

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5th, 1885

NUMBER 28

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquês d'Albrantes.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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157 Rua das Laranjeiras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
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 Cateete. English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:30 a. m., Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p. m. Fridays. Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching 7:30 p. m., Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m., Wednesdays.
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W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

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 (Queluz) 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 São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 2:30 a. m.; Porto Novo 12:40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desemboço; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São 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 9:05 a. m.; Entre Rios 12:55 p. m.; Porto Novo, 5:30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6:20 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 Pirahy.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (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 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói 2:55 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 5:35, 7, 8:35, 10:15, 11:15, 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 Trapiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 p. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclimação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneficentes.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.—Residence: Rua do Haddick Lello, No. 75. Office: Rua do Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.
Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 49, 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, OCTOBER 5th, 1885.

The formal dissolution of the General Assembly took place on the 26th ultimo, after a comparatively fruitless session of a little over five months. The only general legislation of importance consummated was the passage of an act facilitating the foreclosure of mortgages, and the adoption of a new emancipation measure, commonly known as the Saraiva bill. The former of these has been under discussion for a considerable time, but in passing the Senate was so amended as to render it practically useless. What the banks and other creditors need is a law to facilitate the liquidation of the enormous amount of indebtedness now outstanding, but the law as it now stands is made applicable only for the mortgages hereafter given. Until these old debts can be liquidated, there is very little chance for improving the financial condition of the loan banks and their patrons. As for the emancipation project, its defects and faults are legion. It is intended to accelerate the liberation of slaves, but practically it will retard every movement in that direction. And aside from its pretensions in that direction, one of its chief objects seems to be to grant a general amnesty to the slaveholders for all their past evasions and infractions of the law. It treats Africans imported since 1831 as legal slaves, and it also authorizes the registry of those declared free by the Rio Branco law for non-registration. It remits all fines incurred for violations of the old law, and even cancels the unpaid taxes levied on slaves in case of liberation. There is no offense or error of the slaveholder which it does not excuse and forgive, while there is no possible fault of the freedman which it does not place under police supervision and judicial correction. It is to be expected, of course, that a legislature of slaveholders will make laws in their own interests, but even in this there is a limit beyond which it is not decent to go. The budget prorogation simply extends the law adopted in 1882 through the current fiscal year, to which a few trifling amendments are added. Some of these we shall discuss hereafter.

The latest phase of the emancipation question is that of the surrender of *ingenuos* in exchange for the bonds offered by the government, under the Rio Branco law, as an indemnity for the loss of their services up to the age of 21 years. The *ingenuos* may be turned over to the government after reaching the age of 8 years, at the option of the master. The 13 years of obligatory service after that age, or its legal equivalent in government bonds, is generally considered

as repayment to the master of the cost of rearing these freeborn children. Those who know how very slight this cost really is, whether in food, clothes, or time of the mother, will find much difficulty in understanding how the indemnity could have been placed so high. The bonds issued for this purpose draw 6 per cent. per annum for 30 years, and as the indemnity for each *ingenuo* is fixed at 6000\$ the interest received is 36\$ a year, or a total of 1080\$ for the whole period. For the insignificant outlay involved in the rearing of a slave woman's child until it reaches the age of 8 years, or for the relinquishment of what profit he might wring from such child during the next 13 years, the master is entitled to receive a secure income of 1080\$. That so few have thus far taken advantage of this provision can only be explained by the supposition that the slaveholders have not fully comprehended its opportunities, or that they have expected too much from the 13 years' service conceded to them. From this time forward, however, it may be safely prophesied that the slaveholders will not fail to take full and prompt advantage of this strangely liberal alternative. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ultimo, in recording some cases of this kind, points out the results of such a choice, and it may be fairly presumed that our colleague's calculations will travel farther and make a much deeper impression, than the dangers to the public treasury which he points out. How it is possible that the consequences of such an alternative could have been overlooked, either in the discussion of the original law, or in the framing of the recent Saraiva law, is more than we can understand. It is clear, however, that the rearing of *ingenuos* under this present law can be made a very profitable business, as every child at 8 years of age represents a 6% 30 years bond of 6000\$, or a secure income of 1,080\$. How profitable this can be made, under favorable conditions, may be seen from the fact that 20 slave women can produce every year a secured income to their master of 16,200\$, allowing for a mortality of 25% during the 8 years he will be obliged to keep the *ingenuos* before turning them over to the government. It may be that the possibilities of this law were never realized by those who framed it, but now that they are known its retention on the statute book will be an eternal disgrace to the country.

The presentation of a provincial federation scheme in the Chamber of Deputies just closed, signed by thirty-eight deputies, and the general criticism evoked by it from various parts of the country that is not sufficiently advanced to meet the requirements of the time, may be considered a fair indication of the point to which political ideas have reached in Brazil. There have always been a few professed republicans in the country, but their republicanism has been of a theoretical rather than of a practical character. While advocating the rights of man, the advantages of suffrage and representative institutions, the sovereignty of the people, and the dependence of the executive upon their will, they have been content to sit quietly under the rule of a monarch, to accept favors at his hand and to execute his slightest command. Believing one thing, they have accepted another. And when occasions have arisen for reform legislation, in which opportunities have been afforded for the adoption of laws of a more liberal and representative character, they have invariably subjected themselves to the will and wish of the monarch. Republicanism, therefore, has been nothing more than a sentiment, a dream, something upon which to exercise their boyish enthusiasm and rhetoric. Prac-

tically, to them it is an unknown country, into which they dare not enter. During the last decade, however, there has been not only an increase in the number of young men of this school, but there has been a decided increase in the number of mature men who adhere to its principles. Some of them openly profess republican opinions, while others content themselves with the advocacy of reforms which tend to strengthen popular institutions and curtail the prerogative of the monarch. Whether these tendencies will be checked just short of that limit beyond which lies the overthrow of the monarchy, is a question which probably a very few years will solve. In the province of São Paulo there has been a strong republican element for many years, which has lately crystallized into a regularly organized party with representatives in the national and provincial assemblies. In Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Geraes, Pernambuco and Pará this element is strong and active, though less organized than in São Paulo. And in this city, the capital of the empire and the great centre of office-holding, the leading journalists, many influential men and not a small part of the populace are either openly avowed republicans, or are in hearty sympathy with the reforms which this new political organization is seeking to secure. We have just witnessed the preliminary organization of a directory in this city which may be considered the first step toward the future republican party of Brazil. Though there may be no immediate danger in these movements, and even though they may not threaten the security of the present occupant of the throne, there can be no disguising the fact that they are tendencies which can have but one end—a change in the present form of government. Whether or not such a change will prove beneficial for the country, it is not our present intention to discuss; the struggle is one which must come and for which it is wise to be prepared.

The action of the minister of agriculture in dismissing the land surveying commissions which have been for some time making spasmodic efforts to survey patches of land in colonies for immigrants, is one which is deserving much approval. It indicates an intention to discontinue the worse than useless policy thus far pursued—that of keeping up a number of independent surveying commissions who work independently of each other and without any uniform plan. Under this arrangement the lands attached to colonies have been laid out according to the individual whim of each surveyor who has had anything to do with them, and the result is a confusion of boundaries and plans that can not fail to be a source of endless trouble. Then, too, the lands have been surveyed as desired and located by caprice, and with the result that only the best lands have been taken, leaving those of less desirable character untouched. This policy not only occasions a loss to the state, but it leaves the way open for a future absorption of these poor lands by neighboring proprietors without license or payment. A glance at any map of a colony will show clearly the defects of this policy; the lots lie at all angles to each other, separated by unoccupied pieces of all shapes and descriptions, without roads, base lines, or uniformity in shape. They look as though their boundaries had been run by a flock of snipe. This method of surveying the public lands is, for some strange reason, considered preferable to all others at the colonization and public land office in this city, where a familiarity with all the systems of the world is simulated. How such a patch-work method can be defended is a matter which we can neither understand, nor justify. It

is understood, we regret to say, that the minister's purpose in dismissing these detached surveyors is to stop all surveys except when wanted. This is clearly a mistake. The dismissal of the scores of independent survey commissions throughout the provinces should be followed by the adoption of a definite system for the whole empire and the immediate beginning of regular surveys. Beginning at the coast, every hectare of public land should be surveyed and plotted in advance of settlement, and then the immigrant should be given the opportunity of buying and locating wherever he pleases. Now, he has no choice except to go to some colony, indicate where he wishes to take up land and then wait for the services of a surveyor; then, he might have records and maps to examine at the public land office in this city, or at the provincial capitals, where his selection and purchase could be made without any of the delays and annoyances which are now experienced. There is some ground for the suspicion that the real purpose of the minister is to discourage somewhat the purchase of lands by immigrants in order to force them to engage as laborers on the large plantations. Such a policy will certainly prove disastrous. There can be no objection to giving them a choice between the status of a laborer on a plantation and that of a small landholder, but in all cases the encouragement of the state should be in favor of the latter. The immigrant will then become a proprietor and tax-payer, and, under favorable conditions, will soon become a citizen and voter. There is need of many reforms in the system now pursued toward immigrants, and it is to be hoped that Sr. Antonio Prado will lose no time in adopting measures to that end.

SEVERAL of our colleagues have recently been devoting much space to discussion of the immigration question, and always, so far as practical purposes are concerned, with no other result than that of adding more to the confusion already existing on that subject. It seems to be the general opinion, notwithstanding repeated accounts of the inexhaustible fertility of her soil, the geniality of her climate, and the variety and wealth of her mines, that in order to get immigrants Brazil must send for them. Not only must agents be employed to paint glowing pictures of Brazil to the poor emigrant in Europe, but their fares must be paid across the sea, food and shelter furnished them here, and free transportation given them to the colony of their choice. One contemporary even goes so far as to figure out that the advances the government should make on this account at 2,790\$, including one year's support, 12 hectares of land, farming utensils, etc., which sum shall bear interest at 5 per cent., and be paid back in five annual installments. The absurdity of every such plan is clearly apparent; no one who is familiar with farming would ever make such a proposition. Not one immigrant in a thousand would ever repay such an advance in five years, and not more than one in a hundred would ever discharge the debt. The conditions of labor, of transportation, of domestic markets, and of the costs of living are such that few immigrants will be able to do more than make a comfortable living. And in some of the leading colonies to-day, they are not even doing this. The only course to be pursued, so far as we can see, is to let the question of immigration settle itself. All that the government should be called upon to do can be summed up in a very few propositions: 1st, the grant of every civil and political right enjoyed by Brazilians; 2nd, full religious liberty, with civil marriage and civil registry; 3rd, local government, uniform taxation and exemption

from the unjust competition of slave labor; 4th, a definite system of land surveys, unrestricted choice in selection of lands, low prices, registry of titles, abolition of 6% tax on transfers, and full legal protection of all property rights: 5th, abolition of export taxes, and a uniform tax on land; 6th, a reduction in transportation rates, together with a public highway system, to facilitate the profitable marketing of agricultural products; and 7th, an effective public school system. There is no necessity whatever for taking one single step outside of Brazil for the acquisition of immigrants; all that the government is required to do is wholly within its own bounds. Let it once be known among the emigrating peoples of Europe that there are good homes to be procured in Brazil on easy terms, that their lives and property here are secure against any and all usurpation, that a livelihood here is easily obtained and that their children will have all the opportunities for education and advancement that can be found in every other new country—let this be known, and they will come of their own accord. The money now spent in paying for propagandas and immigrants' passages might much better be spent on surveys and wagon roads, and with immeasurably better results for the country. The problem is not at all complex or difficult; it requires nothing more than an application of the most ordinary principles of justice and common sense.

In continuation of our remarks upon the report of the special committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which we have referred, we may say that the advantages pointed out for the national bank circulation are: its liberty, its flexibility, its uniformity and its safety. All of these we believe we have clearly demonstrated. The limits as to capital fixed by the report seem to us judicious; they are as a minimum, 400,000\$ in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants, 200,000\$ in those of over 6,000 and 100,000\$ in those of less than 6,000. We say we consider the minimum judicious, for the moment the larger cities are left, the greater part, if not all, of the capital in the municipalities is in the hands of the planters, or of their good friends the factors; and the minimum is sufficiently low to allow of the establishment of these banks by the exertions of such individuals as may not be willing to subject their independent efforts to the avalanche of vicarious capital. The conditions of 50 per cent. paid before receiving a charter, and that the balance be called in installments of 10 per cent. also seem in accordance with mercantile common-sense. Then comes a clause that to us does not seem so satisfactory; why should not the bank advance upon its full paid shares? The only answer is that the bank may get into difficulties, and as under the law shareholders continue responsible for their proportion of any deficit appearing, this responsibility might become nil. But so it would were the bank to advance upon shares of other banks, if the borrowers are men of straw. It would be better, therefore, to forbid advances on any bank shares; that is shares of any banks organized under the project. The conditions as to circulation also seem in order. No deposit of bonds will be accepted under 60,000\$ face value, nor any deposit of less than one-third of the capital; but why is only 90 per cent. of the market value of these bonds to be granted in current money? This prophesies that the government securities will not be maintained at par, and is an unnecessary clause in the project. The limits fixed for issue seem rather obstructive also. Why should not the banks be allowed the discretion of issuing up to the limit of 90 per cent. upon their bonds

deposited, whatever might be their capital? Each and every bank would soon discover how much money it could profitably keep out, and none would continue in circulation a *conto de reis*, once this produced no profit for the institution. The proposed deposit of 5 per cent. upon circulation seems correct, for this will produce that ebb and flow which we claim for these notes. But when the project proposes to make these national bank notes convertible into gold, and fixes an obligatory reserve fund in bullion of 30 per cent. of their circulation, it is nothing more nor less than a proof that the committee had not mastered this part of the question. We will give an example. A bank with 300,000\$ capital deposits 100,000\$ and receive notes for 90,000\$. According to the law it must have 27,000\$ in gold against this issue, and it uses 27,000\$ of its issue to purchase bills of exchange on London to import this gold, or may purchase it in the market. While the gold is in transit from London, or being purchased here, the holders of these 27,000\$, or such a proportion as may be used in the purchase of bullion, present them for redemption; and how is the bank to meet this demand? This attempt to connect paper money and bullion with the hope that the two may be current side by side, is impracticable in the extreme. The national bank law has nothing to do with bullion *per se*; *legal tender* money must be ready to redeem the national bank issue. This in Brazil is obligations of the Treasury, and these should constitute the reserve of the banks pending the resumption of specie payments. Can any member of the committee have believed that 1\$ in bank notes would remain current, if it were possible now to convert them into coin? The project further prescribes that only when 150,000,000\$ are invested in the proposed bonds can the law go into effect. When this occurs 90 per cent. or 135,000,000\$ of currency may be issued, upon which a reserve in gold of 40,500,000\$ must be kept on deposit in the coffers of the banks. How is this enormous sum to be secured? Only by importation, and pending its importation how can a bank be organized? How meet its accepted obligation to pay a sovereign for each 8\$390 of its circulation? What is to produce an equivalent for some 4,500,000 at 27d exchange, that it becomes necessary to import from gold producing countries? These are questions the answers to which the committee does not seem to have contemplated. The adaptation of financial measures to Brazil are vague in the extreme. There is no necessity for making the national bank issue a legal tender; it was not the case in the United States and need not be here. The holding by the banks of 40,500,000\$ in government money on deposit to redeem their promises to pay, would be quite as effective as its withdrawal from circulation by cremation, but if, as we proposed, this reserve fund might also be employed in interest bearing certificates, then the currency retired by these might be destroyed. The fact seems to be that the special committee has attempted to paint the lily, with that success usually attendant upon such attempts. The committee advises, very correctly, that the capital of insurance companies should be increased; in proportion to the risks accepted the capital of our native companies does seem ridiculous. As to the payment of duties in gold, we have already advocated this; but these duties—we refer to import duties—are already collected in more than gold, as every importer knows to his cost. The committee, it seems to us, confuses the well-known *balance of trade* and *balance of payments* in its remarks upon exchange. The balance of trade may admit of some delay in its liquidation, but the balance of

payments must be settled at a fixed date, as our Treasury officials should be well aware. The committee seems to favor the collection of present duties, *adiciondes* and all, in gold. This is surely unjust. If gold is to be paid into the custom houses, then the *adiciondes* disappear, and the calculation annexed to the report becomes useless. The comparison of market and official values seems also of little use. Official values do not include duties, interest, rent, taxes and a profit; market values do, hence the difference arises that seems to have startled the members of the committee. The end of the report seems far less satisfactory than its commencement. *In cauda veneno.*

THE SARAIVA LAW.

The new emancipation act introduced into the Chamber of Deputies in May last, passed the Senate in 3rd reading on the 24th ult. and received imperial sanction on the 28th—the date of the formal promulgation of the Rio Branco law in 1871. It also will therefore be known as the law of 28th September.

The first article provides for a new registry of slaves, in which shall be included the name, nationality, sex, descent (if possible), occupation, age, and value—the last to be according to the scale of values fixed by this law. The registries will be based on those of the law of 1871, or of certificates of the same, or on an exhibition of titles of ownership. Allowance must be made for the time elapsing since first registry in specifying age. All registries not in accordance with these provisions will be null and void, and the registering officer will be liable to a fine of from 100\$ to 300\$ for making them.

The maximum values are fixed as follows:

Slaves under 30 years.....	900\$
" " 30 to 40 years.....	800
" " 40 to 50 " 	600
" " 50 to 55 " 	400
" " 55 to 60 " 	200

The valuations of female slaves will be 25% under these prices. Slaves of 60 years, and over, will be registered separately for the purposes hereafter specified. One year is allowed for the registration, the announcement of the same to be made within 90 days. All slaves not registered within that period will be considered free, and all slaves of 60 to 65 years will be exempt from the obligatory service required by this law. All persons charged with the registry of slaves belonging to others will be held responsible for the value of slaves liberated by a failure to register according to law. This obligation also includes all creditors holding slaves as security for indebtedness. Receipts may be required for the documents deposited with the registering officer. The registry fee will be 1\$000 for each slave, the proceeds to go to the emancipation fund, after paying all expenses of registration.

After the announcement for the new registry is made, all fines incurred for inobservance of the law of 1871 relative to the registration of slaves, shall be forgiven (*releuados*). All persons liberating, or when they shall have liberated slaves, by voluntary gift, shall be forgiven all imposts due the national treasury on such slaves. The term for registration must be uniform for the whole empire.

Article II provides that the emancipation fund shall consist: (1) of all existing taxes and revenues; (2) of a new additional tax of 5% on all general imposts, except those levied on exports, which will be collected free of collection expense and will be included in the finance budget for each year; (3) of 5% bonds of the public debt, with 1/2% annual amortization, whose interest will be a charge on the new 5% surtax. This new surtax will be collected after the extinction of slavery until the debt created by this new issue of bonds shall be extinguished. The emancipation fund will continue to be applied according to the *regulamentos* of 1872. The new surtax will be divided into three parts: 1st, for the liberation of the oldest slaves according to the provisions of a *regulamento* to be hereafter prepared; 2nd, for special application in the liberation of slaves (at half or less than half their value) of mining or agricultural establishments, whose proprietors desire to convert them into enterprises maintained by free labor; and 3rd, to aid the development of agricultural colonization, the government is authorized to emit the bonds heretofore specified. The interest and amortization of these bonds can not absorb more than two-thirds of the proceeds of the new 5% surtax.

Article III provides that all registered slaves may be emancipated by means of indemnification through the fund, or any other legal form. The registered values will be diminished as follows:

2% in 1st year	7% in 6th year
3 " 2nd "	8 " 7th "
4 " 3rd "	9 " 8th "
5 " 4th "	10 " 9th & 10th year
6 " 5th "	12 " 11th, 12th & 13th "

No incapacitated slave can be emancipated by the employment of the fund; every slave so considered will remain with his master. The slaves on agricultural estates will be liberated by the fund, if their masters propose to employ free labor, on the following conditions: (a) liberation of every slave and obligation not to admit others; (b) indemnity from the State for half the value of the slaves in 5% bonds, preference being given those who most reduce this indemnity; (c) the services of the slaves thus liberated in usufruct for a period of five years. The freedmen thus bound to service will be fed and clothed by their ex-masters, and will be entitled to daily wages fixed by their said ex-masters and the *juiz de orphãos*. These wages, which constitute a savings fund (*peculho*), will be divided into two parts, one for immediate use, and the other to be deposited in a savings bank or *colectoria* until the termination of the freedman's term of service. All liberations by the deposit of private *peculhos* on the part of the slave will be regulated by the valuations fixed by this law.

Until the close of the new registration the present methods of valuations will continue in force, but within the maximum prices herein fixed. The liberation of slaves are valid even when their value exceeds the testamentary interests of the grantee, or though they may be necessary to the heirs of the estate. Liberations by third parties are permitted on the exhibition of the price.

Slaves of 60 years of age are free, they being obliged, however, to serve their ex-masters three years as an indemnification for their liberation. Those between 60 and 65 years will not be compelled to serve their ex-masters after reaching the last named age. This service will be remitted on payment of one half the maximum valuation of slaves between 55 and 60 years. All freedmen over 60 years who have served their time on the estates aided by the State [Art. III, § 3] will remain with their ex-masters, who will be obliged to feed and clothe them but will be entitled to such service as they can render; if they prefer to live elsewhere, the *juiz de orphãos* can give the requisite permission.

Obligatory domicile for five years from date of liberation, in the municipality where liberated, except the capitals, will be required of all freedmen. Those who leave such domicile will be considered as vagabonds and will be arrested and set at work in agricultural colonies, or on public works. The *juiz de orphãos* can authorize a change of domicile, if the freedman is trustworthy and specifies the place he wishes to reside. Any freedman found without occupation will be compelled to find employment, or to contract his services within a period marked by the police. That period expiring without his having done this, he will be sent to the *juiz de orphãos* where he will be compelled to enter into such a labor contract, under penalty of 15 days imprisonment at hard labor, and of being sent to some agricultural colony for a second offense.

The domicile of a slave can not be changed from one province to another. Such a change will result in liberation, except, (1) when the transfer is from one establishment to another of the same master, (2) when the slave is obtained by inheritance or by a legal adjudication, (3) when the master's domicile is changed, and (4) when the slave runs away. No runaway slave can be liberated by the emancipation fund. The apprenticeship of freedmen liberated under Art. III, § 3, can not extend beyond the final extinction of slavery.

Article IV provides that the *regulamento* drawn up by the government for this law shall determine the rights and obligations of freedmen and their ex-masters under Art. III § 3, of other freedmen subject to terms of service and their employers, of the intervention of guardians on the part of the slaves, and of the powers of the judicial authorities under the provisions of this law. The infraction of the rights and obligations first mentioned will incur a penalty of 200\$, or imprisonment with labor for 30 days. The whipping of slaves will be regulated by Art. 260 of the criminal code. The right of masters to the services of free born children (*ingenuos*) or to government bonds instead, will cease with the extinction of slavery. The government will establish agricultural colonies under military discipline in various parts of the country, to which unemployed freedmen will be sent. Effective employment in agriculture will constitute legitimate exemption from military service. No province, even under a special tariff, will be exempted from the payment of the 5% surtax. The *regulamentos* which shall be prepared by the government, after being put into execution and subject to the approval of the legislature, shall be consolidated with all the dispositions relative to slavery contained in the law of 1871 and the respective *regulamentos* not hereby revoked.

Article V revokes all dispositions contrary to this law.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

September 22.—In the Senate, Sr. SILVEIRA MARTINS, after referring to affairs of the province of Rio Grande declared his opinion that the present minister of finance was incompatible with the position. The premier had answered that his colleague had paid for his experience, but he might ask whether a general who had lost a battle through unfitness should be promoted? On the contrary the practice all over the world was to dismiss him. A doctor who by a mistake kills his patient, an incapable lawyer who loses a case, what do they receive? The doctor is dismissed, the lawyer loses his power of attorney. Only in politics is a man, who can not manage his private affairs, called to be an administrator of those of the people. "Let the Senate observe," said the speaker, "that the operation in which the noble minister engaged was a speculation." In Europe those merchants who enter upon such speculations, when they lose are considered fraudulent bankrupts, and those not being merchants, who are interested, are considered accomplices. As an agreement had been come to with the Bank of Brazil, such of those as had speculated and could not pay in full were bankrupt and with these the bank did not negotiate until their good faith was established. He compared the syndicate operations to speculations in lotteries, and as such they should not serve as reasons for the elevation of any one to place. He considered that like Egypt, Brazil, as to its finances, was administered by a delegate of a creditor. Until now no interest in the emancipation project were culpable as the premier had claimed, for he himself had called attention to the necessity of bringing the matter before parliament. Here a very lively interchange of remarks occurred between the speaker and Senator Saravia. The speaker went on to recount a story of a party who had told a friend that Sr. Domingos' minister had fallen because it was behind the times. *Carrazada*, and hence Sr. Saravia was called to form a ministry. He proceeded to point out differences of opinion between the premier and the minister of agriculture; and also the sacrifices made by the United States for the education of the freedmen. The unconstitutionality of the proposed surtax was proved by reference to various ancient and modern laws. After defining his position as to the liberal party the speaker read a long extract from Victor du Blé, tending to prove that well defined parties were good for Belgium, and therefore for Brazil. Sr. MEIRA DE VASCONCELLOS said that Visconde de Paraná would have proposed the emancipation project had he not so quickly been obliged to resign office. The rest of the Senator's speech was a defence of his vote in favor of the project. In discussing the bill proroguing the budget laws, Senators CORREIA and MARTINHO CAMPOS spoke; the former objected to certain additional credits, but would vote for the bill; the latter made some amusing remarks that were appreciated by the Senate. In the Chamber, there was no session.

September 23.—In the Senate, the premier replied to Sr. Silveira Martins, and begged permission to touch no further on the appointment of the minister of finance, which he thought proper in every respect. Senators SILVEIRA MARTINS and AFFONSO CELSO referred again to the dismissal of provincial employees. Senator CORREIA spoke in favor of the emancipation project, and Senator OTTONI against it; the latter real figures to prove that at the end of 13 years it would require the total extinction of the value of 449,194 slaves to produce entire emancipation. The bill proroguing the budget laws was discussed by the minister of finance, who gave a sketch of his part in the coffee syndicate and defended his action in taking part therein. The bill was passed in second discussion. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 24.—In the Senate, Sr. JAGUARIBE asked for information regarding the Baturé railway, in competition with that for traffic entered pack, mules and even ox-carts. Sr. SILVEIRA MARTINS defended his issue of *apólices*, when minister of finance; he again referred to the prosperous condition of Rio Grande do Sul, and read a telegram from Visconde de Pelotas informing him that at a meeting of liberals held in Porto Alegre it had been determined to resist the political reaction and accept as a platform the idea of confederation. The committee reported against the amendment passed in the Chamber, relative to the D. Pedro I railway. Sr. FRANCO DE SA spoke on the bill proroguing the budget laws, defending his action when minister of empire relative to the lazaretto question. Sr. SILVEIRA MARTINS again attacked the emancipation project. No quorum in the Chamber.

September 25.—In the Senate, Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS, in presenting a request for information in regard to supplementary credits, declared that the idea of confederation, being contained in the *acta additional* did not terrify him, his dissolution of the Chamber three times within a few years was worthy of contemplation, as occasioning serious dangers to the institutions of the country. The premier replied to Senator Silveira Martins relative to Rio Grande do Sul, and sharply criticised the action of Visconde de Pelotas, who being a high officer in the army, furnished a bad example to other officers. That Visconde de Pelotas signed the telegram referred to was denied. Here many interruptions occurred, and the premier during all his remarks was much interrupted. After some remarks by Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS, the emancipation project passed and was ordered to be sent for the Emperor's sanction. The bill proroguing the budget laws, was discussed by Sr. MARTINHO CAMPOS, who principally occupied the time in

addressing satirical remarks relative to *mud* and jerked beef, to Senator Correia. Sr. SILVEIRA MARTINS answered the premier's speech and declared that Rio Grande would demand confederation, if provincial officials were dismissed. He returned to the incompatibility of the minister of finance for the portfolio he had accepted, for while he deplored the wreck (*desalabro*) of his private fortune, he thought that as a debtor to the Bank of Brazil, the minister was in the position of a man, who could not settle his liabilities. The bill proroguing the budget laws passed, as received from the Chamber. In the Chamber there was no session.

September 26.—In the Senate, the decree was read dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and appointing May 3rd, 1886, for the assembly of the next legislature. In the Chamber the decree was also read, and the president addressed the 36 Deputies present congratulating them on the result of their labors which he declared merited the satisfaction of the country. He also thanked the Chamber for electing him its president.

—We have considered it necessary to place upon record many of the arguments presented by the liberal opposition to the emancipation project organized by a liberal, and passed by a conservative cabinet. Sr. Saravia has been the object of severe criticisms, but his bill, under the auspices of the present cabinet, has produced a most satisfactory increase in the number of senators, who declare for emancipation. The business is far from liquidated, Sr. Cotegipe to the contrary notwithstanding, and the political horizon is decidedly hazy.

—The date for holding the new elections has been fixed by decree on January 15th, 1886.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A considerable number of counterfeit 2\$ and 5\$ notes have been apprehended in Pernambuco.

—A telegram from Itá, S. Paulo, to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 29th says the blossom on the coffee trees of that municipality promises a good crop.

—The municipality of Araras, S. Paulo, also promises to have a splendid crop of coffee this year. How did other municipalities report loss by drought, etc.?

—The suspension of the Capivary central usine, of São Paulo, has occasioned much prejudice to the planters of that locality where a considerable area had been planted with sugar cane.

—The Campos police seem determined to have a private Castro Malta affair. On the 24th ulto, an intoxicated man was very roughly handled, because he and his chum were quarrelling in their house.

—A large number of the insubordinate convicts at Fernando de Noronha have been transferred to the prisons of Pernambuco. According to the *Diário de Pernambuco* many of them were nearly whipped to death.

—There seems to be a dead-lock in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly. In the election of officers no majority is obtainable, and the session is nearly over without the "little chamber" having elected its president.

—A special credit has been opened in the São Paulo provincial treasury for 20,000\$ for the purchase of lands belonging to the Luz content in that city. The price agreed upon is 30,000\$, of which 10,000\$ has already been paid.

—Two citizens, one of whom is a lieutenant, were arrested on the 14th ulto, at Quipapá, province of Pernambuco, charged with issuing counterfeit money. One of them had a quantity hidden in his boots.

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

Cotton, bags	1,885	184
Sugar	4,803	2,128
	1,252	2,006

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ulto, points out that, while all over the empire the value of slaves freed under the emancipation fund shows a marked decrease, in the municipality of S. Carlos do Pinhal, province of S. Paulo, 3 slaves cost the fund 3,100\$, an increase of 178\$ per capita over the prices paid last year.

—The planters do not seem yet to have learned that colonists and negro slaves are of different categories as regards punishment. The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 29th extracts from the *Folha de Minas* a notice that a planter named Lima, residing near Moococa, S. Paulo, had severely thrashed four colonists, one of whom was a woman of 17 years and another a boy of 6. Attractive news for would-be immigrants.

—The following extracts from an *edital* calling for bids on the sale of various lands, beasts, slaves and free-born children, are to be seen in the *Diário Official* of the 28th ulto. It may be remarked that no slaves were to be born in Brazil after the passage of the Rio Branco law in 1871, and the traffic in Africans was abolished in 1831. Elisa, 11 years, valued at 500\$; Renato, 12 years, 800\$; Domingos, Moçambique, good for nothing [] 30\$; José, ditto, 30\$; Gil, 11 years, 700\$; Caeano, Congo, 47 years, 300\$; Pancracio, 13 years, 1,000\$; Raphael, Congo, 52 years, 400\$; Otto, 11 years, 700\$; etc. From this it appears that free-born Brazilian citizens have a value in the market.

—The *Correio*, of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the coffee blossoming in that municipality is truly magnificent and promises an abundant crop.

—Advices from Itá, Pirassununga, Campinas, and other municipalities of São Paulo, state that the coffee blossoming this year is unprecedented, and that if the season continues favorable the next crop will be an extraordinarily large one.

—The government has instructed the director of the Recife and S. Francisco railway prolongation to give free passage over that line for one year to the director, manager, steward and purchasing agent of the Isabel colony, province of Pernambuco.

—The chief of police of Espirito Santo has resolved to suspend the operations of the "guerrilla" corps recently created in that province for slave hunting. The criticisms of the press would seem to have some influence, after all!

—The minister of agriculture on the 25th ulto, advises his colleague of finance that, so far back as July, 1884, orders had been given to compel by law an engineer, who had in February, 1882, received 12,000\$ for road building from the Bahia treasury agency, to settle accounts. The whereabouts of this engineer seems unknown, for the orders are that suit is to be brought "in any part of the province of Minas Geraes, where he may be reported to be residing."

—An earthquake shock was felt at several places in the Amazon valley on the morning of August 4th last. At Pará, according to the *Provincia*, there was a slight oscillating movement, while in other places within that province it was much more pronounced. In Reducto, a chimney was overthrown, while in Oeiras two houses were shaken down. At Alemquer, opposite Santarém, according to the *Gazeta de Alemquer*, the shock caused a great panic among the people, though happily no accidents occurred.

—The new bank in S. Paulo will be called the *Banco da Provincia de S. Paulo*, and a limited partnership. Messrs. C. P. Nielsen and Antonio Luiz Tavares will manage. The head office will be in Santos. Mr. Nielsen has been long connected with banking in Brazil, particularly in S. Paulo. He was manager of the Banco Mercantil of Santos, and recently of the Santos branch of the New London and Brazilian Bank, with which latter Mr. Tavares has also been connected. The capital will be 1,800,000\$ of which only 50 per cent will be called up.

—The new law imposing a license tax of 10\$ upon street porters in Victoria, Espirito Santo, is meeting with some serious obstacles — and that from an unexpected quarter. There have always been many slaves engaged in this work whose earnings have afforded a considerable income to their masters. Now, however, the masters decline to pay the license tax, and their slaves continue to work as before. So far as these persons are concerned, therefore, the law is a dead letter. It is needless to add that this case is but one more instance of what we have before charged: the dominant class is always imposing taxes upon the helpless, but never upon themselves. Had this license only affected the poor free laborers, it would have been actively enforced, and without any exceptions.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulista company has recently received a new passenger locomotive from the Webb factory in London.

—The August traffic receipts of the Macalé and Campos railway were 274,034\$910; expenses are not published.

—We hear that the government is having some sleeping cars constructed for use on the Dom Pedro II railway.

—The Campos and Carangola railway traffic receipts for June, July and August were 155,879\$890; expenses are not given.

—The Mogyana company is getting out a number of locomotives of the American type from England for service on its new extension and the Caldas branch.

—By decree of 10th ulto, the grantee of a railway from the bay of S. Francisco, Sta. Catharina, to Rio Negro, Paraná, has been given a further extension of one year to organize his company.

—The Mogyana company has ordered a number of refrigerating cars for the transport of dressed beef from Jaguára to Campinas and São Paulo. The trucks are to be so constructed as to be used on both gauges.

—The engineer A. A. Fernandes Pinheiro was praised on the 21st ulto, by the minister of agriculture for his high patriotism in representing Brazil at the railway convention held in Brussels. He had better have been attending to what he is paid for, viz: looking after railway and central sugar factory material destined to this empire.

—Thirteen proposals were received by the directors of the Mogyana railway for the laying of rails on the extension from Ribeirão Preto to Jaguára, and the branch from Casacavel to Caldas, respectively 197 and 78 kilometers. The proposals of Pedro José Pereira for the first and Nicolaus Røeder for the second were accepted. It is expected that the Caldas branch will be ready for traffic about the end of May next.

—The Campos and Carangola railway company's dispute with the Leopoldina company in regard to an alleged invasion of zone is not yet settled. The Carangola dividend in July last was 5 per cent, in cash and 20 subsidiary shares per each 15 original shares. These subsidiary shares were, we hear, hypothecated as an additional guarantee for the debenture loan raised in London, and become available for distribution as the debentures are paid off.

—The general meeting of shareholders of the Mogyana railway was held at Campinas, São Paulo, on the 27th ulto. The affairs of the road were reported to be in a flourishing condition, the returns from both freight and passenger traffic showing a flattering increase. The half year's returns, from January 1st to June 30th last, show that the gross receipts were 632,983\$170 and the expenditures 291,505\$470, leaving a net balance of 341,477\$700. Dividends of 10\$800 on the main line, and 6% on the Ribeirão Preto and Rio Grande extensions, were declared.

—We notice that the minister of agriculture gives Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, the government agent in Europe, a severe reproof under data of the 29th ulto, because of an unauthorized payment of 350,000 francs to the Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer Bresiliens, and he is called upon to justify his action. Not long ago, the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo railway was informed that he would be held responsible for some trifling expense he had authorized. Why is Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro to be allowed to justify himself for an unlawful payment, and not the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo company?

LOCAL NOTES

—The next General Assembly is called for the 3rd of May next. The elections will take place on the 15th of January.

—The quantity of assertions that economies are absolutely necessary in public affairs is astonishing, but the efforts to bring these same economies into effect seem to be utterly out of proportion. A few less assertions and a few more efforts, would seem to about meet the bill.

—The *Pull Mall Gazette* falls into an error in attributing the depreciation of our currency to the issue of hypothecary notes by the Crédit Foncier banks. These notes are not, and never have been, in circulation, but are bought and sold on the Exchange in the same manner as shares, debentures, etc.

—A meeting of republicans was held at the editorial rooms of the *Gazeta da Tarde* on the 26th ulto, for the purpose of completing the organization initiated at a preceding meeting. The following provisional directory was chosen: Quintino Bocayva, Aristides Lobo, José do Patrocínio, Pedro Ferreira Vianna, Magalhães Castro, Esteves Junior and Ubaldino do Amaral.

—It gives us the greatest pleasure to note that the minister of empire has decided to restrain the feverish activity of the municipal council in changing the names of streets. Even the letter carriers had failed to keep up with the changes. If now the minister would restore some of the old names, such as Direita, Pescadores, S. Clemente, etc., a decided benefit will be conferred upon the city.

—A large number of vagabonds and disorderly characters were arrested in a cheap lodging house in Rua do General Caldwell on the night of the 28th ulto. If now the police authorities would put these fellows at work on street repairs, or some public service of that character, they will do much toward preventing their return to begging and stealing as soon as they are set at liberty.

—According to the complaints of the liberals, the Cotegipe ministry is engaged in making a "clean sweep" of the old office-holders. Two thousand police officials, says a Minas contemporary, were dismissed in less than 15 days, besides a large number from other public departments. It looks as though the prime minister is clearing the decks for the coming elections in January.

—The government has declared void the privilege granted to Morris N. Kohn by the municipal council for the transport and sale of milk, fruit, vegetables, fish, etc., in carts of his invention, on the ground that the council has no authority to make any such contract. The secret of the whole business probably is that the minister of empire is hungering for the company of the indefatigable inventor, and is using this method to secure it.

At the races on the 27th at the Jockey Club, a pool on a race won by a horse called Fanfarron produced 2,383\$500 for each 10\$!

Second Lt. Severiano Antonio de Castilho, of the Brazilian navy, has invented a new *mirailouse* which it is claimed compares very favorably with the Nordenfeldt gun.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., and in a church too, an officer of the army had his pocket picked of 25\$ in cash, some lottery tickets, etc. What can religious beliefs be coming to?

By order of the minister of finance the grand lottery which should have been drawn on the 28th ult., has been transferred to the 12th November next. What a sell to the holders of tickets!

It is very satisfactory to learn, by telegraph, that the Portuguese press is making favorable comments upon the Saravia-Coteipe emancipation law. With such an endorsement, the country is safe.

A committee, under the patronage of the Emperor and the Comte d'Eu and presided over by Barão de Tefé, has been formed to collect 15,000\$ to build a new flying machine for Sr. Julio Cesar.

On the 29th, the *Jornal do Commercio* stated that bonds of Rio Grande do Sul were sold on the preceding day at 103%; official quotations, however, say these were bonds of Rio de Janeiro. Merely a difference of rivers.

The great *empresario* Ferrari has appealed to the courts here for a case to claim damages from the equally great tenor Tamagno for breach of contract. On the 24th ult., the judge passed an *adial* calling up Tamagno to plead in the case.

It is pleasing to note that the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 3rd publishes two of the strongest speeches against the Saravia emancipation bill on the same page with the official draft of the law. Our colleague does well to furnish the antidote with the poison.

The party arrested as being the chief of the band of burglars who have committed many robberies here, is reported to have become insane and will be examined by a committee of doctors. From what we have read, he seems to have been more of a *fence*, than an active member of the gang.

Sr. José Maria do Amaral, who formerly occupied various diplomatic positions and enjoyed considerable reputation as a literary character, died in Niteroy on the 24th ult. He had retired into private life many years ago and became a convert to republicanism and the doctrines of Comte.

The British gunboat *Ruby* and American frigate *Lancaster* have both taken their departure for Montevideo. The *Nipic* is to leave at once for the same destination, but will call at Ilha Grande, Santos and Santa Catharina. The *Stork* and the two French war vessels are still in port.

The *Amirante Barroso* was pulled off the rocks upon which she grounded on the morning of the 24th and immediately docked. The damage done is said to be trifling, but it was necessary to lighten her by taking out weight to the extent of 238 tons. We presume the position of the guilty rock will now be buoyed.

Statistics. At the Antwerp Exhibition, the pavilion of the Centro de Lavoura and Commercio had distributed up to the 8th ult., 196,416 cups of black coffee and 7,600 cups of coffee and milk. The *Gazeta de Noticias* of the 30th publishes this interesting news, and we are heartily glad to see that the inhabitants of Antwerp appreciate free coffee.

While it is generally conceded that our police force is insufficient to look after the peace of the city, it certainly seems strange that each minister [with the exception of the gentleman holding the war portfolio] should have two police cavalymen cantering after his carriage. The minister of marine might release his orderlies, by calling upon two horse-marines for service.

First Lieut. Indio do Brazil presented yesterday to the minister of marine the charts of that part of our harbor that contains the measured mile.... From these, which were executed with the greatest care, it is to be seen that all the buoys are out of the original line, some even almost 70 metres - *O Pais*, 29th Sept. No wonder the *Amirante Barroso* hit a rock. But who is to blame for the buoys cruising about the harbor?

According to the *Diario do Gram-Pavé* of the 15th ult., the sanitary state of Pará is far from satisfactory. An epidemic has broken out among the cattle received from Marajó for the markets of the city, and from 8 to 10 a day were dying from it at the abattoir. Aside from the danger arising from infected meat, another one threatened the city from the carcasses of the animals thrown into the river. The disease is known as the *peste de cadavia*, and has existed on the island of Marajó for many years. The city abattoir is said to be in a dangerously filthy condition. *Beri-beri* is increasing at an alarming rate in the city, and as yet no efforts have been made to check its progress.

Matrimonially lassoed (*enlaçaram-se matrimonialmente*) seems to be good Portuguese for being married.

A telegram from Montevideo on the 29th ult. announced that the French packet *Orénoque* had gone ashore near that city, because of thick weather. She got off without injury, however, the following day.

The Misericordia mortality reports for September show a total of 751 deaths, which gives an average of 25 a day, or an annual average of about 27½ per thousand. This is much below the averages of other months. There were 2 deaths from *beri-beri*, 11 from yellow fever and 156 from consumption.

Mr. Carl Hayn, of Messrs. Kern, Hayn & Co., committed suicide, by hanging, at his residence on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. From letters written by him it is known that despair of arranging his commercial affairs drove him to the rash act. Mr. Hayn was well known in Rio and his tragic death is generally regretted.

The 28th ult., the 14th anniversary of the passage of the Rio Branco law, was duly celebrated. The chiefs of the conservative party had a banquet, after which the Club 28th September was dissolved, its *nison d'être* ceasing with the accession of the conservatives to power. The Confederação Abolicionista held a meeting at one of the theatres when Srs. Joaquim Nabuco and José do Patrocinio spoke. The attendance is said to have been very large.

The minister of agriculture has authorized the postoffice to receive letters from the immigration societies for foreign countries free of postage, their transmission to be charged to the bureau of "public lands and colonization." This is manifestly an indication that the present cabinet favors an active propaganda for the acquisition of immigrants, regardless of the fact that the economic conditions of the country are highly unfavorable to their coming.

A telegram from Pará on the 1st inst. announces the discovery of an extensive smuggling enterprise in rubber, and states that the house of Messrs. Sears & Co. had been fined 258,000\$ for the same. We are strongly inclined to doubt the truth of the report, as the house indicated stands too well and the fine is too large [double the duties imposed] to render the operation credible. We are more inclined to look upon it as the result of a controversy with the custom house, in which the latter has probably decided to use a little despotic authority.

We have so often expressed a wish that Julius Cesar might be helped to make a fair trial of his flying machine that we can hardly claim the privilege of doing so again. He has had large sums of money given him, but has never yet made one good square attempt at an ascension. He is now again here in Rio begging for funds to build another balloon. If he will bind himself to make the trial from the top of Corcovado, and will permit a committee of subscribers to put him aboard and start him off, then we will cheerfully undertake to advise subscriptions. If he can not agree to this, then our advice is to let the matter severally alone. If Julius Cesar and his balloon are not humbugs, then it is quite time that something more than talk and begging should be accomplished.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Relatório da Comissão de Estudos da Estrada de Ferro do Madeira e Mamoré; by Dr. Julio Pinkas, engineer-in-chief. Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1885. A voluminous report on the last survey of the projected Madeira and Mamoré railway, by an engineer who was formerly first engineer to Mr. Morsing, but who succeeded in getting a new commission on the ground that the former's preliminary surveys were not sufficiently definite. The slight modifications secured, however, do not seem to justify the costs incurred for preliminary work, nor are the data collected sufficiently definite and promising to warrant the conclusions that the road is either necessary, or will soon pay running expenses. The scheme has been a visionary one from the outset, and the persistent efforts now made by Brazil to carry it out shows not only ignorance of the economic questions involved, but a blind disregard of the financial consequences.

Abastecimento d'Agua: Desapropriações; by José Americo dos Santos. Rio de Janeiro: Machado & Co., 1885. A statement of the author's connection with the arbitration between the government and the proprietors of lands in the Serra do Commercio required for an increase of the water supply of this city, and also of the grounds upon which his award in favor of the latter were made. This pamphlet is an important addition to the history of this question, and goes far to prove how wholly indefensible the position of the government has been.

Scandals at Cairo in Connection with Slavery; by an English Resident. Cairo, 1885. According to this pamphlet, the slave traffic is still carried on in Egypt, and that even with the assistance of the Khedive and his palace officials. Although the English have some control over the matter, they are almost powerless to suppress the evil, owing to the difficulty of getting witnesses. Both white and black slaves are sold and delivered in Cairo to-day, there now being some thirty slave-dealers in the city who enjoy comparative immunity from arrest and punishment.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, October 3rd, 1885. Includes par value of Brazilian mil reis, bank rate of exchange on London, and value of £1 sterling.

EXCHANGE.

September 23.—The banks opened at 18¼ for counter business at the native banks, 18¼ on head-office at the New London and Brazilian and 18 3/16 on bankers at the English Bank, but the native banks shortly posted 18 3/16, the New London and Brazilian maintaining its rate. The market is very quiet, commercial sterling being quoted at 18 5/16—18¾. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/10, closing with buyers at 13 1/10, sellers at 13 1/10.

September 25.—Ratss were reduced to 18 3/16 for counter business on London at the native banks and 18 3/16 at the New London and Brazilian on bankers. The English Bank withdrew from the market. There was very little doing and commercial exchange was more or less nominal. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13 1/10, sellers at 13 1/10.

October 1.—The market was rather steadier, all the banks drawing on bankers at 18¼ for sterling, 525 francs and 649—651 for reich-marks. There is not much doing and head office bills are quoted at 18 3/16. Commercial sterling 18 3/16—18 5/16. Sovereigns sold at 13 1/10—13 1/10, closing with buyers at 13 1/10, sellers at 13 1/10.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Companhia Brasileira de Navegação held on the 1st inst. Mr. Luiz P. Friaes was elected director and Messrs. Boaventura da Silva Bartellos, Luiz A. Ferreira de Almeida and John Jones Voule auditors.

The September receipts of the Rio custom house were: Importation, 2,504,542\$318; Port dues, 12,659 630; Exportation, 728,501 426; Sundries, 1,569 886.

Deposits, 3,247,273\$460; Restitutions, 18,785 337; Internal Revenue receipts, 497,591 413.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities like coffee and sugar.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Large table with multiple columns showing coffee market data, including receipts, sales, and prices for various grades of coffee from September 23 to October 2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly market activity, including sales for United States, Europe, and steamers loading.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of various stocks and shares, including six per cent apolices, Sovereigns, and various bank shares.