

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1888

NUMBER 31

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. 130 Rua do
Ouvidor, 1st floor. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY,
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 Hunyadi.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite
English services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching
at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m.; preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays
J. W. FARIBOX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Princesa Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., Sundays; 1 and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'En, 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. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday, and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
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address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua do
Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospicio from
12 to 3 p. m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbank, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician.
Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 99, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.,
and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18,
Botafogo.

Traveler's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train
leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Barra do Pirajy 7:25, Botte
Rios 9:32 and Itaboraí 11:50 a. m.; 3:30 *Pardo* train
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 10:20 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo
da Cunha at 11:45. *Downward* trains leave Itaboraí 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 Marianno Picoopio (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 Marianno Picoopio at 5:00 a. m.; Cachoeira 5:50
and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.
Maxed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:20 a. m.; 2:15
and 5:00 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
fourth to Itaboraí arriving at 7:25. *Downward* trains leave Barra
at 4:30 a. m., arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p. m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a. m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and
1:15 p. m. and leave Barra at 5:10 a. m., arriving in Rio at 7:50
p. m. and leave Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. *Downward*,
train leaves Barra 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 Niteroi (Sant'Anna)
7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:25; Condrio (1 hour
per trainway from Cantagallo) 1:03. Return train leaves
Condrio 9:15 and Nova Friburgo 11:27 a. m., arriving at
Niteroi 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion
train leaves Niteroi at 3:15 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at
5 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat
runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
CORCOVADO R. C.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Vello, 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 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave
Trapiçhe Maria at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m.,
week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: up at 7:00 a. m., downward (from Petropolis) 3:30
p. m., week days only.

Librarias, Museus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Our-
tives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 18.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua Lota de Camões.

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Orders respectively solicited. 31-36.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, 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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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

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154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSES. STREET & CO.,
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1888.

There is probably very slight chance for a consideration of Senator Taunay's bill for compulsory naturalization during the present legislative session, hence there is plenty of time for Brazilian legislators to consider the question carefully and deliberately. We can hardly understand the position assumed by the Santa Catharina senator on this question; it appears to have become a hobby with him. Something over a year ago he introduced a similar bill, less arbitrary perhaps, but with the one general purpose of compelling all foreigners residing in Brazil to become naturalized. We then discussed the matter, and undertook to show that the result would be anything but flattering to national pride. It is certain that the great mass of foreigners residing here will lose no time in making public their resolve not to accept citizenship. The only citizens caught will be those who are indifferent as to what may happen, or who may be unable to declare their objections. In no case will Brazil secure the most desirable individuals, for in every case they will resist being driven into an act which their best judgment has not yet sanctioned. The additional incentive that foreigners can not hereafter hold real estate in the country, except as naturalized citizens, or by inheritance, will make no difference, and will only serve to injure the best interests of Brazilians themselves. When Brazilians citizenship is really worth seeking, it will be sought after freely and voluntarily, and Senator Taunay will then need no legislative drag nets to bring in the aliens. A great many reforms must be adopted and a great many abuses abolished, however, before that time comes, and the time and abilities of the senator and his colleagues should all be devoted in that direction.

We trust that our foreign readers will not permit themselves to become unduly alarmed over the present "republican" movement in this country, for we can assure them that there is not the slightest danger of revolution or change of government at the present moment. The legendary Lopes Trovão has again returned to these shores and will probably once more resume his efforts to instill unintelligible republicanism into the hearts and heads of the *hoi polloi*, but we now know how little it takes to make Lopes run and how little it requires to keep him away. Then there is Nilo Poçanha who is trying to stir up the planters round about Campos, and who was frightened out of the back window of a theatre at Carangola a few days since by a party of freedmen who

came in to give *vivas* for the Princess Imperial; he too has taken too big a job. It is all very pleasing to be the subject of alarming telegrams, but it takes much more than that to create a revolution. It may be said, also, that Silva Jardim has settled down quietly in this city, presumably to practice his profession. Stumping the country is expensive business, and as this is a kind of entertainment which people are not accustomed to pay for out of their own pockets, it becomes necessary for the agitator to suspend occasionally for the mere necessity of recruiting funds. We had a general republican congress here a few weeks since, and were it not for a dinner one evening, presided over by a brass band, we should hardly have known that so important an assembly had gathered in our midst. Theoretical republicanism is an admirable subject for young orators and ambitious agitators, but no one wants to die for it, nor even to be exiled, unless it be to Paris on a moderate pension. It is evident to us that the agitation will hardly get beyond the talking stage for some years to come. A people who can not organize the simplest form of local government, who can not secure so moderate a reform as civil marriage, or the right to be buried in a public cemetery irrespective of religious belief, who can not establish and carry on schools by themselves, who can not cultivate their plantations without public assistance, and who can not resist unjust taxes and police aggressions—such a people are not going to overthrow the crown and create a republic in the twinkling of an eye. Resolutions may be adopted in São Paulo and Rio Grande, but the "emancipation fund" will continue to be collected by imperial tax-gatherers for at least another year.

The evident intention of the planters of the province of Rio de Janeiro to force upon the government some recognition of the necessity claimed for the importation of Chinese coolies, has produced a declaration from Senator Prado, minister of agriculture, that this class would not be considered as coming within the conditions of the laws granting certain favors to foreign immigrants. That there is a certain dislike for Chinese in Brazil is so evident that it does not require more than a reference; it is not general, however, and does not appear to exist among those planters who are determined to secure some sort of labor which will as closely as possible imitate that of slaves. These planters do not want human beings as their assistants; they require machines to allow of their enjoying the *dolce far niente* to which they and their descendants have so long been accustomed, and Sr. Prado's declaration will assuredly irritate or even enrage this class. From a native point of view coolie importations are no doubt highly disadvantageous. The Chinaman will introduce new vices, spend nothing, and perhaps further complicate the already sufficiently mixed races in Brazil. But from a purely mercantile point of view, the object of which is an abundance of coffee and other products, with the corresponding increase in the resources of the nation to meet its obligations towards the foreigner, it becomes an open question whether such foreigners would not advocate the introduction of coolies. If these yellow-skinned reprobates are to produce cheaper coffee and increased revenue, why should foreigners oppose their importation? They may not care a straw whether a few heretofore unknown vices are introduced, nor whether a new strain is infused into the population, nor whether the coolie spends his wages here, or saves it, as he does his corpse, to be sent back to the Flowery Kingdom. They want cheap coffee, exchange at par and the budget balanced,

with sufficient money in the Treasury to meet any and all demands from foreign creditors, and if the coolie is to help secure all these desiderata, why object to his appearance? Sr. Prado is a lawyer and undoubtedly knows whether he is within the law in refusing a Chinaman the same favors in the way of passage money, etc., as are granted Italians, Germans and other Europeans. The question is not which is the best for the country, but whether the law permits restrictions. The European laborers arriving here are virtually coolies; for although it is repeated and reiterated that their service on the plantations is advantageous to them as a species of education in Brazilian planting mysteries, this education has never been considered necessary in the United States, where the immigrant is not treated as a child who requires to cultivate coffee plantations before he learns how to plant cereals. Then it would appear very questionable to a foreigner whether this very system of employing immigrants as day laborers may not result in their following the objectionable traits of the Chinese; the hoarding of their savings and ultimate return to their native country to enjoy the result of economy. If, as we have seen it stated, a Belgian immigrant makes 12½ francs per day in S. Paulo against 3 francs at home, unless he is investing his savings in Brazil, it is tolerably safe to say he is looking forward to a return to his home and has not much more root in the country than a coolie. There seems to be no chance for what may be legitimately called immigration to Brazil so long as the system of great plantations is preserved, and there is little reason to hope for a modification of this system so long as the possessors of these plantations are virtually the rulers of the nation. A revolution might do it; but that might lead to new dangers and complications even worse than those now threatening. From a purely selfish foreign point of view, it would not be surprising to see coolie immigration advocated, if it be much longer held that emancipation and universal idleness threatens to extinguish the great industries of the country. Money and trade are without soul and feel no sentiment, and they will care very little what corruptions spring from this or any other laboring element.

When we consider that the best interests of the government are wholly identical with those of commerce and industry, the prosperity of the latter always contributing more and more to the revenue and strength of the former, we can find no words strong enough to condemn the petty, suicidal policy of the various officials in this port who are employing every possible means to harass and blackmail business men. There is neither excuse nor explanation for it; it is simply an unreasoning, arbitrary exercise of petty authority, governed by no established general policy and resulting in no possible general good. The constant complaints coming to us of these arbitrary exactions and interferences not only excite indignation, but they fill us with wonder as to what kind of men we have here in Rio de Janeiro who so tamely submit to petty tyrannies almost unparalleled in the civilized world at this period of the world's history! There are enough violations of justice and common rights in this city every week to warrant a riot and the overthrow of the constituted authorities; and yet, no one raises either voice or hand except in private. And the result is that the authorities are steadily increasing their exactions and extending their privileges of interference. And the end—what is it to be? Jobbery, corruption, professional jealousy, vested interests, immorality, love of authority, bigotry—everything, in fact, that is inimical to

freedom and liberal sentiments, to progress and personal security, are rapidly becoming the directing elements in this community. So far as these affect commercial rights and privileges, foreigners as well as Brazilians are helpless sufferers, and they are the principal sufferers because of their greater investments. We have already called attention to the exactions of the board of health which is interfering with legitimate trade to a degree which is causing serious losses. Were there a court of justice to which merchants might appeal for redress, then there would be less cause for complaint; but there is no possible redress, for the authority granted this board is supreme and irresponsible. It decides for itself and then complacently orders the destruction of property with the certainty that it can not be prosecuted either for damages or for error. There is even no appeal, and no revision of an erroneous decision is possible except by the board itself. This is, in reality, a power not granted even to the executive in most countries. We have also called attention to the arbitrary decisions in the custom house, where redress is most difficult to obtain. Last year it was decided that all finished printed paper, such as this journal is printed on, shall pay duties as writing paper, and from that erroneous, mistaken decision there is no escape. As the schedule rates are 30 reis and 220 reis per kilo, it will be seen that the unjust classification promises to be a heavy burden upon the books and better class of periodicals in this country. Then in case of breakage, theft, and other accidents to merchandise, the customs authorities invariably seek to avoid responsibility and to throw the burden of their own carelessness and negligence upon the importer—a policy enhancing the risks of importation and legitimate business, and indirectly increasing the costs of merchandise to the consumer. We have now to call attention to another abuse, which occasionally arouses a protest in the "paid columns" of the daily press. This is the municipal deposit for inflammables on an inconvenient island in the bay, and the consequent subjection of importers and business men to the petty authority of a municipal fiscal whose only purpose appears to be to exact blackmail. The choice of this island for a deposit appears to have been a job between its owner (a bankrupt merchant) and an alderman, who considered it a good scheme for exacting tribute from a large and necessary article of consumption, kerosene. The storehouse monopoly thus granted them has resulted in great inconvenience and a serious tax upon the trade. The island is inaccessible to lighters except at high water, delays are caused by custom house regulations as to hours, and permits must be procured from the municipal fiscal for taking out kerosene, from which spring the most scandalous corruptions. The result is that dealers now carry larger stocks of kerosene in their shops than ever before, which really increases the danger from fires, cargoes are frequently sold to arrive and are landed by purchasers direct, and the protection given inflammables at the municipal deposit is notoriously defective. So far as we can learn, no advantage whatever has sprung from this interference with the former practice of landing inflammables at a special *tráfico*, except to the proprietors of the deposit and the fiscal, while on the contrary much inconvenience has arisen to dealers, and the article has been made more costly to the consumer.

Now that the elections are at an end and the people of the United States are able to turn their attention to questions of general importance, we shall undertake to once more lay before them the anomalous commercial relations existing between that

country and Brazil. During the campaign just ended, much has been said about the development of commercial relations with South and Central America, even by those who, in the same breath, advocate the retention of every possible restriction against the importation of foreign products into the United States. The one practical exception to this policy, which is very slightly understood and rarely discussed in the United States, is that of Brazil, upon whose principal products, except sugar, no duty is levied and against whose people no prejudice exists. The reason for this is not easily understood. The United States is the first great republic of the day, and it is but natural that the sympathies of that country should always be with countries similarly organized, or striving to gain the same form of government. The reverse of this, however, is really true, for all the favors and sympathies of the United States are actually enjoyed by the one monarchy on the continent, and by a people who at heart are bitterly jealous of and hostile to the great republic. We know what professions of friendship are made and what tributes of effusive compliment are laid at the feet of Americans, and we know equally well how much of distrust, jealousy and dislike these fair pretensions cover. We are not speaking hastily and without definite knowledge in this matter, but with the experience of some years' residence to guide us, and the record of words and acts to warrant so unfavorable a conclusion. If this were not really the case, how are we to account for the present state of trade between the two countries? While the United States has voluntarily abolished all duties on coffee, rubber, hides and horns and many medicinal plants, all products of Brazil, and is even considering the question of reducing or abolishing duties on sugar, another Brazilian product, here in Brazil the duties on American products have been rigidly maintained, in some cases at an unjustly high figure. And while the United States takes over half of the coffee produced in Brazil, considerably over half of the rubber product, fully half of the hides and horns exported, and about two-fifths of the sugar crop—or, in the aggregate, about one half of the entire exports of the country, the imports from the United States in Brazil barely reach one-seventh of the total importation. This certainly is not an indication of reciprocity in trade, nor of an overpowering sentiment of friendship and neighborly interest. Although repeated complaints have been made, kerosene still pays from 140 to 160 per cent. customs duties on its cost, lumber nearly 90 per cent., and lard 52 per cent., while a great percentage of American imports, such as furniture, cotton, linen and woollen fabrics, hardware, cutlery, clocks, hams, butter, etc., etc., pay over 50 per cent. on cost and freight. In not one single particular has the Brazilian government reduced the duties on American goods to meet the concessions granted on the other side, although propositions to that effect have been under consideration for the last nine months, or more. On the contrary, the actual tendency is to further restrict American imports. Two flouring mills are now running in this city with a total capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, or three times the actual consumption of this market. Flour pays about 15 per cent. duties, while wheat pays only 5 per cent. *expediente*, which in actual practice, as we are informed, is reduced to 2½ per cent by undervaluing the article by one-half. As the wheat for grinding is to come from the Argentine Republic and Australia, or New Zealand, it may be considered that the importation of flour from the United States has received a death-blow without any recompense whatever. Recently, also,

a meddlesome board of health has been doing incalculable mischief with this one-sided trade by condemning and destroying consignments of Milwaukee beer, embargoing Baltimore lard to await chemical analysis, and causing much loss and annoyance by seizing and condemning various kinds of preserved fruits and food products. Even where the products are not condemned, the quantities exacted for analysis (?) are a serious tax upon the trade and often prevents the importation of small lots for private use. The thefts from lighters awaiting discharge is another heavy tax upon commerce, for which no adequate effort is made to give relief. These last-named obstructions are, of course, not confined to American goods, but they tend to increase the great difference between the imports and exports between these two countries, and thus increase the cash balances which Americans must pay in Europe for Brazilian purchases and loans. In view of this state of affairs it is an opportune question as to how far this unequal trade is to be carried. Free coffee never benefited the American consumer a particle, nor do we believe that free rubber ever did. They have been simply valuable concessions to Brazilian producers, for which no return whatever has thus far been made. Is it not time that this senseless policy were changed to one which shall place the two nations on an even, reciprocal footing?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

October 22.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira Martins defended Chinese coolies against the attacks of Senator Taunay; coolies are cheap and he considers them useful. The reform of the naval academy which has occupied considerable time, was finally passed. Senator Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in pointing out the various sins of omission and commission of the minister of finance, and, as seems inevitable in all financial discussions, produced some opinions of Leroy-Beaulieu. In the Chamber the session was occupied by Deputies Almeida Nogueira, Ratisbona and MacDowell in debating the bill to suppress vagabondage; the Chamber considered the question so unimportant that no quorum was present to vote upon the articles passed.

October 23.—In the Senate remarks made in the Chamber by Deputy Jaguaribe brought Senators Belisario and Barão de Cotegipe to their feet and some edifying secrets as to how elections are managed were disclosed. Senator Avila spoke on the finance estimates, but his speech was more or less a repetition of remarks already made. The only interesting point was that referring to smuggling on the Uruguayan frontier. In the Chamber Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Coelho e Campos spoke on the project for *crédit foncier* banks; the former opposing and the latter advocating the idea. Deputies Coelho Rodrigues and João Henriques discussed the project to correctly interpret a law passed in 1847 relative to illegitimate children.

October 24.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay again referred to the impropriety of introducing Chinese coolies, and also presented the project for a naturalization law. Senator Lafayete made a long speech on financial affairs, but his remarks are a repetition of the constant demands for economy in administration, and a defense against charges that he favors indemnity for slaves. We confess we see no difference in the senator's speech, but rather a declaration that he would defend the interests of ex-slave-owners. In the Chamber the proposition from the Senate for the nomination of a joint committee to examine the swearing in of legislators caused a question of order and the proposition was sent to the committee on rules. The bill for the suppression of vagabondage, as amended, passed second reading. Deputies Maciel, Passos Miranda and Pedro Luiz discussed the *crédit foncier* bank project; the first and last in opposition and the second defending the scheme.

October 25.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay brilliantly defended his naturalization project, and also the German against the Italian immigrant. Senator Belisario made a long comparison of his management of the finances of the empire with that of the present minister. The premier made some remarks in reply. Voting then commenced on the finance budget, but was somewhat interrupted by Senators Candido de Oliveira and Belisario and finally suspended for want of quorum. On motion of

Senator Candido de Oliveira the bill from the Chamber to pay 350,000 francs to the Paraná railway would have been returned to the committee but no vote was possible, most of the senators having retired. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. made an indignant complaint as to the scanty ceremony shown by the government towards the legislature, and in particular towards three motions of his for information. The rest of the session was occupied by Deputies Araripe, Ratisbona and Pedro Luiz in discussing a project to permit the storage of inflammable goods in certain parts of the city.

October 26.—In the Senate, Sr. Avila moved for information regarding the water supply of the city. The estimates of the expenses of the department of finance, as amended, finally passed second reading. Senator Candido de Oliveira's motion to return the bill from the Chamber for paying the Paraná railway 350,000 francs was passed. Senator Candido de Oliveira occupied the rest of the session in analyzing the estimates of the general revenue, but nothing of general interest was produced in his remarks. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe Junior made a personal explanation relative to criticisms made upon his action by Barão de Cotegipe in the Senate. Deputies Lourenço de Albuquerque and Coelho Rodrigues opposed the *crédit foncier* bank scheme, and both are in favor of an indemnity to ex-slave owners.

October 27.—In the Senate Sr. Ottoni spoke on the proposed guarantee of 6 per cent. to railways to be constructed, which he considers excessive; he also referred to the breach in the liberal party on the question of indemnity and defended the republican party against the charge that it was composed of ex-slave owners. A rather spicy exchange of remarks ensued between Senator Avila and the minister of agriculture, during which the former charged the latter with having promised his assistance to certain Rio Grande do Sul improvements, and of afterwards voting against these; the senator proceeded to prove how necessary are these improvements, and apparently still somewhat irritated had some severe remarks to make against the proposal from the Ceará senators to destine a sum of money for the building of small tanks in that province; he advocated the completion of the Quixadá reservoir. In the Chamber there was no session.

October 29.—The decree proroguing the session to November 10th was published. In the Senate the minister of agriculture replied to Senator Ottoni's speech of yesterday. The guarantee of 6 per cent. was a maximum on 30,000 per kilometre for the new railroads, and this was payable in currency; all recent loans and government stock even paid over 5 per cent. to investors and the proposed guarantee was not excessive; it will only be granted upon the approval of definite plans and estimates. Senator Avila occupied the rest of the session; his speech covered various subjects pertaining to the department of agriculture, but was principally a demand for improvements in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. In the Chamber the session was of very little interest. Deputy Andrade Figueira defended the *crédit foncier* banks, and declared the project was drawn in accordance with the interests of the nation.

October 30.—In the Senate Sr. Taunay made another attack on the introduction of coolies; the senator's ideas are that the so called "Banco de Imigração" is nothing more than a coolie import agency. Senator Candido de Oliveira spoke on the estimates of the department of agriculture; the water supply was his principal text. Senators Visconde de Ouro Preto and Correia occupied the rest of the session, but their remarks had very little general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaribe presented a long string of questions as to exchange operations by the Treasury; the quarrel between the deputy and the late minister of finance is becoming rather acrimonious. Deputy Bulhões Carvalho opposed the *crédit foncier* bank project and Deputy Spínola criticised the suppression of vagabondage bill. The speeches were of little interest.

October 31.—In the Senate Sr. Dantas, the minister of agriculture and Visconde de Ouro Preto spoke on the water supply; the last said he had no water in his house for about a week. Senator Avila insisted upon a reply from the government as to whether Chinese coolies were to be considered as immigrants and as such receive favors under the law; he does not oppose coolie importation but each planter should import his own laborers. The minister of agriculture declared categorically that Chinese would not be considered immigrants under the law. Senator Lima Duarte presented various requests for improvements in the province of Minas Geraes; railways principally. Senator Ottoni defended his amendments relative to railway guarantees, but was willing to concede 5 per cent. per annum. The minister of agriculture in reply said he did not think money for railways could be had at 5 per cent. and further that hereafter he might

proceed, as he had done in the case of the transcontinental railway, viz: authorize surveys and estimates upon which interest guarantees might be estimated. The premier and Senator Belisario discussed the budget, but the summaries of their speeches are very meagre; it appears, however, that the latter proposes to sharply analyze the minister's figures. In the Chamber Deputy Pedro Luiz furnished his hearers with the claims he has to his seat, and explained how elections are managed in the province of Rio; he will have to retire to give place to a substitute in the next session. The rest of the session was occupied by Deputies Rodrigues Peixoto and Passos Miranda in attacking and defending the Senate bill reforming the naval school.

November 2.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

November 3.—In the Senate Barão de Cotegipe made a long and comprehensive speech on the budget of the department of agriculture; he opposes the government railway projects and other government projects generally, but advocates Chinese immigration, and sees no reason for excluding immigrants of any race. Senator Belisario in discussing the department of finance budget, strongly opposed export duties and again referred to the position of agriculturists in the province of Rio de Janeiro and parts of Minas Geraes. In the Chamber there was no session.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An unusual number of cases of hydrophobia is reported from Minas Geraes.

—There were about eleven thousand votes cast in the province of Minas Geraes during the recent senatorial election.

—Numerous adhesions to the so-called republican party are reported from the eastern districts of the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is said that the enforcement of the conscription law in some of the towns of Minas Geraes has operated to drive large numbers of able-bodied laborers out on the plantations.

—The sum of 4,200\$ in counterfeit notes was recently captured at Franca, São Paulo. There appears to be a very extensive speculation in counterfeit notes throughout the country.

—The September receipts of the postoffices of Espírito Santo amounted to 4,163\$862, and the expenditures to 4,048\$779, leaving a surplus of 115\$083.

—The property-holders of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, have been given 90 days from the 1st proximo for the laying of sidewalks in front of their residences.

—The works on the new paper mill at Salto do Yú, S. Paulo, are nearly completed, and it is expected that the inauguration will take place sometime in January next.

—There were 728 immigrant arrivals at the new *hospedaria* at Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, up to the end of September last. The October arrivals were expected to number about 3,000.

—The station agent at Santos has been instructed not to permit the embarkation of immigrants suffering from small-pox on the S. Paulo railway. It is a surprise that such an order should be necessary.

—The September exports from Pernambuco included 732,098 kilos. of cotton and 2,574,672 kilos. of sugar. The prices ruling the first half of October were 6\$100 per arroba for cotton, and 1\$140 to 1\$240 for raw sugars.

—Sr. Antonio Francisco de Castro, living at Laranjal, province of Minas Geraes, has cause to dislike apothecaries. A short time ago a drug dispenser ran away with one of his daughters, and on the 12th ulto. another killed his son-in-law.

—The city authorities of S. Paulo have been recently thinning out the dogs of that city, and the number of dead dogs every morning has been surprising. In Rio, however, the *fiscals* are not enterprising enough to even poison a dog.

—The September exports from Pernambuco showed a decrease from last year, being valued at 922,243\$041 against 1,347,536\$180 in September, 1887. It ought to be considered, however, that Brazilian money is worth more this year than last.

—There were 50 marriages among freedmen in the small town of Passos, Minas Geraes, during the month of August. It is said that the freedmen everywhere are legalizing their families by marriage, a step they could not take during the days of slavery.

—The provincial export duties on the principal products of the province of Santa Catharina are as follows: *farinha* 6 per cent.; *matte*, sugar, coffee, etc., 4 per cent.; beans, maize and tapioca 8 per cent.; rice 10 per cent.; and unprepared *matte* 100 reis per kilo. The decreasing prosperity of the province, notwithstanding its colonies, is an eloquent witness of the pernicious policy of imposing such taxes on the products of the province.

—The September receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 88,504\$789, and of the provincial *recebatoria* to 58,015\$508.

—The October receipts of the Santos custom house were 1,341,029\$296, against 932,821\$864 in the same month of last year.

—Mail advices from the south report inundations along the Uruguay and Paraná rivers. The recent heavy rains have greatly swollen these rivers.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. J. P. Robertson, book-keeper of the English Bank in São Paulo, which took place at the Hotel de França, in that city, on the 1st inst.

—According to a Campinas paper the *jahotocabas* are this year proving prejudicial to health. Now is the time for the board of health to distinguish itself!

—The rainfall at Uberaba, Minas, on the 23rd and 24th ult. measured 188 millimetres. The temperature reached a maximum of 90° between the 19th and 24th.

—The government has authorized the payment of 68,000\$ for the passages of 200 families of immigrants to the province of Espírito Santo. An average of 340\$ per family is either large, or else the families are good, vigorous ones.

—The Santa Catharina provincial budget for next year estimates the receipts at 451,660\$, of which 167,800\$ are to be derived from provincial export duties, and 83,052\$ from surtaxes on imports. The expenditures are to cover the amount of the estimated receipts.

—The province of Santa Catharina has granted an interest guarantee of 6% on a capital of 2,000,000\$ to be employed in the opening of the D. Afonso canal along the coast. The open sea apparently does not afford all the needed facilities for the trade of that province.

—Engineer Domingos Sergio de Saboia e Silva has been transferred from the Rio Grande do Sul port improvements to be fiscal of the Santos improvements, and Engineer Ernesto Olívro from the staff of the D. Pedro II railway will succeed Sr. Saboia at Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Presbyterians report the existence of nine churches in the provinces of the north embraced within the Pernambuco presbytery, the oldest of which was established in 1838. These churches have a membership of 271 adults and 180 minors, and their Sunday-schools report an attendance of 160 pupils.

—In order to "protect" a few central factories for preparing *uauze* for market, the provinces of Piauí and Santa Catharina impose discriminating export duties against the crude product. This helps to encourage the monopolists, and discourage the poor people. Such a policy ought to please Mr. Blaine, from Maine.

—Rio Grande do Sul has been granted a credit of 4,000\$ for catechising purposes. This means tanning Indians, but could not the money have been better employed in preventing smuggling? The amount is not sufficient to save many Indian souls, but would be a god-send to revenue inspectors on the Uruguanay frontier.

—The Santa Catharina provincial assembly has voted a concession to a private individual for the drawing of 100 lotteries during a period of 10 years, the same to be drawn monthly at 60,000\$ each with one annual lottery of 1,000,000\$. Ten per cent is to be devoted to education, charity, etc. It is worth remembering that Senator Tauray represents the province of Santa Catharina.

—It is proposed to change the name of the capital of Santa Catharina. Heretofore known as Desterro, it will be hereafter known as Ondina. The latter is certainly more poetical, but if the fashion of changing the names of cities and towns takes root, will not the maps of Brazil become as mixed as are those of the city of Rio de Janeiro?

—A curious phenomenon was observed at Santos on the 26th ult. There had been three days of intense heat, which apparently caused the migration of an immense cloud of butterflies from the mountains toward the sea, passing over St. Vicente. On the following morning the beach was covered with the insects which had fallen into the sea and perished.

—At Imbetiba, near Macaé, province of Rio de Janeiro, it is proposed to establish a bathing establishment with a capital of 80,000\$. Whether sea-bathing is preparing to run in opposition to the high life amusements of Petrópolis does not appear, but certainly the good people of Macaé can hardly be expected to support a swell bathing establishment.

—A brutal fellow named Araújo, living at Remedios, near Botocatu, São Paulo, took his wife into the woods on the 22nd ult. and gave her a cruel beating, and then partially covered her with rocks and left her for dead. A child 3 or 4 years of age saw the tragedy and told. The poor woman was not found until the 25th, and was still alive. The brute is under arrest.

—The reports from Ceará are becoming more and more alarming. Great suffering exists all through the interior and the people are leaving the province as rapidly as their means and opportunities will permit. Some 3,000 men are employed on the state railway extensions, and other means of assistance are employed. Up to the 3rd inst. the government had given 1,011 free passages to enable the people to get away from this drought-stricken province.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Pará tramway company is paying monthly premiums to its patrons, the largest being 200\$.

—The president of São Paulo has resolved to suppress the subvention of 2,400\$ per annum heretofore paid the São Paulo tramway company for carrying the mails.

—On the 31st ult. *O País* mentions a report that an offer had been made from London for the purchase of the Sorocabana railway. The offer is said to have been 2,500,000.

—The traffic receipts of the Paraná railway for eight months—January—August—of this year were 480,853\$270 and expenses 334,528\$616, leaving a balance of 146,324\$654.

—On the 27th ult. the minister of agriculture requested the opening of a credit for 443,339.19.7 at the London treasury agency for the purchase of material for the Baturité, Ceará, railway extension.

—By an *aviso* of the 24th ult. the government authorizes the payment of 130,933\$813 to the Mogyana company on account of the interest guarantee on the extension of that line during the half year ending June 30th last.

—We hear that there is a serious "hitch" in the Leopoldina transfer and that the business is not likely to go through for some time yet. It is feared that there has been a great deal in the transaction that may be characterized mildly as decidedly mysterious.

—The sections of empire and finance of the council of state met on the 26th ult. at the invitation of the minister of agriculture to consider the true interpretation of the clause of the contract with the São Paulo railway relative to interest guarantee and re-payments.

—The president of São Paulo has signed a contract with Luiz Teixeira Bittencourt Sabinho for a metre-gauge railway from Tabatinga, or some contiguous port, to the boundary of Minas Gerais, passing through Parahybuca, Capaxiva and S. Bento de Sapucahy. The project offers very few advantages, as it proposes to create a new port.

—Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the employés of the Dom Pedro II line over the recent act of the General Assembly creating an obligatory *monte pio* for them. They object to being forced into the undertaking just to save the government from paying a pension when they are retired from active service.

—The total receipts of the Bragançina line during the first half of the current year were 53,628\$900, and the expenditures 48,483\$819, leaving a surplus of 6,145\$081. The total amount of guaranteed interest thereon far paid this company by the province of São Paulo amounts to 927,725\$860. The company has a guarantee of 7% on a capital of 2,320,000\$.

—It is believed that the government is finding some difficulty in defending its position with regard to the São Paulo railway guarantees. Two national companies, the Paulista and Mogyana, were permitted to pay off their indebtedness as the English line has been doing, and were discharged from all further obligation when the last mileis was paid. To now reverse this policy is a matter of some difficulty.

—The traffic on the Rio and Northern railway on the 28th ult., the occasion of the Peña *fiesta*, comprised 88 trains, carrying 15,000 passengers. No accident or delay whatever occurred in the handling of the trains, and the service gave general satisfaction except to the few who find that the improved facilities of transportation induce people to return home earlier than they have been accustomed to do heretofore.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The building at Santa Fé to serve as emigrant's hotel for which one hundred thousand dollars was voted, has been commenced.—*Rosario Reporter*.

—Civil marriage has at last been authorized by law in the Argentine Republic. That is the kind of progress Brazil does not believe in.

—The immigrant arrivals in the Argentine Republic during the nine months ending September 30 last numbered 105,255, against 77,519 in the same period of 1887.

—The new railway line from Santa Fé to Cordoba has been inaugurated. This will enable the unhappy pilgrim over the projected Brazilian line to go direct to Cordoba without passing through Rosario.

—Argentine ladies weep showers of tears, tramp the streets with petitions to save the necks of convicted murderers, but never to procure a trial and liberty for the prisoner, including the innocent.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The defaulting clerk and acting consul of the British consulate at Buenos Aires is said to have taken about £500. Consul Bridgett offers a reward of £100 for his arrest. Fast living is said to have been the cause of his crime.

—The Buenos Aires papers complain of the horrible pitch to which the vice of gambling has arrived there among all classes and all ages. In the clubs, men lose their thousands and tens of thousands of dollars at lansquenet and other gambling games; the streets are infested with "sports" and betting agencies, and lately a "sport" has been opened for boys under thirteen! If the line is to be drawn it may well be drawn at this last enormity.—*Montevideo Express*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 24th ult. says that at Rio Novo, province of S. Paulo, 340 *alqueires*, of 40 litres each, of coffee had been gathered from 400 trees, and that two planters who have 9,000 trees expect to gather, the first 1,800 *arrobas* and the second 2,000. Whether each planter has 9,000 trees, or the two this number is not clear.

—Sr. Aristides de Araujo Maia has published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 28th ult. the results of his visits to some 70 coffee plantations. The outlook is terrifying. Agriculturists have lost no less a sum than 400,000,000\$ in coffee alone, arising from the fruit not gathered, that carried away by rain, that lost in drying, wages, etc. There are leagues and leagues where not a stalk of maize is to be seen, and where the planters have succeeded in growing a little this does not reach one-quarter of the usual amount planted. No new coffee trees are being planted to replace the thousands that are annually dying out. Cattle and hog raising is completely abandoned, and the ants are having it their own way in gardens and coffee plantations. In 1889 there will be no coffee crop, for the bloom has been out, and bad weather has destroyed the fructification by creating foliage. There will be no cereals for no one has planted them. In the succeeding years the crops will infallibly be smaller, for no coffee trees will be planted and the ants will destroy a large part of those growing. There will be consequently no coffee in 1889, and still less in following years!

—General information from the interior, as well from our zone as from that of S. Paulo, states that rains, carelessness on the part of laborers and other reasons have caused the loss of one-third of the (coffee) crop. As up to the present the largest crop of our zone was that of 1882-83 which produced 4,739,089 bags, and the largest of S. Paulo not having exceeded 2,400,000, it seems that the general output of the two zones can not exceed 4,800,000 bags, which is much below the necessities of consumers and of the gaps (in stocks) to be filled in America and Europe. Everything, therefore, leads to the belief that the momentary weakness of the markets will be transient, and real facts will lead quotations into the natural and normal order of business. The state of agricultural labor in the interior seems to indicate that the result of the next crop will be limited, not only from the scanty blossom, but also from the failure to plant cereals and of provisions, which will place planters in a difficult position for making new contracts with laborers.—*Jornal do Commercio*, Nov. 2. It is with regret we translate the above. The carefulness and the position of the *Jornal* lend an importance to its observations that is obtained by the rest of the native journals, and our readers should seriously consider if the future of the empire is as brilliant as it has heretofore been declared to be.

LOCAL NOTES

—D. Luiz I, King of Portugal, was 50 years old on the 31st ult.

—It would appear that a crusade has at last been inaugurated against the curs in our city. The mortality does not appear to have been great so far.

—When the professor of a S. Paulo law school can not support his family on the salary paid, why does he not resign, instead of throwing money away in ventilating his troubles in the press?

—The Brazilian corvette *Almirante Barroso*, Capt. Castodio de Mello, left this port on the 29th ult. on a voyage of circumnavigation. The first call will be at the River Plate.

—The municipal chamber has decided to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on pools at races. *Per contra* a municipal prize of 20,000\$ is to be offered, whether to each and every of our various clubs, or to only one, is not very clear.

—Another legislative prorogation is announced, this time to the 10th inst. What with the heat, the decreasing water supply and the continued flow of stale rhetoric in the two chambers, the poor people of this city have just about all they can stand.

—The manifesto of the Sociedade Central de Imigração against the importation of coolies is energetic, and we trust may prove effective; but the planters of Rio de Janeiro will do their level best to defeat immigration by coolies, and votes for deputies will soon be sought for.

—On the 27th ult. Messrs. C. F. Cathiard & Alaphilippe inaugurated their steam factory for boot-making in this city. The establishment is fitted with the latest improvements in machinery, employs from 200 to 250 persons and can turn out 1,500 pairs of boots per diem. A considerable part of the raw material used is of native production.

—On the 28th ult. a meeting was held under the auspices of the Sociedade de Imigração to protest against the introduction of Chinese coolies. Sr. José do Patrocínio was the orator of the occasion and used strong expressions against the proposed movement. He was much applauded—but then all orators at public meetings here are always applauded.

—Until the year 1790 the following law was in force in England: "Whoever shall entice into bonds of matrimony any male subject of her Majesty by means of rouse, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, crinoline, high-heeled shoes, or false hips, shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void."—*Exchange*. It might be judicious to renew this law.

—It is worthy of note that pools on the races are now for sale on the Rua do Ouvidor. It is a hopeful sign of returning prosperity, as also the increasing number of lottery drawings!

—The minister of justice made another visit to the beggars' asylum on the 25th ult. and found the institution so badly managed that he took the director severely to task for it. A peppy reply was all the satisfaction offered by this official, and he was accordingly dismissed on the 27th. If a little more of this energetic action were employed toward inefficient officials, the public service would soon be greatly improved.

—By the American steamer *Allianga*, last voyage, came a case of Austrian Tokay wine, sent by Mr. Lorenz Reich, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, as a present to His Majesty, Dom Pedro II. Tokay has famous medicinal qualities and was used with advantage by Grant and Garfield, late presidents of the United States. The Emperor has ordered the Brazilian minister to the United States to thank Mr. Reich for his present.

—A not uncommon feature of the institution of slavery was recently made public by an advertisement in the *Jornal do Commercio*, in which a woman residing in Olinda, Pernambuco, asks for information of her mother who was sold there some years ago for the province of Rio de Janeiro. The girl had been taken to France by her father, and the sale of the mother was not known by her until her return to Brazil a short time since.

—From figures cited by Senator Visconde de Ouro Preto (Afonso Celso) on the 20th ult. it appears that there has been spent in the Rio custom house docks, warehouses, etc., no less a sum than 23,695,000\$. As the senator says, we might have had two or three custom houses for the same money; but it must be remembered that his figures commence in 1840-41 and reach 1886-87, so that the annual average has not left very excessive percentages to interested parties.

—It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the republican leaders do not advocate an immediate reign of terror. The example of French republicans will not be entirely followed apparently, as we have not so far seen any proposition to establish a guillotine in Palace Square, where our elite-edge aristocracy may repent of their evil ways. It is quite possible, however, that cronies will be at a discount unless Chinese coolies are at once ordered to keep Rio de Janeiro planters quiet.

—Comde de S. Salvador de Mattosinhos, better known as João José dos Reis, died in this city on the morning of the 25th ult., in the 69th year of his age. He was an active member of our commercial body for many years and instrumental in the organization of various companies. At the time of his death he was president of the Banco Commercial of this city, and also of the *Brazeira de Navegação* company. His death was sudden, after a few days illness, from pneumonia, complicated by some affection of the heart.

—Why can not the board of health give a little of their attention to the proper cleaning of the streets and kitchen enclosures of the city, instead of leaving war on importers and obliging them to contribute wines, preserved fruits, etc. for their private use? The duties paid are more than heavy enough, as every one knows, but when to this is added these contributions for "analysis" they become a painful burden. If the merchants of this city had not all their independence, they would pitch this parasitical board itself into the bay.

—As an example of how figures are "slung around" in Brazil, we may call attention to those furnished by a coffee "sharp" which we publish in another column. The total value of foreign exports from Brazil will not much exceed 300,000,000\$ in favorable years, and yet this gentleman has the impudence to say that coffee planters alone have lost 400,000,000\$, or all the exports and 100,000,000\$ over and above these. Where did the 100,000,000\$ come from? It is positively wicked to treat serious questions in this way!

—It has been discovered by a recent inventory that some 300 documentary cases out of a total of over 7,000 are missing in the court charged with settlement of estates belonging to persons unknown or residing outside the country. The business attached to these courts charged with the settlement of estates has long been a source of complaint because of their gross irregularities. In the absence of consular conventions regulating the settlement of estates belonging to foreigners, these courts ought to be above all suspicion, which is now very far from the truth.

—On the 28th ult. the contractors and managers of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries Company, Limited, invited a few guests to examine the buildings before the official inauguration of the works. The preliminary trials are said to have been very satisfactory, the lunch no less so, and the invited were delighted with the establishment. The capacity of the mills is about 2,500 brls. of flour per day, or about two-and-a-half times the consumption of Rio. An unavoidable cause prevented us from being present at the *fiesta*, to which we had been politely invited by Mr. Leeson, the general manager.

—All this disturbance over the water supply of Rio would lead one to believe that the population is composed of blue ribbonists. The fact seems to be, however, that a great part of the fuss is organized by landlords, who fear they will be made responsible for water rates. These landlords do not care a straw whether their tenants have water or not, but they object to paying for it. Moreover politicians seem to have taken up the question for reasons best known to themselves. With rumormongers agitating for protection for their interests, and water-consumers howling for a greater supply of their special drink we are are likely to have a lively time.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals of steamers from various ports like London, Liverpool, and Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departures of steamers to various destinations like Southampton, London, and Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5th, 1888.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, categorized by nationality (American, British, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish).

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, LAST SALE, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists government and provincial bonds with their respective terms and values.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST SALE, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST QUOTATIONS. Lists various debentures and shares from banks, railways, tramways, and other companies.

