

THE RIO NEWS.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 25th, 1890.

ACCORDING to an official explanation published in the *Diario Official* of the 17th, the restriction of Art. 25 of the constitution will not apply to foreigners who became Brazilian citizens by virtue of being in the country on November 15th last. They are permitted to exercise and enjoy all the rights of citizenship, except that of being president. The 15th of November foreigners, therefore, become charter members of the republic and are not subject to the conditions of residence imposed upon others. We do not know that this concession, which appears to have been forced by the sharp criticisms of both natives and foreigners, materially changes the real question at issue. It does remove, so far as the executive power can remove, a very unjust restriction on those who were made citizens by decree because they happened to be in Brazil on November 15th, but it still leaves the others, similarly forced into citizenship, subject to the restriction. The wording of the constitution, it should be observed, will not bear out the official explanation now given, and the constituent assembly should clearly provide in words what the provisional government now declares to be the intention of the law. On general principles we believe the restrictions imposed to be correct, for the periods of seven and nine years are certainly not too long for residence before becoming a law-maker. The injustice, is rather in the obligatory assumption of citizenship after two years' residence, except a formal declaration to the contrary, and then closing the doors to his enjoying certain advantages of that citizenship. The whole business, in our opinion, has been unnecessarily and inexcusably complicated and mismanaged. There was no necessity for forcing citizenship upon anyone, and the way in which it was done shows painfully how crude and impracticable have been the dominant ideas underlying this great political revolution.

As it is finally settled that Santo Antonio hill is to be levelled and dumped into the bay between the war arsenal and the Gloria hill, we should like to invite the attention of the municipal authorities to a few suggestions which we trust are not unworthy of careful study. The first and most important of these is that of opening at least two straight avenues into the heart of the city for the admission of the sea breeze. One of these should follow the line of Rua da Ajuda and Rua Gonçalves Dias, widening and straightening the Guarda Velha; the other should lead to either the Largo do Rocio or to Campo Sant Anna. Both should be wide and straight and should not be blocked up by the arrangement of streets on the new ground. These avenues are urgently needed for the better ventilation of the crowded sections of the city. In the next place, both for the health and embellishment of the city, the new shore line should be laid out as a broad bay-side avenue, open on the water side, and should be either macadamized or laid with asphalt for a public carriage drive. In time this avenue could be extended along the whole shore line to the Morro da Viuva, thus giving Rio de Janeiro one of the most beautiful carriage drives of any city in the world. Of course such an avenue should be provided with broad walks for promenaders, shade trees and a carriage circle at the reserved open space in front of the Misericordia. No tram lines should be permitted to interfere with its use as a carriage drive, and all necessary work for gas, water and drainage should be provided for as far as possible in advance. The shore line should be curved inward to give it the most pleasing effect, and care should be taken to sell to parties who will build attractive residences. In view of the fact that Rio does not possess a single carriage drive, and in view of the healthfulness and enjoyment to be afforded, some provisions of this character certainly should be made. As a sanitary measure it will be excelled by none; and as a means of healthful recreation and social improvement it will be invaluable. The opportunity is now given of providing such a drive, as well as a public promenade, at the minimum of cost and under conditions which would give Rio de Janeiro the finest avenue for driving in the world. Can it not be done?

The recently promulgated tariff project has settled in the most summary manner one contested question. To every complaint that the customs tariff was bearing unjustly on the poorer classes, the objection was raised that the tariff was not protective in character, but was destined to furnish the revenue necessary to the proper conduct of the government, and the duties fell, like the proverbial rain, upon rich and poor alike. Sr. Barbosa has confounded his supporters by his latest financial measure, for the tariff would appear to be rather the production of a syndicate of mill-owners than that of Treasury officials of the Brazilian republic. Our claim that Sr. Barbosa has openly declared for protection is incontrovertible. Anyone who gives himself the trouble to compare the old tariff with the new project will at once perceive that an increase of nearly 20 per cent. will be levied on such wearing material as is consumed by the poorer classes and which enters into competition with the products of "national industry" mills. Only a few examples are sufficient to make our point still clearer. Cotton trousers, blue drills, etc., now pay 1\$000 per kilogramme, the new duty will be 1\$200; cotton blankets pay 540 rs., the new duty is 650 rs.; white shirts now pay 1\$000, they are to pay 1\$200. Cotton undershirts, of which the consumption is very large by the poorer classes, for their use secures decency without undue heat under our tropical sun, will pay 4\$000 per dozen against 3\$000 under the old tariff. Then the cost of woollen materials used by the poorer classes for cloaks, or outer shirts, and known as *bachas*, are to pay 1\$100 per kilogramme, against 960 rs. Plain flannels are increased from 2\$200 to 2\$500 and twilled from 3\$600 to 4\$200 per kilogramme. The commonest classes of woollen blankets are increased from 540 rs. to 640 rs., the other qualities from 1\$300 to 1\$500 per kilogramme; or 100 rs per kilo. on 540 rs. on the others that are worth about three times their value. Then let the investigator turn to the table comprising silk manufactures. He will find that in no case have duties been increased! The whole project

appears to be organized to protect the local mills. It is true that kerosene is to come in at a decreased duty equal to about 600 rs. per case, but the article is overtaxed and competes only with the national tallow candle, which has been pacified by further protection against the foreign candle. Lard and pine are not meddled with, for it was proved last year how uncertain was the local supply of the first and the latter must come from abroad.

THE outcome of republican government in Argentina and Uruguay ought to be a valuable lesson to those who are seeking to create exactly similar institutions in this country. Although the Argentines have a country wonderfully rich and attractive and although they have been supposed to have passed through their period of partisan strife, they have still been unable to create a sound and progressive government capable of developing their natural resources, elevating their civilization, improving their material condition and protecting them against financial crises and official dishonesty and extravagance. It is the fault neither of the soil nor the climate that their country is not one of the richest and most prosperous in the world. It is worthy of dispassionate inquiry, therefore, what the real causes of the failure are. A few of these are certainly not difficult to discover—speculation, extravagance, low standards of morality, the reckless creation of public debts, visionary expenditures and gross official dishonesty. The idea that a growing young country must pass through economic and financial crises is in great part false and misleading, and is used as an excuse for reckless and unnecessary waste. If the Platine republics had been settled by steady, industrious people, there would have been no such records of loss and disgrace as now mar their annals. From the very beginning they have tried to enrich themselves by speculation rather than labor, by incurring public debts rather than by making economies. They have wasted their national incomes on fruitless schemes and they have borrowed largely and frequently to continue these expenditures. The Argentines now enjoy the distinction of owing more per capita than any other nation in the world. But the worst feature of all, however, is to be found in the fact that the people have grown indifferent and callous toward the corruption and dishonesty which exists, not only in official circles, but in every class and condition of life. A corrupt official is rarely punished, and still more rarely condemned by the social standards of his associates. A successful plunderer of the public treasury is treated more like a hero than a criminal, while the man who misses a good opportunity to defraud or rob is treated with contemptuous suzerainty. It is simply an impossibility to create a great nation out of such elements, and the sooner the Argentines and Uruguayans learn that fact the better will be the chance for mending their shattered fortunes.

THE lessons for Brazil in these signal failures at efficient and honest self-government at the River Plate are not very far to seek. Already the tendency here is to follow closely in the footsteps of those who have brought so much disaster upon our southern neighbors. Regret it as we may, and as we certainly do, the moral standards here are very much what they are there, while the tendencies of private education are not such as will remedy the defect. The love of gambling and speculation, the desire to live showily and without work, lax ideas of personal responsibility, the impulse to borrow rather than to economize, and the taste for pretentious, visionary schemes which are to make the few rich at the expense of God knows whom—all these vices and weaknesses are just as common here as there. We do not claim that other countries are free from these defects, nor do we excuse in one place what we condemn in another. The danger, in our opinion, lies in the differences, or in the ratio between the elements of waste and demoralization and the elements of production and progress. A running sore on a sound body is very rarely a serious thing, but when found on a wasted, enervated body it may easily lead to fatal results. So to in a country where the social organization is strong and the moral standards high, and where all the elements of production are vigorous; under such conditions the existence of vice and extravagance does not indicate decay, or imply serious results. When, however, we find

these elements of waste and disorganization so largely disproportionate to the elements of production and so much stronger than the restraining influences of society, the case is radically different. Such a state of society is unsound and dangerous, and if vigorous steps are not taken to restore the direction of affairs to trustworthy men, who value principle more than personal advantage, it must inevitably lead to disastrous results. The Argentines have tried to enrich themselves by speculation and borrowing, and they have signally failed; the Brazilians are now seeking the same goal by the same road, and they too will fail. The one safe course to pursue is to discourage speculation and encourage labor. Brazil needs farmers and school-masters far more than she needs exotic industries, great corporations and an ostentatious display abroad. A gigantic mortgage bank in a country where no one cares to work and production is at a minimum, is very much like a big running sore on an impoverished body, for it will drain away every vital force and lead to almost certain collapse. So too with all these pretentious land and colonization schemes, grants of interest to undertakings of uncertain advantage, the multiplication of useless bureaus and officials, and the grants of privileges and favors. Every one of them will be a burden upon the limited productive resources of the country, every one of them will help to increase taxation, speculation and extravagance, every one of them will help to demoralize the government, and but very few of them will help to strengthen the country. With the Argentine and Uruguayan experiences before her, Brazil ought not to make any mistakes of this character.

In looking over the documents connected with the Franzini claim for damages against the Brazilian government, we are convinced that the claimant has a case which the government can not afford to ignore. Now that a revolution has transformed the Brazilian monarchy into a republic, it must be expected that European monarchies will be much less sympathetic, and will be far more exacting whenever the necessity arises for diplomatic intervention. That such a case exists in Gen. Franzini's claim is not to be doubted. This claim is based on a contract with the Brazilian government in 1872 under which the "General Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Company of Brazil" was organized in London for the introduction and establishment of 50,000 European immigrants. The company was organized and registered and Gen. Franzini had expended large sums of money, when the government, alarmed by the disclosures made in connection with the Assunguy and Cananea colonies, suddenly published a notice in *The Times* that it would not promote further emigration to Brazil. This, of course, brought Gen. Franzini's enterprise to an end, and from that day to this he has never been able to obtain one farthing in damages, although the justice of his claim has been again and again admitted. As it was provided in the contract that all questions should be submitted to arbitration the government should at once submit the case to settlement by that method. If this is not done the Italian government may see fit to take the question up and insist on settlement, in which case Brazil will certainly be called upon to pay more than would be the case in an amicable settlement.

It will not be amiss, perhaps, to advise the government that the course pursued in the rescission of its contract with the Minas and Rio company for the extension of that railway, will inevitably injure the credit of the country. It is sheer folly to presume that Brazil is rich enough to ignore matters of this character, for the financial necessities of the country in the near future are certain to be much greater than at any time in the past. There were very general expectations that one of the results of the revolution would be a reform in methods of managing public business and the expulsion of all corrupt elements from the government departments which have made honest undertakings so difficult and expensive, and so prejudiced by unnecessary delays. Unfortunately, however, these expectations have not been realized, and we still find the same obstructions and intrigues in the public departments which existed under the empire. In looking over the documents presented by the Minas and Rio company, one can not help being impressed with the

fact that the whole complication has grown out of an intrigue through which other parties are to obtain the privilege thus withdrawn from its rightful possessors. False telegrams have been passed, and upon these official action has been based. Subsequently the company has presented unimpeachable evidence of the falsity of the charge that it had thrown out an advantageous contract and has proved its ability and readiness to go on with the construction of the lines, and yet the department of agriculture refuses to correct its mistake and restore the concession. Legally and morally, the government is wholly in the wrong, and if justice is denied the company will have a claim for diplomatic intervention which can not fail to seriously injure the credit of the country abroad. If companies are to be treated so cavalierly, to be subjected to petty intrigues in which prominent officials are concerned and then be denied common justice, foreign investors will find it more advantageous to invest their money elsewhere.

BEFORE the good people of the United States become completely carried away with Hinton Rowan Helper's visionary idea of a great railway between the northern and southern extremes of civilization on this continent, would it not be wise to stop and reflect a moment? We have seen the outcome of the great Panama canal scheme, which was built upon an over-confident assumption that the man who could cut a ship canal across a sandy isthmus, could quite as easily cut a similar canal across a range of mountains. With unlimited resources in men and money and with ample time, the task could be accomplished; so, too, with similar resources the projected continental railway can be built. But—Will it pay? Is it needed? A part of the projected line from New York south to the city of Mexico is already constructed, though owned and operated by diverse companies. But from the Mexican capital south will be encountered difficulties so great and economic conditions so unfavorable that it is sheer madness to think of such an enterprise. The country is mountainous, sparsely settled, highly unfavorable for railway construction, and will contribute very little for many decades to come toward the support of so costly a road. Then, as the continent narrows and coast towns become accessible, the steamship and sailing vessels will easily take away all the freights and perhaps a majority of the through passenger traffic simply because the railway will be the longer route and the more expensive to operate. Through the isthmus of Panama the line can have no economic value whatever beyond that of connecting the southern and northern systems. Thence it must pass through some of the most difficult country on the face of the earth, crossing high mountain ranges, traversing arid uninhabited table lands, creeping through swampy river bottoms choked with almost impenetrable forests, bridging great rivers—and all this for thousands of miles through a country so poor, so unsettled, and so unproductive that it could not begin to pay even a small fraction of the current expenses of such a line. It must be remembered that Bolivia is very sparsely settled, while interior Brazil is still in great part unexplored. And then when the line reaches the settled Atlantic sea-board the question arises: Can so long a line of railway compete with cheap ocean traffic, and will anyone prefer the fatigue of so long a journey by rail to the easier and cheaper journey by sea?

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

- A branch of the Union Civica has been organized at Rosario.
- Serious disturbances are reported from the province of Mendoza, Argentina.
- Gov. Marcos Gelman, brother of the ex-President, has resigned the governorship of the province of Corioba.
- The officers connected with the recent revolution in Buenos Aires are to be restored, to their former positions by act of Congress.
- It is reported that disturbances have broken out in the provinces of Tucuman and Corioba. In the latter there has been a manifestation in honor of the Union Civica.
- The commission appointed to investigate the Banco Nacional of Uruguay is reported to have found the condition of the bank critical and its administration criminal.
- The Argentine army officers who were loyal to the government, have formally protested against the restoration of the insurgent officers. It is reported that General Levalle will resign as minister of war on account of this complication.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- A new custom-house is to be constructed at Manaus, the capital of Amazonas.
- Counterfeit 500 notes are becoming just a little too common throughout São Paulo.
- The national party leaders of Bahia are talking of nominating Dr. Fernandes da Cunha for senator from that state.
- By telegraph we learn here that the Pernambuco port improvements works were inaugurated on the 20th inst.
- The São Paulo official ticket has been modified by the substitution of Col. Mursa for Dr. Americo Braziliense in the list of deputies.
- The local export taxes in Minas Geraes next month will be 30 reis per kilo, on coffee, 21 reis on cut tobacco and 18 reis on roll tobacco.
- On the 21st, near Campos, Rio de Janeiro, a cowboy and his horse were killed by lightning. This seems very rough on the poor horse.
- It is said that even the masonic lodges throughout the country are being stirred up to advocate Gen. Deodoro's election to the presidency.
- An association has been formed in Santos, under the designation of "Cassino Sautista," for the purpose of giving balls every two months.
- We are receiving the customary telegrams from Paraná over the appointment of the new governor. It is a rare thing to hear of dissatisfaction.
- The official ticket for congress organized for Rio Grande do Sul is a sweeping change. Not a single one of the old chieftains' names appears therein.
- On the 14th the minister of agriculture asked the Treasury for 338,975\$442 to meet expenses of the special inspector of lands and colonization in Rio Grande do Sul.
- The ladies of Victoria, Espírito Santo, propose to present a stand of colors to the 32nd battalion of infantry, which is principally composed of natives of that state.
- The police delegate at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, showed his appreciation of Governor Portella's ticket by resigning. His son was not included in the ticket, we presume.
- The fort at the entrance to the port of Santos is to have two cannon to drive suspected cholera vessels away. We would advise great care in handling the guns, or somebody may get hurt.
- On the 21st Martins Jr. denied by telegram from Pernambuco that he was organizing an opposition ticket. A great load has thus been removed from the mind of the government.
- The people of Taubaté, S. Paulo, have been pestering the governor for a new jail and Sr. Moraes will give them one—and possibly order them all to be confined therein as consummate bores.
- At the Itú, S. Paulo, jail the other day a mass was celebrated, after which such prisoners as had confessed and taken the communion breakfasted. The inference is that the sinners went without their morning meal.
- The provisional government has appointed Col. Innocencio Serzedello Correia as governor of Paraná, vice Dr. Americo Lobo, resigned. The civilians seem to be gradually dropping out, and perhaps not without reason.
- Villa Glycerio, Paraná, will receive Governor Serzedello with open arms. Villa Cesario Alvim, Villa Campos Salles and Villa João Fernandes have not yet reported, but will probably fall into line with the rest of their sisters.
- The ex-commissary of the government for distributing relief to the famine stricken people of Ceará has been found to be 37,039\$323 short in his accounts, and will be prosecuted. His assistant is held responsible also for 4,332\$475.
- A telegram from Bahia on the 20th says that 49 election boards have been organized in that city, all of them almost wholly composed of military men and public employes. The "clericals" will find that the government is fully prepared for them.
- The Rio Grande *xarique* men have been telegraphing to the minister of finance to have the duties on foreign salt removed. As a protectionist, the minister will here have a divided interest—the protection of the jerked-beef producers, and of the northern salt makers.
- Sr. Alberto Brandão, director of the finances of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has sent in his resignation as he is a candidate for the approaching legislature. We trust Sr. Alberto has not been too previous, for one can never tell what will happen with popular elections.
- Our advices from Rio Grande state that all the steamers have been grounded recently between the city of Rio Grande and Porto Alegre and that there have been considerable delays in the mails. However, no one has yet discovered that these interior channels ought to be improved.
- The Quissamã central usine received 8,606,890 kilogrammes of sugar cane last year, from which were produced 591,180 kilos, of sugar and 96,480 litres of rum. The value of this product was 184,824\$679 and the expenditures were 241,271\$193, showing a deficit of 42,075\$234.
- Villa Bocayuva, Paraná, has at last endorsed the nomination of Governor Serzedello and the gallant colonel will unquestionably assume the pro-consulate without disturbance. But Villa Bocayuva should not have delayed its endorsement until the governor had embarked.
- The minister of the interior has informed the committee sent here from Santa Catharina that the question of toll-bars between that state and Paraná would be settled by the respective governors. Governor Serzedello takes instructions to this effect and will meet Governor Muller at Paranaguá.

RAILROAD NOTES

-A meeting of the shareholders of the Mogiana railway company is called for September 2nd to consider a proposal for the sale of the road.

-It would almost appear that the first results of that grand commission to investigate the junction of railways in the northern states is the creation of a number of new berths on the old railways.

-A decree dated on the 18th inst. declares lapsed the concession to the Alagoas railway company for a branch towards the military colony of Leopoldina. The cause ascribed is failure to sign the contract within the stipulated time.

-On the 21st the *Gazeta de Noticias* mentions a report that various engineers are studying a plan for building a central line railway on the Carioca aqueduct, and if they find it feasible, they will ask for a privilege from the government.

-A credit has been opened at the London Treasury agency for the purchase of material for the Bagé and Uruguaiana railway to the amount of £210,851. 8s. 10d. and another for \$41,075.89 francs is opened to purchase 124 pontilhões and 73 bridges for the same road.

-On the 22nd the minister of agriculture refused two applications for railway concessions to extend from Cruzeiro, on the Central of Brazil line, to Angra dos Reis, which is the terminus of the Botafogo branch of the Sapucahy company. The minister says he will grant no concessions the object of which is to reduce the revenue of the Central line.

COFFEE NOTES

-The application to the chief of the government by the coffee factors of Rio for the same privileges granted Sr. Carneiro Brandão is signed by 71 of the principal firms of Rio.

-In the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 23rd an anonymous defender of the minister of finance takes up the cudgels and reads the protesting coffee factors a sharp lesson. The writer does not seem to know how his brief reads, unfortunately.

-Coffee planting (Coffee Arabica) under the shade of cacao is an interesting experiment which we hear is to be tried by more than one proprietor in the Panwila and Ukulewa districts. The result will be generally instructive.—*Clyton Observer*.

-A firm of coffee factors here has prepared a collection of coffee samples to be sent to the Brazilian information office at Genoa. As curiosities many of the samples are of value; for commercial purposes they are perfectly useless. An Italian might be induced to suppose that Rio carries stocks of such coffees as 3 year old Mocha, 3 year old unwashed, superior etc., and surprise his correspondent with an order for a thousand or two bags, "as per sample deposited at the information office."

-Art. 3 of the statutes of the "Ensaecadora de Café" company reads: "Beyond the dispositions of the preceding article (sacking coffee, purchase of machinery, etc.) the company may receive all the coffee consigned to it, export this for account of the customer, and in exceptional cases this may also be done under its own responsibility, with the previous determination of the directors and consultation of the auditors, whose opinions will be entered upon the minutes to be drawn up." That is, if the exporters will not buy, the company will ship?

-Our exchanges from New York state that in July a movement had commenced there to have the trading on the Coffee Exchange so extended that it would cover all descriptions of coffee, with the exception of African. A meeting was to be held on the 1st inst. to discuss the matter. We infer that the movement is commenced by the smaller dealers on the Exchange, who complain that with only Brazilian coffee dealt in, the large dealers can with facility "corner" the market and put on the screws to a painful extent. What was decided at the meeting in New York has not yet transpired here, but will soon be publicly known.

-At the meeting of the coffee factors held on the 18th it was resolved: That the concession granted to the enterprise which Sr. A. C. Brandão proposes to organize, being with the purpose of lending considerable services to agriculture, and it being set forth in the fourth item of the explanation contained in the *Diario Official* of the 16th that this favor may be extended to other enterprises offering equal advantages—there be addressed to the chief of the government a petition asking an equal favor, in the interest of agriculture, for the company which all the coffee merchants present intend to organize under the very same conditions and in a very short time, and by all the merchants and planters who may desire to associate themselves therewith. This is taking things too literally. And the only answer must be a decree abolishing the collection of export duties by the general government.

-A trip recently taken through Hapatule, Badulla and part of Udapussellawa confirms me in the belief that "King Coffee" is by no means on its last legs, or "played out" in the Hapatule district. There is coffee everywhere, on estates and native gardens. The bushes have apparently thrown off the pests, leaf disease and green bug, and have thrown out a vigorous growth of wood and leaf, blossom and healthy looking berries. On most estates along the coast, the trees were excellent, and such as I have not seen for many years back. On one estate that last year only yielded a few hundred bushels, I heard of an estimate being framed of 11,000 bushels parchment for the coming season. From the overlaid appearance of the trees, with berries in all stages of development, and more blossoms coming, I believe the estimate will be more than realized. This is by no means an exceptional case, as nearly every estate with any good coffee remaining will have a "bumper crop" next year, providing the above pests—leaf disease and green bug—keep off during the next few months.—*Clyton Observer*.

-The exports of coffee, plantation and native, from Ceylon for the first six months of this year were 56,451 cwt., against 39,866 cwt. in 1889 and 82,928 cwt. in 1888, for the same period.

-In an address on "The Prospects of Coffee Cultivation in the Transvaal," before the London Chamber of Commerce recently, an English merchant stated that he had visited the Transvaal and found the soil and climate adapted to coffee culture. Coffee has been grown there on a small scale during the past ten years, and the trees have yielded abundantly, while the quality of fruit has been good. All the conditions for the growing of coffee on a paying basis appear to exist in the Transvaal, except that transportation facilities have been lacking; recently, however, improvements in this direction have been and are still being made, and there is a probability that the coffee culture will soon receive an impetus that within a few years may make the Transvaal one of the leading coffee-producing countries of the world.—*Merchants' Review*, New York.

LOCAL NOTES

-Sr. José Joaquim Gomes dos Santos has been appointed Brazilian consul-general for Spain.

-A decree dated on the 9th and published on the 18th authorizes the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd navigation company to do business in the republic.

-Another change in army uniforms is spoken of. The government had better let the army adopt the natural buff and have done with the question.

-On the 18th a Rio dentist, who from his name is a foreigner, set a diamond in a lady's tooth with entire success. Would not a piece of cork have done as well?

-The wicked *Tribuna* says that if a military man must be elected vice-president of the Brazilian republic, its nominee is Lt.-Col. Malvino Reis, of the national guard.

-On the 21st an official declaration appeared that the government had no intention of delaying the elections which will be held on September 15th as originally decreed.

-The *Jornal* hears that a postponement is threatened in the projected national census. The *Jornal* might have added, also, that this is quite all that has been expected.

-The first steamer for the Norte e Sul navigation company, arrived on the 20th. It is of 750 tons carrying capacity and arrived from Cardiff under the name of E. S. Lancaster.

-The minister of public instruction notified the attorney of the imperial family that the government had appointed a committee to decide upon the property belonging to the Emperor which the state should acquire.

-A S. Paulo telegram recently informed us that a company was in process of organization to "raise birds of estimation destined to consumption." If that is not "high-falutin'" for poultry farming, we are no judges.

-Gen. Glycerio had to acknowledge that he had been misinformed as to unsatisfactory "quib" on one of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamers. We are afraid Gen. Glycerio does not love the Lloyd Brazileiro company.

-The arrival of immigrants in July were 3,915 at Rio and 1,023 at Santos, or a total of 4,938. Of these 1,353 came from the River Plate, and it is reported that some 5,000 more are expected from the same countries.

-The minister of interior, accompanied by the Peruvian minister, visited the insane asylum on the 21st and found everything in perfect order. There are 510 lunatics in the asylum, of which 285 are men and 225 women.

-The protective tariff law in the United States known as the McKinley bill, had the same effect there that the 20 per cent. gold duties had in Brazil. In one week the New York custom-house received \$4,000,000 for duties.

-Admiral Wandenkolk has authorized the signing of a contract with the S. Jeronymo mines to furnish coal to war vessels stationed at Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre. We suppose Cardiff coal will be used when the vessels put to sea?

-Admiral Wandenkolk only offers \$8 per head for men to serve in the Matto Grosso fleet. It seems like a very small amount. Perhaps Gen. Peixoto would let the admiral have some of his lands to fill the vacancies in that distant service?

-On the 17th Gen. Barbosa tendered his resignation as first vice-provisional chief of Gen. Deodoro, alleging in support of it that there was no longer any necessity for a civilian vice. Gen. Floriano Peixoto has been appointed to replace Gen. Barbosa.

-On the 20th Dr. Silva Costa, the legal representative of the imperial family, sent an energetic reply to the government's intimation that it proposed to purchase whatsoever of the Emperor's belongings the committee appointed considered advisable.

-Telegrams received here on the 19th reported that the gunboat *Guarani* had put back to Maranhão a second time, leaking and with the engine damaged, and adds that the ship can not continue its voyage. The *Guarani* has been employed in surveying the northern coast.

-The minister of war has asked the minister of justice to interfere that there may be no confusion between military uniforms, and the liveries of coachmen and the "get up" of musical societies. Gen. Peixoto evidently apprehends such confusion and is quite right in taking timely steps to avoid it.

-In Ceylon children's shoes are made of *lagarto* skins—though they call them *iguana*. Why not at once start a company, capital 10,000,000\$, to catch *lagartos* and turn the hides into children's shoes? It would be a real industry national. Will not Mr. Henrique Lowndes try it at once, before anyone else gets the start?

-The number of voters registered in the city of Rio and the federal district is stated to be 28,706.

-Telegrams published here state that the Royal Mail steamship *Clyde* made the run from Rio to Montevideo in 62 hours.

-The *depachantes* at the custom-house have complained to the government that the municipal wants to make them pay 20\$ license.

-The minister of war has instructed his subordinates that all employés are to be permitted to be absent on election day who may have the right to vote.

-The "anthem (*hymno*) of the operative classes" is authoritatively declared to be a great success. Whether the refrain is Benjamin or Vinhaes will be learned at the elections.

-Barão and Baroneza do Loreto, the former a member of the Ouro Preto cabinet, who left with the imperial family last November, returned here by the *Portugal* on the 21st inst.

-Gen. José de Almeida Barreto has been appointed commandant-general of the national guard of the Federal Capital (*sic*). And there is a report that the guard will be thoroughly re-organized.

-An eloquent member of the Portuguese Chamber having made a speech in favor of the Brazilian minister, the provisional government ordered the minister in Lisbon to thank the eloquent deputy—which was done.

-The minister of public instruction has advised the rector of the Instituto Nacional de Instrução Secundária (D. Pedro II college) that it is not permitted to teach the principles of any religious faith in public schools.

-On the 20th the minister of war asked the minister of interior to provide for the admission of a military cadet to the insane asylum. The young man was attacked by madness and sent by the police to the beggars' asylum.

-The minister of public instruction, Gen. Benjamin Constant, has telegraphed to Pará reiterating his refusal to be a candidate for any position in the approaching elections, and declares that he will not accept any such office even if elected.

-A young lieutenant, studying at the higher military school for a scientific degree, has been violently assaulting some of the text books employed, in the columns of the *Gazeta de Noticias*—and has been put under arrest for his pains.

-One of the most absurd things in Rio is that great rough board shed built in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paulo to hold the seeders from the Fine Arts Academy. In any other city some aesthetic fellow would have set fire to it long ago.

-Thanks to the *Diario de Noticias* we are now enabled to distinguish monarchists. Every person reading the *Tribuna* is so classed, and, by inference, every one reading the *Diario* is a republican. We propose to have a *Diario* in our pocket at all hours of the day.

-We are deeply pained to learn from a Paris telegram of the 22nd that, according to *Figaro*, the Comte de Paris would not go to New York because of the hostility of Mr. McKinley. We are still in the dark whether it was Barman, or some dime museum, that was importing the Count.

-We see that Capt. Saldanha da Gama was present at the launch of the new Mexican line steamer *Vicator* at Roach's ship-yard on the 16th ult. The captain is described by the *Mail and Express* as "commander of the 5,000-ton cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré*." It is surprising how fast these figures grow when they get away from home!

-From all accounts the situation in Bahia is becoming almost unendurable. Gen. Hermes is seriously ill and the government is in the hands of a military clique. The officers do what they please, disregard the laws with impunity, and overawe the populace whenever an attempt is made to express an opinion contrary to the official programme.

-On the 19th a counterfeit 50\$ note was detected at one of the banks and the bearer, a pedler, arrested. His story was that he had received money from a number of women to buy passages, etc., and could not say from whom the note was received. The women all denied any knowledge of it. It is said to be a very poor imitation of the legitimate notes.

-We strongly advise our foreign readers to at once commence the study of the Portuguese language. The special correspondent of the *Gazeta de Noticias* writes from Montevideo under date of the 14th inst. that Brazil is destined to conquer the entire world, and we infer Sr. Pardal Mallet will let his heard grow and play the character of the Attila of the Brazilian Huns.

-A telegram dated Montevideo on the 21st states that the Ital. str. *Napoli*, from this port, had been placed under observation and would be compelled to pay a fine of \$500 because there was no medical director on board. Is it not quite time to put an end to these impositions? No one even pretends that there is an epidemic in Rio, and yet quarantine is imposed for non-compliance with an absurd and arbitrary regulation.

-The decree establishing the "Pedagogium" is dated on the 16th and published on the 20th. The objects are to train schoolmasters, to hold annual school exhibitions, to establish a model primary school, to institute a model class in drawing, manual labor shops, museums, laboratories, etc., and to organize "model collections for concrete scientific instruction in public schools." And we wish every success to it, notwithstanding its very peculiar name. The cost of the staff is fixed at 30,960\$ per annum.

-On the 18th the *Gazeta de Noticias* comes out frankly and declares that with Gen. Deodoro as president of the Brazilian republic, it is absolutely necessary to have a soldier as vice-president also. We are agreed; but does not the *Gazeta* see that the declaration of the republic was precipitate? If the country must be policed by soldiers, it was certainly not prepared for a declaration of its rights, and we are persuaded that this conviction, which we have always held, will become stronger and stronger upon the real Brazilian patriots.

-On the transport *Puris* there were sent on the 20th some seventy rowdies and vagabonds to Fernando Noronha. The penal settlement must be filling up very fast and will soon offer no comfortable accommodations to guests. As a relief to the overcrowded island, why do not the authorities hang a few of Rio's disorderly classes; just a few, as an experiment. If this proves a success the system could be definitely adopted.

-The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of July 15th publishes the following special Washington telegram: "It is understood here that Mr. James R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, the present United States minister to the Argentine republic, has been tendered the position of minister to Brazil, and Mr. Pitkin will accept the post. At any rate Mr. Pitkin has been granted a sixty days' leave of absence, and is expected here very soon."

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The Salina Nacional company was formally organized on the 18th.

-Will not some one organize a company to insure a prize for every lottery ticket?

-A special credit of 620,000\$ was opened for the minister of marine on the 16th inst.

-The Banco Constructor has purchased the Ituana and the S. Paulo and Rio railway lines.

-The Guttenberg, paper manufacturing company was formally installed on the 19th inst.

-On the 21st the Maison Moderne, restaurant, and Editora Fluminense companies were formally organized.

-A fishing company is being organized in São Paulo under the title of "Santista de Pesca," capital 500,000\$.

-An iron and bronze foundry company is being organized in São Paulo under the name of "Valcânica Paulista."

-The Banco Mutuo has received permission to establish a branch office in Nietheroy, capital of Rio de Janeiro.

-Under the name of "A Educadora" a joint stock education association is in process of organization with a capital of 1,000,000\$.

-On the 20th the governor of S. Paulo refused the application of the promoters of the Banco Hypothecario Nacional to establish an agency in that state.

-The Terrenos e Construções and Roupas Feitas e Costuras, this latter a joint-stock, ready-made clothing affair, were formally organized on the 20th.

-A decree dated on the 16th inst. grants an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years on 1,500,000\$ to be employed in two central sugar factories in Bahia.

-On the 17th the São Paulo municipal chiefs accepted a loan of 1,500,000\$ at 90 per cent. interest to be 7 per cent. and the loan to be payable within five years.

-On the 16th the grantees of the concession for transforming the Rua Sete de Setembro into an avenue were decreed the right of condemning property necessary for their contract.

-The "Banco do Estado de Alagoas," capital 2,000,000\$, was announced on the 19th. The state of Alagoas guarantees 6 per cent. interest in gold on 1,500,000\$ for 25 years.

-An application for an interest guarantee of 5 per cent on a capital of 50,000\$ to establish a central "iron factory" in Minas Geraes has been referred to the governor of the state.

-On the 19th the Banco Nacional deposited £225,000 in the Treasury, completing the equivalent of 10,000,000\$, against which it has the privilege of issuing 20,000,000\$ in notes.

-The "Co-operativa de Comestiveis" company, capital 1,500,000\$, is organized to supply consumers with first-class groceries at moderate prices—and the shareholders with 20 per cent dividends at least!

-The Petropolis Improvements Company has contracted with the Banco Constructor for the construction of all its works. A mere formality apparently, as the parties to the contract are virtually one and the same.

-The July receipts at the Pernambuco custom-house were 481,990\$835, against 673,184\$251 in July 1889. Import duties showed a falling off of 208,050\$375, but other items increased, which reduced the deficiency to 191,278\$716.

-The Banco União de São Paulo has announced that its agents in this city will receive and change its notes. This is taking a liberty with the law, and of course the other banks of issue will follow the example and state notes will gradually become current funds all over the country.

-A modest request has been addressed to the minister of interior to distribute 200,000\$ among certain towns in Minas Geraes where influenza had appeared. Ceará and her droughts have made the other states envious; as they can not plausibly plead drought, influenza is the next best thing.

-On the 20th a joint stock company, capital 4,000,000\$, was formally organized under the name of the "Materiaes e Serraria a Vapor." The new company takes over the lumber and building material business of five established dealers and also the steam saw mills attached to these establishments.

-We have been requested to state that the dividend of the Moinhos Fluminenses (flour mill) company, referred to in our last issue, was at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Our suggestion that in this case a moderate reduction might be made on the duties paid by foreign flour was not well received.

-On the 18th the minister of finance sent a number of copies of the new tariff to the Exchange, where interested parties can obtain them. In the early part of September a committee presided over by the minister will consider reclamations sent in, and it is expected that the new tariff will be decreed by about the middle of September.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 23rd, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, Gold Loan 1888, and Gold Loan 1879.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, and SHIPPING.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Agricola do Brazil, Auxilium, and various commercial banks.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Amazon Steam Navigation and Lloyd Brasileiro.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from various banks.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies like Bahia and Minas, Barão de Atramaçã, and Leopoldina.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies like Alhagã, Barrao de Atramaçã, and Leopoldina.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, and Atalaia.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies like Carris Urbanos, Jardim Botânico, and Pernambuco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras, Agr. S. Sebastião, and Canteiro do Sul.

