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NUMBER 23

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

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 157 Rua das Laranjeiras.

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 H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a. m., preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m., Wednesdays.

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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II—Through Express: Train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; and is divided at Belem into Central, and S. Paulo branch: former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:20; Entre Rios at 9:40 and Lafayette (terminus) at 9:50 p. m. latter arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7:45 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 11:37. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra do Piraí at 9:49 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:36 a. m. and at 11:57. From Barra do Piraí at 7:30 a. m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:17. Entre Rios (S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:17. Entre Rios (S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:17. Entre Rios (S. Paulo branch) 1:10 p. m. Porto Novo at 1:17.

Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7:20 a. m., arrives at Barra do Piraí at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Maritimo Poço Novo (terminus) at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra do Piraí at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves Barra do Piraí at 9:49 a. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Downward*, 7:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45 train leaves Maritimo Poço Novo at 5:50 a. m. Cachoeira 6:45 and Porto Novo 6:50, arriving at Barra do Piraí at 1:25 and 1:37 p. m., reach Rio at 5:10 p. m.

Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:55 and 9:30 a. m. 3:45 and 5 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:55 p. m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:15 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and fourth to Belem arriving at 11:37. *Downward*, trains leave Entre Rios at 4 a. m., arriving at Barra do Piraí at 9:15 a. m. and leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50 and 12:15 p. m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Downward*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m., every Monday, arriving at Barra at 2:15 and Rio at 5:20 a. m.

S. PAULO AND RIO—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. *Downward*, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:45 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:40 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) hour 7:25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo at 8:55 a. m. second per trainway from Cantagallo 1:20 and Macuco 2:05 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8:15, Cordero 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Niterói at 12:35 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, 3 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 12 and 5:15 p. m., on week-days.

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Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Residence: Rua do Hadlock Lobo, No. 79. Office: Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Principe de Março No. 27. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. M. J. Friboirari, M. D. Edif. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua de S. Pedro, No. 21; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

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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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15th, 1886.

THERE have been the usual budget discussions during the interval since our last issue, but no legislation of importance has been completed. The chief event was the speech of the minister of finance in the Chamber on the 6th, in which he explained and defended his financial proposals. Much credit has been given Minister Belisario by the local press, and in many respects it is fully deserved. We are not altogether in accord with his opinions on the currency question, as we do not believe that the mere withdrawal of currency will bring the relief desired, nor do we believe that one great bank of issue will be of benefit to the country. Brazil has none too much currency for her area and business methods. The trouble lies more in the general lack of confidence and in the defective system of internal exchanges and restricted business which tends to limit the currency to certain places instead of widely distributing it. When industry and business improve, it will be found that two hundred thousand contos are none too much; and when the government brings expenditures within receipts and takes its heavy hand off the industries and trade of the country, it will certainly see its "promises" steadily appreciating in value. Our space will not permit a particular notice of other discussions in the two Chambers, some of which are of considerable local interest. The Parahyba do Sul slave-whipping outrage has been severely denounced, but without obtaining satisfaction. It appears that a slave may yet be whipped to death, and the outrage be sanctioned by ministers of the Crown.

THE recent revival of the official crusade against the tramway privileges held in this city can not be considered other than as most untimely and unfortunate. The shortest period yet to run before the expiration of the privilege—that of the Botanical Garden line—is seven years; but yet the anxiety to take possession of the property is so great that a prominent senator, who has twice been prime minister, is already advocating expenditures and responsibilities which are to be met by the proceeds of this company's valuable property, and an alderman is now urging the municipal council to at once take steps for preventing any extension of privilege and for inviting proposals for the future operation of these enterprises. We are not only surprised to

find prominent men advocating such measures as these, which are nothing less than acts of arbitrary spoliation, but we are at a loss to understand on what grounds they are made. Even supposing that the state, or the municipality, has a right to the properties of these companies at the expiration of their privileges, where is the advantage, or necessity, of beginning seven years before that time to take possession? No one will deny that the companies have a right to the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of their property to the very last day of their privileges, and yet Senator Saraiva is proposing that the state shall mortgage its title to the property seven years in advance of the transfer, and Alderman Carlos Claudio is urging a call for tenders for the management of the property seven years hence! Were the matter less serious we should be inclined to laugh at the absurdity of such propositions, but when it is considered how seriously such propositions affect the value and security of private investments one can not afford even a smile. It has been our unpleasant duty on more than one occasion to criticise these extraordinary attacks on private interests. If there were any real antagonism between the interests of the state and those of its subjects, then we should find no difficulty in understanding why this is done; but when we remember that the strength and best interests of the state depend altogether on the prosperity of its subjects and the jealous protection of all their personal and property rights, we are totally at a loss to understand the reason for such acts of aggression. And yet, it is the rare exception to find a member of the government, whether in the legislature or in the administration, who is willing to recognize any priority or superiority of right in the individual. Brazil is generally credited with being a constitutional and representative monarchy; and yet, instead of deriving any right, power or privilege from the people, the state claims sovereignty in all these, and exercises the right of concession or reversion at will. And the result is that nowhere else has the person and property of the individual so little real security as here. In the case of these tramways, it is as clear as day that neither state, nor municipality has any reversionary claim upon the property of the Botanical Garden and São Christovão companies. These two lines were the pioneer tramways of Brazil, and were chartered and built before the government adopted the idea of requiring the surrender of all property at the termination of the privilege. There is no stipulation whatever in their contracts for such a reversion. Neither in law, nor equity, therefore, can the government claim such a reversion, even though every contract since made contains clauses to that effect. At the expiration of their privileges, these two companies may do what they please with their property, for they are under no obligation whatever to surrender it to the state. If, then, they fail to secure new privileges, they can sell their rails, rolling stock, animals and buildings to their successors, and distribute the proceeds among their shareholders. All that justly reverts to the state is the privilege, and this may be retained or granted to others at pleasure. In our opinion, the state may very properly grant the privilege to the highest responsible bidder, whether it be an old or new company, and may require the payment of a certain annual tax by the grantees, just as it might require from an individual. The use of a public street for such a purpose is a franchise of great value, and should be paid for. As for the operation of such enterprises by the state, we are convinced that it will be a serious mistake, for it will neither be done economically nor well.

THE proposal of the minister of finance to improve the exchange value of paper currency has been widely discussed in the Chamber of Deputies and in the press already and will doubtless be submitted to an equally long discussion when the budget reaches the Senate. It is no doubt a heroic remedy the minister proposes and, as such, causes more or less admiration. As to its results, it is probable that no two persons will be entirely in accord. The proposition is to withdraw 5,000,000\$ of paper money from circulation every year until the par of exchange is reached and maintained for three consecutive years. According to the minister's *relatório* there was in circulation in April:

Government notes	194,282,585\$
Bank of Brazil	16,784,850
Bank of Bahia	1,026,250
Bank of Maranhão	175,350

Total 212,269,035\$

The circulation of the Bank of Brazil is from the last balance sheet, but there has been since withdrawn 7,000,000\$ which was clearly issued as a means of meeting Treasury requirements at the end of the year, leaving 205,269,035\$ as the currency of the whole Empire. And this sum the minister decidedly states is proved to be excessive by the low rates of exchange. There can be no doubt that a scarcity of what may be by courtesy called *mil reis* will cause its purchasing power to increase, whether this be used in purchasing exchange, coffee or any other merchantable commodity. But we do not consider that the question is, whether the purchasing power of the government certificates of debt can be increased. With a certain deficit and new or increased taxes necessary, an interference with the money market is an exceedingly serious matter. The occasion is very inopportune and the resulting inconvenience is likely to culminate in a crisis. It is true the minister foresees this and has his specific remedy in an authorized issue of paper, which after its sedative effects on the market have relieved the febrile symptoms, will return to the Treasury. Afterwards, we presume, the withdrawal of currency will be recommenced, a new crisis follow, a similar relief be extended, and so *ad caput* during the six years which the minister considers may be necessary to reach that point where a foreign loan will utterly extinguish all paper money, as such. The time seems short to us, even if uninterrupted by crises, for only 30,000,000\$ of the 200,000,000\$, or say 15 per cent., will have been withdrawn, and if this is the only excess of issue over the actual currency wants of the country, how does it arise that this shows a depreciation of 30 per cent? Or will the minister negotiate the loan and apply it to withdrawing currency even if exchange rules 15 per cent. under par? It is generally conceded that government token money rarely depreciates in exact proportion to its excessive issue. If there be 100,000 of mil reis, dollars, or francs in circulation and a bag of coffee costs 30\$ and a sovereign 10\$, if there be issued another 100,000 mil reis, dollars, or francs, it by no means follows that a bag of coffee can be sold for 60\$, or a sovereign for 20\$. Prices will of course advance, but nothing like in the proportion of the increase in the currency. This is the most insidious feature of irredeemable currencies; prices are not sufficiently advanced to alarm the people, who thus drift into higher prices gradually. We do not believe this will be the case with withdrawing currency. The scarcity of money will at once alarm trade and prices are likely to immediately fall in excessive proportion to the amount withdrawn. The feature of crisis is to us the most serious, while the constant references to fluctuations in and the par of exchange, in relation to commerce, shows great ignorance of business methods. If a contract be made at 27d and

executed at 20d, there is a loss of say 30 per cent. But how many such contracts exist? The exporter fixes the gold value of his coffee by simultaneously passing his exchange and purchasing the coffee; the importer in a similar manner fixes the currency value of his cottons by taking exchange. If the former is caught on a rising or the latter on a falling market, certainly no superabundance of currency is chargeable with the loss made. Commerce is therefore less interested in a high exchange than the minister seems to consider. The party most directly interested is the State, which, obliged to make its foreign contracts at par, finds that the differences in exchange form an enormous item in its budgets. Therefore, to the directors of the destinies of the nation is chargeable the improvement of the value of the currency in relation to merchandise, not by heroic measures with their attendant financial miseries, but by economies and the availing of every possible asset to avoid the appearance of the Treasury in the exchange market. Economies, we despair of; but assets exist which would furnish the Treasury with ample means of independence of the exchange market. A deputy has recently suggested the disappropriation of convent and monastery properties. This is an excellent idea, and can harm no one. The Treasury needs resources; here is one at its hand. The advance in rates of exchange caused artificially by a scarcity of paper money is only an attempt at reducing the calls on the Treasury, or *mutatis mutandi* an increase of resources. Why interfere with the currency, if there is any other manner of improving the financial position?

CONSIDERING that lotteries constitute a species of gambling immoral and prejudicial to the interests of the people, and that the subserviency with which the laws have permitted this gambling has occasioned a great demoralization for the country;

The General Assembly resolves:

ARTICLE I.—All lotteries conceded are hereby abolished throughout the empire, no lottery, under any pretext, being permitted to be extracted hereafter in the territory of Brazil.

ART. II.—The sales of the tickets of foreign lotteries are likewise prohibited, the tickets being apprehended as contraband and the infractors condemned to a fine of 2,000\$ and imprisonment from three to six months.

ART. III.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

This is the text of a bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th instant by Deputy Jaguaribe, and which has been placed upon the table for future consideration. The author of the bill called the attention of the Chamber to the extreme demoralization into which the people have been led through the pernicious influence of lotteries. Aside from those conceded by the general government, every province in the empire exercises the right to authorize them, and, with but few exceptions, they have employed this right for such a variety of purposes and to such an extent that the country is literally flooded with them. The province of Bahia alone authorized 953 drawings during last year. We have often called attention to the prejudices which this country is suffering through lotteries, and have pointed out how seriously they draw upon the earnings and economies of the people, and how terribly they are debasing their moral character. Not only are the savings of the poor swallowed up in this insatiable vice, but their daily earnings as well; and the result is an extreme of want and privation which this country ought not to know. Add to this the breaches of trust and thefts which are continually occurring in order that tickets may be procured, and we have an aggregate result of misery and crime which can never be balanced by the charities and other benefactions for which so many of these lottery drawings are partially designed. If the church and its charities can not live without the proceeds of

such a vice, then let them die, for there can be no benefit great enough to justify such a wholesale corruption and impoverishment of a people. Better far that the country should be without hospitals and churches and beneficent funds, than that it should be transformed into a nation of beggars and gamblers! If further proof be desired of the pernicious character of this vicious practice, and of the dangers which threaten the country through its debasing and corrupting influence, then the following extract from the last *relatorio* of the minister of finance should be taken into serious consideration:

... The majority of the savings banks created by the government more than 20 years ago, with the purpose of awakening such salutary principles in the people, are dragging out an existence not at all flattering, not being able to continue in some provinces for the want of business; at the same time upon every side are developing and becoming more and more frenzied from day to day the gambling practices of the lottery.

Although the minister does not recommend the abolition of lotteries, he admits their vicious influence and gives statistical information which shows something of the prejudice which they have caused. With the intention of restricting the concession of lotteries to the imperial government and checking the scandalous abuses existing in some of the provinces, he applied to the authorities in all the provinces for full information as to the concession and extraction of lotteries during the last six years, from January 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1885. The returns were far from complete, but from those received the following results were obtained. Out of the 20 provinces and the imperial capital, 12 only gave full information, 4 gave partial information, and 5 gave none at all. The first 12 reported an aggregate concession of 1061 lotteries and the extraction of 1020 during the six years in question, from which an aggregate of 65,890,980\$ was received from the sale of tickets. The second 4 reported only the concession of 24 lotteries, none of which were extracted during these six years. Of the remaining 5 provinces, 3 had had no extractions, while two sent in no information. One of these last two—Bahia—is probably the worst lottery-ridden province in the empire. In one year only—that of 1885—this province granted 953 concessions, which increases the total in all Brazil to 2038. It is not probable that similar numbers were conceded in the preceding five years, but we shall unquestionably be much within the actual figures in estimating them at a number sufficient to elevate the total number of concessions for the whole empire to 3,000. The average receipts of the 1,020 lotteries drawn being 64,599\$ each, these 3,000 represent an aggregate of 193,698,000\$, or 32,283,000\$ a year (one-fourth the total imperial revenue), which the government authorizes various corporations and individuals to extract from the people. These figures are simply astounding! Little wonder is it that legitimate business finds so many difficulties in its collections, that savings banks are languishing, that home industries are inactive for want of capital, that breaches of trust and thefts are so frequent, that money is at times so scarce and commands so high a rate of interest, and that the minute exactions of the tax-gatherer meet with such slender results! Little wonder, indeed, that the plane of public morality is so low that Brazilians themselves are forced to lament the utter absence of good principles and high unselfish motives among their countrymen! No country in the world could stand up under such a giant vice, and no country can hope for honor and prosperity while such a parasite is draining its life's blood. It may be too much to expect that the politicians of the two Chambers will consent to the passage of Deputy Jaguaribe's bill, but if they have the true interests of Brazil at heart they will at least do something to check the evil.

IMMIGRATION QUESTIONS.

The positions assumed by Mr. Hammond, in our last issue, in regard to immigration may be summarized in the following terms: (1) The acquisition of immigrant laborers is more a commercial than a philanthropic undertaking; (2) The indigent poor of Europe, who suffer from hunger and cold, will find their condition greatly improved here, where the work is light and pleasant and where they will be guaranteed "two good sound meals a day"; (3) That the physical conditions of good soil and climate and a guaranteed sufficiency of food are ample, for which reason we may put aside "all such allurements as peasant proprietorship and citizenship"; (4) That in the breaking of contracts the colonist is more often the offender than the planter; and (5) That it is our duty to help the planters obtain these immigrant laborers, because of their suffering condition at home, and the labor necessities of this country through the abolition of slavery. Perhaps this summary may not cover all the points in Mr. Hammond's letter, but it outlines those principal ones which we wish to consider.

In the first place, we should be lacking in every humane feeling if we were to inconsiderately oppose the transplanting of any class of men, whether from Europe, China, India, or elsewhere, to places where their physical surroundings would contribute more to their comfort and happiness. And we should be equally blame-worthy were we to oppose emigration to Brazil without good and sufficient reason. As, however, food and clothing are not the only elements of happiness and prosperity, and as the mere importation of laborers for the advantage of a favored class does not insure recognized benefits to either the immigrant or the country of his adoption, both of these apparently good purposes will bear several important reservations. If the transplanting of the suffering poor is a work to which we should devote ourselves, then we are not sure but what this country requires us to export, rather than to import, for there is quite as much want and wretchedness here as in many of the more thickly-populated countries of the old world. And then, if a nation proposes to enter into so great and humane a task as that of giving "two good sound meals a day" to the indigent poor of Europe, it should first be sure that it is in a position of such assured soundness and prosperity as to render failure impossible. Guaranteeing a sufficiency of food to countless thousands of hungry people is a noble thing; but at the same time it is a dangerous thing. To ask a starving man to come and dine with you, and then have absolutely nothing to offer him, is a refinement of cruelty which is infinitely worse than sheer indifference.

In the matter of treating the acquisition of immigrants as a commercial matter, we are willing to admit that it may be so treated and still be everything good and praiseworthy. The nation which opens its doors wide to immigration and offers generous terms to all comers, enters into a business enterprise of the very highest character, for every sober industrious immigrant who comes to reside within its borders represents a productive capital of no mean figure. Such a policy means the speedier development of industry and commerce, the more rapid accumulation of wealth, and the more rapid increase of population. Liberal encouragement to immigration may therefore be a commercial, or economic policy of the very highest character. But is this the policy of the planters of São Paulo? And did Mr. Hammond understand us to mean this in our objections to the schemes now and heretofore advocated there? The planters of São Paulo, as in other provinces, want immigrant laborers solely to take the place of their slaves. They want them to work under contracts, and under rigid discipline. Their object is to retain their supremacy as great proprietors, and to preserve the systems of industry and society now existing as nearly as possible. And to secure this required supply of semi-servile labor they have procured subsidies, employed unscrupulous agents in Europe, and have made advances of money to families, not in benevolence, but for the selfish purpose of binding them to their service. Mr. Hammond should know what the law is in this respect, and what exceptional power it gives the planter over the man under contract, or in his debt. There are good and bad commercial transactions everywhere, and this speculation in ignorant, helpless laborers is certainly not of the first.

In the matter of offering food and shelter to the suffering poor of Europe, there is certainly everything worthy in such a purpose. But who is it that guarantees them "two good meals a day"? Is it the government? No! Is it the planter? Equally, No! Inviting the ignorant immigrant to come and work on terms fixed by the planter himself is not a guarantee of food! We have seen immigrants who have lived here for years, and are still as needy as when they arrived. We have seen industrious, thrifty immigrants, like those Russian Mennonites, leave the country because they could not make a decent living here. And we have heard of their suffering for food and shelter, and have seen them begging for food in the streets of this city. Colonies of industrious people have been established over and over again, which have proved wretched hopeless failures. We know of a family of indigent Germans which were brought up from the famous colony of Blumenau by relatives about two years ago, simply because they could not make more than a bare living. There was no fault to be found with the soil or climate, but eggs at 60 to 80 reis (3 to 4 cents) a dozen, and other things in proportion, gave them as little chance to get above daily privations as when in the over-crowded fatherland. And if Mr. Hammond wishes to know of hunger and sufferings in Brazil as keen as anything he ever saw in Europe, let him look into the experiences of some of his own countrymen at Cananéa and Assunguy; and if he wishes to know what injustice this trade in immigrant laborers is capable of producing let him revert to the scandalous history of the Vergueiro enterprise from 1850 to 1857. Of course, we shall be informed that these things are of the past, and that the times have changed; but we are yet to be told that the laws which permitted these abuses have been abolished, and that the conditions of life and proprietorship have been so changed as to make the immigrant independent of conditions subjecting him to the domination of men trained in the harsh, inhuman school of slavery. The plain truth is, there is just as little assured guarantee for food as in any other part of the world, and much less certainty of favorable conditions and protection than in most new countries.

The third question, that of laying aside what Mr. Hammond flippantly terms "the baubles of citizenship and peasant proprietorship" in the presence of such advantages as good soil and climate and "two good sound meals a day," is one which it is positively distressing to discuss with a man of English blood. Has Mr. Hammond studied the history of the world to such little purpose as to believe that citizenship and peasant proprietorship are simply "baubles"? Is it not true that our own race has placed these "baubles" above all others? Did not the Englishmen attach some value to such "baubles," one of which was religious liberty, when they faced the biting winters and sterile lands of New England? Is it not strictly true that the race which has made the greatest intellectual, moral and material progress has cherished these "baubles" of personal rights and liberties as priceless possessions, inheritances to be fought for, preserved and handed down to posterity unchanged? And is it not true, literally true, that that nation, of English parentage, which has gone beyond all others in the gift and protection of these "baubles," has had a growth and prosperity never equalled in the world's history? Mr. Hammond may go to the suffering mothers among the European poor if he wishes, and every one of them will unquestionably vote for his hypothetical two meals a day. It is not the first time that the poor and ignorant have been bought with promises of food and clothing, nor the first time that women have turned away from the sale path to insure themselves and their children against want and suffering. But is this a manly thing to do? Are we, who have the opportunities to know what lies before them, to deliberately lead them into a state of existence which promises nothing beyond food for their stomachs and immunity from cold? Are they to be treated like slaves, or horses—merely fed, housed and worked? These are the sentiments with which slavery and the slave trade was defended, and with which every act of oppression against a subject class or people has been justified. It is simply the charity of selfishness and oppression, the casuistry of appearing to do justice by substituting one evil for another.

This discussion opens up so many considerations of interest and importance that we can not hope to do ample justice to it within the limited space at our disposal. We shall therefore leave the remaining points in Mr. Hammond's letter for a second article.

We have received another lengthy communication from Santa Barbara on the issues between members of that colony and the Texas family which recently returned to the United States. In our opinion, no interest will be served by the discussion of the private matters connected with this dispute, while our space absolutely forbids the publication of details which affect only a few individuals and which have no bearing on the general question. Many harsh things have been said of this unfortunate family, simply because they had the courage and good sense to back out of an apparently bad bargain. And as they spent their own money in the venture, and have shown a very decided willingness to lose it rather than to risk anything more, we do not see that there is anything else to say. And our Santa Barbara friends will excuse the reflection—they have raised a much bigger cry over the trifling criticisms made upon the general state of their colony, than this poor Texas family did over the loss of everything they had. Regarding the question of returning the money paid by the government for their transportation from Rio to Santa Barbara, we are inclined to believe that there is at least one man in Santa Barbara who will now agree that they were wise not to make the attempt—supposing they had the means to do so. There seems to have been one member of the colony travelling with this family which accepted free passage also, and an attempt since made to repay the same to the government has aroused such a confusion of petitions and certificates, and such a waste of time, that we understand the attempt has been abandoned. And if the restitution is to be full and honest, are not the transportation companies entitled to the difference between the "immigrants rates" paid by the government, and the ordinary rates paid by private travellers? In our opinion, the Texas family was wise to keep clear of such a complication—that is, in case they wished to ever get away from Brazil. One word more in regard to this question—to which we would call Mr. Hammond's attention. Whenever an intelligent farmer in the United States wishes to buy a farm in a strange locality, he draws his conclusions as to its prosperity and advantages very much as this Texas immigrant seems to have done. He does not think it necessary to buy a farm and work it a term of years before making up his mind. He simply goes through the country, noting the condition of the roads, the appearance of the fields and crops, the state of the fences and farm buildings, the condition of the stock, the use or absence of farm implements, the comforts and conveniences of the houses, the industry of the people, and the appearance of the town at which the farmers do their trading. If all these signs are unfavorable, his conclusion is that either the soil is poor, or there is no market for their products, or the social and political conditions are unfavorable. Such an observer may not be an educated man, but his judgment in this matter is apt to be generally sound. He wants not only good land and a good climate, but he requires good neighbors, good markets for his products, security for his person and property, and a certainty of laying by something for the education of his children and taking care of himself and wife in their old age. Until very lately, we have never heard that Santa Barbara fulfills a single one of these conditions, while the considerable number who have given up the struggle to return home, indicates that there are members of the colony who have concluded very decidedly that it does not.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 2.—In the Senate, Sr. Ignacio Martins presented a project of a law for abolishing the flogging of slaves. Senator José Bonifacio complained that the answers to his request for information regarding financial operations were too scanty, and if fuller information was not furnished, he would move for a secret session to discuss the financial operations of the government. He analyzed the balance sheets to prove that the government had loaned up to Jan. 1st, 1886, only 4,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil, which in February had increased to 7,000,000\$, and this increase required explanation. Visconde de Pelotas was extremely severe on the act of the minister of war in suspending an officer of the army for replying in the press to charges made in the Chamber by a deputy. The minister of justice defended his colleague, basing the defense on an order of the day approved by a liberal minister prohibiting officers from defending themselves in the press, without permission. Senator Afonso Celso referred to public instruction, the bill for municipal reform, and censured the removal of public employes for political questions and the act of the minister of war. Senator Corrêa replied, but from the numerous interruptions his speech resembled a conversation. In the Chamber Deputy Alves de Araujo censured the minister of war for suspending the officer referred to in the Senate. The minister of agriculture spoke in defense of his budget. He touched on the hostile vote in the Senate, the famous *regulamento*, and finally the Quixadá reservoir. It appears that the total expense with this amount to 191,900\$, of which salaries amount to 61,000\$. The minister approves the project, but would defer its execution. The budget and the amendments were sent back to the committee for examination.

August 3.—In the Senate, Sr. Silveira Martins again attacked the bureaucracy ruling in the country, despaired of reforms and wished the immovability of the Senate changed. Sr. Corrêa took up arms in defense of the Senate. The minister of empire replied to the criticisms. The preceding speaker on his budget. In the Chamber the minister of war defended his ordering the suspension, or arrest, of the officer already referred to. The committee reported on the 1886-87 budget; the expenses are 61,691,209\$749. Deputies Candido de Oliveira, Mattoso Camara and Costa Aguiar spoke. The former defended liberal governments, the second ventilated his ideas on exchange and the third complained of defective statistics; the minister estimates the value of rubber exported at 10,000,000\$, whereas a private estimate fixes this at over 15,000,000\$.

August 4.—In the Senate, the minister of justice replied to Senator José Bonifacio's speech on the 2nd and stated the money loaned the Bank of Brazil had been withdrawn from circulation. Sr. José Bonifacio insisted that the information be furnished. Senator Corrêa deprecated the conflict likely to arise from the question about the time expired, no vote was taken on Sr. José Bonifacio's motion. The opposition charged the ministry with evading a vote. Senator Dantas was very severe on the government in his references to occurrences in Bahia and Goyaz, where the habeas corpus act had been disregarded, or virtually suspended by the presidents. In the Chamber, Deputy Jaguaribe in a forcible speech presented a project to suppress all lotteries in the Empire. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected. For president 17 blank votes out of 89 were cast. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque opposed the withdrawal of currency, asking how this could be defended, when very recently the government had made an issue. Deputy Mattoso Camara again ventilated his financial theories and suggested withdrawing 2,000,000\$ per month until the rate of exchange was reached, the Bank of Brazil to issue notes in exchange upon a bullion fund of one half the amount issued.

August 5.—In the Senate the minister of justice said that all information required by Senator José Bonifacio would be furnished him, or any other senators privately. Senator Dantas, to solve the question, was willing to propose a secret session. Senator José Bonifacio refused the offer of the minister, it being made to the individual, not to the Senate. His object was to obtain a correct appreciation of the foreign loan operation, and if from the information furnished, he suspected any subterfuge or act of responsibility, he would then move for a secret session. The minister of justice said the *relatorio* of the minister of finance contained all the documents that could be made public, and would not oppose Sr. José Bonifacio's motion, which was passed. Senator Dantas was severe on the administration of justice and thought *habeas corpus* might be eliminated from the laws. [The minister of justice admitted there had been abuses which he was endeavoring to correct.] He then referred to several cases of brutal ill-treatment of slaves. Senator Meira de Vasconcelos also spoke. In the Chamber, Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque combated the withdrawal of currency. Amongst other arguments he stated that to resume specie payments the United States had raised a loan of fifty millions of dollars in London (which will probably be surprising, if not alarming, news at Washington). Deputy Mattoso Camara thought just the contrary. To balance the budgets a rise in exchange must be caused, and paper money having value as money its withdrawal would improve this value. The value is not depressed, it is merely suffering from the inflation caused by necessity. Deputy Afonso Celso thought it unnecessary to discuss the matter, for the amendment was certain to pass; he merely desired to ask the minister how the extra 5 per cent. on stamps was to be distributed to the emancipation fund. Deputy Candido de Oliveira did not consider the withdrawal could have much effect. He suggested the deprivation of the property of religious orders, as a means of conversion. The credit for certain works at the *abator* was discussed by Deputy Candido de Oliveira and the minister of empire.

August 6.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas in a very forcible speech referred to the murder of the slaves in Parahyba do Sul and asked further information on this brutal occurrence. The minister of justice said he had unfortunately not brought the docu-

ments referring to the matter, from which, although not complete, it could be seen that the slaves were not killed by the legal punishment, but by some occurrence after their delivery to the owner. He confessed he had suppressed that part of a telegram referring to the binding of the slaves and gave his reasons therefore. He promised that every particular would be offered to the Senate. Senator Afonso Celso strongly advocated correctional tribunals. He criticized the *regulamento* of the mortgage laws, pointing out various defects and even of contradiction to words spoken in the Senate by the minister. The minister of justice replied. In the Chamber, after Deputy Almeida Nogueira had expressed his views on the difference between promises to pay and metallic currencies, the minister of finance made a long and interesting speech on his proposal to withdraw 5,000,000\$ per annum from the currency in circulation. The minister drew a parallel between two capitalists who having the same amount invested in 1882, had the one remitted his fortune to Portugal at the then rate of exchange, he would to-day have it intact, whereas the other keeping his fortune here would find it reduced by half. He charged the variations of exchange with causing a drain of capital from the country, with preventing immigration by reducing the value of the immigrants' economies and pointed out that dealers in exchange were the most interested in fluctuations. He stated positively that the depreciation was caused by an excessive issue of currency. Referring to the issue of 40,000,000\$ in 1878, he said that although the interest on deposits was 22, suspended the Bank of Brazil accumulated 22,700,000\$ in cash, which was gradually disappearing in investments of various descriptions, followed by an advance in the prices of securities and merchandise. He explained the advance in exchange consequent upon the foreign and domestic loans was a proof of confidence. The currency being recognized excessive and the cause of serious economic perturbations, how was it to be improved? Not by awaiting the growth of the country, for the risk was great and Brazil possessed none of the factors of rapid growth. "We will be sufficiently happy, if up to the end of the century we suffer no decline (*depressão*)." Direct measures must be taken, or the legal par of exchange must be modified, for either debtor or creditor was prejudiced by fluctuations. How was action to be justified by a loan, or the creation of a bank of issue? He had two proposals from European establishments for banks of issue based on bullion, but did not consider them acceptable. He proposed the present *notus operandi*, not from any anticipation that a loan of 80,000,000\$ could not be raised for retiring the currency, but that the sudden advance of 30 per cent. in its value would cause great perturbations. Agriculture and manufactures would suffer, the one by the decline in the value of its produce; the other by the reduced price of foreign goods. The gradual withdrawal could not be accomplished without inconvenience to some one, but a crisis might be averted by the privilege granted to issue 25,000,000\$ for the assistance of the money market. This issue being loaned at interest would be returned as soon as possible by the borrowers to escape the interest. If after 3, 4, 5, or even 6 years the value of the operation justifiable, then a loan might be negotiated for the prompt withdrawal of all the paper in circulation. Deputy Alves de Araujo considered that if there might be too much money in the capital, such was not the case throughout the Empire. He favored free banks, and thought the proposals for banks of issue referred to by the minister should be accepted. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Valladao spoke on the credit for the *abator*.

August 7.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins called attention to the concession of land to a government employe in Rio Grande do Sul to the detriment of the interests of the state. In the Chamber there was no session.

August 8.—No session in the Senate. In the Chamber, Deputy Oliveira Ribeiro presented the project of a law punishing with six months imprisonment the use of prohibited weapons and re-establishing a clause of an 1831 law. Deputy Alves de Araujo spoke on the budget of the department of agriculture, pointing out that amendments presented would authorize expenses in excess of economic means proposed by the minister. An annual sum was to be allowed for harbor improvements at Santos and Rio Grande which was to be met by an extra tax on vessels frequenting these ports; this he opposed. Why had not the Belgian gas company commenced operations? The minister replied that it was not in a position to do so. Deputy Leitão da Cunha made an appeal for Pará and showed the necessity for constructing the Madeira and Mamoré railways. Deputy Coelho de Almeida referred to the manufacture of sugar and said that as the United States was likely to become our largest customer for sugar, as it already for coffee, therefore a treaty of commerce might be made with this country.

August 9.—In the Senate a very disagreeable occurrence happened, through Sr. Viriato de Medeiros defending his brother, a government employe in Rio Grande do Sul. Senator Dantas considered certain allusions personal and replied with energy, or more. Great confusion ensued and the session was suspended. On resuming, Sr. Viriato de Medeiros made a personal explanation, and Senator Silveira Martins is to defend his charge of peculation by the party in question. Senator Soares Brandão spoke on the department of justice budget and charged a conservative chief with being interested in counterfeiting in Pernambuco. Senators Meira de Vasconcelos, Afonso Celso and the minister of justice spoke, but their speeches are to be published "hereafter." In the Chamber, Deputy Paulo Chaves defended the party, whose speculations, real or imaginary, caused the scene in the Senate. Deputy Afonso Celso explained certain remarks in a former speech, relative to the enmity of the president of the Argentine Republic and Deputies Costa Aguiar, Cochrane, Almeida Nogueira and Valladao asked various favors for their respective provinces.

August 10.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins referred to Sr. Viriato de Medeiros' speech. The

latter senator was not in the House. Senator José Bonifacio in a long and energetic speech sharply criticized the administration of justice. In the Chamber nothing of general interest occurred.

August 12.—Both Houses adjourned as a mark of respect for the death of the Visconde de Bom Retiro, senator for Rio de Janeiro.

An amusing occurrence happened on the 3rd. A committee of the Chamber was to present certain laws to the Emperor at the City Palace at 2 p. m. Through somebody's blunder, His Majesty was examining paintings at the Fine Arts at this hour, and after waiting until 5 o'clock the committee returned without having executed its mandate. The next day the committee was more fortunate.

The following are the principal amendments presented in the committee report on the budget of finance: To revise the tariff and correct official values in accordance with market prices, to modify duties on such articles as are in competition with home production, reducing those on raw material; to levy 10 rs. per litre on salt, to revise the table of free articles, excluding such as may be dutiable, to revise the stamp law, to levy a tax of 1 per cent. on emission, upon all debentures, or preference stocks [this to be collected in Rio only and the product applied to the completion of the Exchange] to levy an excise duty of 50 rs. per litre on artificial alcoholic drinks destined to home consumption, to revise the licence law, to combine the fiscal with the civil year, to reduce the discount on called-in notes to 2 per cent. for the first quarter, 4 for the second, 6 for the third and 8 per cent. for the year, after which 5 per cent. per month. The committee say the budget is balanced, but that Table C threatens to disorganize the situation.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The June receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 87,923\$997.

On the 8th inst. the 26th session of the Rio de Janeiro provincial legislature was opened.

There were 399 immigrants received at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the month of July, of which 292 were Italians.

The Port lugger *Veturia* cleared at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 22nd ult. with 3,000 bags coffee for the United States.

There was frost again in the province of São Paulo on the morning of the 6th inst. The cold is reported to have been very intense for this latitude.

The March receipts at the Rio Grande do Norte treasury agency were 10,178\$343, of which import duties represent 2\$609, say 5 shillings stg.

The 1885-86 receipts of the Espírito Santo provincial treasury amounted to 349,241\$732, and the expenditures to 287,269\$351, leaving a surplus of 58,972\$381.

The senatorial elections in Minas Geraes have resulted in the choice of the liberal ticket composed of Casario Alvim, Carlos Afonso and Candido de Oliveira.

The average temperature in São Paulo during July was 56.28° Fahr., the maximum being 79.2 and the minimum 37.8°. The rainfall for the month was 2.3 millimetres.

The July receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom house amounted to 12,283\$972, against 13,043\$592 in the same month of last year and 6,485\$927 in 1884.

Three horsemen availed of the St. Antonio de Padua line to make a short cut on the 26th ult. There was only one horseman left. The train driver was not to blame.

On July 26th the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro signed the *regulamento* relative to the Campos Syndicate company, which is to supply that city with water and sewage works.

A telegram received here states that on the 29th ult. the central usine at Rio Fundo, Bahia, was inaugurated. This is the first factory furnished by the Bahia Central Sugar Factories.

The Rio Negro central sugar factory in the municipality of Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, was inaugurated on the 7th ult. This is a private undertaking, without any favors from the government.

The Parahyba treasury agency acknowledges receipts of 5,696\$247 in May, against 20,238\$515 for the same month last year, and dates the return 9th July.

The export of lard from the province of Rio Grande do Sul during the last fiscal year amounted to 1,169,536 kilos, valued at 585,127\$, against 960,000 kilos the preceding year, valued at 480,682\$.

The municipal council of São Paulo has authorized Messrs. Henrique Wright & Co., or persons of their confidence, to place a loan of 271,200\$ on the market of São Paulo, or Rio de Janeiro, in titles of 100\$ each, which shall be emitted at 99 to 95 per cent. The brokerage is fixed at 4%, and the commission on interest payments in Rio at 1%.

The recent senatorial elections in Santa Catharina has resulted in the choice of a triplicate list composed of two conservatives and one liberal. The third name on the conservative ticket, Nicoláo Malburg, being that of a naturalized foreigner, his own party seems to have scratched it in favor of one of the opposite party. It has just a slight taint of the old prejudice.

Table with financial data for Bahia on 30th June, including funded amounts, treasury, sundry creditors, gas company, Bahía do, employes, other services, Caixa de Carôças, and interest on funded debt.

Total 10,548,280\$ By a curious error O Paz makes the total 108,548,280\$.

The central sugar factory at Quissamã, province of Rio de Janeiro, ground 40,791 tons of cane in the 1885-86 crop, and had a net revenue of 160,027\$512. The present year is expected to leave 300,000\$ net.

An amendment to the department of agriculture budget on the 31st ult. provides for an appropriation of 5,290,373\$350 for the construction of the new quays at Santos, which the government is authorized to undertake according to the plans of Dr. Domingos Sergio de Saboia e Silva. Extra taxes are authorized on the commerce of Santos to cover the expense.

The Provincia of São Paulo says that 1,000 contracted immigrants (*immigrantes contratados*) were to leave the island of Madeira for Brazil on the 6th inst., per the German steamer *Bohnen*. In addition to these, 4,000 more are expected before the close of the year. We should like to have that term "contracted" explained. The Martinho Prado immigration society of São Paulo advertises that its immigrants are not to come under contract, but are at liberty to do what they please with themselves upon arrival.

RAILROAD NOTES

The government has authorized the transfer of the Villa Guarany tramway line to the Villa Isabel company.

By decree of 31st July the final surveys of the Tijeca branch, 7,900 metres, of the Norte railway were approved.

The government has authorized an extension of the Sumidoro branch of the Leopoldina railway from Bela Joanna to Sumidoro.

The July traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 218,590\$870, of which 52,165\$830 from passengers and 133,314\$890 goods.

The July receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinal line amounted to 35,919\$040 and the expenditures to 17,895\$395, leaving a surplus of 18,024\$645.

A collision between two freight trains on the D. Pedro II line occurred near Entre Rios on the 17th inst. Both trains suffered great damage, and three lives were lost.

Among the amendments proposed to the department of agriculture budget on the 28th was one authorizing the construction of the Madeira and Mamore railway according to the Pinkas surveys.

The May receipts of the S. Paulo railway trunk line amounted to 42,145\$830, and the expenses 29,308\$512, leaving a surplus of 12,824\$518. On the extension the receipts were 7,033\$399, and the expenses 4,600\$020.

On the 8th inst. the Banco União de Crédito asked for tenders for 1,300,000\$ in debentures of 200\$ of the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railways. Price of issue is 85 per cent., interest 6 1/2 per cent. and the debt is to be extinguished in 23 years.

The June receipts of the Paulista railway were 132,293\$690 and expenditures 70,007\$170, leaving a surplus of 62,288\$520. For the half year ending 30th June the receipts were 1,064,308\$960, the expenditures 491,002\$610; surplus 573,399\$350.

The balance sheet and auditors' report of the Macaê and Campos railway for the year ending 30th June last are published.

Table showing total revenue was as follows: Macaê and Campos line, St. Antonio de Padua, Steamers, with amounts and a total of 1,516,632\$139.

Table showing expenses were: Macaê and Campos, St. Antonio de Padua, Steamers, with amounts and a total of 858,753\$783.

Table showing balance and items disposed of as follows: Debentures and other interest, Dividend 1st half-year, Reserve and depreciation, Not specified, with amounts and a total of 657,878\$350.

The principal items of the balance sheet are:

Table showing principal items of the balance sheet for Macaê and Campos: Permanent way, Stations, real estate, etc., Rolling stock, Shops, Steamers and harbor, Breakwater at Imbetiba, River line, with amounts.

Table showing principal items of the balance sheet for S. Antonio de Padua: Permanent way, Rolling stock, Plant, Material on hand, with amounts.

Table showing items on the liability side: Capital paid up, Debentures, Banco Rural, Interest due, S. Antonio de Padua shareholders, Banco Rural, account current, Reserve fund, Depreciation due, with amounts.

The bank holds 750,000\$ in debentures in pawn. No dividend is declared for the last half year.

Table showing items extracted from the balance sheet dated June 30th, 1886, of the Espírito Santo and Caravelas navigation and railway company: Steamers and real estate, Railway, with amounts.

Table showing items of railway are not specified, nor are steamers and real estate separated. Also items on the other side: Capital, Reserve fund, Contract for construction, Banco Commercial, with amounts.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

Table with columns for various bank categories: Capital paid up, Reserves, Loans, etc. Includes sub-sections for Auxiliaries, Brazil, Commercial, etc.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table showing daily receipts and sales of coffee from August 4 to August 13, 1886. Columns include Receipts, Sales, and various coffee types like Arabica, Robusta, etc.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 435,443 feet per Wallace from Brunswick. Brokers quote the market steady at 38\$00—2,250 per doz.

White Pine.—The Sarah Doe from New York brings about 205,000 feet and the market is reported firm at 103—105 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are about 1,700 doz. per Orono, which are reported sold at an average of about 34\$00, and 570 doz. per Patria on order.

Indian Corn.—Receipts, all from the River Plate, have been: 1,295 bags per Graf Bismark, 3,275 " Archimedes, 3,478 " Halley, 5,015 " Trent, 872 " Vincenzo Perotta, 1,335 " Jura, 9,047 " Longspring, 7,638 " Vek & Mebane.

Bras.—The Vincenzo Perotta brings 5,250 bags from Montevideo and we may today quote River Plate at 23\$00—23\$50 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts are 57 bales per Graf Bismark, 1,756 per Johan Frederik, 2,560 per Etna, 2,999 per Vibilia and 2,430 per Macotte, all to dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are: 917 casks per St. Mark, 500 per Johan Carl from London, and 1,234 casks per Astrom from Boulogne.

Rice.—The receipts have again been considerable. The Picton Castle brings 14,450 and the Santiago 10,338 bags from Rangoon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 4. CADIZ.—Ital bk Louisa; 638 tons; Podestà; 53 ds; salt to order.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 14th, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales given in since our last report are fair and the market is said to close firm. The most marked feature has been the European demand, which has smartly exceeded that for the United States.

Imports.

Since our last report Flour has been active at a decline in prices, but the market closes firm and tending upwards; a considerable part of our receipts is supposed to be for dealer's account.

Flour.

Table listing flour receipts from various sources: Superior, Good first, Regular first, etc. with prices in \$ and rs.

Stock was this morning estimated to be 226,000 bags by one broker, and 224,000 bags by another.

Table showing stock levels for various goods: New York Br Cyan, Galveston Ger bk Diana, London Br bk Mastlyn, etc.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4. TALCAHUANA.—Br bk Edmonton; 1297 tons; Gardener; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 4. VALPARAISO.—Fr bk Emile; 858 tons; Moizon; ballast. BARROSO.—Nor bk Quile; 523 tons; Waige; do.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 7. GALVESTON.—Br lug Strathendrick; 184 tons; Mudge; ballast.

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GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing various bonds and their details, including names like Polykarp, Perito Borges, Palander, etc., and their respective locations and dates.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, and LAST QUOTATIONS.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Arrivals of Foreign Steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, and CONSIGNED TO.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table of Departures of Foreign Steamers with columns for DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, and CARGO.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 14th, 1886.

Table of Foreign Sailing Vessels in the Port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, tonnage, destinations, and agents.

Main table of Debentures and Shares with columns for CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, DIVIDEND, and LAST QUOTATIONS.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle. No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

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 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund.... £ 430,000 .. 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, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE. Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884. Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited. No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates. John Moore & Co. agents. (Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797 Losses paid..... £5,500,000 Agents in Rio de Janeiro Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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 1865 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.

August Departures: To New York: (Every Saturday)

Archimedes (Loading in Santos) .. Aug. 27th Halifax .. 14th

Bida .. 25th Tycho Brahe .. 28th

Polony (Extra) (Loading in Santos) .. 14th Donati do do do .. 28th

To Southampton:

Maskeyne Belgian mail .. Aug. 15th Pleiades do do .. 29th

For Other Ports:

Delambre New Orleans .. Aug. 8th Bessell do do .. 20th

Tycho Brahe River Plate .. 5th Piscal do do .. 17th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavour .. Every Chatham .. Wednesday or Cannock

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 1º de Março

Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen, Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1886

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Mondego, La Plata, and Tamar.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 28th and 16th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former 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 STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS SAILINGS FINANCE, for New York, 16th Oct. ALLIANÇA, " " 10th Nov

The fine packet ADVANCE, will sail 22nd September at 10 a. m. for NEW YORK calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM, (entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADES and St. THOMAS

Reduced Passages cabin storage To New York..... \$145 \$75 gold

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

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, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos and São Paulo.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000 Reserve Fund..... £ 100,000

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

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..... £ 240,000

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

STEAM LAUNCHES & TUGS

Nota Empresa de Bondas Maritimas a vapor. For the transport of passengers & luggage on board Steamers. Also towing of Vessels.

For information at the office of the Company, No. 6, Praça 28 de Setembro, (antigo Largo da Franha), Telephone 435, with Sur. Valente on the Caes Novo do Largo do Paço, or with

Swanwick & Gordon, 39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

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Port—from J. & W. Graham & Co. of Oporto; Sherry—from Ashburner; Madeira—direct from Welsh Brothers; in cases of 1 doz. bottles.

Imported by Andrew Steele & Co. No. 72, Rua 1º de Março

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

A large assortment of English novels, of the Touchstone Editions of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Alphonso's, Paine & Lubin's and Royal Perfumers and Peck's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN, 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.

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ORCHIDS, ETC

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THE GLAMORGAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED. CARDIFF

Hood's Merthyr Smokeless Steam Coal Representative in Brazil: Alberto J. P. Hargreaves, RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 76, Rio de Janeiro.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

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This new printing office is well mounted with new presses and type, and is prepared to do all kinds of general and commercial work with dispatch.

It is the only English Printing Office in Rio de Janeiro, and is therefore the best place for having printed the many English forms which are so largely used in commerce.

For the finer grades of work this office can not be surpassed in Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS. HAND-BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Editors of this paper have in preparation, in English, a pocket guide-book of this city and vicinity, which will indicate and describe all places of interest, and direct passengers from passing steamers where to go in order to best spend the brief time they may have in port. Thousands of English-speaking travellers pass through this city every year, and to all such the Hand-book will be invaluable. A few First-Class Advertisements will be inserted, those being preferred which have a special interest for travellers. Applications should be made at once for terms and space.

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 1884 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 13th volume (January, 1886) 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 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 1\$ per cent per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for an annual space and time. TERMS: One year's subscription..... 2\$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. 79, ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.