immigration for the future supply of labor:

The Germans, whether Catholics or Protestants, wish the church because they are very religious; the school is indispensable for them because they place great value on the education of their children; furthermore they have certain social habits, they are accustomed to social life; there will not be a German colony where there can not be seen handsome buildings, a brewery, and a dancing hall where the girls, after working all the week, go to give themselves up to the pleasures of the dance and to establish associations which naturally lead to marriage. It is very evident that, with all these habits, the German can not settle upon our *sertões* (interior districts).

The Portuguese colonization, on account of similarity of language, of religion and even of habits, is better adapted, but even so the colonist contract of abroad flees from the house of the master who hired him for the first thing which happens; he is a freedman [*liberto*] who emancipates himself by running away, and if he returns to him who first hired him, it will be after having acquired a sad experience from others who wish to speculate with his services.

There remains only Italy, which is to-day manifesting a tendency for emigration; but I recollect even yet, Mr. President, with a certain aversion, the many difficulties with which I contended, when I was in the cabinet, on account of the many reclamations from the Italian legation, in virtue of the occurrences which had happened with their compatriots. It is quite possible that on plantations where the proprietor is accustomed to work with free people, these can be well treated; but that Italy should be considered a source of emigrants for agriculture, is a point on which I entertain serious doubts.

Because of these convictions, Premier Sinimbú undertook to secure Chinese laborers for the Brazilian plantations, and for the manifest reason that their ignorance, helplessness and semi-servile condition would render unnecessary the more civilized surroundings and good treatment required by the European free laborer. That such a confession should be made at this day, when so many efforts are being made to improve the condition of the laborer in this country, is a matter both for surprise and pain. If it is impossible to give the immigrant the privileges of church, school and social recreation, or liberty of action in contracting and terminating his services or of protest in case of ill-treatment, what in the name of common justice does the planter require? Sr. Sinimbú admits that the planter who is "accustomed to free people," may treat him well; but how many such planters are there? Is there no obligation on the part of the state to protect this helpless laborer? Is his happiness and well-being to be dependent solely upon the caprice of his "master"? Better, a thousand times better, that all such matters as these should sink with the ruin threatened by emancipation, than that such a state of things should continue! If the Brazilian planter can not learn to treat the free laborer well, then let him disappear with the institution of which he is a component part.

INSTEAD of taking advantage of the reaction against excessive expenditure kept up by borrowed money which followed the failure of the Pelligrini loan in London, our Argentine neighbors have unfortunately chosen to patch up matters for the present with a partial internal loan and a further issue of paper money, without any real effort to effect economies. The internal loan of twenty millions to pay off the Treasury's indebtedness to the banks was coldly received, and apparently for the reason that the absence of a definite fiscal policy left the public in doubt as to what the next step will be. The banks were compelled to take the bonds at 80% and all other creditors at par, which in itself was sufficient cause for serious doubts as to the honest intentions of the government. There still remaining a balance of some ten millions of the floating debt to be provided for, besides the cash needed to carry on the expensive public works under way and projected, it is now proposed to authorize a further issue of paper money and home bonds for these purposes. Such a policy is sheer madness. At a time when the credit of the government has suffered a severe shock and the money markets of London and Paris have been shut against further loans, except on humiliating conditions—such a time the only wise policy is retrenchment and a careful employment of domestic resources. Instead of this the government decides to continue its costly and unremunerative improvements and to further depreciate its credit by the issue of paper money and high interest-bearing bonds. Of course, if our Argentine neighbors prefer this policy, we can have nothing to say; but in the interests of the country and the men who are contributing so much for its advancement, we sincerely hope that its rulers will think twice before going further in this direction. As we have before said, no amount of undeveloped resources will warrant so heavy a mortgaging of the future. If the Argentine Republic were ten times as rich in natural resources, it could not long withstand such a policy. The only result for such an infatuation is ruin—and a ruin which will crush the country to the level of Peru to-day. No one will dispute the resources of Peru, or of the other Spanish American republics of the north—and yet what are they? To what depths of disorder and degradation have not their spendthrift governments brought them? If the Argentine Republic wants to secure permanent prosperity, let her cut down her burdens of taxation, keep expenditures within the revenue, and let each generation make its own public improvements.

Oriental Times, July 17.

CEYLON AND INDIA PLANTERS.

The *Asiatic Mail* in an article on coffee cultivation and the depressed condition of the industry, holds up the Ceylon planters as an example to their less enterprising confrères in South India. Says the *Mail*:

"It is no good telling planters, as our correspondent does, 'to wait till the clouds roll by'; the clouds have been rolling by the planter for the last five years, and the horizon shows little sign of clearing. It was not by howling that huckneyed Ceylon the Ceylon planters lifted themselves out of the ruin caused by the failure of their coffee. With all their brag and affected contempt for other districts, there is much in their conduct that Indian planters would do well to imitate. As long as they could get money to work their coffee, they maintained that no one but themselves understood the art; when utterly ruined, they boldly went in for cinchona and announced to the world that Ceylon was the only country where it could be grown to a profit. Finding this disproved by the hard logic of facts they rooted out their cinchona and replaced it with tea; and now they gaily talk of driving the Indian and Chinese tea out of the market. In a year or two more they may be digging up their tea bushes and proving in the Colombo papers that as an orange-growing country they are on the high road to smash Florida. As a matter of fact, the Ceylon planters are having as hard a time as their Indian brothers; but they manage to keep a bold face to the world, and to attract capital to their industries. With the millions of cinchona that are coming forward in Wynaed and elsewhere, and with the possibilities opened out by the introduction of such products as tea, cocoa, and fibre, our own planters have no reason to be so extremely despondent."

With regard this we have only to state that we really mean to "click creation" this time with tea, as we did for a time with cinchona and coffee.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

September 2.—In the Senate, the bill for the protection of trade marks was ordered to be printed. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS asked for information as to government employes holding two or more situations. In the discussion of the emancipation project, Sr. AFINOSO CELSO called attention to the fact that the premier's statement that amendments would not be accepted, was not in agreement with those made by two of the cabinet in the Chamber, and said that the Senate had become a mere *chancelaria*; he thought it better to cease discussion and at once to count the votes, so that the voice of the 150,000 electors of the country could be obtained on the subject. Did the premier conscientiously suppose that the project would tranquillize the agricultural interest? He begged leave to answer—no! and would give two reasons for his answer; that the abolition *propaganda* would become more exigent and active, and that the premier could not believe in its possible execution. The premier had said that all economy must be used as a means, and that he felt the hard necessity of creating new taxes for improving the financial position; how could he then think of a law to increase the debt by thousands of *contos*, and to create new taxes to meet the interest on this increase? A drought was threatened at the north, and the low exchange and decrease of revenue were other reasons. He had *data* to prove that for the last six months of the past fiscal year the revenue at the Rio, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco custom-houses fell off 6,257,000\$ from that for the same period of the preceding year. The premier's anxiety to have the bill passed previous to the elections arose from partisanship, not from the reasoning of a statesman. He might prophesy that the premier, or perhaps a successor of his, would have to repeal the revocation of this law, because of the enormous debt and the taxes. He could not reconcile the ideas of Senators Correia, João Alfredo and Paulino with those of the project; nor the expressions of the ministers of agriculture, of empire and of finance. He thought the 5 per cent. tax might be resisted, as unconstitutional. He pointed out various capital defects in the project, viz.: the scale of the depreciation in the values of the younger slaves, as being too small; the excessive prices fixed, pecuniary indemnity and finally the absolute want of any provision for the education of the freedmen. His ideas might be thus summarized; no law would be acceptable extending the duration of slavery for more than seven years, or which admitted any other indemnity than that of service. Sr. CORREIA preferred a step in advance, such as the passage of the project, to nothing. The project was an advance, for whereas under the Rio Branco law slavery only became extinct at the death of the last slave, who was not freed under the fund, this project considerably shortened the period. The speaker thought that if all was not obtainable, what could be got was satisfactory. No one could prevent that a new Chamber might discuss the law; only one law was irrevocable, viz.: to declare the extinction of slavery, which could only be passed in reserving a contemplation for the great financial and economical interests of the Brazilian nation. He denied Sr. Afonso Celso's declaration that the 5 per cent. sur-tax was unconstitutional; for its collection had been authorized by the Chamber, which was the competent power in this. He then further defended himself against the charge that he was incoherent, and finally he would support the measure, for the great interests attached to slavery for cycles could not be forgotten. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS did not altogether agree with Sr. Afonso Celso, but if he were a deputy he would refuse the budget laws as asked by the premier, who having claimed for the project a majority in the Chamber, should to that majority apply for his budget laws. He did not believe the project would tranquillize the public, and would therefore oppose it, for it in no manner put a stop to the abolition movement which preached robbery and murder, and every kind of disorder. Even on the D. Pedro II. railway it was asked to carry slaves (the premier said that would occur no more). The minister of agriculture was of those, who together with S. Paulo planters generally, had not strongly enough opposed abolition, counting perhaps upon creating a monopoly of the coffee markets for their province; this however would be opposed by Sr. de Bismark, in Africa, who would cultivate that fertile soil with black labor and carry by the planters of Rio de Janeiro and Minas. He said that ex-deputy Tannay, who was rich, had employed none of his money in colonies, but contented himself in writing to banks and individuals to colonize their plantations. The minister had colonized, but he should not believe that he could thus strike a mortal blow at the principal industry of the country. In referring to a remark of Sr. Ottoni's relative to thievery (*ladrocinio*) in the interior under the Rio Branco law, he said, of the committees appointed to classify slaves two were government employes and that if there were thievery, upon these employes should the charge fall. "If there be a class," said the speaker, "worthy of respect for its pravity, it is that of the planters." He proceeded to combat the ideas of those who favored the freeing of sexagenarian slaves, asking why such planters as favored this did not voluntarily free those slaves of this age owned by them. He also considered the fixed prices too high, even for the coffee producing districts. The speaker was rather severe on Senator Silveira da Motta, who had been, he said, a defender of the S. Paulo revolution, afterwards a conservative, and then a radical, which last he considered was the worst. In the Chamber there was no quarum.

September 3.—In the Senate, Sr. João Alfredo and Afonso Celso had a discussion touching an interruption printed in yesterday's report, as made by the former, and which he protested was incorrectly reported. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS in moving for information regarding the *abstair* also alluded to the revocation of the order of the late minister of agriculture forbidding Dr. Basamonte entrance to the department. In the debate on the emancipation project, the minister of agriculture said his remarks in the Chamber, that were he part of the cabinet he would not present such a project, had been commented upon in the Senate and in the Chamber to convict him of incoherency,

but he claimed that he had also said, that were he placed in the dilemma of voting against the project, which would mean adjourning the question, or in favor of it with the amendments accepted by the late premier, he would adopt the latter alternative. He said that the government had endeavored to arrive at a *modus vivendi* with the Chamber, respecting the project and the budget laws. The government had foreseen that amendments to the project might be offered in the Senate, which would oblige its return to the Chamber. But the Chamber refused a vote of confidence, and this being a rejection of the *modus vivendi* the government had determined to accept the project as passed, for it did not consider it convenient to submit this a second time to a Chamber by which it had been already passed by a large majority. Had the Chamber accepted the *modus vivendi*, the government would have awaited the Senate amendments before coming to any decision; for as all recognized that the project had defects, did the amendments tend to improve these defects, they would not have been opposed by the government. He admitted that in the support of Sr. Saraiva by the conservatives some little political confidence was expressed, but the late premier had the confidence of the conservatives on this question. He defended the table of prices in the project, and he insisted that pecuniary indemnification was not its principal feature; only 5 per cent. sur-tax produced 3,000,000\$, only 2,000,000\$, including interest, would be available for emancipation, and this *quote* would annually tend to decrease. To interruptions, he replied that in less than 13 years slavery would be extinct; he even expected it might be in 8 or 9 years. The difference between Sr. Afonso Celso's project and that in debate was not therefore great. The project as presented by Sr. Saraiva and that under discussion were identical in their capital points, which the late premier had insisted upon (Sr. Saraiva declared that he had ceded to the speaker only in that part treating of colonization.) The slave statistics were obscure, defective and incomplete, and the prices fixed in the table as nearly correct as it was possible to make them. He proceeded to reply *seriatim* to Sr. Afonso Celso's objections. (Many interruptions occurred.) He then defended the 30,000 planters against the attacks of Senator Marinho Campos. As a planter he could speak with experience as to free labor on coffee plantations in S. Paulo, for it had been employed by him for 15 years; there were now in the province 30,000 colonists employed in the cultivation of coffee, and he thought this refuted the objection that coffee could not be cultivated by free labor. This question was not attached to the project, but if he were invited to speak in the debate on the budget he would fully discuss the question. Sr. SINIBU's would merely declare his intention of voting against the project, for he had declared when minister that he would vote for no modification of the Rio Branco law, because the source being exhausted, the slave current would dry up. He objected to the existing means advocated for hastening emancipation. He insisted upon the rights of property which he considered attacked by the project. Rubber, cotton, sugar and coffee were all in dangerous positions, and was this, he asked, the occasion for depriving agriculture of its slave labor. As to colonization, where was it to be sought? The immigrant only left his country that he might become an owner of property abroad, and although the *valde* system would be advantageous, he might assert that the colonist would only continue to work this until he had cleared his debts. The Germans would not emigrate in families, but in large numbers, and being religious they required their own churches, as also breweries, dance-houses, etc., and therefore could they be expected to give up their interior (*sertões*)? The Portuguese were better, but the first thing thought of by one brought here under contract, was to run away from his employer (*partido*). Only Italy remained; he however remembered the many reclamations of the Italian legation, while he was minister, and although it was possible that on plantations where the owner was accustomed to free labor, the Italians might be well treated, he did not think they could be counted upon as a source of immigration. The Chinese, he considered, were the most appropriate immigrants, and he had endeavored to secure their treaty with China, which was nullified after by an outcry, raised he knew not why. Peri had been obliged to send for coolies, and during the last campaign with Chili, it had been seen with excellent results they had produced. He had recently read in American papers that Canada had appointed a committee to examine into the question, as to whether the settlement of negroes and coolies in certain localities would be hurtful, and it was proved (*evidentemente*) that the coolie would be very suitable. The speaker then drew a parallel between the struggle for life in Brazil, and that of plants that the parasites throttle and kill; a plantation abandoned for two years becomes a wilderness. The emancipation of the slave would be the ruination of all who live on plantations, and the prospect was horrifying. Another parallel was drawn between the empire and a man with an overburdened blood; did the doctor use the lancet on the latter, he would be an assassin; were more taxes wrung from the former, it was destruction. Sr. LIMA DUARTE said that while this project had been debated in the Chamber by a liberal government as an open question, it was presented to the Senate by a conservative government as a closed one. He had always thought that the emancipation question should be settled once for all, and not treated of until the country could act in this manner. Means of communication, immigration encouraged by legislative action, protection for the immigrants' family and religion, he had considered should have first been settled, but nothing had been, or would be, done as to these. He would present his project (not as an amendment for that would be useless), which would have neither over-loaded the state with debt, etc., would have prevented conflicts between slaves and masters, and also the state of confusion, of agony, in which agriculture would perish. He would merely read his project that his ideas might be on file; "Art. 1. In seven years from the date of this law slavery becomes extinct in Brazil. Art. 2. All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked." Sr. IGNACIO MARTINS would move amendments to the project for the purpose of more nearly equalizing the prices of its table and values in the various provinces, and while recognizing the fact

of now doing so, he would persist in presenting them. (They were read, seconded and carried over). In the Chamber, the committee reported on the additional credits asked to meet sundry deficits and old scores and also on the prorogation of the budget laws of 1884-85 for 1885-86 with these additions. Sr. CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA read a communication from the premier to the president, in which he refused to answer the questions put to him by the speaker and Deputy Campos Salles. This was sharply criticized by the speaker, Deputies CAMPOS SALLES and ZAMA, and the premier was defended by Deputies RODRIGO DA SILVA and GOMES DE CASTRO. Deputy NABUCO commenced to speak, but was interrupted and the session was adjourned in much disorder.

September 4.—In the Senate, the minister of empire, replied to Sr. Matilho Campos' motion for information relative to the *abolition*. Sr. JOSÉ BONIFACIO was very severe upon the refusal of the premier to answer questions to be asked him in the Chamber. As to the project; it pleased no one, least of all the ministry who had accepted it as a fatal imposition of unforeseen circumstances; the Senate under the moral pressure of the rise and fall of two cabinets must not and can not modify it lest it disappear, the Chamber supported the late ministry and can accept no amendments to it. He then sharply criticized both the late premier and the liberals who had voted for the project, all of the clauses of which he would oppose. He contended the action of Visconde do Rio Branco with that of Senator Saraiva and Barão de Cotegipe much to the detriment of the latter, and further gave a short summary of the legislation on the slavery question in the empire. The project, while obliging in the registry the declaration of nationality, recognizes as slaves all those registered, thus legitimizing surreptitious slavery without a legal right, should contain an express declaration that all Africans under 54 years of age are free. The prices fixed have no merit—they mark the maximum value of the slave, and guarantee a certain sale. After further analyses of the table, he referred to the constant efforts of Wilberforce, and that the debate might continue he presented amendments and moved that they be referred to committees. Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS suggested that the preceding speaker should have placed his great talents at the service of an idea which will cause the ruin of the great industry of the country. After comparing Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo, the action of Senator Silveira Martins and his minister of agriculture in the slavery question, he hoped the premier would avail of the adjournment of the debate and explain how his views on the subject had become changed. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 5.—In the Senate, Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS said he had been furnished by Senator Correia with tables showing irregularities in a section of the department of agriculture respecting employed, but he wished tables from the other sections of that department, especially that of public lands and colonization. Sr. OTTONI said that when the liberal party found it had been divided, parties should have been re-organized into reformers, the accelerators of emancipation and emancipationists (*libertários dos escravos*), but the chiefs of the two parties refused this, and insisted upon hoisting their old, torn, damaged, but very similar banners. He criticized the election management of Sr. Martinho Campos who from two districts in Minas had tried to send two supporters and two opponents of the Dantas cabinet, he referred to the Ku-Klux clubs and the pressure brought upon juries, that slaves might be acquitted so that the masters might inflict punishment. The struggle between masters and slaves had been stopped by the Dantas project, which had deprived the latter with hope. He thought it would lead to more tranquillity if the Senate accepted Sr. José Bonifacio's amendment. This could not pass the Chamber, but would force from candidates some expression on the emancipation project. The premier defended the action of the government and a rather sharp dialogue ensued with Senator Ottoni. He protested against the manner in which Sr. José Bonifacio had attacked the minister and went on to say that the reason the Chamber had adjourned the project, was because the Chamber in refusing to reply to questions in the Chamber by reading a clause of the *regimento* [rules]. In conclusion he declared it was the duty of the Chamber to grant the budget laws and read extracts from the speeches of Sr. Dantas and others to prove this. The premier was much interrupted during his speech. Sr. FRANCO DE SA' also spoke against the project.

September 9.—In the Senate, Sr. AFONSO CELSO read a telegram from Ouro Preto announcing disorders there, but the minister of justice also read two telegrams denying this. The emancipation project was again discussed by Sr. AFONSO CELSO, who replied to the premier regarding his refusal to answer questions in the Chamber and spoke upon the legality of the proposed surtax of 5 per cent., IGNACIO MARTINS and JOSÉ BONIFACIO. The latter was again sarcastic and severe upon the premier. In the Chamber the officers were elected, Deputy FRANÇA CARVALHO occupied the rest of the session, speaking upon subjects of no general importance.

September 10.—In the Senate, after some provincial questions were settled, Senators MARTINHO CAMPOS and FRANCO DE SA' spoke against the emancipation project; the former also replied to some remarks made by Senator Ottoni. In the Chamber, Deputy NABUCO was granted an hour of the first session in the coming week to present a project for the confederation of the provinces of the empire. Sr. SOARES referred to the government exchange operations. Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, in discussing the committee report, was of the opinion that the Chamber should refuse to pass the prorogation of the budget laws, until the premier replied to the questions to be asked him in the Chamber and presented a motion to this effect. The minister of finance replied, and in defending the premier repeated a little more exhaustively what he had said in the Senate, as to the incoherence of members of the Imperial cabinet, relative to the prorogation of the budget, which he thought it was the duty of the Chamber

to pass. Sr. NABUCO accompanied Sr. Candido de Oliveira in his idea that the prorogation should not be granted. The session was somewhat disorderly.

September 11.—In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI, DANTAS and FRANCO DE SA' spoke on the emancipation project. Art. 1 was passed, all amendments being rejected. In the Chamber, after Deputy MORRILHA DE BARROS had spoken on the prorogation of the budget law, the vote was taken on Deputy Candido de Oliveira's motion, which was rejected by 64 to 38. The bill was passed in first discussion by 65 to 37 votes.

September 12.—In the Senate, the emancipation project was further discussed by Senators DANTAS and MARTINHO CAMPOS. No session in the Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The July receipts of the Amazonas postoffice were 2,012\$990.

—The July receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 186,798\$389.

—The province of Amazonas spends 406,000\$ per annum in subsidies to steamship companies.

—In Sorocaba, S. Paulo, no one was buried from the 21st to the 28th July. Where were their horse-pistols, knives and clubs hidden?

—The Rio Branco, of Pirassumunga, São Paulo, has been informed that the next coffee crop is to be a very light one, because of the drought.

—The deposits in August at the Bahia savings bank were 83,101\$, and withdrawals 56,946\$850; balance on the 31st ulto. was 2,179,546\$045.

—Some prominent residents of São Paulo are now negotiating for an Italian opera company for the months of April and May of next year.

—The coffee crop of the municipality of Tietê, São Paulo, last year amounted to 124,800 arrobas (3,200 bags), and that of sugar to 52,600 arrobas (71 tons).

—The conservatives of Sta. Maria Magdalena, province of Rio, were so overjoyed at their party coming into office, that they even illuminated the cemetery! And it was not altogether out of harmony with the occasion either!

—The *Diario Popular* of São Paulo is credibly informed that the duties paid on the new house numbers imported for that city amounted to a total of 2,000\$, or at the rate of 480 reis per kilo.

—It is reported that Sr. Ferreira Vianna will appear as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber at the coming elections from the 1st district of Rio de Janeiro, says a contemporary. Has the Dr. tired of aesthetics?

—The S. Paulo papers say that the shareholders of the S. Paulo central sugar factory are to make a protest against the considerable increase in the liabilities of the company, arising from the issue of debentures in London.

—A dynamo-electric machine with a large number of accumulators, etc., have been recently received at São Paulo for interior electric lighting. It is expected to inaugurate the lighting of houses by electricity in a very short time.

—The colonists on Sr. Antonio Prado's estate in S. Paulo upon learning of his nomination as minister of agriculture let off 20 dozen rockets, made speeches in German, Italian and Portuguese, and otherwise showed "spontaneous rejoicing."

—According to the *India Rubber and Gutta Percha and Electrical Trades Journal* the receipts of rubber into the United Kingdom in 1884 were 198,844 cwt., valued at £2,272,499, of which Brazil contributed 91,061 cwt., valued at £1,372,823.

—The São Paulo Central Sugar Factory of Brazil Limited, located at Capivary, S. Paulo, has been declared bankrupt by the *faute de droit* of that district because of a suspension of payments. The contractors for the works have a claim of 113,000\$ against the company.

—The new mail service between Uberaba, Minas Geraes, and Cuiabá, capital of Matto Grosso, which the government has recently established, requires 28 days for the trip. Only one trip a month is to be made for which the government is to pay 1,100\$.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 31,968\$139, of which 8,577\$710 were from the central office at São Paulo, and 23,110\$420 from the agencies throughout the province. The total receipts for the same month last year were 29,301\$260.

—The customary predictions of a small coffee crop are beginning to come in from the provinces. The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that "the next crop will not be abundant owing to various circumstances." Comprehensive, certainly; but let us be definite, colleague!

—The colonists on the plantation of the new minister of agriculture had a great celebration over the news of his appointment to a cabinet position. There were speeches in German, Italian and Portuguese, and twenty dozen rockets spoke eloquently in the language of the country.

—The amount collected at the Bahia custom house in August was 904,372\$525, of which 801,848\$985 was for account of the general and 102,523\$540 of the provincial government.

—The provincial legislators are much incensed at the late president of Rio de Janeiro for having granted the Leopoldina railway permission to pass over a part of the province. The Campos and Carangola claimed that it was an infringement of their concession, but the general government sustained the president.

—Two proposals only were received in the third call for tenders for the Santos harbor improvements—one from Sr. José Joaquim de Carvalho Bastos, the other from Sr. Domenico Levrero & Co. and Engineer Eduardo Mendes Linoeiro. The first agrees to begin the works within four months and asks for a privilege for 30 years, while the others want six months before beginning work and a privilege for 40 years. The proposals have been referred to the president of the province.

—The local export tax on sugar in the municipality of Campos for the current year is estimated at 20,490\$436. Add to this the export taxes imposed by the province and then by the general government, and some idea may then be had of the chances of the Brazilian sugar planter to successfully compete with those of other countries.

—The Ypiranga monument fund, including subscriptions, lottery benefits and interest, on the 31st ult., amounted to 1,891,900\$760. Of this, the provincial assembly has provided that 200,000\$ shall be given to the Misericórdia hospital of São Paulo, and that 800,000\$ shall be set apart as a patrimony for the monument. The expenditures thus far amount to 87,868\$378, leaving an available balance of 844,032\$382 for the monument itself. The proceeds of the next lottery are estimated at 200,000\$, making a construction fund of 1,000,000\$.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Ituana company has just received a lot of new rolling stock.

—The Ribeirão Preto station on the Mogyana line was formally inaugurated on the 9th inst.

—The Mogyana company is substituting an iron bridge for the wooden one over the Mogy-guaçu.

—The minister of agriculture has refused to allow the Bahia and S. Francisco railway to import cross-bed pine sleepers, because there are plenty of native woods suitable for the purpose. What the respective prices are does not appear, but common sense points out that the pine must have stood in cheaper than the *produto nacional*, or the company never would have ordered pine sleepers.

—The S. Carlos do Pimbal line, of São Paulo, has asked permission of the general government for an extension from Araçuaçara to Sant'Anna do Parahyba, on the Rio Parahyba, for an extension of the Jahu branch to the Rio Parapanema, and a new branch from S. Carlos do Pimbal to Mogy-guaçu. In case privileges are given for all these extensions, controversies with the Mogyana and Paulista companies must inevitably result.

LOCAL NOTES

—Why does nothing appear about those holes in the bow of the iron-clad *Javary*?

—The Mint coined postage stamps and cards of the cost of 20,591\$ in 1884-85. And snarlers say it is of no use!

—The Portuguese government having relieved its consular general here, the consul at Bahia assumed the office on the 4th inst.

—The minister of empire paid an unexpected visit to the *abbatior* on the 6th, and was far from pleased with what he saw and heard there.

—On the 10th inst. a father gave his daughter, a baby less than six months old, a mixture of garlic and ginger and killed the poor child.

—Are not those Spanish decorations anent the inundation business an unconscious time coming? Perhaps the war with Germany has interfered.

—By decree of the 5th the concessions of the factories at Araraúama and Mangaratiba, belonging to the Rio de Janeiro Central Sugar Factories, are declared lapsed.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 10th notices the arrival here of a cargo of Swedish pine, giving name of vessel, that is the largest on record, viz: 7,394 doz.

—The *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio* distributed, on the 8th, such laurels as were gained by the Brazilian expositors at the Amsterdam and Nice exhibitions. They make a good show, and we are obliged for the polite invitation sent us to be present upon the occasion of the distribution.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital, un-called... £ 1,000,000... BALANCE SHEET, 31ST AUGUST, 1885.

Capital subscribed... Deposits in account current... Liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th September, 1885. For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

September 4. Six per cent. apolices... Banco Brazil... Leopoldina R.R.

September 5. Six per cent. apolices, Prov. Bahia... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 6. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 7. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 8. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 9. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 10. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 11. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

September 12. Six per cent. apolices... Banco do Comercio... S. Christofa tramway.

Market Report. Rio de Janeiro, 14th September, 1885. Exports. Coffee.

Europe: Sept. 4 Hamburg Ger str Rosario... Antwerp do... Bordeaux Fr str Stengel.

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 15,293 bags per day, against 16,577 bags.

Washed... Superior... Good first... Regular first... Ordinary first.

New York Br str Plata... Baltimore Amer bk Yamayden... Hamburg Gr str Hamburg.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Sales U.S., Europe, Cape, Eswatini, Tonal Sales, Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba.

Imports.

Holidays have interfered with business to some extent, but brokers report a fair movement.

Flour—Receipts since our last have been: Rosario from River Plate: 2,425 bags.

Sales for the same period have been about 10,000 bags, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

Trieste 17,500-20,000... Richmond 1st 18,750-19,500... Baltimore 1st 18,750-19,500.

Pitch Pine—Receipt nil, and the market is quoted firm at 46,000-47,000 per dozen.

White Pine.—The Genoa from New York brought 190,325, feet, which are unsold.

Swedish Pine—Receipts have been: 636 doz per Christianhavn from Carlshamn.

Lard.—Receipts have been: 2,150 kegs per Spotless from Baltimore.

Rosin.—No receipts and quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been: 137 bags per Frankfurt.

Codfish.—Receipts have been: 2,447 tubs 11 c. per Brothers from Gaspe.

Hay.—Receipts are: 1,436 bales per Eliza Oulton.

Cement.—Receipts have been: 900 casks per Livingstone from Hamburg.

Coal.—Receipts are: 1,005 tons per Aena from Liverpool.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 5.

HAMBURG—Nor bk Livingstone; 230 tons; Johnsen; 65 ds; sundries to R. Riechers & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Aena; 671 tons; McNeill; 53 ds; coal to John Moore & Co.

NEWPORT—Br ship King Cordic; 1,507 tons; Vaughan; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Spotless; 397 tons; Myrick; 49 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

LONDON—Nor bk Nordpac; 409 tons; Salvesen; 63 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Wimmera; 942 tons; Scheen; 45 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEWPORT—Nor bk Borras; 660 tons; Svendsen; 72 ds; coal to Rio and Minas railway.

PASADENA—Nor bk Contary; 248 tons; Le Conte; 62 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Northern Queen; 777 tons; Easton; 72 ds; coal to order.

CARLSHAMN—Dan bk Christianhavn; 252 tons; Reis; 62 ds; pine to Hartwig, Willmann & Co.

GASPE—Br bk J. L. B.; 148 tons; Robson; 51 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.

NEWCASTLE—Ger lug Diana; 370 tons; Heychen; 47 ds; coal to order.

CORINTH (Central America)—Ital bk Catharina Dore; 850 tons; Berrio; in disburse; bound for Havre.

HIGH SEAS—Por bk Marianinha; 867 tons; Paulo; leaking; sailed hence Sept. 1 for Lisbon.

ROSARIO—Nor bk Griqua; 296 tons; Petersen; 20 ds; hay to Souza Assumpção & Cardoso.

MEMEL (Central America)—Ital bk Sostkammeren; 214 tons; Stiansen; 84 ds; pine to Duarte, Prado & Co.

ELMSHORE—Nor lug Gjallashorn; 236 tons; Leonhardsen; 73 ds; pine to order.

MACAO—Br lug Cachup; 190 tons; Davies; 22 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Campauero; 271 tons; Riche; 63 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

WESTERWICK—Nor bk Waarbud; 267 tons; Schouw; 66 ds; sundries to order.

NEW ORLEANS—Ital bk Argentina; 473 tons; Merello; ballast.

PENAMBUCO—Br lug Severn; 450 tons; Lockhart; do.

MOBILE—Br bk Woodfield; 760 tons; Davies; ballast.

NEW YORK—Port bk Margerida; 360 tons; Silva; do.

PENSACOLA—Nor ship Hercules; 1149 tons; Lil; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Codorus; 652 tons; Benson; coffee.

BARRABOS—Br bk Rosalia Smith; 517 tons; Green; ballast.

PENAMBUCO—Br bk Dolphin; 293 tons; Annis; do.

NEW YORK—Br bk Star of the South; 664 tons; Smith; ballast.

VALPARAISO—Br ship Alexander Yeats; 1588 tons; Dunham; ballast.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares with columns for stock name, price, and other details. Includes sections for Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

Summary of bank statements for August 31st, showing assets and liabilities for various banks in Brazil, including Banco do Brasil, Caixa Economica, and others.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing the arrival of foreign steamers, including ship name, origin, arrival date, and agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing the departure of foreign steamers, including ship name, destination, departure date, and agent.

VESSELS AFOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table listing vessels at anchor and loading for Rio de Janeiro, including ship name, origin, and agent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table of government bonds, including issue amount, denomination, interest rate, and market quotation.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table of banks and public companies, including company name, share value, and other financial details.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhaúma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Five Risks Authorized 1870. Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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

No. 2, Praça das Marinhás.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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

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

John Moore & Co. agents.
(Agents for Lloyds) No. 2, Rua da Candelaria.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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

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

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1868

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

September Departures:

To New York:
[Every Saturday]

Sivius..... Sept. 21st
Lastell..... .. 22d
Polemy [Loading also in Santos] .. 25th
Plato..... .. 26th
Obers..... .. 26d

To Southampton:

Leibnitz..... Sept. 15th
Hecclint..... .. 20th

For Other Ports:
Delambre New Orleans..... Sept. 30th

To Rio Grande Ports.

Carour..... [Every Wednesday]
or Canning..... ..

LAMPORT & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to
Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março

Brokers:—Silver Siversten,
Rua 1^a de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES 1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 17	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 17th respectively, the River Plate after the necessary delay

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The latter also calling at Santos

For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara No. 2
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP CO.

The fine packet
MERRIMACK,
will sail on the 22nd September, at 10 a. m. for
NEW YORK
calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,
[entering the two last named ports]
PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

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

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

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK

OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:
Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Div. so, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000

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

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

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

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... .. 500,000
Reserve fund..... .. 225,000

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

THE India Rubber and Gutta Percha AND Electrical Trades Journal.

A monthly record of the Caoutchouc, Gutta Percha, Asbestos and allied industries.

Foreign subscription: £5 per annum.

Printers and Publishers:
Abraham Kingdon & Co.
52 Moorfields, Moorgate,
LONDON, E. C.

CRASHLEY & Co.,
Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
The European Mail.

Large assortment of English novels, of the Touchard Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library on constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for **Langstreet's Rubber Stamps.**

Dealers in **Abraham's, Pease & Lubin's and Royal Perennaries** and **Peav's Soap.**
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

on the
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in **The Brooklyn Eagle.**

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp., Price 4\$000.
For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST.

A Monthly Record of Information

For Planters of Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Cinchona Sugar, Rice, and all other products suitable for cultivation in the tropics.

An invaluable companion for all planters in the tropics who wish to keep informed of the progress made in agriculture and who may wish to avail themselves of the fruits of careful and scientific investigations.

Published at Colombo, Ceylon, by
A. M. & J. FERGUSON,
of the Ceylon Observer.

Brazilian subscriptions at 16\$000 per annum will be received at the offices of
THE RIO NEWS,
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

FAHNESTOCK'S
"B. A."
VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its twelfth volume (January, 1885) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in their advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, THE NEWS has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15\$ per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A.
TYP. ALDIRA, 79, Sete de Setembro.