

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1888

NUMBER 20

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 230 Rua do
Ovidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunaité.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete.
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 18 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m. Sundays at 7 o'clock, p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m.
and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday.
RIO SEBASTIÃO MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Mission will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General Agency at No.
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
earnestly solicited. Contributions should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Editor, Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m., and
4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Marianna, N. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22 a. m.; Barra
Rio 9:22 a. m.; Barra, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m., and
leaves Rio at 6 a. m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira,
where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:19. From
Entre Rios train leaves at 1:00 p. m., arrives at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 1:42. Downward, train leaves Barra at 5:15
a. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:29 p. m.; Porto Novo
at 1:05. Entre Rios 2.10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio
at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:23 and Mariano Proprio (terminus)
at 6:58 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at
3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Downward,
train leaves Mariano Proprio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m.; 3:15
and 4:30 p. m.; first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p. m.; second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., and
third to Belém arriving at 7:30. Downward, train leaves Barra
at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Rio at 6:15 p. m. and 5:10 p. m.;
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m.; arriving in Rio at 6:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Belém at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
p. m.
Night services: Train leaves Rio at 10 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Downward,
train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p. m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p. m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:53. Central (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 11:03. Return train leaves
Cantagallo 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 12:27 a. m., arriving at
Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4
and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m.
and at 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.—Steamers leave
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m. week days, and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: upward 6:50 a. m.; downward (from Petropolis) 2:28
p. m., week days only.

Librarias, Almoços, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ovi-
dores, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ovi-
dior.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua do
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Luiz de Camões.

Hotels.

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Mr. J. C. V. Meudes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.
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ESCHOLA DO ALTO.

96, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 96
HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and
KINDERGARTEN.
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11-16.

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Hotel do Globo.
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THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

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

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.
154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.
30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1888.

The new ministerial project for guaranteeing the hypothecary note emission of *credit foncier* banks under the law of 1884, is now under discussion in the Chamber. The bill provides for a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the hypothecary notes issued, limits the aggregate capital of the banks to 30,000,000\$, classifies them in districts, limits the interest on loans to planters at 7 per cent, reserves the selection of the president of each bank to the government, permits loans in cash or bills, limits dividends to 10 per cent, authorizes loans on real estate, agricultural machinery, growing crops, live stock, etc., sets apart all emancipation taxes for the payment of these guarantees, permits the government to invest the special funds (orphans' fund, savings bank deposits, etc.) at its disposal in these hypothecary notes, and makes the same notes legal security deposits. A very superficial examination ought to be sufficient to show that this project is crude, unjust and dangerous. Its sole purpose is to favor and aid a class which has enjoyed every advantage, privilege and aid that it has been in the power of the government to confer. This class holds nearly all the best lands available for settlement, has legally enjoyed all the advantages that could be wrung out of the institution of slavery, has possessed the government, most of the professions and every advantage arising from political and social position, and still enjoys every advantage which special laws, position and wealth can confer. And yet, through improvidence, negligence and vicious habits, it has wasted the money lavished upon it, and is always a chronic beggar for further favors. Now that the way has been opened for the poor free laborer to gain a home and position in this country, it is clearly unjust to handicap him and tax him in order to confer further favors on worthless, improvident men. An active, enterprising planter does not want such help; he asks only for free markets, cheap transportation and a sound currency. Besides all this, one of the great needs of the country is a sound uniform banking system, and this will be fatally prejudiced by the creation of these guaranteed *credit foncier* institutions. There are merchants, shop-keepers, manufacturers and laborers in this country as well as planters, and they have just as good a right to special favors as this privileged class. A banking system which will be beneficial to all is what Brazil most needs, and we trust the good sense of the government and General Assembly will eventually provide it.

The complaints published in this and the preceding numbers of *The News* bring up a question which merits the serious attention of the government. It is not a new vexation that is complained of, nor is it now worse than at other times, but perhaps the sharp competition between steamers and sailing vessels makes it more keenly felt at this moment than ever before. It must be clearly apparent to everyone who will take the trouble to think, that sailing vessels are now having a hard time of it to earn even the smallest profit for their owners and that rigid economies are therefore necessary to save even this. Small freight steamers have absorbed many classes of freight once exclusively carried by sailing vessels, and are even cutting into other lines in which the latter have been supposed to enjoy a monopoly. The difficulty of getting good return freights and the low rates ruling through the competition with steamers and other sailing vessels, all contribute to minimize profits; hence the necessity of avoiding the expense of idle days in port and of increasing as far as possible the actual number of running days in the year. It is simply a question of good business management, in which officials as well as business men should have a warm interest. Nothing, therefore, can be more unjust than the delays and indifference met with in this port. The port authorities have no right to delay a vessel one single unnecessary moment. Visits should be made promptly, which is rarely the case, and permission to discharge should follow at once. The whole business should be accomplished in a very few hours, instead of dragging it out into days, as is usually the case. If the *guarda-mór* showed the same zeal in dispatching business, as in searching for a shilling's worth of contraband, there would be fewer causes for complaint.

The final scene in a tragedy which was probably one of the principal turning-points in the abolition movement in this country, took place at Penha do Rio do Peixe, S. Paulo, on the 9th ult., and resulted in the acquittal of the 32 persons indicted for the assassination of police *delegado* Joaquim Firmino at Penha do Rio do Peixe on 11th February last. The crime in question was committed at a time when the planters of that province were in a state of frenzied excitement over the wholesale flight of their slaves and the inability of the authorities to check the movement and repress the propaganda initiated and directed by Antonio Bento. From small beginnings early in the preceding year, the work of inciting and aiding the slaves to escape had reached such proportions in October and November that the slaves were leaving the plantations *en masse* and marching along the open road in the direction of Santos and the capital. Some two or three thousand fugitives were concealed in the neighborhood of Santos, hundreds had been sent out of the province, hundreds had been provided with employment in the houses of discreet friends, and some thousands more were kept in various places of concealment in São Paulo and throughout the province. The organization of the movement was so complete and well directed that no one knew where the next blow would be struck, nor how to avert it. Sympathizers were found everywhere, and the authorities were openly opposed by apparently disinterested parties in their efforts to capture and return the fugitives. The sympathies of the general and provincial governments were wholly with the planters, as were those of the majority of the police and military authorities, but the movement had grown too strong for them and in many cases actually defeated their efforts to restore fugitives through the regular legal channels.

At the date of the Penha crime the state of affairs affecting abolition in S. Paulo had reached a critical point. The abolitionists had not yet secured the advantages sought, though they had assisted the escape of thousands of slaves and had thoroughly frightened their masters. The slaveholders were in a state of extreme agitation and were organizing as best they could for the protection of their property. They had the general and provincial governments on their side, additional detachments of soldiers had been sent to the province to aid them, and they had the sympathy of that large class of moderate men who were deprecating the violence of the abolitionists, fearing insurrection, and yet half sympathizing with the popular impulse which was clamoring for early emancipation. This large and respectable class was really wavering between the two antagonistic classes, but would probably have sided with the slaveholders in every legal and reasonable effort to suppress the new propaganda. At this critical juncture some twenty-odd planters of the neighborhood of Penha do Rio do Peixe, assisted by a considerable force of retainers (*capangas*), entered that town at night, broke into the house of the police *delegado* Joaquim Firmino, who was openly in sympathy with the abolitionists and had refused to turn slave-hunter for the planters, and brutally killed him before the eyes of his wife and children. The pretext of the assault was a charge that fugitive slaves were concealed on the premises, but the open enmity of some of the assassins against their victim, and the revolting brutality of the crime itself made every possible excuse useless. From that moment the fate of slavery in S. Paulo was sealed. The sympathies of moderate men everywhere were irrevocably lost, and the government found it impossible to stem the tide of popular indignation against the authors and abettors of so monstrous a crime. After that date organized resistance to the abolition propaganda almost disappeared in the province, voluntary liberations increased rapidly, and the end of slavery became merely a question of a few months. How great an influence this incident may have had on the final act of May 13th no one may ever determine, but that it helped to alienate sympathy for the slaveholder, to paralyze official action, to increase the activity of the abolition societies, to accelerate voluntary manumissions, and by these means to prepare the way for the act of May 13th, no one can question. The prosecution of the assassins of Joaquim Firmino was always a secondary consideration in the public mind. No one ever believed for a moment that a conviction would result, for no one has ever heard of a planter being punished for a crime of this character. It was matter for no surprise therefore when the jury unanimously announced on the 7th ult., that not one of the 32 men indicted were guilty of the murder.

OTHER OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Rio de Janeiro, July 11th, 1888.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir.—There is another unsophisticated son of a sea dog, beside the son of Neptune, whose grievance you so kindly inserted in your issue of the 5th inst. As the refrain from the old windlass song has it, "Mark well what I do say"—and kindly print it.

The unsophisticated one's vessel brought here some 2,800 tons of coal and 50 tons of iron. He discharged his coal and the consignee of the ship applied to the authorities for permission to discharge the iron on the 5th inst. Would you believe it, this application was not granted, or at least the custom house officer did not get on board, till past noon on the 10th inst., thereby

entailing a loss to the owners of ship of three days and a half,—“excluding the Sunday.” This calculated at the rate of demurrage allowed by charter party amounts to £86, 0, 0 sterling, and the freight on the 50 tons of iron £60, 0, 0. The ship therefore loses £26, 0, 0 for bringing the 50 tons of iron to this port.

When the writer appealed to his consignee against this great loss of time, he was informed by the consignee that he tried to move heaven or earth, or, in other words, the *guarda-mór*, to take into his consideration this loss of time and money to the owners of ship. But, the old, old story, the *guarda-mór* told the consignee she is only a sailing ship and can wait (*amanhá*!), with that peculiar wrist movement and spread of palms to be seen to perfection only in a Brazilian custom house official.

The writer, like your former correspondent, cannot understand how the powers that be are so dilatory in this matter of commerce. One would think the credit of Brazil as a nation would not allow such a slur as this on their business capacities to remain one moment longer.

Trusting that the Micawbers of the custom house will see the errors of their way and reform, is the earnest wish of

Yours truly,

ANOTHER VICTIM TO OFFICIAL DELAYS.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ypanema iron mine and foundry.—The expense with this government toy was estimated at 232,240\$ in the last budget, but the expenditure appears to have been..... 210,417\$478

From which are deducted:

Expended in works.....	37,383\$339	
Administration.....	15,696 000	
Apprentices.....	7,380 000	
School.....	1,110 000	
Coal, 632 tons, on hand	10,774 000	77,404 810

And working expenses are..... 133,012\$659

The product was:

90 tons of pig-iron and castings.....	118,500\$000
294 do forged iron.....	43,920 000
7 do cemented steel.....	2,100 000
Work in the shops.....	39,553 000
do do refinery.....	7,500 000
	211,073 000

Showing a balance of... 78,060\$341

(These figures are hopelessly mixed.—Eds. *Rio News*.)

Actual sales, however, reached the modest sum of 66,316,000\$, in consequence of circumstances that have been made patent in former *relatorios*. It appears that the excessive rates on the S. Paulo railways continue to militate against the out-put of the foundry, for water-borne foreign iron comes into consumption at lower rates. The minister refers to his efforts to secure a more reasonable tariff, but these efforts do not appear to have been altogether successful.

Subsidized navigation.—The state does not only subsidize the north and south ports companies, but also that between Santos and New York, in the United States of North America. The coasting traffic suffices for the inter-provincial trade and already represents a far from slight charge on the public coffers, for the expense reaches 1,407,800\$ per annum. Interior and river navigation, which cost at present 971,000\$, require improvements.

The minister thinks special inducements should be offered these companies, such as grants of lands on the rivers served by them, the establishment of agricultural colonies, etc. Last year navigation privileges were conceded to the Mogyana (S. Paulo) railway for steam navigation on the Rio Grande river between its station and the mouth of the Sapucahy river; to the Paulista company for the navigation of the Mogy-guassú (S. Paulo) river from the Ferreira station to its junction with the Rio Paro river, and over the whole extension of this latter to its mouth on the Rio Grande, and upon this from the mouth of the Sapucahy to the Urubupunga rapids; to the Oeste de Minas railway for navigation on the Rio Grande river from its junction with the Ribeirão Vermelho, its terminus, to the mouth of the Sapucahy. These concessions have been granted for 10 years only. The minister seems to consider that subsidies might be reduced, and in parenthesis, we may say we agree with him. The minister cannot furnish full reports from the Amazon Steam Navigation company, but he states that notwithstanding the

subsidies received by the company from the general government, and from the provinces of Pará and Amazonas, the financial position of the company does not appear prosperous, for during the past three years, only one dividend, 5 per cent., was declared. As to the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company, the minister seems quite enthusiastic. He says the new contract secured the same period for the concession, but while it reduced the subsidy by 5 per cent., the company was obliged to make Santos its terminus. It may be mentioned here that the steamers were likely to go to Santos under any conditions. The company had made 16 voyages, 12 is the number stipulated, during the year, which is a proof that "it is finding elements of vitality at the ports of call." Really, says the minister, this navigation line has helped to increase our trade with the United States of North America, as can be seen by a comparison with its traffic during late years. The table shows:

	1886	1887
Passengers	853	877
Imports, packages	92,059	70,773
Exports do	125,950	287,073

DOM PEDRO AND HIS THRONE.

Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, is reported to be out of danger. D. Pedro is an Emperor a little in the style of several of Shakespeare's Danish rulers who weary of the cares of state and the dignity and flummery of high station, and who wander into foreign parts and leave the performance of their high duties to trusty persons. In the case of Shakespeare's Dukes the persons thus left as care-takers of thrones and states do not always prove to be as trusty as they might. Don Pedro has been more fortunate in this particular, and his foreign excursions have not been marred by any ill consequence. On the contrary, several advantageous facts are related to them. They have given repose and recreation to a wise and liberal ruler, and have thus undoubtedly lengthened the days of a sovereign in whose personal welfare his people have good reason to take a deep interest; they have given experience in the administration of government to persons upon whom these obligations are likely to fall in the case of Dom Pedro's death, and they have while doing this sustained the confidence of the country with the practicality that as the Emperor, though not practically upon the throne, was still alive, he would return to the performance of his duties upon the appearance of any confusion whatever. If a man has, in fact, had his hand upon the helm for fifty years, and has all things in good working order, perhaps the wisest use he can make of his declining years is in this very system of affording the opportunity for the training of his successor. D. Pedro's daughter governs Brazil with apparently as happy a hand as her father's; and if the malady that came upon him in Italy had proved fatal her office of Regent might have been merged into that of Empress without the perception of a change anywhere in the world except in the Almanach de Gotha. Happily, D. Pedro's end is not yet. He is but 65 years old; yet though his recovery from pleurisy spares his life for the present, it was but one of many signs that he is not a robust man. He will not reach the age of the German Kaiser, but his life will probably be extended sufficiently to see the development and solution of the one point of delicacy in the question of the Brazilian succession.—*The Mail and Express*, New York, May 11.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 2.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Ceará provincial affairs occupied some time, and the rest of the session was taken up in discussing naval affairs, although one of the deputies seems to have treated of nearly every other subject than that supposed to be in debate.

July 3.—In the Senate Marquez de Paranaguá and Vriato de Medeiros spoke on provincial questions and Silveira Martins on the smuggling into Rio Grande do Sul; the senator attacked the fiscal authorities as being interested in the business. Senator Silveira Martins also spoke on the banking bill, considering the minimum capital much too high; he also thought the banks should be prohibited from dealing in their own shares, should be obliged to employ a percentage of their profits in gold, against which they might issue legal tender notes and suggested other modifications. Visconde de Ouro Preto again clearly explained the benefits expected from the law; all banks were liable to mismanagement, but he did not consider a crisis affected a country at large; it is a storm that clears the atmosphere. Visconde de Pelotas and the minister of war spoke on the army bill, the latter declaring he would employ the press-gang, if this became necessary, to complete the ranks. In the Chamber, provincial affairs, smuggling into Rio Grande do Sul and the reported resignation of the bishop of this diocese led to a somewhat disorderly debate. It is charged that the Papal representative has unduly interfered in the question of the bishop, and a Rio Grande deputy appealed to the officers of the Chamber to have reported the Senate bill on liberty in religion. The credit asked for by the minister of empire for sanitary purposes, 350,678,445, finally passed and also the bill providing 300,000 to aid Brazilian exhibitors at the Paris exposition. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

July 4.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins made some remarks on the evils of the clergy assuming too great influence and the premier and Barão de Cotegipe had a dialogue relative to the resignation of the Archbishop of Bahia. Senator Silveira da Motta, who has shown considerable alarm regarding the banking law, presented various amendments to this. Senator Correia again opposed the scheme; he wants gold and thinks the law would prevent this seeking our market. Senator Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in discussing army affairs; he objects to the press-gang, but advocates conscription. In the Chamber, the officers were re-elected and the session was of no interest, unless the violent attack on the government by Deputy Pedro Luiz may be so considered.

July 5.—In the Senate the banking law passed second reading and was referred back to committee that the innumerable amendments to the original project might be organized. Ceará provincial affairs again occupied valuable time, and the rest of the session was supposed to be devoted to the army bill, but Senator Taunay availed of it to ventilate his ideas on immigration and to declare his opposition to the indemnity for ex-slave owners. The senator made some few references, to be sure, to the matter in debate. In the Chamber, the session was rather disorderly from the commencement. The first secretary defended himself in acrimonious terms against a charge that he had forced a quorum, and a disgraceful scene occurred between Deputies Rosa and Coelho de Rezende, which resulted in adjourning the session temporarily. The budgets of the department of marine finally passed with sundry amendments. The minister of foreign affairs asked for a credit to complete the expenditure with the Missions boundary commission, which reaches 268,388,456.

July 6.—In the Senate, on motion of Sr. Silveira da Motta, the indemnity to ex-slave owners project was ordered to be placed on the order of the day; the senator was decidedly sharp on the author of the project and appears desirous of widening the breach in the conservative party. A motion by Senator Behsario for in formation as to the appointment of a Treasury official that he had placed on half-pay, produced a reply from the premier that approaches very closely the "lie direct." The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the budget of the department of marine. In the Chamber, on motion of Deputy Andrade Figueira, the government bank project was declared urgent, and ordered to be placed on the order of the day for the next week. An interpellation of Deputy Afonso Celso Jr., which was replied to by the minister of foreign affairs, occupied considerable time; referring to international questions with the River Plate republics the discussion served to make patent the peaceable dispositions of the empire. The minister of justice replied to the attack made by Deputy Mac Dowell yesterday; both in the attack and the defense there appears to us to have been an unnecessary number of references to the Divinity, who, we are persuaded, has little interest in Brazilian politics.

July 7.—In the Senate the Paris exposition credit was opposed by Barão de Cotegipe, Sr. Ribeiro da Luz, and Sr. Belisario and defended by Visconde de Ouro Preto, who in advocating Brazil's appearing at foreign exhibitions referred to the victory obtained over Mexico coffee through such "shows" and the services lent Brazil by its consul general at New York in stimulating the trade in goat-skins. Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session in discussing the naval force bill. Some hilarity was produced by the persistence with which Visconde de Ouro de Preto addressed Sr. Ribeiro da Luz as "the noble minister," and by Barão de Cotegipe's stating that "crows and doves" had united to pass the exhibition law. No session in the Chamber.

July 9.—No session in either House.

July 10.—In the Senate, after some remarks in opposition from Sr. Silveira Martins, the Paris exposition aid bill passed second reading. The bill for granting indemnity to ex-slave owners was discussed by its author, Barão de Cotegipe, who expressed fears lest the republicans, rendered desperate, might upset the government, considered the Chamber could not represent public opinion, and although the intention seemed to smother the project, he would ventilate it to the utmost extent permitted by the rules, protesting against the manner in which the matter had been brought before the Senate, as indecorous. In the Chamber Deputy Zama presented a long project for the extension and perfection of the railway system. Deputy Mac Dowell had some sour remarks to return for what he called the minister of justice's sentimental speech on the 6th. Deputy Nabuco energetically opposed the government project for an endorsed issue of hypothecary notes, which he thinks will in no manner assist agriculturists, but will rebound in favor of their creditors. If the law be passed it will be a death-blow to all hopes of saving the agricultural interest. The committee on the vagrants law presented a favorable report.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On the 9th inst. 22 immigrants attacked by small-pox were sent to the Santos lazareto.

—There were 4,156 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the month of June.

—An effort is about to be made to find diamonds in the district about Franca, province of S. Paulo.

—A severe frost was reported some days since in central S. Paulo, causing considerable injury to the plantations.

—The Hotel America in Santos was burned on the morning of the 9th inst., a great part of the building and all its contents being a total loss.

—A meteorological station is to be established at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, principally through private effort. It ought to render good service.

—Arrangements have been made in São Paulo for a season of opera by the Musella company, which is to embark at Genoa to-day.

—The government has purchased a plantation at Jacarehy, São Paulo, for a colony. It will of course be baptized with a minister's name.

—The Minas provincial assembly proposes to spend 40,000\$ on a provincial exhibit at Paris next year. It would be much better spent on schools!

—The immigrant arrivals in the province of Rio Grande do Sul during the five months ending 31st May numbered 2,675, of which 2,438 were Italians.

—The president of the province of Piahy calls for tenders for the water supply of the capital, which will be received up to November 20th next.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 935,024\$165, of the *recebedoria geral* 41,573\$872, and of the *recebedoria provincial* 166,474\$521.

—Telegrams received here on the 11th state that the Treasury agent (*collector*) at Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, had abandoned his post, and that there is a considerable deficit in his accounts.

—Our enterprising colleagues of the São Paulo *Diario Mercantil* have again changed the style of title, discarding the ugly type used for a simpler and much prettier letter.

—The June receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 799,332\$818, and of the *mesa de rendas* 108,879\$800 of which 97,723\$502 were from the provincial export duties on coffee.

—The June receipts of Rio Grande custom house were 88,578\$745, against 173,865\$663 in the same month of last year. The *mesa de rendas* receipts in the same month were 34,798\$937.

—The June receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice were 12,128\$620 for the capital and 30,860\$934 for the rest of the province, against 10,607\$630 and 27,055\$610 respectively in the corresponding month of last year.

—A joint-stock company is being organized in Minas Geraes, under the designation of "Companhia Pastoral Mineira," for two great cattle fairs under a provincial concession. The capital is fixed at 1,000,000\$.

—A new cotton factory is to be established on the Ribeirão plantation, near Baependy, Minas Geraes. The edifices, machinery, etc., are estimated to cost 213,000\$, and a company is being organized for the enterprise.

—A Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, journal of the 27th ulto. states that laborers, in digging the foundations for a building there, discovered a quantity of mercury, and not in cinnabar either. The globules were scattered through the earth.

—A Rio de Janeiro provincial journal on the 7th charges the sub-delegate of police at S. João do Principe with arresting his ex-slaves for refusing to work for him, they alleging they can get no pay. The journal says the freedmen are sent to the chief of police as recruits.

—The recent election in the 9th district of Rio de Janeiro, to fill the vacancy from that district in the Chamber of Deputies, resulted in the election of the government candidate, Sr. Candido Drummond, an anti-indemnity conservative. The republican candidate obtained a large vote.

—A Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, journal of the 19th states that the corpse of a poet, Lobo da Costa, had been found in a ditch, and almost covered with mud. The poet's death is said to have resulted from *congelation*. Poets do better in the Rua do Ovidio than in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, people deserve the cake. The vice-president of the province was made a *barão* the other day, and the usual manifestation was made him. According to a local colleague the "manifesters" were regaled with a "brilliant glass of water"! Fancy their disgust!

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th mentions a rumor that the Santos harbor improvements contract had been awarded to José Pinto de Oliveira. The *Diario Mercantil* says this is the most onerous of the six presented, and literally takes both hide and hair off the merchant and planter.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Mandós, Amazonas.

—The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 182,883\$145.

—The June receipts of the Victoria custom house were 20,919\$123, and of the *mesa de rendas* 14,949\$631.

—In Espirito-Santo a credit of 441\$900 has been opened by the president of the province for expenses incurred in June with the treatment of persons attacked by whooping cough in a place called Conde d'Eu. There is something decidedly paternal about all this.

—The committee in charge of the abolition festivities in Santos has undertaken to solve a question with the gas company of that city, in regard to the bill for illuminating the streets, by depositing in the municipal treasury about one-third the amount, which the committee figures out by itself to be sufficient. It looks like a very convenient way to pay one's bills.

—The *Diario*, of Rio Claro, S. Paulo, says that the merchants of that place have "struck" against paying the municipal taxes due this month, because the municipal council has not obliged certain planters to pay the capitation tax to which they are subject. This looks like another attack upon the "poor planter," who cannot even be excused from paying his insignificant tax for the support of the government!

—The state of public instruction in Minas Geraes is anything but satisfactory. The president of the province, in his last *relatório*, estimates the school population at 300,000, for which only 1,649 teachers are provided. The actual matriculation the past year was only 43,397, and the attendance 24,037. Only one in ten therefore is receiving regular instruction. If the province would spend some of the money on schools which it is throwing away in subsidies, this shameful state of affairs might soon be changed.

—Local papers give very unsatisfactory accounts from Rio Grande do Sul, where a smuggling appears to be on the increase. On the 19th June the total receipts at the custom house were only a trifle over 400\$ and the employés had nothing to do—which they usually do extremely well. The merchants of the province have "struck" and declare they will pay no duties until the government extends some protection to their interests against those of the smugglers. The business is scandalous, of long standing and requires a prompt solution.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The March receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway amounted to 58,657\$20.

—The cost of the Mogyana branch from Jaguará to Uberaba, 101 kilometres long, is estimated at 1,971,615\$100.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 314,313\$790, of which 85,375\$910 from passengers and 194,619\$920 from goods. The expenses are not given.

—The São Paulo and Rio line has been authorized to substitute steel for its iron rails, charging the same to working expenses, but at a cost not exceeding 50,000\$ each half year.

—The May receipts of the Paulista company were 205,502\$030, and expenditures 105,457\$250, leaving a surplus of 100,104\$750. This raises the surplus since January 1st to 639,241\$030.

—On the 3rd inst. a credit for 400,000\$ was opened for the extension of the Botarité, Ceará, railway. When Providence refuses rain to Ceará, the authorities substitute this by "promises to pay."

—The traffic receipts of the Botarité, Ceará, government railway in 1887 were 315,839\$866 and expenses were 295,935\$895, leaving a balance of 19,903\$971. The inhabitants of Ceará are crying out for the extension of the road.

—The minister of agriculture has sent to the minister of finance the papers required for the prosecution of the ex-treasurer of the Recife and S. Francisco extension, who appears to have been a little mixed in his accounts.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture appointed Drs. Silva Coutinho and Ewbank da Camara, engineers, and Oliveira Castro, president of the "Associação Commercial" [Exchange] to report what reductions and reforms might be secured by a change in railway tariff rates. The minister appears, finally, to have recognized the fact we have so frequently pointed out, that rates are excessive on the greater part of staples seeking transportation on Brazilian railways.

—Deputy Zama's railway project read in the Chamber on the 10th proposes to extend the D. Pedro II line to navigable waters of the S. Francisco; to extend the Sobral and Botarité [Ceará] railways as far as may be necessary to lessen the effects of the periodical droughts in the province; for the extension of the Bahia Central and the construction of branches; the extension of the Timbó branch to a convenient point in Sergipe and to connect the railway system of the northern provinces as proposed by engineer Coutinho. The government will guarantee 6 per cent. interest on not over 25,000\$ per kilometre on all these extensions, except the D. Pedro II, Sobral and Botarité which will remain state railways.

COFFEE NOTES

The Ceará correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio says the Baturité railway transported in 1887 3,218,976 kilos, or about 536,000 bags of coffee.

We hear that the ex-minister of finance, Senator Belisario, has been fortunate enough to harvest all his coffee crop, and that this fact has not before occurred so early in the season. How was the crop harvested if all the freedmen are running away?

Recent advices estimate the 1888-89 coffee crop for Santos at not over 2,500,000 bags. A considerable reduction is made, based upon a statement that many of the plantations had not been kept clear of weeds, and in consequence a considerable quantity of coffee will be lost.

Receipts [coffee] for the crop year were: first six months, 955,224 bags and latter half 955,213, total 1,910,437 bags. The stocks in the interior we estimated at 80,000 bags, justifying the estimate we gave last year. As to the present — 1888-89 — crop our advices up to the present confirm the estimate we gave in January last, viz: 5,000,000 bags. — Jornal do Commercio, 11th July.

The exporters of Santos were considerably surprised on the 2nd inst. by having a surtax of 10% levied on them when presenting their dispatches of coffee for exportation. The last provincial assembly, it would seem, resolved in the 1888-89 budget to continue the surtaxes established by a law of 1884, but it attracted little attention among business men, and the collection of the tax therefore took most of them by surprise. As their computations did not include this item, the coffee dispatched that day will cost more than anticipated.

The Rio Doce, a paper published at Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, has the following to say about coffee and labor:—“Ify what we are told, not only are all the freedmen of the golden land settled at work, but also a great number of free laborers who have come in search of employment, and at the present moment the harvest of coffee is nearly over and that of sugar is beginning, not only in the central business where in each one of them is to be found a force exceeding 150 persons, but also on all other sugar estates. The abundant crop of coffee, the favorable result which is expected from the sugar crop, the hopeful prospect from the cultivation of cereals, warrant the belief that the state of affairs in our municipality is sufficiently animating and that there is no reason for fearing the appearance of discouragement among proprietors in view that all have known how to organize paid labor for the development of their industries.”

LOCAL NOTES

An exchange gives the June mortality of this city as 963, of which 62 were from yellow fever.

The worst feared appears to have been realized. The Argentines have discovered only two of the commission sent down.

The Princess Regent has conferred commendas of the Order of the Rose on Drs. Semmola, Charcot and Giovanni.

Several recent municipal elections in Minas Geraes lately have resulted in decisive republican victories.

A funny man in a local paper suggests that the labor question might be solved by obliging by law all freedmen to work gratuitously for their employers, under penalty of the press-gang.

A poor butcher in Botafogo killed a beef a few days since outside the municipal abattoir, whereupon the fiscal pounced down upon him, confiscated the beef and administered a heavy fine. How is this for a republic?

We regret to hear, through a telegram received here yesterday, of the death of Mr. James Peake, of Messrs. J. & J. Peake, of this city, who was thrown from his horse in a steeple-chase at Newmarket on the 12th inst.

According to Senator Paulino, who discussed the indemnity bill in the Senate on the 13th, if slave indemnification is not conceded the monarchy is at an end. In other words, to save the monarchy the country must be ruined.

The Paraná provincial assembly appears to be in a hopeless muddle. It was suspended a short time since for failure to organize harmoniously, and now a new session has been organized by the liberals which the conservatives refuse to attend. Why not turn the business over to the republicans?

The Revista Illustrada of the 7th has called attention to a fact which appears to have attracted slight notice. The minister of agriculture in his relatório gives the number of registered slaves previous to abolition at 723,419, about equally divided as to sex. Of this army of slaves, no less than 632,210 were registered as unmarried!

Our enterprising colleague O Pais issued a special supplement on the 9th inst. in honor of the Argentine Republic, the edition being issued simultaneously in this city and Buenos Aires. It contained well written articles by Bocayava, Nabuco and others on Argentine topics. The Pais, which did not unite with a part of the city press in sending a special commission to the River, appears to have scored a decided victory in its own way, as the special edition attracted much attention and praise.

The Jornal estimates the number of immigrant arrivals at this port and Santos during the last half year at 50,000.

A local paper says that the imperial party spent 400,000 lire in Milan during the Emperor's enforced stay there. It comes dear for a crowned head to fall ill in Italy.

The Brazilian Derby, grand prize 16,000\$, was run on the 8th. The attendance is said to have been very large, but the favorite did not win. Satan was the conqueror and his backers received 1628700 for each 108 they invested.

It is most satisfactory to record that the “Athletes of the Future” (Athletas do Porvir) of Cachoeira, in the province of Ceará, have endorsed the abolition law. We feared they would not, but find our mistrust was ill-placed.

The smuggling question in Rio Grande do Sul is the natural result of the protective duties that Brazil is levying. High duties offer a premium to smugglers, and consumers are not likely to be squeamish as to the “whence” of goods, if the price suits.

The minister of marine has found it necessary to prohibit any one except naval officers from wearing the “dolman.” The prohibition ought to be quite unnecessary, unless some gallant civilian wishes to secure the customary immunities in the prosecution of some risky intrigue.

The republicans of São Paulo are holding public meetings in various cities and towns, and several of the best speakers of that party are travelling about the province delivering political addresses. There is great enthusiasm in republican circles, and confidence is expressed that they will carry the next election for senator.

An individual went in among those licensed gamblers’ “shanties” on the Campo Sant’Anna, created for the glory and profit of the established church, on the 5th inst., and ventured to protest against the shameful excesses of the place. The result was a severe beating, with cuts and bruises enough to let him know how dangerous it is to preach against vice in this gay city.

It would appear from our foreign exchanges that the text of Minister Prado’s draft for a government emancipation bill, containing a clause for obliging the freedmen to remain on the plantations two years, was sent to the Brazilian legations in Europe and the United States as an indication of the legislative action about to be taken. The Washington legation gave this as the law on receipt of cable news of the passage of an abolition act.

It is interesting to note how circumstances sometimes alter cases. When Barão de Cotegipe was prime minister and the Senate voted against him, he went to the Chamber for a vote of confidence, stating that this body was the direct representative of public opinion. Now that his position is changed and the Chamber is no longer friendly to him, he considers that body can not represent public opinion. Now, who is right; Cotegipe in power, or Cotegipe in opposition?

We see from Senator Alfonso Celso’s speech in the Senate on the 7th that although rich and influential Americans had endeavored to stimulate the competition of Mexico in the coffee markets of the United States, this had been defeated by American industrial expositions, notably in New York, where the superiority of Brazil coffee was manifest. This is all news to us. We confess, for we have seen no reference to the matter in any of our foreign exchanges. To save errors we may as well add that Sr. Alfonso Celso is now known as Visconde de Oaro Preto.

If the government is going to close up the custom house every time somebody wants to celebrate, or fire off a sky rocket, it will be necessary for shipowners and ship owners to execute special charter parties for this port. Complimentary celebrations are all right in themselves, but necessary business must be carried on all the same. It is sheer injustice to compel a Norwegian shipowner to lose a day in discharging, or an English merchant a day’s demurrage, just because Brazil wishes to compliment the Argentine Republic by observing an Argentine national holiday. We have had quite enough foolishness of that sort for one year.

A curious controversy has arisen in the journalistic world of this city over the resignation of the well-known writer Carlos de Laet from the staff of the Jornal do Commercio. It appears that the managing editor declined to publish a certain article handed in by his subordinate, whereupon the latter took offence and sent in his resignation. The general opinion of our colleagues appears to be against the managing editor, and, in our opinion, unjustly so. No paper can be successfully managed unless the editor-in-chief has full and unquestioned authority over his subordinates, to accept, revise or reject all articles submitted for publication. And the subordinate editor who resigns in a huff because his chief declines to accept an article, does a very silly thing?

We sincerely trust that the minister of agriculture has good reasons for his refusal to turn over the Mangue canal and adjacent grounds, between the S. Sebastião school and Rua do Visconde de Sapucahy, to Morris N. Kohn for a salt water bathing establishment. To be sure there is not much salt water in the canal just now, while there is a pretty good mixture of sewage, garbage refuse, dead cats and dogs, and other material suitable for bathing purposes only when turned into soap; but then we have unlimited faith in Morris’ ability to transform the Mangue canal into anything he likes. We do not doubt he could even make it smell sweet, and given a fair chance, we are sure he could induce an alderman to take a “header” in among the dead cats and dogs in the form belief that it must be purest and freshest of salt water.

On the 8th a workman in a fire-works manufactory thought he could combine the pleasures of smoking with the labor of sifting gunpowder. He is likely to die.

The Jornal of the 5th says that the recent judiciary reform will increase the amount required by the department of justice to the tune of 843,021\$322. Even rejecting the 218\$322 the sum is considerable, but the futuro do país, you know.

A committee formed of the presidents and managers of our banks, native and foreign, and various other influential persons, has been formed to organize the festival to be held upon the arrival of the Emperor next month.

The city gas bill, exclusive of the Chambers’ and the municipality’s private production, was 292,337\$155 in the first half of 1887 and 332,452\$189 for the same period this year. The number of lamps was 6,502 and 8,853 respectively.

On the 5th a man was found in the Cajú cemetery, who declared he had taken strychnine with suicidal purposes. The inference is that his wish was to save the expense of a hearse, but the dose of poison was unfortunately not sufficient to kill the idiot.

Arbitration seems to be expensive. The Jornal of the 3rd inst. says that the Chilean government had paid \$507,888.59 to the arbitration committee, of which the representatives of Brazil had received \$88,282.48. Chili might just as well have declared war at once.

Occupied by other duties, we completely overlooked the manifestation made to Sr. Gary, the street-cleaning contractor, by his employees on the 2nd. The Jornal however gives us so lucid an account of the facts that at this late day we can do no better than refer our readers thereto.

Advices published in the local press from various points in the province of Rio de Janeiro state that the freedmen are threatening to abandon the plantations of such ex-slave owners as are organizing republican clubs. The freedmen are quite right in resisting a silly and pernicious idea.

On the 22nd ult. the minister of agriculture informed himself, as minister for foreign affairs, that there was no objection in furnishing the British legation with certain papers relating to the cancelling of the Minas Central railway concession. What absurdities read-tape produces!

Sr. Cesario Alvim has “handed in his checks.” He has been six times included in the list of senators from Minas, and now publishes his intention of trying no more for a life seat in the legislature. Men from Minas Geraes are not so persistent as natives of Rio de Janeiro, as Senator Pereira da Silva can witness.

A second cable dispatch to the effect that Patti refuses to come to Rio has now been received. There are plenty of alternatives for us, however, if we have Carlo’s and Amato’s circuses and the orchestra of young ladies at the Café d’Armada—all doing wonders to entertain the public and drive all dogs crazy.

The judge of one of our commercial courts has delivered a project for the reform of the bankrupt law to the minister of justice. The object sought is to simplify the process and reduce expenses. As this will hardly suit either lawyers, who must live on bankrupts, who have availed of the high costs to force compromises on their creditors, the project is likely to meet with some opposition.

The lightning has begun at last to play about the devoted heads of our colleagues, and three victims are already recorded. The proprietor of O País, Visconde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos (better known, perhaps, as João José dos Reis Jr.) has been made a “dignitary” of the Order of the Rose, and Henrique Chaves, of the Gazeta de Notícias, and Fernando Mendes de Almeida, of the Diaro de Notícias, have been made “officials” in the same order.

The bran new meteorological department, which is said to open at 10 a.m. and close at 3 p.m., Sundays and holidays not included, has at last stirred up a furious thunder-storm—in a teapot. The original storm was apparently a small one, but nothing compared to the storm now raging over Dr. Cruls’ unfortunate meddling with the marine arsenal. If we may venture to ask a plain question—Who owns these thunder-storms, anyhow?—those outside the teapot, we mean.

An outrageous affair was discovered by the police on the 7th. A man, only 22 years old, had seduced two girls of 17 and locked them up in a room in an estalagem in the Rua dos Andradas without food, or furniture. The rascal tried to break out the accusation but finally confessed and from papers found on him the two girls do not appear to have been his only victims. One of his prisoners gave birth to a child in the filthy hole where she was found by the police. If this villain is not sent to Fernando de Noronha, he should be lynched.

We see by a special telegram from Sr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida to the Diaro de Notícias on the 4th inst. that the illustrious journalist, at a breakfast in Montevideo that morning, had toasted “the independence day of the United States, the country of Franklin, the inventor (sic) of electricity.” At first thought it is a little startling to hear Franklin described as the “inventor” of electricity, but perhaps the occasion warrants a little exhilaration of terms. The message concludes with the announcement that the two commissions had had their photographs taken, from which we shall be better able to understand how it was that Franklin invented electricity, Jefferson liberty, and Columbus the western continent.

We have seen in some of our American exchanges that a lady in the United States, Miss Caldwell, had contributed \$300,000 toward founding a Roman Catholic university at Washington and was to receive a golden rose from the Pope. The Princess Regent is also to receive one, so the gold rose-tree has blossomed freely since 1868, when it is stated the last one was presented to Queen Isabel of Spain.

We have received a request from the municipal council to call attention to the project of Comendador Navarro de Andrade for a “national offering” to Drs. Charcot, Giovanni and Semmola for their services to the Emperor during his recent illness at Milan, which we take much pleasure in doing. It is proposed to present these gentlemen with the jewels of the orders recently conferred upon them by the Princess Regent, and it is desired to have the funds for this purpose contributed by people from all parts of the empire. We have no doubt that an offering of this character will be deeply gratifying to the eminent physicians in question, and more so—if we may be allowed the suggestion—if the subscriptions be limited exclusively to Brazilians, so that it may be a “brinde nacional” in fact as well as in name.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. Dyke of the R. M. S. La Plata telegraphed from Pernambuco, on behalf of the cricketers on board his ship, a challenge to our club, which was promptly accepted, and the match, a very pleasant and interesting one, came off on the 11th July. The R. C. C. came out winners by 10 wickets, but Capt. Dyke and the “strangers” did not appear to be hurt by this victory, for they handsomely “stood” a dinner at Carson’s where the usual toasts were enthusiastically exchanged.

The scores, etc., were as follows:

Table with columns for batting and bowling statistics for the Rio Cricket Club match. Includes names like M. North, E. Evans, J. Holman, etc., and scores for runs, wickets, and overs.

Table showing batting and bowling statistics for the Rio Cricket Club match. Includes names like W. Holman, J. Smith, J. Morrissey, etc., and scores for runs, wickets, and overs.

Table showing batting and bowling statistics for the Rio Cricket Club match. Includes names like H. Kirk, W. Levick, M. North, etc., and scores for runs, wickets, and overs.

COMMERCIAL

Table of commercial data for Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1888. Includes exchange rates for London, Paris, and Hamburg, and prices for various commodities like gold, silver, and paper.

EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for various locations including London, Paris, and Hamburg. Includes details about bank rates, gold prices, and currency values.

July 10.—Official rates are unchanged at the banks. Brokers report bank sterling at 25 1/4, 25 1/16, and at 25 1/8 from second hand. Commercial rates also unchanged and quoted at the extremes of 25 1/4—25 1/2. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 25 7/10, no buyers.

July 11.—Rates at the banks were yet 25 1/4 on London, 25 1/8 on Paris, and 25 1/16 on Hamburg at 10 o'clock. 15,830 on New York at sight. There appeared to be little animation, with bank sterling reported at 25 1/8 on London offices and commercial quoted at 25 1/4—25 1/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 25 7/10, no buyers.

July 12.—The market is unchanged. Bank sterling was quoted at 25 1/8—25 1/16, later on London offices, and commercial at 25 1/4—25 1/16. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 25 7/10, no buyers.

July 13.—The market was reported firm, but rates were unchanged viz: 25 1/4—25 1/16, later on London offices, for bank and 25 1/4—25 1/16 for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 25 7/10, but the market is considered strong, and with some pressure bank sterling on bankers is to be had at 25 1/4. A very considerable business is said to have done yesterday, late in the day. Commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 25 1/4—25 1/16.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Uniao de Creditos held on the 4th inst., it was resolved to increase the capital of the bank to £1,000,000. Deputy Manoel José Soares, a director of the Banco do Comercio, has been chosen a senator. If we are not mistaken the bank has now two senators on its director.

The Banco Uniao de Creditos declares a dividend payable in September proximo at the rate of 14 per cent. annum on the shares and 10 per cent. on the contributions of the partners.

Srs. Fernando Roberto Cardoso da Gama, Manoel José de Carvalho and Antonio Alves Mathias of the style of Banco Paulista. The capital is £1,000,000 and has all been subscribed.

A string, cord and cable manufacturing company is reported to be in process of organization here. The tariff is gradually producing its effect, and before long our over-worked fiscal employes will have plenty of time for cigarette smoking and conversation.

Early in June an Irish company was formed to take over a milling and bakery business. Invitation was made for subscriptions to the extent of £200,000, but when the lists were closed the amount offered reached £5,552,000. This is perhaps the champion subscription list of the world.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

BANCO COMMERCIAL. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

BANCO UNIAO DE CREDITOS. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

BANCO UNIAO DE CREDITOS. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

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BANCO UNIAO DE CREDITOS. Capital, 50,000 shares at £20. £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 4. 41 Five per cent. apolices. 953 000

July 5. 136 Five per cent. apolices. 950 000

July 6. 106 Five per cent. apolices. 950 000

July 7. 86 Five per cent. apolices. 950 000

July 10. 64 Five per cent. apolices. 950 000

July 11. 30 Five per cent. apolices. 918 000

July 12. 33 Five per cent. apolices. 949 000

July 13. 7 Five per cent. apolices. 948 000

July 14. 8 Gold Loan, 1868, 6%. 1,120 000

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of Brazilian stocks and shares including Banco Uniao de Creditos, Banco Commercial, and various government bonds.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Table of coffee prices and reports from various sources including Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

MARKET REPORT.

Table of market reports for coffee, sugar, and other commodities, including prices and trends.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table of weekly summary for coffee, sugar, and other commodities, including shipment and receipt data.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

June 30th (in contos de reis or 10000000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes which are not however legal tender.

Table of bank statements for various banks including Banco Uniao de Creditos, Banco Commercial, and Banco Paulista.

MARKET REPORT.

Table of market reports for coffee, sugar, and other commodities, including prices and trends.

EXPORTS.

Table of export data for coffee, sugar, and other commodities, including destinations and quantities.

UNITED STATES.

Table of United States trade data, including ship arrivals and departures.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's Market Report, dated June 30th.

HIDES.—Exports from 1st January to date: 1888 salted dry 1887 salted dry...

During June there were no arrivals of cattle and killings had ceased. The total head slaughtered in the province for the past campaign was estimated at 360,000 against 420,000 last season and 310,000 head in 1886.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated 27th July.

COFFEE.—We have to report a steady fall in prices, as compared with last month, of about 1 1/2 per cwt. or 2 1/2% per lb. market closing quiet at our quotations.

Our brokers return sales of 45,500 bags. Stocks have been verified to-day by actual count and our statistics prove correct, namely 92,000 bags in first and 31,000 bags in second hands, against 84,000 and 31,000, respectively last month.

Receipts seem likely to continue small till the new crop begins to come to market next month, the amount expected this month being comparatively insignificant.

The clearances in June were: United States: New York 38,322 Europe: Antwerp 15,000 Hamburg 42,081 Genoa 19 57,100 Rio and coast 237 95,639

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for crop-years. Table with columns for Destination, 1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86.

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos for crop-years, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and month (1887-88, 1886-87, 1885-86).

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for six months: Table with columns for Destination, 1888, 1887, 1886.

Table showing coffee clearances from Santos for six months, categorized by destination (United States, Europe, Elsewhere) and month (1888, 1887, 1886).

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table listing Government and Provincial Bonds with columns: Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, Last Quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing Debentures and Shares with columns: Capital, Shares, Issued, Value, Paid Up, Names, Reserve Fund, Last Sale, Last Dividend, Last Quotations.

