

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1895.

NUMBER 36

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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Correspondence to be addressed to the Managing-Secretary.

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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE COMPANY

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £1,328,751. Uncalled capital £2,400,751. Agent: P. E. Swanwick, 4, Travessa do Conselheiro It Saraiva.

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Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—66, Rua 1º de Março and Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, rua Visconde de Itaboraiti [opposite Cluson House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement. HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. Rua das Laranjeiras. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p. m. Thursdays—E. A. THILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Caraca, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Baneira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanema No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Ladeira do Semado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p. m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 10, sole, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRITH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Bible class study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—On the 27th ult. redeemed government notes representing a value of 2,409,050 dollars were incinerated. The total value of redeemed paper incinerated up to that date was 11,657,138 dols. 18 cents, of which sum 8,280,088 dols. 18 cents was in treasury bills, and 3,377,050 in government notes.—Chilian Times, Aug. 3. —The committee named by the government to report as to the most favorable spot for the erection of a hospital for consumptive patients has sent in an exhaustive report in which the medical men consider the most suitable place to be Tamboracoe, situated at a height of 9,826 feet above the river Kinac which forms a pretty cascade close by. Tamboracoe possesses a station on the Lima and Oroya railroad and is only a short distance from the towns of San Mateo and Matucana.—Peruvian Mail. —A bill for the organization of the national guard has been presented to Congress. Its main provisions are that all Chilians (with the customary exceptions) from the age of 20 to 40 years are obliged to serve. The guard is to be divided into active, passive and sedentary, to the first will belong the men in active service, to the second those who have served in the first and have attained 21 years, and to the third those who have served in the second and have attained 30 years.—Chilian Times, Aug. 3. —What is attracting attention just now, and calls for the prompt action of the authorities, is the abusive and disorderly conduct of a great many officers: the daily papers are full of accounts of outrages and disorders committed by ruffians, who think that because they wear a white cap, and have some gold lace about them, they are amenable to no laws or authorities. These fellows should be taught that the first duty of a man, who wears a uniform, is to make it respected, but never to disgrace it, or the country which permits him to wear it. Only last night at 10.50 p. m. in the Plaza de San Francisco we saw a man (Heaven forbid the name!) with a white cap and officer's uniform, beat a woman most cruelly: the "guardian of public order" was calmly slumbering meanwhile on one of the marble seats in the plazuela: on our rousing the policeman the cowardly ruffian cleared out.—Peruvian Mail, Aug. 29. COFFEE GROWING IN PERU. The following interesting particulars are taken from a pamphlet on this subject, published at Lima in July of last year:—"Peru has been known for many years as a coffee producing country, but the coffee grown on the coast has been absorbed by domestic consumption, and Peru's appearance as an exporter of coffee is of recent date, although she is now likely to be a considerable competitor with other countries. Coffee planting began and coffee is still cultivated near the port of Pacasmayo, with success. But although the cultivation on the coast could be somewhat extended, it must always remain restricted, as there are only certain favored localities in which the planter can hope for a good return. "The region which Peru offers to the coffee planter, unsurpassed in fertility, and almost unlimited in extent, is situated on the eastern slopes of the Andes, at a height of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, among the network of streams and rivulets that find their way into the great affluents of the Amazon. This region, known as the montaña, has hitherto been shut off from the world by lack of communications, and above all by the difficulty of crossing the high ridge of the Cordillera that bars it from the coast. In spite of these difficulties coffee has been cultivated both in the south in the gold-bearing districts of Sandia and Carabaya and in the centre of Peru in the valleys of Chanchamayo, Vicos, and Huancayo. It is the Chanchamayo district, for most of the coffee that passes under the names of Vicos or Huancayo comes from Chanchamayo, which is the real coffee-producing district of Peru, and it is the production of this region that has elevated Peru to the rank of a coffee exporting country. This is due to the completion of the Central Oroya railway by the Peruvian Corporation to its present terminus at Oroya, giving railway carriage over the crest of the Cordillera, and also to the opening up of the Perené and adjacent valleys which form its prolongations. Oroya is about 60 miles from the Chanchamayo valley, and there is a fair road all the way, passing through the town of Tarma, the capital of a department, with good hotels and some 7,000 inhabitants. The Chanchamayo valley, itself about 10 miles long, is now in the hands of private owners, but the rich and far more extensive valleys beyond it of the Perené, Paucartambo, and Rio Colorado have now been linked on to La Merced, the last town in Chanchamayo, by the extension of the Tarma-Chanchamayo road, through a short but difficult defile. The output of coffee from the whole region was about 1,500 tons in 1893, but extensive planting has lately taken place and production will shortly be trebled. "It is considered that coffee can be raised at the expense of five Peruvian soles per quintal, or 100 lbs., the yield of a tree after the third year being about 3 lbs. Clearing ground is easy, the hill-sides being covered with dense but light timber, easily felled and burned. The average cost of clearing away may be taken at 65 soles (£6 10s.) a hectare, or 26 soles (£2 12s.) per acre. The number of plants that can be planted with advantage on a hectare is about 1,700 to 1,800, or say 700 to the acre, although a larger number are often put into the ground. Young plants can be obtained for 5 soles (10s.) per 1,000. "Coffee is usually bought at the planter's door by Italian houses in Tarma at prices varying from 18 soles (£1 16s.) to 30 soles (£3), and the cost of transport of a quintal from Chanchamayo or from the Perené to the port of Callao by mule and railway is from 4 to 5 soles per quintal. Recent lots have been sold in New York at 22c. (gold) per lb., a price which is equal to the best of Mexican or Central American, with the exception of one or two favored qualities, and will improve when the coffee is better cleared for the market. Freight to New York from Callao by the Merchant's line is £3 per ton, while the British Royal Mail Company have recently put down their rates from £5 to £4, in expectation of increased production. "The principal difficulty of cultivation in the Peruvian mountains lies in the broken character of the ground. This in itself is favorable to coffee cultivation, as the hill-sides afford slopes where the young plants can be raised without being exposed to the sun all day long, and the expense of protecting the young plants by artificial shade is avoided. But the broken ground and frequent streams, the necessity of bridges and cuttings, &c., render the question of communications the most important of all. It is this reason that makes the opening up of the Perené so significant, in which valley the Peruvian Corporation possesses a concession in perpetual proprietorship of 1,250,000 acres. Planters are unwilling to settle alone from the main roads and to face the cost of keeping open trails through the forest and of bridging rivers, where these primary necessities are not undertaken by large capital or by associated effort. There is, therefore, considerable reluctance in taking up free grants from the government away from the main communications, and a tendency to move into lands like those of the Peruvian Corporation, where solid bridges and roads have been made and are maintained. Moreover, the free concessions granted by the Peruvian government have been characterized by recklessness, and as the ground has never been properly surveyed, and as the concessions, that are never officially demarcated, are located by means of more or less vague geographical references, there is no security that they do not overlap or will not be a source of dispute and of law-suits. Settlers on the concession of the Peruvian Corporation are also exempt from taxes for 10 years. Sales of land to planters have lately been effected at the price of £4 a hectare, say \$8 a acre, and there are also colonists on the land receiving advances from the company, and getting title-deeds in their grants when the advances are worked off. Special arrangements are made with intending planters in special circumstances. "The climate of the whole Chanchamayo and Perené district is excellent, and malarial fever may be said to be unknown. Labor is supplied by the Indians from the Cordillera, the ordinary wage being from 50 to 60 c. Peruvian silver per day. "Besides coffee, cacao, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, rice, sugar cane, maize, &c., can be grown on the Perené, while wild vanilla is found in the forest, and could be brought under domestic culture. "An experimental plantation of tea is also being made. In addition to the light timber, cabango-wood, &c., growing in the valley, there are found valuable trees like the walnut and cedar, and several kinds of hard woods. "NOTE.—The Peruvian sole has been taken throughout as equivalent to 2s. The actual average rate of exchange from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1894, was 2s. 0 3/4 d."

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Director Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.
 BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 (Caxias 108.)
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caxias 526.) (Caxias 183.)

- Draws on:
- Germany..... (Direction der Director Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.) and correspondents.
 - England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazari Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris)
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 - Spain..... (Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.)
 - Belgium..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)
 - Italy..... (Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents.)
 - Portugal..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York)
 - United States..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)
 - Uruguay..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Allenan Transatlantico, do, and any other countries)
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- Boeliger, -Krah, Directors.

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 Rio de Janeiro:
 No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.
 Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 900,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 880,000

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THE COAL INDUSTRY IN CHILI.

An old subscriber to the *Chilian Times* contributes the following interesting article on an important Chilian mining industry. The Chilian miner ships his coal without screening, whereas Green Ticket and Brown Ducken fields' coals from Australia are dumped over three screens. Every country in the world during the two last decades have more or less doubled their output. Chili alone is the exception. The same mining difficulties have been met with abroad as in Chili. The problems in geological formations, such as faults, breaks, loss and thinning of the seams, soft roofs, floodings, poor quality

at the outcrop, scarcity of timber, shale, iron pyrites, sulphur, brittleness, combustion, and such like abominations have all been vanquished everywhere, by means of time, patience and money. All these difficulties with greater ease can be overcome in Chili; for the Chilian miner, the miner *par excellence*, cannot be beaten for hard work, constancy, and cheapness. The great and paramount obstacle against the Chilian coal industry is the difficulty, nay, impossibility we might say, of obtaining clear title deeds to carboniferous properties, but once let it be proved that this obstacle has been removed, and the sun will once again shine on this now down-trodden industry.

It has been proved that the Chilian coal measures extend from Coronel to Puerto Montt. There is enough coal proved to exist not only to supply the home demand, but enough to supply some of the neighbouring republics as well. There is consequently no necessity of giving facilities in the way of premiums or *denuncio* laws to pioneers or explorers. These laws are all very well in countries where coal is not known to exist, or where it has to be searched for, worked at, over a hundred metres vertical down in the bowels of the earth, or in countries thickly crossed with railways, where every facility can be obtained for quick despatch, and easy shipping, and where an acre of land has to be paid for in pounds sterling, at an enhanced price, instead of in debased dollars at so much a *cuadra*, as in south Chili. Hundreds of square miles of land possessing coal seams, ranging from three to nine feet thick, could be obtained for a mere song, if any one cared to open up and work the coal on payment of a small royalty of, say, 10 cents to 20 cents per ton shipped. But it is sufficient to know that any offer is under consideration when at once the proprietor who has squatted with his family on the land for years, finds a host of heirs spring up like mushrooms after a gentle shower, only immediately to put an end to all negotiations. We won't make any mention of those snakes charmed by the sweet music of justice and *tinterillo*, who quietly lie back till the railway and piers have been built, and the shaft has been sunk, and when the once desolate country has acquired a busy air, with its administration house, factory, miners' cottages, shops, &c., step forward like bandits on the high road, and claim your money or your life. This is one of the many disgraceful features against the Chilian coal industry. These peculiar little ways can only be obviated in the future by government appointing a commission, empowered with ample facility to work the solution of so grave a question as clear title deeds, and this to be done within a given date, say three years, or less if possible. After this has been satisfactorily settled, any capitalist on proving by tangible guarantee that he means to open up a coal field with the necessary capital, of say \$1,000,000 or over, shall have free use of the coal measures on the estate he has not previously been able to either lease or purchase, on account of non-possession of clear title deeds, the only court of appeal to be the government commission, and their verdict to be final. No difficulties may be anticipated regarding the boundaries of the estates, for in Chili they are fairly delineated, and are rarely the cause of litigation. The vexed question has always been brought about by *herederos*, under the scientific wings of *tinterillos*, and blackmailing lawyers. The present law *en proyecto* on the "Libre *denuncio*" no doubt has been brought about with patriotic ends, and with the object of putting an end to the difficulty regarding title deeds. It will have quite the contrary effect, and damn for ever the Chilian coal industry. It is not permissible to suppose that any sane person is going to work three small *perencias* that the law will allow, when he knows that with less than \$1,000,000 he can do absolutely nothing. Who is going to be the first man amongst the many *denunciantes* to build the railway, open out the port, build piers, &c., &c. The wealth of England would not be sufficient to work the *perencias* that might be solicited on so huge a coal-bearing tract of country as from Coronel to Puerto Montt!!!

The submarine coal was made *denunciable* a few years ago, and at a given moment a game of grab was played when all the supposed coal was denounced, but from that date forward not a single mine has been opened up, and so it will be on the inland coal fields. Enough difficulties are to be met with in coal winning without any ne-

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1895.

The report of the committee that organized the budget estimates for the coming year has been published, and requires more attentive examination than we have been able to give to it. The general impression of the very long preface is not unsatisfactory, although to justify the continuation of the high import duties the committee decided that it was necessary to advance the currency value of importations—now estimated upon the basis of an exchange of 24d. per milreis, to the equivalents at an exchange of 14d., and it has also proposed restrictive measures upon exchange operations—or rather speculations—which we are persuaded will prove inefficacious, if the law is passed by Congress. It is also proposed to levy 30 o/o of the import duties in gold, and as this measure has many opponents we feel justified in attempting to advocate its adoption. In fact we would advocate the collection of all import duties in gold; not upon the basis of present tariffs, but upon those in vigor, when the finance minister of the provisional government upset the whole financial economy of the country. The generally accepted estimate is that the Brazilian Treasury requires to meet its engagements abroad between £4,500,000 and £6,000,000 per annum, and the question from a practical, business point of view is how this important sum can be remitted with the least possible disturbance to the interests of commerce and trade. We contend by collecting customs revenue in gold, and will endeavor to elucidate the opponents of this measure, by an appeal to business usages and practice. The objection that whether the Treasury takes exchange direct from the market, or that the importers buy sterling or gold to pay duties is indifferent, for the amount of gold produced by the exportation of Brazilian produce remains unchanged, may be true theoretically, but will not stand examination by comparison with the movements of the exchange market here, for there is no one connected with this, that has not repeatedly noted the effect of the reports that the Treasury was buying exchange, and the advantage is evident of avoiding all interference when this is so readily secured by obliging importers to purchase £7,000 or £10,000 per day, instead of the Treasury purchasing £40,000 or £50,000 when this is necessary. It will do more to curtail speculation in exchange, than all the penalties sought to be imposed upon the operators of the Rua da Alameda and the Petropolis barra. Importers object to the extra trouble involved by the collection of duties in different currencies, and some extreme patriots seem to conceive that an insult to the paper currency is hidden in this measure; to the former we may submit that there need be no more inconvenience in paying the duties in sterling exchange, than is now involved in purchasing a draft for remittance, if the regulations to be organized by the government are properly studied; and as to the latter, the only possible answer is that the Brazilian Treasury may be filled with paper money to its very pinnacles, but the foreign creditor will have none of it, and coffee, or rubber, or sugar, or cotton must be purchased with this currency, in order that it may possess any exchangeable value. Then it is contended that the system has already proved a failure; we contest this, for we do not consider it was even subjected to a fair trial. The provisional government scheme of collecting duties in coin alone was absolutely impracticable in a country that

virtually possesses no gold coinage, but if that proportion of the duties, that must be paid in gold, can be satisfied by a bank receipt, or a document representing gold milreis convertible into sterling at the option of the holder, we confess we can see no inconvenience to the importer, who will merely convert his paper milreis, at the current rate of exchange, into gold, in precisely the same manner as he now pays in currency to obtain a sterling draft. It has been evident for more than the past few years now that the balance of trade between Brazil and foreign countries is so very close that an increase of government engagements abroad is at once felt in the exchange market here or in other words when the currency sent to the Treasury by the custom houses has to be used for meeting engagements abroad its purchasing value immediately deteriorates. During the Empire rates were sustained merely by the periodical foreign loans, which relieved the exchange market of the greater part of Treasury remittances, and left the balance of trade subject to the demand for and supply of bills on foreign markets, but the criticisms—to our mind unjust—of the recent loan made in London must have shown the government that Brazil's credit requires careful attention, and that further applications to the London market must be postponed. The question then of government remittances is: how is the gold to be sent abroad with the least disturbance to business interests? And we contend that the answer is; by collecting import duties in money that is acceptable to the foreign creditor. If no new bullion is produced, there is certainly no reduction in the amount produced by the exports from the country, and we are persuaded that the transfer of the Treasury's exchange business from the hands of officials to those of import merchants can only result in advantage to all.

The Portuguese say that "when gossip quarrel, the truth appears," and we think this has some application to the late controversy between the native mills, that spin Brazilian cotton into yarn, and the weaving mills, which find it more profitable to import the yarn spun and dyed from abroad. No one can contest that goods made of imported yarn, even when woven here, cannot strictly be classified as "national," but matches made of imported wood, packed in imported boxes and charged with imported chemicals are so considered, and various other articles could be specified, that are in precisely the same circumstances. If then "national industry" in cotton manufactures must be protected, it appears to us that the spinners have the stronger argument in their favor, for their raw material at least is not imported; and we say at least with intention, for the machinery, fuel, dyes, and all other articles used by both classes of mills are of foreign production. We have no intention of opening a controversy as regards protection and free trade, for we are of the opinion that native raw material may properly be converted into articles of consumption at home, and the increased cost of producing these may be fairly covered by levying duties on similar manufactured goods produced abroad, but there is always here in Brazil an inclination to consider import duties a tax upon the foreigner, and the consequence is that under the shade of the tariff unwholesome "national industry" weeds are produced, while to the attentive student, or merchant, it is only too clear that the result of high tariffs is an increase of cost to the consumer, a decrease of the revenue derived from the custom houses, and last, but not least, an almost irresistible temptation for smuggling. The mill owners and others here point with pride to the quality of their products, but it is at all surprising that with precisely similar machinery, material and skilled labor the Brazilian mill turns out articles quite as good as the foreigner? Then philanthropy is dragged into the question and the schools for children, savings funds etc. are referred to; and none of these, it appears to us, has the slightest bearing on the question of protecting native industrial enterprises. We say that we do not consider it essentially material that the native produced goods should be sold to the consumer at a price below that charged by the foreign producer for similar articles, and if, and we think the if is perhaps superfluous, the profits on manufacturing cottons in Brazil are very satisfactory, that this arises from the duties on the im-

ported article being excessive, or from the manifestly ridiculous hypothesis, that importers' profits are quite as large, as those of the native millers. As it is utterly impossible in a country like Brazil for the "native industry" to supply the demand even for cheap cotton goods, importations must continue, and it seems to us, that are pressed upon the government a very proper inquiry to the applicants should be "What profits are you dividing?" As foreigners we are of course open to a charge of taking no note of the question of an improved general condition resulting from emancipating the country from foreign importations, but our answer to this, as stated above, that the profits on cotton manufacturing are already satisfactory, and the interest of the Brazilian consumer cannot possibly be advanced by increased import duties, which can only mean increased profits for those interested in "national industry."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The new Brazilian minister to Uruguay presented his credentials on the 22nd. —The recent accident to ex-President Herrera, at Montevideo, was due to the accidental discharge of a revolver which he had in his pocket while at the theatre. —Telegrams from Buenos Aires report an impending revolution in Corrientes, the revolutionists being ready to cross over to that province from Rio Grande. A Brazilian consul on the border has been dismissed for complicity in the affair. —The Flores Island lazaretto is at it again. The steamer *Gorona* landed there three seamen who were in attendance 5 days. The charge made upon the captain of the steamer, was £85 or at the rate of £5. 13. 4 per man, per day. A rather stiff hotel bill for an establishment in which the President of the Uruguay republic holds a direct interest.—Times, Buenos Aires. —The standing army of the republic is to be raised to sixteen thousand men. If the number of generals and other high officers are to be increased in proportion, the chances are that taxation will have to be duplicated. A dozen or so of capts., generals, and a good-sized shoal of field-marshal is well requisite to keep the increased Army in anything like efficiency.—Times, Buenos Aires. —The much-talked-of floating dock that was brought out from France for repairing and cleaning the torpedo-boats has, according to the *Tempo*, proved useless to accommodate the large class of boats. When the *Murature* endeavored to get into the dock it was found that the pier ends would not sink sufficiently to permit her entry. The representative of the builders, the Creusot factory, claims that his firm have complied with the conditions to construct the dock, and that the fault lies with those officials who supervised the putting together of the sections. It is probable, in view of the manner in which that the builders' representative is in the right.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 17. —There was a great fuss made as to what would happen to the house national guards who did not attend their drill on Sundays, and the police made a kind of hunt which resulted in the capture of a very large number of absentees. Up to the present there has nothing been done in the way of punishment to these young men, and the attendance at the Sunday drills is getting worse each time, for drill, keep within doors, but their commanding officer knows of their absence, and yet nothing is done. Each day of the whole business becomes more and more the nature of a farce, and will continue so until the powers that be take real action.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 18. —The minister of war is determined to have the law regarding the service of the national guard respected, and on Sunday next there is to be another grand hunt for the absentees, the police having made arrangements for the scouring of all the frontons, the race courses and other places where absentees order to assemble, and the bobbies have received orders to hale off any one who cannot show either his *papeleta* of exemption from service or that of enrolment in the reserve force. On this account those Britishers who attend the races on Sunday, and their name is legion, had better take the precaution to provide themselves with their passports or else their certificate of citizenship, as the police will not be very trustful on the mere word of anyone on this occasion.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 10. —The tobaccoists are in the seventh depth of despair at the new tax which the government appears to have imposed for the special purpose of destroying this industry as far as it is able to do so, for the restrictions and impositions of the new tax are simply scandalous and show the very slightest notion of internal economy on the part of its projector. Every article in stock on the 16th will have to be stamped and to do this one small shop alone will need some fifteen thousand dollars. In the new tax will impose a levy on the anticipated profits of the merchant, a scandalous mode of procedure, while in addition to this the most elaborate sets of books will have to be kept and the shops open any time to a visit from one of the miserable impostors who are called government inspectors, and any article not stamped is liable to such legislation in some of the Fiji islands, but not like the Argentine republic. It is then small wonder that all the dealers in cigars, etc. are selling stock at forced liquidation prices.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 14.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 22.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the bill for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. In his opinion the intervention for which Art. 6 provides is obligatory when there is no doubt as to the hypothesis mentioned in that article. When there is doubt on the subject, intervention is wrong. The right of intervention in conformity with the said article may be exercised by all the branches of the government, each within its proper sphere of action. The faculty of asking for intervention belongs, in his opinion, to all branches of the respective state governments and even to municipal authorities and to individual citizens.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Nilo Pecanha spoke in favor of the bill relating to a badge of office for the President of the republic. The bill passed by a vote of 73 to 67. The bill on foreign life insurance companies was passed in 3rd discussion by a vote of 95 to 50. On motion of Deputy José Carlos the discussion of the budget of the department of finance was postponed 28 hours. Deputies Venâncio de Abreu, Torquato Moreira and Leovegildo—Ligueiras spoke against the amendments of the Senate to the bill on public lands. Deputy Luiz Datta spoke against the law schools bill. AUG. 23.—Senate.—Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. News of the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul being received, he moved to adjourn in honor of the event. At the suggestion of the chair, who remarked that it would be better to await an official communication, the motion was withdrawn.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Francisco Alencastro spoke against the bill creating a corps of supernumerary officers. The bill was defended by Deputy Carlos Jorge. Deputy Valladares opposed the bill, asserting that he could not understand how any one at the present time could have the courage to propose measures imposing new burdens on the treasury. Deputies Filinto Pires, Ovídio Abante and Glycerio spoke in favor of the bill and Deputy Frederico Borges repeated it. Deputies Victorino Monteiro, Frederico Borges, Serzedello and Glycerio spoke on the telegrams from Gens. Galvão and Tavares relating to the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. AUG. 24.—Senate.—Senator Virgílio Damasio offered a motion, signed by himself and 25 others, for congratulating the nation and the President of the republic on peace in Rio Grande and for adjourning in honor of the pacification of that state. Senator Ramiro Barcellos criticised the telegram of the Gens. Tavares and Galvão asking for the revision of the state constitution. Senator Catunda admitted that the telegram was improper, but deprecated giving undue importance thereto. He thought that at such a time every one should smother his resentment and take part in the general rejoicing. Senator Otílica defended Gen. Galvão, who, he said, is thoroughly identified with the President of the republic. To attack one, he asserted, is to attack the other. Senator Ary Barbosa availed himself of the occasion to review abuses that have been committed and to plead in favor of tolerance, justice and liberty. The motion was unanimously voted.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Glycerio warmly eulogized the conduct of the President of the republic, who, he said, had, by his ability and tenacity, succeeded in effecting the pacification of Rio Grande without sacrificing the prestige either of the general government or of that of the state. He moved for the appointment of a committee to congratulate the President and for the adjournment of the house. The motion was supported by Deputy Nilo Pecanha, who offered an amendment extending the congratulation to Dr. Julio de Castilhos, governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Victorino Monteiro made a violent attack on General Galvão, whom he described as a cowardly general totally devoid of a sense of military honor, and whose conduct he denounced as criminal. His language excited vehement protests and counter-protests, producing such disorder and confusion in the proceedings of the chamber that the president suspended the motion, which was followed by Deputy Zama, who also displayed moderation and good temper and who availed himself of the opportunity to ask for the pacification of Bahia and for a vigorous foreign policy. Deputy Pinto da Rocha defended Castilhos and his party and attacked Gen. Galvão. Deputy Pedro Moacyr defended the motion, which the chamber unanimously adopted, accepting also the amendment of Deputy Nilo Pecanha. AUGUST 26.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for information in regard to affairs in Amazonas, whose governor, he asserted, has just caused the State constitution to be amended and is now, under the cover of the new amendments, engaged, on the eve of a gubernatorial election, in replacing elected municipal authorities with officers of his own appointment. Senator Virgílio Damasio spoke on the bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the Constitution.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Aureliano Barbosa and Neiva spoke on the budget of the navy Department. Deputy Augusto Montenegro opposed the bill recognizing the diplomatic corps. The bill on the corps of supernumerary army officers was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion. Several other bills were also voted. AUG. 27.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado answered the speech of Senator Coelho Rodrigues on affairs in Amazonas. The bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution was put to the vote, preference being given to the substitute bill of Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões, the first Article of which passed by a vote of 27 to 25. In the 2nd Article the vote on the provision empowering the government to mobilize the national guard was a tie. Senator Moraes Barros declaring that he voted against the provision, because the constitution gives this power solely to congress, which does not, constitutionally, possess the faculty of delegating its powers to the government. The vote on the 4th Article was also a tie. The rest of the bill was passed. Senator Otílica spoke against the bill recognizing the tribunal of accounts. He saw no necessity, he said, for increas-

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with shipping arrivals: Date, Name, From, Consigned To.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with shipping departures: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1895

Large table listing foreign sailing vessels: Name, Nationality, Date, From, Consigners.

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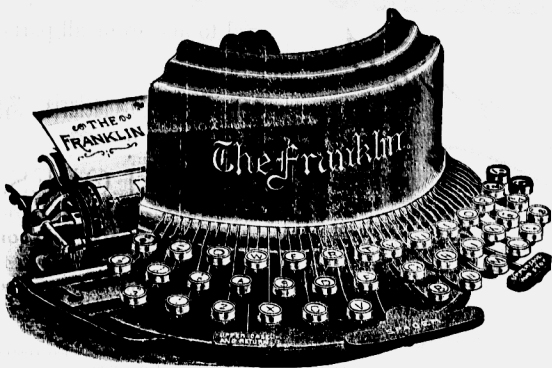
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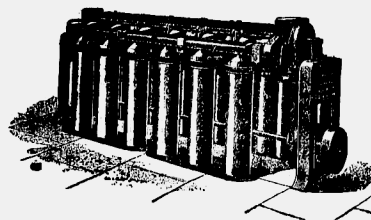
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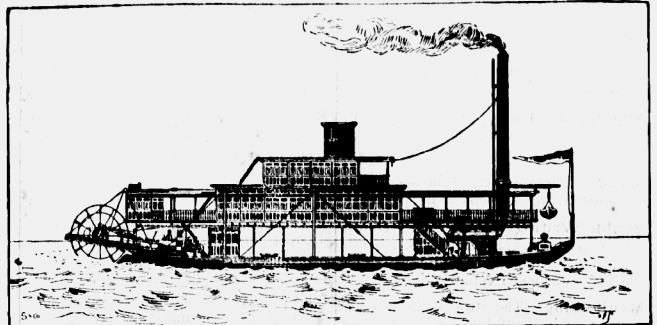
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