

# THE RIO NEWS.

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## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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## CHINESE LABORERS.

(A speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, Oct. 28, by Sen. Joaquim Nabuco, in reply to a statement by the prime minister that the government did not seek the Chinese as colonists, but as an element of labor and as a means for saving the large proprietors of the Empire.)

The noble president of the council has said that if the vote of the Senate were obtained for this Chinese mission, we could not return to the discussion, because to speak against it would be to speak against a thing already accomplished. Although the Chamber had voted this project, though it had been approved by the Senate and sanctioned by public opinion, even after it may have been received by public opinion, and almost all men may have agreed in favor of the servile immigration of laborers to substitute slaves, when all this may have taken place, nothing can stop discussion, nothing check it. In cases of this character public opinion is never so fully accomplished as to prohibit its discussion. In such cases there is no power either in the Chamber, in the Senate, or in the Crown that can impose upon the conscience of a man a thing against which it revolts, or which can command us to give up the floor and condemn ourselves to the silence of approval.

Does not slavery exist legally? Is it not constitutional? Have we not endeavored to augment the penalty against it by modifying the law of the 8th of June in instituting heavier penalties against the slaves than those at present in existence. But at the same time, gentlemen, we do not consider ourselves forbidden to speak against slavery, nor can it be said that we are speaking against a thing that is already accomplished. And the discussion should be so much the freer because we were not permitted to discuss this matter as broadly as it was to be desired and as the subject merited. But that the question deserves to be discussed is shown by the different ways in which the plans of the government in regard to Chinese immigration have been presented to the parliament. What was said at first? That satisfaction must be given to the agricultural congress; that the promise of the government must be fulfilled in which it said that everything would be done during the liberal administration to prevent the ruin of large proprietors. Would it not be to ruin it to allow the development of the idea of emancipation to go on wearing its way as the drop of water wears away the granite? It is clear, gentlemen, that landed proprietors strongly based upon slavery can only see the government fulfill its word with measures which impede the abolition movement.

At first Chinese immigration was fully announced by the government as its own measure. It was a kind of satisfaction given the planters who wished to maintain their large estates, who did not wish to see their large coffee and sugar plantations go through the transformation which would be necessary in the territorial reorganization of the country. The wish to keep the interior of the country in the state of feudalism in which it is at present. Large proprietorship, territorial feudalism seemed to be threatened by the danger of the transformation which the law of the 28th of September prepared for the race degraded by slavery, though it left in a state of half bondage up to twenty-one years of age those born of slave mothers after that date. And even so the means of protecting labor on a large scale were not sufficient.

Then I ask the Chamber if the plan of Chinese immigration as an auxiliary of large proprietorship, as a means of checking its decline, was discussed to-day with frankness by the noble president of the council? No, gentlemen, it is no longer a political question which has an end the restitution of the territorial feudalism which is now threatened. It is not the acquisition of these Asians to aid the planters to rid themselves of the Africans. What is it then? To open relations with China. The noble president of the council has turned his eyes from Europe to Asia. The 120,000 which parliament is going to vote is not for the introduction of laborers; it is to change the current of commerce, to make our commercial relations with China direct which as yet are through England. He wants tea to be imported, not through England, but directly from the Pacific; he wants such matters as cheapness of freight and the course of commercial transactions modified—things which the government of Brazil cannot modify.

To recognize the fact that such a thing cannot happen, it is only necessary to see that the United States pays for her tea through London. Is this not sufficient to show that any step toward establishing direct commercial relations between Rio de Janeiro and the Chinese ports is, to say the least, premature and is not warranted by any statistics or probability that has been presented to this parliament. The noble president hopes also that the Chinese will bring with them the cultivation of tea. Then it is not the cultivation of coffee, the Brazilian product, that they are coming to increase. How far these matters lead us from the main point! He also wants to open political relations with China, relations which cannot better our country very much. But who does not see that this plan of the government which it seeks to cover up while asking for a credit at it when our budget is so burdensome, is the Trojan horse which brings within it the possible Mongolization of the country.

Twice already have I wearied the patience of the Chamber in discussing this Chinese question, but I must continue to do so. You Brazilians who are not used to labor, because you have always let an inferior race work for you, and who consequently are not armed with that power of social resistance which working races have over those who have their work done, take, I say, the example of other coun-

tries, take that of the United States where a much stronger race than yours judges itself to be incompatible with Chinese immigration. Take the example of Australia, where a new race which repels the other, and which seeks by every way to encourage immigration because it believes that it is only through it that its desert can be made to blossom and its production increased. Australia found itself obliged to lay such a duty upon the Chinese as to put a stop to their influx. If these examples are not sufficient, if you do not wish to take the examples of countries where immigration has been spontaneous, take that of Peru where there are no slaves, and see the social condition of the Chinese there, which is that of a genuine slave. Take Cuba where the Chinaman works by the side of the slave and see what the traffic of the Chinese to that island has become where contracts for services were sold as if they had been titles of slaves. If this is not sufficient, if all these examples which have been given in the parliament do not convince you, take as a last case of Manila. The 40,000 Chinese who went to that island took possession of all trades and all kinds of work to such an extent that the Spanish commerce of the island could not more exist through them. Wherever they go, they threaten to absorb the other races.

In the United States the law expressly prohibits traffic in coolies, and it recognizes no contracts made by them in China for the locating of their services; but at the same time there exists in the United States the belief that the Chinese are held by written contracts or by tacit understandings which render them genuine slaves. What could the noble president of the council do then but propose legislative measures which would guard against the Chinese remaining on plantations by the side of slaves? Of the noble deputies who have accused me with-out the slightest foundation of attacking the planters, I ask if the planters would not consider such laws exceedingly annoying. Would not laws which gave the feudalization of their domain to outsiders seem to them an intolerable violation of their feudal sovereignty? If the Chinese consul, or any other agents, were continually going over the lands of our planters to defend the interests of the Chinese and not their position by the side of slaves, would not the proprietors find their position untenable, and their moral force in the presence of slavery broken? Clearly one of these things is incompatible with the other, and free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. If our territorial laws have confidence in free labor; if they feel that slave labor cannot guarantee them the proprietorship of their large estates, then let them abandon slavery and largely maintain free labor.

Where the traffic of the Chinese, that is where their services were contracted, was substituted by spontaneous emigration we find that this emigration suddenly stopped. It is true that Peru got some thousands of these Chinese by contract, but when China forbade the making of such contracts, emigration suddenly ceased. A short time ago I read a letter from General Grant to parties in California, written from Japan, in which he says: "The problem of Chinese immigration will not trouble you long. The Chinese government is disposed to keep her subjects in her own territory, and if the United States government does not interfere, there will be no more immigration." If the noble president of the council desires an example of what our government has to suffer in this matter, it is enough to see the opposition raised in all parts of the world against the traffic of coolies to Cuba and Peru and its now beginning against Brazil. The Anti-Slavery Society of London has already felt itself obliged to take the first step by addressing itself to the Chinese Emperor in London, and recommending that the Celestial Empire should not consent to emigration to our parts. The question, gentlemen, is a very grave, a very serious one. No vote of the Chamber or of the Senate can keep causes from producing their effects, though they may be produced only in the distant future. The question is a grave one, because it is linked with the life of our society and to the future of our country.

If then Chinese immigration, when spontaneous, brings embarrassments of all kinds which have already been sufficiently explained on this floor, what may not be said of it when it is servile, when it is made by this location of services which may constitute a genuine slavery. For ever since the days of Rome it has been known that location of services renders the man a genuine slave, as his nothing more than an instrument or machine in the hands of the contractor who endeavors to derive every benefit from him. He is being for whose health the contractor cares not, whose morality is a matter of no importance to him, and to whom the man's family and life matters of utter indifference beyond the term of his contract. This traffic then under the form of location of services, the government ought by no means to allow; and as the government cannot hinder the Chinese who may come to Brazil and be taken upon plantations, from being reduced to these conditions, the only thing for it to do is to resist from this project. We can expect nothing, but immigrants from China; but the cities do not need these immigrants and they would go to the interior merely to consolidate slavery which already exists. The question to-day is and always is when we talk of the Chinese, no other than the slavery question.

The noble minister of foreign affairs once said that we were attacking the planters. This is incorrect. No one of us attacks the planters. There is not

one of us who is not their friend, and who does not know that they form the most important class of our society, and that agriculture is the base of our public wealth. There is a wide distance between attacking the planters and telling them that the day has come when they must have a courage to separate their fortunes from the fortunes of slavery and associate themselves with the soil by means of free labor. The planter would be more careful than the wild man of the desert, if having three or four hundred slaves working for him without pay and who are the base of his fortune, who have neither family nor rights, if in addition to all this he is delighted in mortifying and torturing these his slaves. Are we to enlorge the planters because they do not do these things? A man would be unworthy of belonging to a civilized race, if receiving as he does the money for the products of these slaves, who daily train through the streets of this city, who are infamously advertised in our papers by the side of African slaves, and who are employed in slave quarters where they are crowded together in slave yards while every thing they produce belongs to their master, he should delight in putting them like the runaway slaves of the Southern States, or in inventing worse punishments than the jail and the lash to make martyrs of the very men who constitute his riches!

There is one light in which various foreigners, who are interested in emancipation and at the same time in the welfare of the country, have put this time favorably to the planter. They say: "You wish to do away with slavery. By the law of the 28th of September it can only last a certain number of years. Now if you are going to do away with slave labor you must find a substitute for it in order that the public wealth shall not have to pass a great crisis. The substitute is the Chinese." What crime has the black race committed against the white race of South America? Millions of them have been bought here, after having lived through the horrors of the slave traffic: some of them landed down in the deserts of Africa, others sold as prisoners of war, others stolen from their cabins while children, transported in the holds of vessels which to escape the English cruizers often threw overboard half their human cargoes. We brought these men here, men who are not revengeful like the Chinese, men who make no revolutions, harbor no hatred nor resentment, and after having used them as an element and source of wealth, both public and private, and now what have they done that they should be turned away and rejected as labor elements from the plantations where they have left their bones and their blood, and so many other vestiges of their bondages? Why are they not to be used in their liberty, as they were driven in their slavery? There they are on the plantations. However bad a man may be, he finds it easier to remain where interest, wages and well being hold him, than where he is held by violence. When the negroes have fair wages as legitimately as the whites, when they see their children educated and equal before the law, and when they become real property holders—in fine when they are free, I am satisfied that they will form a large labor element on the plantations and I am satisfied that the children will not desert the masters who freed their mothers, that the country has no struggle to fear between the races, no excess of idleness, and that the race from which our slaves came will be as efficient in augmenting public wealth as freedom as they were while in bondage.

The negro here is not an object of repulsion as in the United States. Men are not distinguished either by race or color, and slavery disappears with-out leaving behind it any revengeful feelings between master and slave. There is no reason, then, why we should not desire these men as freedom because they are black, for doing the work of the fields in which they were turned to account as slaves.

Once more, gentlemen, this question is the slavery question. For this reason, though I have not the authority to do so, I warn the noble president of the council that there is in this house a group, which, while it is not in the majority, is sufficiently large that it does not represent? It represents the opinion that is being formed in the party, that the law of the 28th of September is not the end of slavery; that that was a grand date, the glory of this reign and the honor of those who took part in it, but that it is necessary to go farther, for national aspiration demands much more. The liberal party is not disposed to be accused and looked upon as a party of reaction; to figure in the public pillory as a party incapable of any sacrifice for the progress of humanity. The liberal party, gentlemen, is not satisfied with the law of the 28th of September, a law made by the conservatives, though it was inspired by the liberals. The important changes we asked for in order to make the action of the law more rapid, were not accepted. To-day this law is not equal. On this ground we must either advance or retreat; stop we cannot. Then will I say to the noble president of

the council, that this party is forming in Brazil, chiefly within the liberal party and within this house.

In a country where the completest social equality reigns (leaving slavery out of the question), for we are the purest democracy in the world, there is something ironical and pungent in an advanced party embracing the most subtle intricacies of constitutional policy, taking upon itself to regulate the *habitus corporis* so as to prevent any violation of personal liberty, having for some a form of government which rivals that of England or of the rights of no while at the same time it seeks aside the rights of no takes no notice whatever of the most important social fact, that there is a whole race in the country which has no right to property, family, religion, labor or life.

When the present emperor of Russia mounted the throne, and when in the noble emulation of the people anxious for reforms, the question of political liberty arose, the emperor understood that he could not give political liberty to some of his subjects while personal liberty was not guaranteed to all. This was the idea, which courageously executed, liberated at one time twenty-two millions of serfs, an act which placed him among the great liberators of humanity.

This morning's papers tell us that Spain is preparing again, after so many attempts, an emancipation law. Do not delay, gentlemen, or here in the nineteenth century we shall be left the last and exception in the world of a slaveholding nation.

The party which is forming within the liberal party, in this house and in the whole country, the one which represents young Brazil, came into existence long ago. It increases every day, and the day is not far distant when all Brazilians will be convinced like ourselves, that the true begin of national life, the starting point of all progress, the day we shall enter with a high head into the communion of a free people and take the place which belongs to us, will be when throughout this whole land not a slave is to be found!

## OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Editor Rio News.—Your strictures on the reports of debates in the Brazilian houses of parliament are so manifestly unjust that I think a word of explanation will not be out of place. You assume, of course, that the *Diario Official* reports the debates *verbatim*, as *these your Congressional Acts*. This the *Diario* does not pretend to do. The short-hand reporters are not sufficiently expert, nor strong enough in force to meet the demands of a running debate. The most they can do is to furnish the substance of what may be said by the different speakers. If, after the debate, these speakers desire it, the reporter will furnish a copy of their remarks for correction, and this correction means re-writing. This re-written copy is then returned to the reporter in time for the press, and appears *in extenso* in the next day's published proceedings. Would the speaker make no revision, his remarks will appear *in extenso* only, and, as your parallel report shows, with such modifications, short comings and emendations as the ability, political proclivity, or digestion of the reporter may involve. *Verbatim* reports of the debates in the Brazilian parliament have never been made—and for obvious reasons will, probably, never be made.

## APPHS CLAUDIS.

[While we admit the facts of the statement, we can not help remarking that the *Diario Official* is usually accepted as the official reporter of the proceedings of the Brazilian parliament. If it does not report correctly it ceases to be valuable as an authority, and its reports must be set down in the same category with the partisan, or so-called independent press reports. It occurs to us that if the debates are worth uttering, they are worth reporting literally—considerations of economy in this connection are thinner than cheese [arrings.—Eds. Rio News.]

## A GREAT WHEAT-FIELD.

A good idea of cultivation on a large scale which has grown out of individual enterprise and good management is shown in the following extract from a letter to the *Chicago Tribune* from a farmer in Paoli, Ohio. And all this is found in a country where the government lets the farmers severely alone, and permits them to work out their own destinies. In a burst of poetical rapture the *Tribune* correspondent says:

"Just think of a sea of wheat containing twenty square miles—12,000 acres—rich, ripe golden wheat rippling over it. As far as the eye can see there is the same golden sunset hue. Far away on the side of the hill, in the distance, a few people are seen, and their weapons are many a major general on horseback—the superintendent; no brigadiers on horseback—repairers. No swallows flash in the sunlight, but their weapons are many wrenches and hammers. No brass band, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, but the army moves on—a solid phalanx of twenty-four self-binding reapers—to the music of its own machinery. At one sweep in a twinkling, a swath of one hundred and ninety-two feet has been cut and found the reaper tossing the bundles almost dismally into the chutes of each binder going the work of six men. In all there are 115 self-binding reapers at work. During the harvest about 400 men are employed, and during thrashing 600—their wages being \$2 a day with board."

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1879

WE TRUST that those of our subscribers who have not received THE NEWS regularly, will notify us at once so that we can supply the missing numbers. Owing to the perplexing regulations and carelessness of the post-office officials, we find that our papers are not always sent to their destination. As there seems to be no remedy for us, we can do no more than to mail our papers—and trust to fortune.

By LAW No. 2,927, signed by the Emperor on the 18th ult., the supplementary credit of 120,000\$ at the par of exchange for the payment of expenses for a mission to China, goes at once into effect, and there is no further bar to the purposes of the ministry. Many plain words have been spoken in this matter as to the inevitable results of introducing the Chinese into Brazil, but seemingly without effect. The dangers in this policy are hidden only to closed eyes, and they are vital ones. The liberal minister of Conselho Simão de Assis is assuming a grave responsibility in this matter; the introduction of the Chinese must inevitably continue and finish the work begun by slavery.

THE ACTION of the Maranhão business men in organizing a company for the erection of a central factory and dispensing with the government guaranty so as to be free from official interference, is an event which can not be commended too highly. It is an example which is worthy of general emulation; it would be so even were the government in a better financial condition than it now is. The idea that the government should guaranty interest on any private investment is a radically mistaken one; it is a policy which unjustly burdens the public treasury and unavoidably weakens private enterprise. We can see the excellent influence of Mr. Hoyer in this new departure at Maranhão, and he has our heartiest congratulations for his deserved success.

By A SENTENCE pronounced on the 14th ultimo by the juiz de direito of the Rio das Velhas district, Minas Geraes, the Casa Branca blacks, so long held in illegal slavery by the S. João d'El-Rey Mining Company, at Morro Velho, are declared free since 1850 and entitled to wages. This sentence is a timely recognition of the rights of these poor men, and the judge, by whose decision they are now made free, deserves hearty praise for the promptness with which he has responded to the protests uttered in the Chamber of Deputies and in our columns. We felt that these people had been most unjustly and wrongly treated and that this treatment still continued; we therefore gladly seconded the humane effort of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, in the Chamber of Deputies, to secure their freedom. We are glad to announce that these efforts have been crowned with success.

The new tariff which will go into operation on the 1st of January next will show a notable increase in many articles. Although it is claimed that it will simplify the collection of duties, it will still continue the "50 per cent addition," and many of the peculiar classifications which are constantly causing trouble between the merchants and the authorities. There will be a general advance in cotton goods, though many lines will remain unaltered. The manifest tendency will be to further increase duties as a means of

protecting home industries, as in the case of stearne candles where the duty will be further advanced in the interests of one manufacturer in spite of a general protest from the "consulted merchants." On boots and shoes, felt hats, saddles, beer, spirits, silks, blank books, butter, flour, pine lumber, and many other articles, there will be increased duties. Music publishers and printing offices are to be protected by prohibitive duties. As it is the policy of the government to bring the new tariff into operation on short notice, no announcement for the purpose of giving merchants time for preparation will be made.

DID IT EVER occur to the editors of the Imprensa Evangelica, the organ of the Presbyterian mission in Brazil, that its best field of labor is one which it has strangely neglected to cultivate. In this city where it has been published until recently, and throughout the empire where it circulates, there are many, very many evils in the social and political life of the people which an earnest, conscientious journalist can not fail to observe and condemn. And yet, on all these subjects, all of which are antagonistic to the doctrines which it teaches and subversive to the character of the people whom it seeks to convert, the Imprensa has nothing to say. Its columns are filled with dry doctrinal discussions, spiced here and there with religious statistics and a few exchange clippings; it is made a vehicle simply for the palpit thoughts and dogmas of its conductors. How its editors expect to build up protestantism on the educational, social and political evils which they meet at every step, is a problem which we can not understand. They see the vice of prostitution all about them, but they remain silent; they know the evils which the gradual emancipation of slavery is entailing on the country, but they offer no remedy; they read of the proposed introduction of Chinese servile labor, but they enter no protest; they read of the gigantic frauds which are being exposed in the expenditure of the public relief fund in the north, but they utter no warning words; they see and know the fatal results of the blind extravagance and increasing indebtedness of the people to-day, both in public and private life, but they serenely turn their backs upon them and read their readers with "evangelical meditations," comments on the scriptures, etc. We shall not undertake to say just what the Imprensa Evangelica should always discuss, but we beg leave to remind its editors that in neglecting to condemn these evils through its columns with all the earnestness and persistence which they can command, they are neglecting a great and urgent duty.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—In addition to the extension of the session of the General Assembly to the 27th ult., which we announced in our last, there was a further extension of the sittings to the 30th, in order to close up the work on the budget. On the 28th an imperial decree was issued convoking the General Assembly in extraordinary session, a proceeding which has not met with unqualified approval, but which was determined upon by the ministry in order to carry through its project of electoral reform. On the 30th the members of both houses assembled in the Senate chamber where the Emperor opened the extraordinary session with the following address:

August and most worshipful representatives of the nation:
I have much pleasure in informing you that the public peace has been preserved throughout the Empire.

The relations of benevolent reciprocity which we have cultivated with foreign powers remain unaltered. I regret that the war which unhappily has broken out between some of the republics of the Pacific will continue. Neutral—as is our duty to be—in this strife of friendly nations, it is my earnest prayer that peace may soon be re-established between them, in accordance with the feelings of humanity and the interests of civilization.

The effects of the drought which has laid desolate various of our northern provinces, though on the decline, have not yet subsided. The beneficent rains, while performing a constitutional and humane duty, has not neglected to send them the necessary aid, at the same time that it has taken steps to increase the productivity of the public funds. Pleasural rains have fallen lately in some of these provinces, so that we may reasonably look forward to the termination of the present calamity.

Notwithstanding the irregularity of the weather, and the considerable diminution of the sources which supply this capital with water, its sanitary condition is satisfactory, and the waterworks now in progress will, when concluded, considerably improve it.

I have specially to acknowledge the solicitude with which you have devoted yourselves to different subjects of general interest, among which the budget merits special mention, for by means of it, inspired by sentiments of true patriotism, you have succeeded in providing for the equitability of the public revenue and expenditure, and for the gradual withdrawal of the paper currency.

The nation will correspond worthily to the noble feelings by which you have been actuated, and will directly bear those burdens which you have felt it your duty to impose for the public weal, and which you will hasten to alleviate so soon as the imperative reasons which justified them shall have passed away.

August and most worshipful representatives of the nation.

Foremost among the most important measures initiated by you is the scheme of constitutional reform which is urgently needed for the regulation of direct legislation.

The special convoking of the General Legislative Assembly has been consulted by the necessity for definitely settling the question, I trust, that you will undertake it with your accustomed zeal.

The ordinary legislative assembly is closed, and the special one opened.

The work accomplished by the Senate since our last report has been very limited. The passage of the supplementary credit for relief in the northern provinces on the 24th ult., removed the most fruitful theme of discussion. Since that there has been very little talk and very few sessions. On the 23rd ult., Senhor Cotegipe resigned from the committee on elections, a step which looks strangely like a trick to gain time before reporting on the Espírito Santo senatorial election, inasmuch as his successor, Senhor Jaguaribe, will have to go over the ground *ad initio*.

toward the suppression of this shameful traffic, and has won unstinted praise from unthinking men; but what has it really gained? Fifteen or twenty men will be sent away with their ill-gotten gains—and that is all! The streets of this city are as unclean as ever, and this degrading vice, whose suppression has been demanded again and again, still flouts itself in the most public places. The chief of police has challenged public attention by an act of questionable legality, and awaits the pleas of a grateful people; but what single, substantial good has he done? The authorities have waited until this city—yes, this whole empire is over-run with prostitution, and then they boldly step in and suppress the merchant. Will the vice be lessened one iota by this act? Will its appearance be less brazen and conspicuous? Are its evil influences restricted in any degree? Let the police authorities clear the streets and we shall thank them—for the rest, we must await the creation and expression of a better and purer public opinion than that which now nourishes and encourages this infamous vice.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Small-pox is raging with intensity in various parts of São Paulo.

—Subscriptions are circulating in Maranhão for the construction of a theatre.

—Late advices from Maranhão report the appearance of the sugar cane disease on some of the plantations in that province.

—Three assassinations have recently taken place, according to the Diario das Alagoas, in the municipality of S. Miguel de Campos, province of Alagoas.

—According to an Alagoas newspaper there is a large contraband trade carried on along the São Francisco river. Not one-third of the merchandise entering the lower São Francisco pays duties.

—By decree 5,718, of the 18th ult., the time for the organization of the D. Theresia Christian railway company, province of Santa Catharina, has been extended two months.

—The juiz de direito, of the comarca of Rio das Velhas, Dr. Frederico Augusto Alvares da Silva, pronounced judgment on the Carta Branca slave case on the 14th ult., and gave freedom to 123 blacks with wages since 1850.

—A small vessel named Sirova, was shipwrecked near Cananéia, Ceará, on the 5th ult. The vessel left Ceará in the morning for Cananéia with nine passengers and the crew of seven persons. A gale coming up the vessel was sunk, and ten persons lost their lives. The others gained the shore in a small canoe.

—We are informed by a correspondent in Victoria that the loss of the national steamer Santa Maria was entirely owing to the ignorance or criminal design of the pilot, who ran her through one of the in-shore passes so as "to save time." The regular channel is about one mile in width, deep and perfectly free from danger. The in-shore channel is shallow and full of reefs. From the position of the wreck it is impossible to explain the accident except by design or gross ignorance, as it lies far to the north-west of the channel. Even after the steamer struck, she could have been saved. One man offered to place her alongside the dock, and then another man offered to do it for less; and while they were talking about it the Santa Maria "broke her back." It is still possible to save her machinery, but the company is willing to sell her as she lies.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The American packet City of Paris arrived at New York on the 26th ult.

—New notes of the value of one milreis, 6th centavo, are soon to be issued in exchange for those now in circulation.

—Four thousand cuttings of sugar cane were sent to Pernambuco by the minister of agriculture on the last packet.

—What's in a name? Domingos Olympio Arrêdes Junior and Doce Noronha da Virgem Maria, together with others whose names are quite as felicitous, were arrested as vagabonds on the 25th ult.

On the 18th ult. eighteen individuals, accused of introducing prostitutes into Brazil, were arrested and notified that they must leave the country within five days. On the 27th, ten of them left for the River Plate, and on the 1st five more left for Europe. Others will probably be compelled to leave soon.

—The president of this province has sanctioned the bill recently passed by the provincial assembly which authorizes the Nossa Senhora da Conceição brotherhood, of the Sacra Família do Tingúá parish, municipality of Vassouras, to impose the following taxes for burial in its cemetery:
Perpetual burial for husband, wife and children under 15 years, 200\$000
Burial for 50 years, 150\$000
Burial for 25 years, 100\$000

—According to the Cruzetia, Manuel José Dias is practicing a new process of paying his debts. He keeps a broom handle just behind the door, and when an unsuspecting creditor comes in, he takes in hand the aforesaid instrument—a weapon which the civilized world has dedicated to exclusive use of women—and politely declines to pay. Of course Manuel's politeness is irresistible.

EXPENDITURE
Department of Empire, 7,983,522\$400
Justice, 6,498,568\$391
Foreign Affairs, 845,527\$999
Marine, 10,349,324\$824
War, 13,449,382\$816
Agriculture, 19,124,566\$391
Finance, 57,227,229\$800

Total expenditures, 115,519,080\$821

The bill as originally passed by the Chamber authorized the expenditure of 116,675,689\$879.

The revenue estimates provide for the receipt of 116,958,000\$, which is 273,311\$000 as originally fixed by the Chamber. This result is to be obtained by increasing the receipts from import duties 3,000,000\$, from dispatch of free goods 500,000\$, ware-house charges 100,000\$, doubling the light-house and dock charges, adding 150,000\$ to the postoffice revenue and 1,500,000\$ to the returns from the Dom Pedro II railway, advancing the receipts from the telegraph from 160,000\$ to 200,000\$, adding 1,000,000\$ to the stamp tax and 250,000\$ to the tax on transfers, besides many other additions and changes which our space will not permit us to give. A comparison of these totals shows an estimated balance, in favor of the treasury of 1,438,111\$179 which the Senate generously proposes to devote to the redemption of paper currency, but as the special credits voted in addition to the authorized expenditures above given amount to 14,149,943\$272—plus some unknown items voted in blank—it is easier to see a deficit of 12,711,828\$ than it is to see the redemption of paper money with an estimated surplus.

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—Dr. Charles Glial, director of the Botanical Gardens and the Normal Farm, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal and Imperial Italian Academy of Rome.

—The Botanical Gardens R. R. Company has placed its telephone line, which extends from its station at the Ouvidor to the Botanical Gardens, at the service of the government.

—One month has passed since the death of General Osorio, and still the "manifestations of sorrow" are coming in. Every individual feels called upon to give public notice of the state of his feelings, and to pass resolutions on the same. A few still remain to be heard from.

—To meet the increasing scarcity of water the minister of agriculture proposes to run water trains from Rio do Ouro to Cajá, where the shipping, the arsenal, custom-house, and other public departments will hereafter procure their supplies.

—The Diario Official of the 25th ult., takes occasion to emphasize the denial that there is an epidemic of yellow fever in this city. The Diario is quite right in the matter, but unless provisions are taken to increase the water supply there is grave danger that we shall not be able to congratulate ourselves on the absence of this epidemic much longer. The drains are becoming dangerously foul.

—Eduardo da Silva Campos was sent to the Misericórdia on the 26th ult., because of a stab in the breast by a soldier, João Francisco dos Santos, of the 1st battalion. The occasion was an interference by Eduardo in favor of a woman who was being beaten by a second brave soldier, José Basilio. Another soldier, José Oliveira, was also concerned in the affair. The three were captured.

—The Imprensa Evangelica, the organ of the Presbyterian mission in Brazil, has been moved from this city to São Paulo. It has our heartiest good wishes, particularly as it occupies a field in which it has an opportunity for doing much good. We trust that the good air of São Paulo will sharpen the pens of its editors and infuse a little vinegar into their ink.

—The board of public health has just issued its report on the mortality of this city during the third quarter of the present year, as compared with the same quarter of 1878. The report gives only the general totals. It is as follows:

1879 1878
July, 1,768 218
August, 913 1,341
September, 898 1,493
Total, 3,569 3,052

—An unfortunate accident happened in the government printing office sometime during the working hours of the 24th ult. In handling the "standing matter" of the Diario Official a careless printer dropped a part of the Senate calendar, which has stood "in type" for so many weeks past, and which contained the three lines devoted to the "22nd discussion on the pretension of Morris N. Kohn"—for the privilege of establishing an express company of his invention in this city. With characteristic negligence the printers have failed to repair the damage and place the "pretension" back in the calendar. At least, such is our interpretation of this unexplained elimination of a subject upon which the very life and prosperity of the nation depends.

—The "new dress" in which our esteemed contemporary appeared on the 1st instant is an improvement which we are glad to note. The material is excellent—it looks strangely like American goods, by the way—and the new size and "make-up" are steps in the right direction. To be sure, the size is exactly that of THE RIO NEWS, and the "make-up" is just a little confused—owing to the "wicks," "the says" but then "we won't count that." The process of evolution in our neighbor's office has been of so slow and unsteady a character that we have sometimes felt a little doubtful as to the results, but the development is becoming more and more marked every day. Just as sure as the tadpole will one day take legs and jump, just as sure will our esteemed contemporary—but we will not anticipate. In concluding, we would say that our pleasure in this matter is marred by one serious oversight in our contemporary's office—forgot, to order an English dictionary. A new and revised edition of Webster's Unabridged has just been issued, we can recommend it most heartily.

—During the past month the Sailors' Mission received funds, including the previous month's balance, to the amount of 152\$300, and expended 153\$300—leaving a deficit of one milreis which was promptly met by a donation. The number of vessels visited by Mr. Curran was 125, which, taking eight as an average, would furnish a total of one thousand men. Mr. Curran has also visited the hospitals regularly and all the "boarding houses," besides having attended to regular religious services at the Bethel. The sailors' reading room, a very deserving institution, has been kept open regularly. The Mission asks the aid and sympathy of all who are interested in its work. Contributions may be left at this office, or with Rev. Francis Curran, and Rev. J. J. Ransom.

—A meeting took place on the 24th ult., between Sr. Eduardo Arrêdes and Mr. John C. Kip Hopper, at the office of the "Association Mutuação Philantropica e Protectora," for the purpose of "definitely harmonizing their ideas" and "fusing their plans" in regard to a projected American exposition. It did not give them much trouble to do this, as both have everything to make an nothing to lose. The harmony was complete and the fusion is announced as an accomplished fact. Each of them undertakes to absorb two hundred shares of the association, with a privilege of three hundred more, and Mr. Hopper is going to draw on the company for money to meet expenses at the other end of the line—providing, of course, that Sr. Arthur can spare it. There was no report on the assets of the association but the prospects were declared to be simply unlimited. For the credit of American manufacturers and merchants, we trust that the present status of these philanthropic individuals will not be disturbed.



THE RIO NEWS

THE MARKETS

Rio de Janeiro, November 4th, 1899.

—We can't escape it! An exhibition of some kind is sure to occur. But which one? Mr. John K. ...

Dry Goods.—The same quiet tones continue to characterize the market for dry goods...

Coffee.—A further advance in consuming countries has stimulated the activity in our market...

—The German steamer Strazburg which arrived at this port from Genoa on the 28th ult. brought out 455 immigrants...

—We are informed by Mr. Morris N. Kohn that he has relinquished his privilege and interest in the boot-black license tax...

—The family of the late General Osorio has consented to the burial of the brave old soldier in this city...

—The Imperial Instituto Fluminense will shortly place at the disposal of planters and agriculturists...

—The captain of the Br ship Queen of the East, arrived at this port on the 27th of Oct. ...

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LIVERPOOL.—Gr by Ennis & O'Leary, 205 tons; Jesse: 50 tons; ...

NEW YORK.—Am by John Sherman, 500 tons; Mankin: 50 tons; ...

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PORT OF SANTOS

Santos, October 30, 1899. Coffee.—Since the 2nd there has been a good demand and the market remains firm...

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Table with columns: SHARES, COMPANY, PRICE. Lists various companies and their share prices.

Table with columns: DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS, ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS, FREIGHTS, ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS, DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. Lists shipping schedules and freight rates.

Table with columns: BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. Lists various banks and public companies with their financial details.

Table with columns: SHIPMENT OF COFFEE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS, FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 4, 1899. Lists coffee shipments and vessel arrivals.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Abundant rains fell in the interior of Parahyba about the middle of October. Reports from São Paulo on the 26th ult. state that rains have fallen in some parts of the province. Four assassinations are reported from Capangava, Rio Grande do Sul, during the month of September. On the 18th ult. João Felix harshly assassinated José Antonio at Ivernadilha bar, near Tatuhy, province of São Paulo. On the afternoon of the 26th ult. in the parish of Consolado, São Paulo, João Zefirino de Toledo shot and killed Antonio Martins. The assassin was captured. On the 10th ult. at a place called Azevedo, Espírito Santo, the body of José Pedro da Silva Rôgerio was found where he has been assassinated with a scythe. The assassin is not known. Sr. Evaristo de Salles Cardoso was shot on his own fazenda, near Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 30th of September. The assassin is unknown. The deceased was a prominent fazendeiro. Two brothers, Sabino and Deolindo Solla, of Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, have been imprisoned on a charge of having killed an American (the newspaper report says a "Vankee subject") named George..., who resided in the outskirts of that place. Advances from Ceará state that Padre Manoel Salpino Uchôa recently committed suicide. He declared that he owed 600 masses, for the payment of which he left his property. He was over 50 years of age, and was the owner of a large coffee plantation. On the morning of August 31, Domingues Vicente Borges, of Piratiny, Rio Grande do Sul, was found dead in his own home with three wounds in the head and three stabs in his left breast. He was an old man, seventy years of age, and lived only a short distance from the house of his children. The house had been robbed. On the evening of the 9th ult. there was a large meeting of merchants and agriculturists at the house of Martin Hoyer, Esq., in Maranhão, at which a company was organized for the building of a central factory. It was resolved to dispense with the government guaranty of interest so that there might be no official interference in the company's business. On the evening of the 16th ult., while at São Jerônimo, Rio Grande do Sul, the boiler of the steamer Gatcho exploded, killing three persons and wounding four others. The steamer belonged to the Fluvial company, and was employed between Porto Alegre and Cachoeira. Slight wounds were also received by some of the passengers. The cargo was saved. The Uth correspondent of the Cruzeiro says that the criminals who recently broke jail at that place, have been encountered in various parts of the municipality. Owing to the ruinous condition of the jail and the complicity of the soldiers in their escape nothing has been done toward their recapture. These assassins are now going about with impunity. The Most Holy Virgin of Nazareth was suspended ex informata conscientia on the 4th ult., by the bishop of Pará, but the festa took place on the 11th just as though the saint was not under prohibition to exercise her functions. We trust that the bishop will not overlook this deflection. We can pardon a rebellious people; but a rebellious saint—never! In a sermon just previous to the Nazareth festa, Father Lyrn of the Beneficentes colony said that the festa was an orgy, that families, women and maidens did not go there, that it was attended only by debased people and prostitutes who liked to see obscene figures, and that it was a festa of massoual liberals who are excommunicated and are outside the fold of the church. The Porto Alegre correspondent of the Cruzeiro says that when the Visconde de Pelotas received the telegram appointing him minister of war, he went at once to Silveira Martins for advice. The latter advised him to accept but on condition that the ministry should advocate the "eligibility of non-catholics," and "universal suffrage." This was done—and the reply was the announcement of the appointment of Senator Paranaguá. The Provincia, a Minas Geraes journal, says that José Pinto de Souza died on the 15th ult., at an advanced age of over 100 years, he having been born March 9, 1779. He was the father of 27 children, 19 boys and 8 girls, the youngest being only three years old. After mentioning the circumstance that three of these children were illegitimate, the Provincia goes on to say that the deceased was a "type of honor and probity." A correspondent of the Cruzeiro says that police inspector Antonio Jotquina Ortiz, of Parahyba, São Paulo, is an official worthy of honorable mention. He possessed a slave which had been condemned to the lash, and as the slave was to be sold after the punishment, he privately arranged with a soldier to execute the sentence so as not to cut him. The judge, hearing of this, adjourned the punishment. The inspector then fixed another day, and at the appointed time went to the jail and executed the sentence himself, which was twenty-five lashes. It is reported that this inspector is to be made a lieutenant-colonel. The literati of Rio Grande do Sul, or rather the managers of that party, have selected the following gentlemen as candidates for the senatorial vacancies caused by the death of the Visconde do Rio Grande and the Marquês do Herval: Conselheiro Gaspar Silveira Martins, Visconde de Pelotas, Dr. Luiz da Silva Flores, Dr. Florencio Carlos de Abreu e Silva, Dr. Antonio Corrêa de Oliveira, and Dr. Henrique Francisco de Avila. Five of these are residents of Porto Alegre. Least our foreign readers mistake the standing of the medical profession in Brazil, we will say that only one of the above doctors is a physician—the others are lawyers.

The Cruzeiro, of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, says that a bloody fight recently took place in the municipality of Lavras. A criminal named Furtado happening to be at the house of Captain João Olavo Carneiro da Fontoura, a detachment of soldiers from D. Pedro went there to arrest him. Captain Olavo and his friends opposed the arrest, and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of Olavo and two companions on one side, and three soldiers on the other. At Santo Antonio, says the Cruzeiro, of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a perfect reign of terror exists because of the crimes committed in that locality. Many people are fleeing from their homes. The Orden, of Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, relates that a slave of Petronillo de Avila having died under suspicious circumstances, the authorities caused the grave to be opened when it was found that death had been occasioned by whipping. The Mercantil, of Porto Alegre, tells of a recent occurrence in that city which nearly equals that of Uth in Minas Geraes. An employee of the Jornal do Commercio named José Paulino, 18 years of age, showed some attentions to a Paraguayan woman, a mistress of a certain man named Antonio. The woman told Antonio of this and they then arranged to trip the young fellow and punish him. The woman fixed an hour for him to come to her house, and when he came, Antonio with two others set upon him, whipped him most inhumanly, tortured him in the most revolting and brutal manner, and then kicked him into the street. The authors of this inhuman act afterwards boasted of it. Nothing had been done with them at the last reports.

RAILROAD NOTES

During the month of September the Dom Pedro II railway carried 77,644 1/2 first-class, and 132,872 second-class passengers, from which the company received 199,789\$550. The freight traffic amounted to 684 tons of baggage, 25,595\$410; 28,342.9 tons of merchandise, 698,355\$030; 3,332 animals, 79,586\$890; miscellaneous receipts, 116,081\$593; total, 1,947,448\$115. The receipts for the same month of 1878 were 1,033,598\$255, the difference being caused by a great falling off in the receipts from merchandise. All the other items show an increase. The receipts of the Sorocabana railway, of São Paulo, for August, were 32,743\$960; expenses 24,601\$500; balance 8,742\$460. The balance for July was 6,098\$693. The receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway during September were 42,388\$924; expenses 31,575\$779; balance to be applied toward interest on capital invested 10,803\$145. The number of passengers passing over the road during the month was 12,797, of which 655 were on government account. The freight traffic amounted to 57 tons of baggage, 2,393 1/2 tons of merchandise and 385 animals. In the merchandise transported were 2,797 sacks of sugar weighing 210.5 tons, and 113 hales of cotton weighing 8 tons.

The receipts of the Sorocabana railway in the Ypanema iron works. The receipts of the Sant'Anna branch of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway, 45 kilometers long, during the month of September, were 15,583\$240; expenses 9,148\$760; balance 2,668\$480. The number of passenger carried was 562 first-class, and 2,001 second-class. The freight traffic amounted to 22 tons of baggage, 819.7 tons of merchandise, and 2,780 animals.

The conditions of São Paulo announces the opening of the branch line of the Sorocabana railway to the Ypanema iron works. The receipts of the Sant'Anna branch of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway, 45 kilometers long, during the month of September, were 15,583\$240; expenses 9,148\$760; balance 2,668\$480. The number of passenger carried was 562 first-class, and 2,001 second-class. The freight traffic amounted to 22 tons of baggage, 819.7 tons of merchandise, and 2,780 animals.

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NOTICE

The undersigned hereby announce that since July 1st, of the present year, they have established in this city a commercial firm under the name of DULLEY MILLER & BRANTON, as successor to the old firm of DULLEY & MILLER, for the continuation of the same importing, exporting and commission business in both markets. São Paulo, September 24, 1879. D. ANNA LUIZA DULLEY, JOHN MILLER, W. R. BRANTON.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mail, Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in every particular. Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Table with columns: Steamer, Commander, Arrive, Depart. Includes entries for City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pará, City of Bahia, City of Pernambuco.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mail.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER, 1879

Table with columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION. Includes entries for Nov 7, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24.

C. P. MACKIE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Materials and supplies for Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work. Agents in Brazil for the following manufacturers: THE GILBERT & BUSH CO., THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO., LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS, EDGE MOOR IRON CO., H. K. PORTER & CO., HOOKS SMELTING CO., CULMER SPRING CO., THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO., GEO. K. TRYON, SON & CO., THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS CO., THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING CO., R. HOE & COMPANY.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY. Export and Commission Merchants. 41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK. Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Raw Materials, etc.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED). HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON. BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS. Capital £ 1,000,000. Deposits £ 500,000. Reserve Fund £ 75,000. Ditto, special £ 45,640, 14 1/2.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY. Import and Commission Merchants. 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA RIO DE JANEIRO. Receive consignments of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware, etc.

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