

—are not obtaining work in consequence of the suspension of shipping, therefore they receive no pay. No pay means that they cannot eat, as they have no credit. At the first sign of weakness on shore, these men will go rioting and pillaging in company with the very soldiers who ought to defend the city. God help us and the city in such case, and may the sailors and their guns reach the land in time! So far, fairly good order has been kept, but it is doubtful if it can be maintained much longer. There will be "fazendo o diabo"—making the devil—yet.

That there was the gravest fear of a general sack occurring is proved by the action of the foreign Ministers. After the notice from the Ministers came out, the Government posted bulletins referring to it, and saying that they were provided with all means for maintaining order, and that anyone attempting crimes against private property would be at once shot.

The *Paiz* has succeeded in insulting the French Minister, and it would not be surprising if trouble came of it.

It is not impossible that this revolution should end in the restoration of the monarchy. Many who now remain neutral in this combat would join with Mello if he would run up the Imperial flag and declare for the Empire. It will be a happy day for Brazil if this should come to pass. It is known that the Duke of Saxe has been consulted about the matter, and, in fact, it is reported that his son, Prince Augusto, who will be Emperor, is already on his way to Rio.

The *Paiz* and *Tempo*, perhaps seeing that they have gone too far, moderated their utterances in a subsequent issue. When Mello wins, there will be no *Paiz* or *Tempo*. Those papers which were brave enough to speak freely, have all been closed. The editor of the *Cidade do Rio*, Luiz Murat, a Senator, was even imprisoned! In fine, the state of affairs is desperate in the extreme.

At 8.30 a.m. on October 4th, the city was treated to such a hail of shot and shell as it has not yet experienced. So far as can be learned, the danger to houses and life has been great.

The British Minister's warning of September 30th, was repeated on this day. It reads as follows, from the original in the hands of Crashley:—"Sir, as there seems every probability of hostilities continuing between the Government and the insurgents to-day, I should be glad if you would kindly advise British subjects to close their establishments and retire to places of safety without delay. No time should be lost.

"Yours faithfully,
"HUGH WYNDHAM."

This had the effect of sending many out of the city at once. The Government seconded the intimation by ordering all Brazilian merchants to close up. No one seemed to know what the firing was about. The British Bank of S. A., the *Rio News* office, the *Paiz* office, Norton Megaws, J. H. Lownd's & Co.'s and many other places have been struck by shot and shell.

The trouble referred to above is now known to have arisen through the navy making an attempt to seize the national steamer, *Barao de Sao Diego*, owned by Lage Brothers, and loaded with provisions. The guns in the vicinity opened fire on the vessels making the attempt, and got properly "salted" in return. The attempt to take the steamer failed owing to the propeller

of one of the torpedo boats making the attack getting fouled with the tow line. While it was being cleared the soldiers came up in force, and the steamer had to be abandoned. On the land, it is learned from trustworthy sources, the Government lost about eighty men; while the loss to the navy is not known certainly; it must have been heavy, judging by the number of wounded sent to the Marine Hospital. The commander of the celebrated launch *Lucy* fell at the first volley from shore.

A four-inch shell from a Whitworth gun (hexagonal) fell in the *Rio News* office. The editor was much surprised to see his office so knocked about, and his first question on entering was, "Is the type pied?" for the paper was just ready for the press. In the *Paiz* office, there is a very pretty collection of projectiles which have landed in various parts of the city. They have on view two 9-inch shells from the *Aquidaban*, a 6 inch from the *Savary*, and many pieces of shells which have exploded, besides many solid shots of different sizes.

The morning papers mention about sixty houses as being struck, and the list is not half finished. One shot from a Nordenfeldt fell in Freitas' hotel, and smashed up a paper which a man was reading. The *Paiz* says it was a *Paiz*, the *Tempo* says it was a *Tempo*! When doctors differ, etc. Both papers are well known liars—"you pays your money and you takes your choice."

There was heavy firing at Nitheroy on the 5th, 6th and 7th. All was quiet in Rio.

C. B.

Rio, October 7th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. COURTNEY'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON.—THE WILSON TARIFF.

To the Editor of The Week :

Sir,—The *Globe* in one of its recent issues, among its "Notes from the Capital," contains the following paragraph on the American Tariff:

"Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, returned from Washington yesterday, after a two weeks' official mission connected with the Wilson tariff now before Congress. He said he was not at liberty to say anything as to his mission except to the Minister. He thought the Bill would pass the House substantially as drafted, but the Senate was a different question. Asked if the Committee on Ways and Means took into account the chances of securing reciprocal advantages from Canada, Mr. Courtney replied: 'Pshaw, what is our trade to them? Forty millions a year—a mere drop in the bucket.'"

It is to be hoped that Mr. Courtney has been misrepresented. If this is all that he knows about the trade between Canada and the United States, he is unfit for the important position which he holds; and if, knowing better, he allowed the Ways and Means Committee to express such an opinion, without representing to them the true position of the commerce between the two countries, he shows that he was the wrong man to be sent to Washington on the mission with which he was entrusted.

The quarterly report, No. 1, 1892-93, of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, of the Treasury Department at Washington, in Tables No. 30 and 31, contains a full statement in detail of all the imports into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, and of the imports into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, during the three years ending June 30, 1890, 1891 and 1892. These tables show :

Imports into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, 1889-90, (of which there was taken for consumption \$32,416,156)..... \$39 042 977

Imports into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, 1890-91, (of which there was taken for consumption \$35,079,402)..... \$39 087 782
Imports into the United States from the Dominion of Canada, 1891-92, (of which there was taken for consumption \$29,452,540)..... \$34 954 203
Imports into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, 1889-90, (of which there was taken for consumption \$52,291,973)..... \$59 523 054
Imports into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, 1890-91, (of which there was taken for consumption \$53,685,657)..... \$58 044 081
Imports into the Dominion of Canada from the United States, 1891-92, (of which there was taken for consumption \$53,137,572)..... \$62 599 438

From the above it is seen that United States exports to Canada average sixty million dollars, not forty millions, as Mr. Courtney puts it; also, that Canada purchases from the United States from fifty to sixty per cent. more value than it sells to that country. Mr. Courtney considers this trade a drop in the bucket. Did he take the necessary means for representing to the Ways and Means Committee how big a drop it is. It looks as if Mr. Courtney's entire information had been obtained from the defective and inaccurate tables in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which appear to be compiled and arranged by some old barnacles occupying important offices under Government, who lack either the ability or the industry to improve on the obsolete system which has too long been in use.

THE WILSON TARIFF.

After all the exultation of free-traders as to the victory which their theory had achieved by the election of Cleveland, and which was to be consummated by Congress, they find that such a consummation, however devoutly to be desired, is about as far off as ever, and that what the United States really desires, and Congress is likely to carry into effect, is a reformation of the tariff, not a revolution. When the changes proposed under the Wilson tariff, which more immediately affect Canada, were first announced, there was much rejoicing among free-traders here. The liberality displayed towards Canada demanded immediate action in a like direction on the part of the Canadian Government. A little careful consideration of the different clauses of the Wilson tariff has dispelled the illusion which it at first sight created. It is pervaded throughout by a clumsy attempt to conceal its truly protectionist tendency. It reduces the rates of duty or offers free trade in those articles which the Americans hope to sell largely in Canada, and imposes pretty stiff duties on nearly all of the articles which they think Canada would be likely to sell to them.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat and wheat flour, corn and cornmeal, rye and rye flour, oats and oatmeal, buckwheat and buckwheat flour are all to be free of duty, if Canada reciprocates. Very liberal offer truly. Uncle Sam has an eye to the trade of the Lower Provinces, which it would like to secure, and offers to our farmers and millers free trade in United States wheat where there is always a big surplus of such articles. But on barley, beans, peas, hops, potatoes, etc., articles for which Canada might find a profitable market in the United States, the Wilson tariff exacts heavy duties.

Meats.—Uncle Sam offers free trade in meats, because he finds that United States sells to but does not buy these articles in Canada. But on horses, cattle and sheep he imposes a heavy duty, because Canada would probably sell more than it would purchase.

Fish.—Fresh fish are to be free of duty, but fish cured or salted in any way are to be subject to duty. The United States has discovered that they overreached themselves when they imposed a duty upon fresh fish. They lost a valuable trade in curing fish for export to the West Indies, South America, etc., and now they find it to their own interest to change their policy as to fresh fish.

Saved lumber is to be admitted free of duty because a threatened export duty by Canada on saw logs would greatly injure the interests of Michigan saw-mill owners. But the planing or grooving of lumber will entail a duty.