

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23RD, 1891.

NUMBER 25

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1891.

The legislative record of the first week of the first republican congress, can not be considered to afford a very promising outlook for the session. The dilatory arrivals of the members, the constant adjournments for lack of quorum, and the tendency to indulge in political controversy, all serve to confirm the fear that the session will be an almost sterile one. It was anticipated, of course, that much of the first week would be devoted to organization, but in view of the urgency of so many important questions it was hoped that not a moment would be lost in initiating solid work. It may not be proper for an outsider to offer suggestions, but in our opinion the first act of both chambers after the election of officers should have been the election, or appointment, of a number of standing committees, which should have been instructed to prepare at once drafts of laws on the various subjects this General Assembly ought to consider. This would have led to a proper apportionment of the work, and would have fixed the responsibility for preparing and advocating these bills on definite committees. The initiative in these matters ought never to be left to the government, nor can it be left to chance.

BEFORE carrying the contract for sanitary works into execution, would it not be good policy for the municipality to consult a few recognized sanitary engineers as to the character of the works proposed? These proposed works will cost a very large sum of money, and they must have a very decided influence, good or bad, on the health of the city. Both of these considerations are vitally important, and the works should not therefore be begun without mature study. In our opinion, the proposal to repave the streets on cement for the purpose of suppressing poisonous exhalations, is a very serious mistake. Covering the streets with cement may prevent the gases from rising in them, but will it not divert these gases in greater quantities to the unpaved grounds and areas of neighboring buildings? These gases and the moisture of the earth must find some escape in so hot a climate, and it would certainly seem far less prejudicial to health to permit their escape in the open street. As the city can not afford to throw away money on such an experiment, nor to further endanger the public health, it would certainly seem wiser to submit the question to some competent sanitary engineer.

ANOTHER blow has been given Gen. Ruy Barbosa's grand financial schemes, based as they were upon citations from authorities of nearly every nationality, by the decision of the minister of finance to reduce the value of the pound sterling to 125,000 in estimating duty payments to be collected in gold. We are now returned to Sr. João Alfredo's famous sliding scale, by which duties accompany the fluctuations in the exchange market. But with this difference; Sr. João Alfredo levied his duties in paper and increased these when the exchangeable value of the milreis became appreciated; Sr. Araripe, by Gen. Barbosa's scheme, decreases his duties as gold declines. Thus it appears that, after all the columns of print filled by the great Brazilian financier we are precisely where we were consule João Alfredo! This result must be as surprising to Gen. Barbosa as to Sr. João Alfredo, and as satisfactory to the latter as distasteful to

the former. The only feature lacking to make the present and the past similar in every respect is for the industria nacional to come forward and insist upon Sr. Araripe levying duties in gold without regard to the market value of one milreis in currency. We are not entirely sure that this cry would not meet with our approval under existing circumstances. The foremost advocates of the present sliding scale were among the opponents of Sr. João Alfredo; these same advocates were loud in complaining of the effect produced on the exchange market by the appearance of the Treasury as a taker; yet they now consider it perfectly correct that the revenue of the republic should be levied in currency at an excessive rate of exchange, from which must result the re-appearance of the Treasury in the exchange market and a return to precisely the same state of affairs as existed before Gen. Ruy Barbosa started an admiring world of those carefully collected opinions of living and dead financiers, to prove that duties levied in gold were a panacea for all, or nearly all, of the evils afflicting the Brazilian Treasury and its relations with foreign creditors.

Of the English and Irish immigrants who arrived here in February last, many have already come to grief. They were sent up to São Paulo where the majority of them still remain, but some have found their way back to this city, a considerable number have gone to Paraná, and for a time a large number were living a life of vagabondage in the streets of Santos. There are a dozen or so still there without means and without employment, and subscriptions are being solicited to send one poor woman back home. Of those who came back to Rio, one case deserves particular mention. Not a month ago two married couples—one English and the other Irish—returned to this city, and appear to have made a great part of the journey on foot. They arrived here in a state of extreme destitution and exhaustion, and found shelter only through the benevolence of a stranger. The two men obtained work, but both soon took yellow fever and died. The English woman also died, more from destitution, perhaps, than fever, and left a half-starved little girl, two or three years old, to the charity of strangers. The other woman escaped the fever, but is extremely poor and in a delicate condition and will eventually be sent back home. This is perhaps no worse than many other cases which have happened, but it shows what the English immigrant may expect in a country so different in every respect from what he has been accustomed to. All these people complain of the deceptions practised to induce them to emigrate, while some of them complain of deliberate swindles which ought to be exposed and punished. One of these appears to be the sale of tickets to interior localities, which are found to be worthless on their arrival here. There are no inducements whatever in Brazil for farm and unskilled laborers, and the more thoroughly that facts advertised throughout Great Britain, the better.

From the Jornal do Commercio of June 16th.

THE MESSAGE.

We greatly doubt that the President has faithfully performed his constitutional duty in the message which he yesterday sent to congress on the opening of the legislative session. What the constitution intends in Art. 49 § 9 is that the President on this occasion should describe the state of the country besides indicating the measures he considers urgently necessary to the proper transaction of public business.

The message which was yesterday read to the two houses, assembled, in our opinion unconstitutionally, in joint session, is a weak, colorless and disjointed statement of unimportant facts in regard to certain branches of administration. It is an abortion of a speech from the throne, divested of the gravity and splendor with which popular imagination clothes these utterances of monarchs. Neither the President nor his ministers—his constitutional assistants—have imbued the spirit of republicanism. One can understand that during a military dictatorship they should give no account of themselves, or that the account rendered should be incomplete and tardy; one can understand, for instance, that it is only now that Dr. Ruy Barbosa's report is distributed. But what is inexcusable is that when the President's message was sent to congress, it was not accompanied with the annual reports which the constitution requires to be addressed by the ministers to the President. (Art. 51).

In the United States, whose experience we should follow in all these useful points in public matters, the President's message is a full, though concise, statement of public affairs, and this statement is founded on the minister's reports which are at the same time laid before congress.

Here we have only one report and in this the President did not see proper to enter into details in regard to the state of the country. Not even in

Russia would less properly be shown for public opinion and for parliament.

It is true that the message promises details on many subjects, such as the treaties in the United States on arbitration and custom-house tariffs, that at Montevideo with the Argentine Republic, those in Bolivia, the regulations for joint-stock companies and the reorganization of several branches of the public service.

But why was not information on these subjects furnished at the same time as the message? Why did not the President's secretaries perform the duty of preparing their reports? In the time of the monarchy there were unjustifiable delays in the publication of the minister's reports, and the parliamentary sessions were thus unnecessarily prolonged. And yet the ministers of the real constitutional power—were members of the legislature. Now, instead of commencing the new regime by strictly observing the constitution and by giving the country all possible information on the state of its affairs, the President, the dictator of yesterday, has failed to display the scrupulous respect, which his judgment should have dictated to him, for enlightened public opinion. His message tells us almost nothing and disappoints the country's expectation of obtaining information, to which it had and has an undoubted right.

We shall say nothing here of the insincerity with which some of President Deodoro's recommendations are made. What value, for instance, has his opinion that "it is necessary to reorganize the municipal government of the federal district" (as the *Journal* has always contended) when not a week ago his paternal government made a grant for building and operating a new railway not demanded by the people of this district and directly contrary to acquired rights? How can we believe the President is serious in his recommendation, when he discredits the municipal government by granting such an exceptional favor?

As to public instruction, why does he not leave this to the states? Why this "complete and harmonious organization on a new basis" for a service that in its nature is local?

Why this haste in selecting the site of a new capital, if not with the desire to make use of the services of favorite engineers?

And above all, why this condemnation of the different branches of the service of immigration, and without investigations of verified competence, which this proposal, which originates in such a singular manner, of placing this service in "private hands under government inspection?"

If by Art. 64 of the constitution the public lands belong to the states, what have the ministers to do with handing this service over to private enterprises?

As to the question of guarantee of interest, the message is likewise contradictory: one part of it proposes to alienate the state railways, another to give new guarantees to mortgage banks that will advance money to control factories.

In regard to the state of the treasury we are merely informed that "the financial system will necessarily have to undergo some alteration," and that the revenue, estimated at 140,000,000\$ in 1889, is calculated this year to amount to 200,000,000\$, or an increase of 22% per annum, and the message ends by saying that, with prudence and with scrupulous collection of taxes, financial equilibrium will soon be established.

In regard to the state of the treasury, the collection of taxes, the public debt, banking deposits and circulation nothing is said—and still less are there any recommendations in regard to the alteration which "the financial system will necessarily have to undergo."

Thus the President has neglected to furnish the information that should have been prepared for the opening of congress and the delay can only be excused by those who are indifferent to administrative discipline and seriousness.

The new *regime*, which should have begun well, has begun badly. Everywhere we see the same confusion, the same want of judgment and the same blunders.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The custom house inspector has issued the following regulations, published on the 21st inst. The inspection of the custom house awaiting the authorization which was granted him by the *atras* of the department of finance on June 17th, 1891, has decided that for the definite clearance of merchandise discharged into bonded warehouses there shall be, at once, observed the following instructions:

1st—The agents of steamship companies or captains of vessels, the owners or consignees of merchandise destined to be deposited, must present together with the application, wherein they ask permission for depositing these two similar (original and duplicate) lists, organized in accordance with the annexed form, in which are to be described, without amendments or erasures, the packages, number, description and quantity, together with the quality of the contained merchandise, the name of the vessel bringing it and the date of entry.

2nd—The mentioned application and annexed list will be presented to the manifest clerk for the verification of the agreement between the declarations in such documents, with those that appear on the manifest.

3rd—The deposit granted, the lists will be dated and signed by the depositor, presented to the employe of the 1st section charged with this service, who will place in the proper space the number of the order which belongs to it, in the scale of deposits for the warehouse referred to, and, after the initialing by the chief of the section, will serve as the original deposit bond and the duplicate will be at once sent to the respective warehouse, in substitution of the *guia* to which refers Art. 237 of the consolidated custom house laws.

4th—The bonds (*lemas*) thus organized will replace for all legal effects the special book to which Art. 238 of the consolidated laws refer, for which end they will be filed in the 1st section and bound by years or half years, numbered, initialed separately for each warehouse.

5th—The owner or consignee of merchandise deposited who intends to clear it for consumption, will present the papers duly organized at the warehouse, or store, for the specification of the discharge

and receipt of the said merchandise, the ordinary forms for the clearance of goods discharged into the custom house stores to be after observed.

6th—The order for delivery to which Art. 249 of the consolidated laws refer will be substituted by an application signed by the *compropr* of the clearance who is to order the delivery, the said application to contain all the requisites demanded in similar documents relative to packages discharged into the custom house stores.

7th—Within six months after the date of the deposit the respective bonds will be liquidated, the conferring with the manifest made and the packages unclear or not delivered inventoried for the purposes determined by the consolidated laws.

8th—There remains in force the obligation upon the stockholders of bonded warehouses to forward upon the same day that the discharge is made, or at the latest upon that following, unless it be a holiday, a document extracted from the counter-book showing the merchandise received in conformity with Art. 240, under the penalties prescribed in Art. 270, both of the said consolidated laws, if it be not done.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"THE ELEVEN" vs. "THE NEXT 26." The above match was played on Sunday, June 4th, and resulted in a close win for the "Eleven."

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like F. J. Colbourne, A. L. Tweedie, D. A. Hartley, etc.

"THE ELEVEN."

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes names like A. C. E. Skeg, L. B. W., b. Tweedie, etc.

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

A decree, of which the following is a translation, relating to traffic with interdicted ports, has been issued from the ministry for foreign affairs: Santiago, April 22, 1891

"The government, with the view of avoiding complications with the representatives of foreign powers and of conveniently regulating the service has resolved to limit the extent and application of the decree of the 1st inst., so that, in future the measures which the government is disposed to take with respect to that matter may be clearly defined.

- These definitions are the following: 1. The clearance of steamers and vessels from any port of the republic for any of the ports occupied or which may be occupied by the revolutionists will not be permitted. 2. Any vessel proceeding from ports occupied by the revolutionists, or which may have touched at them in transit, will not be received in any port of the republic, except in the case of a special concession, which will be refused if the vessel should carry nitrate, iodine, or other substances, which by law are subject to the payment of export duty."

The maritime authorities have been instructed strictly to enforce the preceding decree.

PERUVIAN TARIFF DECREE.

The President of Peru has issued a decree admitting free of duty into that republic the following articles: Live sheep and cattle, dried meats, salt beef, dried, smoked or pickled fish, wheat and corn, potatoes, and all other vegetables, eggs, cheese, chestnuts, peas, beans, rice, rape seed, herbs and spices, and has decreed an export duty of 20 soles silver per head on cattle exported and 2 soles per head on sheep exported. This action, as announced in the decree, is in consequence of the scarcity and consequent high price of food in Peru caused by the floods that have followed the heavy rains throughout the country, and by the enormous demands for all forms of food caused by the war in Chili. The export of provisions from Peru to the armies of the insurgents along the coast of Chili has so reduced the stock of flour and meats that speculators have taken advantage of the situation and advanced the price of beef to 40 cents per pound in the Lima and Callao markets, where flour and bread are held at similar prices.



From the *Journal do Commercio* of June 18th.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

On the third page of the present number of the *Journal do Commercio* we insert some important data which the present minister of agriculture has caused to be collected in regard to the number and nature of the contracts made by his predecessors—especially by Sr. Francisco Glycerio—for the introduction and settlement of immigrants and for the settlement of native laborers on private and public lands.

The first table embraces ten contracts, five made by Sr. Antonio Prado in December, 1888, and five by Sr. Glycerio from July to October, 1890. These contracts refer only to the introduction of immigrants. To the contractors, among whose names we note those of Messrs. Fiorita & Co., A. Fiorita, Fonseca & Cunha and others (altogether for 650,000 immigrants), Candido Figueiredo, J. N. de Vincenzi & Sons and others, from three to ten were given for the total importation of 1,257,000 immigrants.

If the maximum is attained, these contracts alone will bring into the country a quarter of a million of immigrants per annum for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893. The expense contracted for each immigrant, that is the cost of passage money, is from £6. 10. 0 to £6. 15. 0 for adults, from £3. 5. 0 to £3. 7. 10 for children under 12 and from £1. 12. 6 to £1. 13. 9 for children from 3 to 8 years old.

The whole expense is calculated at £7,141,268, or the average yearly sum of £714,126 for the 10 years.

It would seem that this number of immigrants would be more than enough, in view of the assimilative capacity of our feeble organism, and that Minister Glycerio, who had alone authorized the introduction of 886,000 immigrants, not counting the number contracted for by his predecessor, should have been satisfied, especially in view of the liabilities which would therefore result for the treasury. Those contracts, however, were merely the beginning of a regular carnival of grants for establishing colonies and settling families.

Table No. 2, which we publish to-day, embraces 255 contracts of this kind. Eighteen, we believe, were not signed by Sr. Glycerio, but the rest—237—were all the work of this baleful minister.

In a previous number of the *Journal do Commercio* we published an abstract of these grants, showing only the number of families contracted for and the states in which the proposed colonies, or *barcos*, were to be established. There were 27 contracts lacking in that list, which the government now enables us to complete.

From this list it appears that from June to December, 1890, the ex-minister of agriculture made grants embracing 47 1/2 millions of hectares—not counting 1,800,000 embraced in grants made by his immediate successors (?):—i.e. about 1,400 colonies in which were to be settled 1,200,000 families or 6,000,000 inhabitants—all this besides the 18 contracts of his predecessors, which would increase the number of families to 1,372,000—involving grants of nearly 50,000,000 hectares of land.

The term of these contracts varies from 3 to 50 years, but 15 years may be considered the average.

The state binds itself to grant the favors established by Sr. Glycerio in Decrees No. 528 of June 28, and No. 964 of November 7, 1890.

The present government, calculating its maximum responsibility in virtue of these contracts, found that they reach the fabulous sum of \$24,500,000\$, or after deducting the value of the public lands purchased, 774,000,000\$.

We, however, will take into account only the premium of 450\$ per family and the kilometric subsidy for the colonial railways. The liability resulting from these two sources alone amounts to 700,000,000\$ or 46,000,000\$ for each year of the average term of 15 years—not counting the 7,000,000\$ per annum, for 10 years, in virtue of the contracts in the first table. So that with this service alone we should spend a sum equal to one-fourth of the public revenue before discriminating the part belonging to the states.

The best way of relieving ourselves of this stupendous liability is to leave it on paper, beyond which the greater part will never pass. In fact, some two months ago we saw an authorized defence of Sr. Glycerio founded on the statement that the greater part of the grants will never be executed.

Let the government continue to cancel all of these contracts it can and demand the strict fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the contractors.

From October 3rd to January 8th, in those 3 months only, Barão de Lucena succeeded in cancelling 15 of these contracts or 6 per cent. of the whole number. Let the government continue to do this, and, above all, let it beware of speculators who make use of these liabilities as an *ad terrorem* argument to induce it to assume liabilities, not prospective like these, but real, not eventual, but immediate.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE P. S. N. C. STEAMER "BRITANNIA."

This was of much more serious character than was at first reported. The main shaft broke between two of the collars in the thrust block, about 600 miles south of Valparaiso, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., when the steamer was over 200 miles from any port, and nearly opposite the island of Tres Montes, one of the worst parts of the dangerous Chilean coast. As at least two days would have to elapse before the steamer could reach *Galicia*, then due at Sandy Point, could overtake the *Britannia*, Captain Brown of the latter ship decided to try and steam slowly back to the nearest port. And, it being found that the break, being of a jagged character, it was possible to still work the shaft. For the first twenty-four hours, needless to say, a very anxious time was spent by all on board, and especially by the captain and his officers. The shaft was fully provisioned, special boat drill was held, and everything made ready in case of a complete break-up of the shaft, and it

being found necessary to leave the ship. Fortunately, however, no bad weather was experienced, and Captain Brown, finding the shaft holding together so well, decided on trying to make *Talcahuano*, which port the *Britannia* safely reached in the evening of the 8th inst. The *Galera* overtook the *Britannia* on the morning of the 9th day, and assisted her for a few hours. The sudden appearance of the two vessels at *Talcahuano* created for a little time a scare on shore, it being thought, until their nationality was discovered, that they formed part of the hostile fleet. The *Britannia* now lies in that port, pending the arrival from Liverpool of the necessary portion of the machinery to repair the damage. The passengers, mails and specie, as well as some cargo for Sandy Point and Montevideo, were transferred to the *Patoti*, and duly arrived at the Mount on Monday morning.—*B. A. Standard*, May 28th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$17.65 per sovereign, or at 320, in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The Argentine Congress asks the government to send in an account of its administration.

—The Argentine deputies have passed a bill authorizing joint-stock companies to reduce their capital.

—An English sporting paper is to be published at Buenos Aires under the title of *River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo last month numbered 748, while the departures were 2,207. There were 253 arrivals from and 388 departures for Brazil.

—The Argentine army, according to the last report, consists of 1,385 officers in active service, and not over 6,408 men. This gives less than five men for each officer. Among the officers are 45 generals and 127 colonels.

—The Argentine government has issued a decree forbidding foreign vessels to undergo operations outside the port after the 1st of August. All vessels, no matter of what draught, must either enter the Malero or La Plata port.

—During the past week the three months *moratorium* to the private banks voted by Congress was first vetoed by President Pellegrini, and then passed over his veto by both chambers. Repudiation is clearly popular among the Argentines.

—From the report of the Argentine Conversion Office it appears that the Cordoba Bank put in circulation notes for \$33,553,796, although its legally authorized circulation was only \$8,000,000. Illegal notes to the amount of \$15,000,000 have been destroyed, but the remainder appear to be still in circulation.

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* says that one of the members of Congress who supports the *moratoria* law has a *pagaré* for \$40,000 gold due at the end of this month. It also understands that not one of the employés of the National Bank has been dismissed; and predicts, therefore, that, by hook or by crook, funds will be provided to keep the National Bank on foot.

—A large number of the leading Buenos Aires merchants assembled at Messrs. Weickel & Fehr & Co.'s on Friday and resolved to present a petition to the Senate asking for the rejection, on reconsideration, of the bill passed by that chamber for the general suspension of payments for six months; should the Senate reject the petition, a similar one will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and should the bill pass both chambers the President of the republic will be asked to veto the bill, and, failing this supreme recourse, an undertaking will be signed by the merchants not to buy from or sell to any person on credit who does not agree to disregard the provisions of the law.—*Montevideo Times*, June 16th.

CONVERSION IN URUGUAY.

The decree providing for the conversion of the small notes and fractional currency of the National Bank of Uruguay, reads as follows:

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Montevideo, May 23, 1891.

On account of the urgent convenience of facilitating small transactions, at present rendered difficult through the scarcity of small change, and the Directorate of the National Bank having communicated that that institution is ready to open conversion to gold of their minor issue, without prejudice to the ulterior measures that may be adopted for the total redemption of the larger issue of the Bank, according to the decree of Jan. 5, 1891, the President of the Republic accords and DECREES:

Art. 1.—From the first of June proximo, the National Bank shall undertake the conversion to gold of its minor emission, consisting of notes of 1, 2, and 5 dollars and of 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Art. 2.—From the same date the above mentioned notes shall be received as metal in all public offices, in conformity with basis 51 of the Law of May 24, 1887.

Art. 3.—Let this be communicated, etc.

HERRERA Y OBES. CARLOS M. RAMIREZ.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 15.—Congress met in joint session and the message from the President of the republic was read.

JUNE 16.—Senate.—After discussing the constitutionality of the joint session of the previous day the Senate proceeded to vote on the rules, which were adopted, with some amendments, in first discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A letter was received from the minister of the interior, who informs the chamber that the government has not succeeded in finding a suitable building for the sittings of the chamber, but that it will continue to exert itself to comply with the wishes of the chamber in this respect. There being no quorum, the opposition deputies accuse the supporters of the government of absenting themselves in order to prevent the chamber from electing its officers.

JUNE 17.—Senate.—The rules were passed in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was still no quorum in this chamber. Deputies Serzedello and Zama renewed the accusation against government deputies of absenting themselves to prevent the organization of the house. The constitution, said the latter, which was promulgated only a few months ago and from which so many benefits were expected, is a dead letter. From the very beginning the government has made a point of violating it, and Brazil is now governed by an autocracy less intelligent and less capable than that of Russia, for the Russian autocrat is stimulated by self-interest to devote himself to the interests of the nation.

JUNE 18.—Senate.—The amendments to the rules, which passed in 2nd discussion, were definitely adopted. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber proceeded to the election of president with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Matta Machado 55, Bernardino de Campos 52, Astolpho Pio 2, Blank 5.

It was announced that Deputy Matta Machado had been elected and he took the chair. After the house had voted for first vice-president, Deputy Vinhas, speaking to order, called attention to the fact that Deputy Matta Machado had not received the votes of a majority of the deputies present, as is required by Art. 39 of the rules. After a debate in which there was a violent altercation between Deputies Vinhas and Lopes Trovão, the vote was again taken with the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Matta Machado 96, Bernardino de Campos 5, Aristides Lobo 2, Gonçalves Chaves 2, Blank 13.

Deputy João Lopes was elected 1st vice-president.

JUNE 19.—Senate.—The senate elected its officers and committees. The result of the election for vice-president was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Prudente de Moraes 24, Braz Carneiro 14, Q. Bocayua 1, Saldanha Maranhão 1, Elyseo Martins 1.

*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Zama moved to appoint a committee of three to draft an answer to the President's message. While defending his motion, he was interrupted by Deputy Lopes Trovão, who said: "V. Ex. is trying to draw us little by little into parliamentary government."—"The noble Deputy," answered the speaker, "interprets my intention perfectly."—"He is doing more good," said Deputy Custodio de Mello, "than many original republicans."—The chamber refused to grant leave for the immediate discussion of the motion. Deputy Barbosa Lima laid before the house a memorial from the legislature of Goyaz that presented the following motion:—"The Chamber of Deputies, in the exercise of the power derived from Art. 41 of the constitution and cognizant of the illegal adjournments that have delayed the organization of the state of Goyaz, calls upon the President of the republic to put an end to the abusive intervention of his delegate in the affairs of that state, and expresses its astonishment that the chief magistrate of the republic should so soon forget his promise to observe the constitution." Leave being asked for the immediate discussion of this motion, the question was put to the vote with the following result:—Ayes 60; nays 47. As by the temporary rules, leave for immediate discussion depends on the vote of two-thirds of the members voting, it was consequently not granted.

JUNE 20.—Senate.—Petitions were presented for permission to proceed criminally against Senator José Hygino for an infraction of the law against dueling, and for compulsory *monte pio* enforced elsewhere among public employés to be extended to those of Congress. Formal petitions were also presented for the appointment of two special commissions, one to frame a general federal election law, the other to define the illegal acts of the President and determine the mode of accusation and trial. A motion to solicit the government for the papers relatives to the Missions treaty was adopted. The draft of a law prohibiting the accumulation of federal and state offices was presented by Sr. Barbosa. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The question of formulating a reply to the speech from the throne was again brought up, but without conclusion. Sr. Serzedello addressed the Chamber in regard to recent occurrences in Pará, attacking the government for illegal and arbitrary conduct, and presenting a formal request for information in regard to the matter. The petition was laid on the table for further discussion. Sr. Vinhas presented a request for information as to the contract just celebrated for sanitary works in this city, which he considers scandalous and calamitous. The Chamber was then closed for lack of quorum.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The gunboat *Braconnet* has been ordered from Bahia to Pará.

—The Piauly legislature has adjourned to September 9th.

—The constitution of Ceará was promulgated on the 16th.

—The legislature of Maranhão elected a governor of that state on the 15th.

—The powder factory in Pará has been closed by order of the government.

—Nickel is so scarce in S. Paulo that a 2 per cent. commission is paid for it.

—They are raising money in Bahia to build a monument to perpetuate the 2nd July.

—Telegrams from Pará state that many of the opposition leaders are leaving for Europe.

—It is reported that there have been cases of cannibalism in the drought-stricken districts of Bahia.

—According to the recent census, the population of Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, is 8,780.

—It is stated that 14 officers and 88 privates of the police corps are implicated in the revolt in Pará.

—The inauguration of Gen. Cesario Alvim, president of Minas Geraes, took place on the 18th inst.

—Notes of 500 reis, 1\$ and 2\$ are very scarce in Rio Grande do Sul and have been selling at a premium of 10 and 20 per cent.

—The governor of Paraná, who is a member of the federal Senate, has obtained permission from the legislature to absent himself from the state.

—The governor of Ceará has given remunerated offices to 15 members of the legislature of that state. This is very unjust to the remaining nine.

—The constitution of Minas Geraes was promulgated on the 15th and ex-minister Cesario Alvim was elected president of the state.

—The vessel *Hugh Fortescue*, bound from Savannah to Macéó, put in at Maranhão on the 18th inst. with a mutiny on board.

—The constitution of Minas Geraes prohibits the granting of exclusive privileges in that state until after the subject has been regulated by law. Good!

—Several telegrams have been received from Montevideo in regard to political disturbances in Rio Grande do Sul, all of which are more or less unreliable.

—The constitution of Pernambuco was promulgated on the 17th inst. and, as had been expected, Barão de Lucena was elected governor of that state.

—It is stated that the opposition leaders, who are reported to be leaving Pará, are not going of their own free will, but are deported by the governor.

—The police delegate of Campinas has written to the chief of police of S. Paulo asking for 200 policemen in that city. Campinas must be becoming a very disorderly town.

—A Pará telegram of the 22nd announces the formal promulgation of the constitution of that state by the constituent assembly. The election of governor occurs to-day. With the opposition broken and in disgrace, the result can easily be foreseen.

—A Pará telegram of the 22nd states that it is reported Governor Barcellar has decreed the judicial organization of that state and has appointed the judges for the district and supreme courts. The cloak of the dictator is apparently too good to throw away.

—The pilots on the Rio Grande bar are complaining of their pay, and with justice. They receive only 170\$ per month for 1st-class, 130\$ for 2nd-class and 85\$ for 3rd-class men. For so dangerous an occupation as that of the pilot this is certainly very poor pay.

—Gov. Portella has decreed that the state of Rio de Janeiro shall be represented at the Chicago exhibition and has authorized the application of 30,000\$ to preliminary expenses. It would be interesting to know where the governor derives his authority for such a decree.

—The governor of Pará has closed the offices of the *Democrata* and *Diário do Grão-Pará*, opposition newspapers published in the capital of that state. He is also said to have deported several leaders of the opposition. This is another sample of the liberties secured by the revolution.

—The governor of Pará has telegraphed to the government on the 16th, stating that the plan of the revolutionists had been to cause a rising of the people in different parts of the state. He says that, while relying on the resources at his disposal he requires assistance from the government. He has dissolved the police corps and ordered the officers to be tried by court-martial. Several arrests had been made, but Veiga Cabral, said to be the principal instigator of the rising in the capital, was still at large.

—In the municipal district of Carmo, state of Rio de Janeiro, there is a justice of the peace who doesn't wish to serve. This case has perplexed Governor Portella, who, being willing to serve as governor for seven or even ten years, can not understand how anyone can be so derelict in the performance of his duty, and he has accordingly written to the minister of justice to know what he is to do about it. The minister answers that a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing. Why, certainly, the country, as Dr. José Avelino sentimentally remarks, demands examples of self-denial and, if there is no other way of making that justice serve, by all means circulate among Portella's legislators a paper requesting him to do so. If the thing worked with Fonseca Hermes, why shouldn't it work with this justice of the peace?

RAILROAD NOTES

—A freight train was derailed at the station of Aparecida on the S. Paulo and Rio line on the 22nd, owing to a misplaced switch. The obstruction was removed with much difficulty, causing a delay of about nine hours in the regular express.

—The May traffic receipts of the "Geral de Estradas de Ferro" company were 605,398\$131, of which passengers contributed 265,384\$513 and goods 292,866\$181. As no reference is made to the docks, the receipts of these appear to have been for account of the Melhoramentos no Brazil.

—A telegram published in the *Journal do Commercio* on the 20th states that the Argentine government had approved the purchase of the railway from Rosario to Acha by the Empresa de Obras Publicas de Rio. The telegram gives us to understand that there is no interest guarantee on the road.



The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with columns: Date, Vessel Name, Origin, Quantity (bags), Price (per arroba).

The market is reported steady this morning at the following quotations, on the basis of New York types:

Table with columns: Type, Quantity, Price (per arroba).

Washed coffees are quoted at 14,800-16,000 per arroba.

The Amia was reduced on Saturday to 89 rs. per kilogram, or by 48 rs.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Destination, Quantity (bags), Price (per arroba).

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, Exchange, etc., for various dates from June 15 to June 21.

Imports.

There was a fair business reported for the week, at generally lower prices, caused by the higher exchange rate.

Table with columns: Vessel Name, Quantity, Price (per arroba).

White Pine.—The market is reported rather flat at 110-115 rs. per foot. There have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new to report.

Brazilian.—Receipts nil. Brokers report the market firm at a decline, viz.: 7800-7800 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are only 100 kegs per Advance. The market is steady at unchanged quotations.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 800 cases per Amozas and Iparigua. Stocks are estimated to be about 1,000 cases.

Rice.—Receipts nil, but the market has declined and brokers quote at 11,500-12,000 per bag.

Bran.—City mills is still quoted at 38,000-38,000 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts nil and quotations are still nominal.

Hay.—Receipts are 5,943 bales per Chienecto from Rosario to a company. Quotations are unchanged at 80-87 rs. per kilo.

Turpentine.—Receipts are only to cases. Quotations are lower at 760-800 rs. per kilogram.

Rosin.—The Advance brought 100 bbls. The lower marks have declined, and the quotations furnished us today are 78,000-128,000 per bbl. according to marks.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been: Cardiff, 3,506 tons per Afghanistan.

Cement.—The only receipts are 335 bbls. German per Hamburg. The market is reported firm at the following quotations, viz: British 98,000-108,000, German 78,000-88,000 and French 108,000-108,000, per bbl.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomson & Co's. Market Report, dated May 31st:

Killings of cattle during the month have continued on a large scale, amounting to about 110,000 head, in all for the season to about 420,000 head, against 360,000 same time last year and 350,000 in 1889.

Hides.—Notwithstanding the flatter news from Europe, salted hides have continued in good demand, and our rates of exchange having further declined during the month, prices have been firmly maintained at 207-212 rs. per 1/2 kilo.

Export of hides since January 1st:

Table with columns: Destination, Quantity, Price.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 15. ROSARIO.—Br bk Chienecto; 1032 tons; Knowlton; 21 ds; hay to order.

NEWPORT.—Br bk Dundale; 1103 tons; Owens; 35 ds; coal to Minas & Rio railway.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 16. ST. THOMAS.—Nor bk Naja; 428 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NEW YORK.—Nor ship Etaheloth; 1261 tons; Koken; ballast. SANDY HOOK.—Nor bk Maria; 663 tons; Everson; do.

PARANAGUA.—Dan bk Richard; 237 tons; Jacobsen; ballast. NEW YORK.—Br bk Fairmount; 1130 tons; King; ballast.

BRUNSWICK.—Arg bk John Black; 345 tons; Hoyer; ballast. IQUIQUE.—Br ship Nettie Murphy; 1373 tons; Cosman; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Port bk Margarida; sugar. PORTLAND.—Br bk Aboukir Bay; ballast.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS. The only charter reported is Nor lug Bor, maté, Paranaguá and River Plate at 1-1 1/2 reals.

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Alice Baltimore 28 Apr. Ancuas Cardiff 8 May.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 22nd, 1891.

Large table with columns: Name, Arrived, Where from, Consigner.



STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 20th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices, gold and Gold Loan 1868.

DEBENTURES.

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

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists numerous banks such as Agricola do Brazil, Auxilium, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Capota, Lido Brasileira, etc.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Brazil, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

INSURANCE.

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

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills like Alliana, Bom Fim, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Cabo Frio, Catiguazu, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agric. Coloniz. de Vassouras, etc.

**Shipping.**

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
 OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
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**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

**TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1891**

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 1	Elbe.....	Las Palmas, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Rotterdam.
" 13	Thames..	Southernport and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month.  
 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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**G. C. Anderson,**  
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE  
 CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

**SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:**  
 FINANCE..... 11 July  
 SEGURANÇA..... 28 July

The fine Steamer  
**ADVANCE,**

Captain **CROSSMAN**  
 will sail for  
**NEW YORK**  
 Saturday, 27th June

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,  
 BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

**Passage Rates**

	cabin	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to  
**Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited,** Agents  
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.  
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**W. C. Peck,**  
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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
**BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.**  
**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.**  
*To New York:*  
 Mozart..... 24th June

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.  
 For cargo apply to the Broker  
**Wm. R. McNiven,**  
 89, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.  
 For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the  
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 82 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

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 Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for  
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 A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.  
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<b>Porto Alegre:</b> 329, Rua dos Andradas	<b>Buenos Aires:</b> 137, Calle Maipú	<b>Rosario:</b> 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

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**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

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 ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

**HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.**  
 Due at Rio de Janeiro,  
 Kaikoura..... July 5th  
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