

The Brazilian Review



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Notes

The difficulty in finding means without borrowing to satisfy the ever growing requirements of a great country like this, obliged by the developments of its neighbours and possible rivals to keep pace with and imitate their progress, increases year by year and warns us that the point cannot be far distant beyond which, without further addition to wealth, taxation can be no further expanded.

What would happen should this country be unhappily engaged in war is not difficult to foresee. With credit virtually exhausted at home and abroad and taxation already stretched almost to its utmost, the only resource would be unlimited issues of paper money. But even they could not long avail, as with 12d as the starting point depreciation would be so violent and rapid as to make emission beyond a very limited quantity impracticable. Not more vessels or more men are wanted for the defence of this great and coveted country but to put finances on so solid a basis that in a time of stress and trial the very sinews of war themselves should not be wanting. That can only be done by raising credit and, though much may be effected by good and prudent administration, the limit of credit must be ultimately determined by economic conditions.

To enter into spending competition with other countries, as we must if we would keep abreast of the times, we must compete with them in production and wealth as well. If this country desire to continue great and free, we must work more, produce more and thus be able to spend more.

It is more immigrants, not more ironclads; more settlers, not more soldiers we require to make Brazil productive, prosperous and powerful. Let patriots see to that!

No doubt there was a great deal to say about the inadvisability of discriminating duties in favour of American flour at the time they were first debated, it being desirable, as far as possible, to treat the products of all countries alike, without fear or favour; but now that it is done and seems to please Americans without much injuring anyone else, and, in fact, Argentine flour is slowly but surely making headway and ousting the American

article from what was thought its own reserves in the north, it would be folly to undo it and to offend American susceptibilities without practically doing any good to ourselves. As regards the other favoured articles, rubber goods, clocks, watches, milk etc., it is for the competing countries to defend their interests, not us. We, that is, consumers here can only benefit by any reduction of the tariff on imports which favours America or any other country.

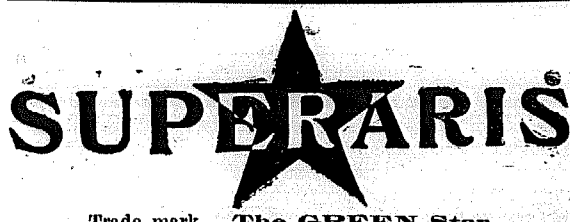
A propos of our tariff the New York Nation writes as follows:—

"The beauty and beneficence of a Chinese wall tariff seem to suffer a sad sea change when it appears in Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed on its first reading a bill which raises the Brazilian customs tariff to a prohibitive height. This would seem to imply, according to the Republicans, that the canny Brazilians knew a good thing when they saw it. One would suppose that we ought to rejoice at this evidence of advancing civilization in the tropics. But just the opposite view is apparently taken by our high-tariff Administration. Our representative in Rio Janeiro, along with the representatives of Germany, France, and other Powers, "simultaneously approached the Government, asking it to use its influence" for the maintenance of the present Brazilian tariff. The force of hypocrisy could no further go. A high tariff is the sheet anchor of prosperity north of the equator, but a sad mistake, even an international menace, to the southward. One can picture the repressed exultation with which the Brazilian Government might suggest to the representatives of the Powers, that the one among them without sin may properly cast the first stone at the wicked Brazilian Congress."

Our contemporary is wrong in his premises if not far out in his conclusions. As a fact, no increase of duties has passed, nor was any joint note presented by the representatives of even the European countries enumerated, much less by the United States, who have always aimed rather at securing advantages over their rivals by reciprocity than at the principle of the open door, that could alone be the objective of collective action.

Treasury Remittances. By the R. M. s. s. *Danube* £ 323,544 were remitted to the Treasury Agents in London for service of the foreign debt.

The New Lloyd Brasileiro. The report for 1903 shows net profits of 1,128,841\$ from which, after deduction of 601,228\$ for the reserve fund, commissions, deterioration etc. there remain 527,612\$, equivalent to 4.9% on the share capital 13,500,000\$, which, the directors recommend to be employed in paying off part of the debt to the Bank of the Republic, which on 31 December amounted to 1,640,289\$. On the other side, the dry dock which is about to be expropriated for the harbour works figures for 5,300,000\$ which it is proposed to utilize for the acquisition of new steamers. The report is not signed either by Mr. Edwin Hime or by Hime Bro's., the two members of the Advisory board (*conselho fiscal*) who represent the foreign capital interested, it is said, because the date of their nomination had expired.



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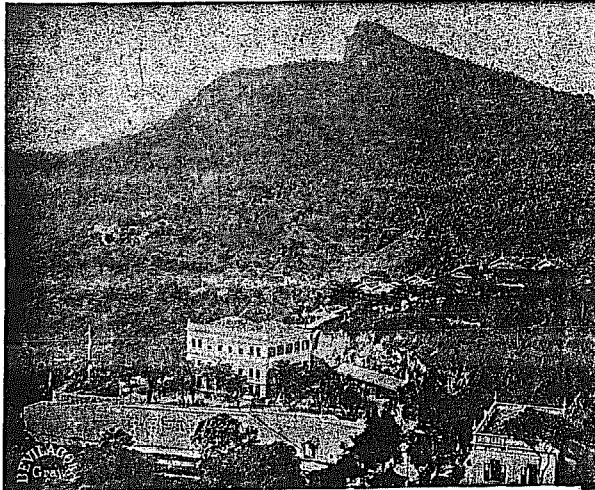
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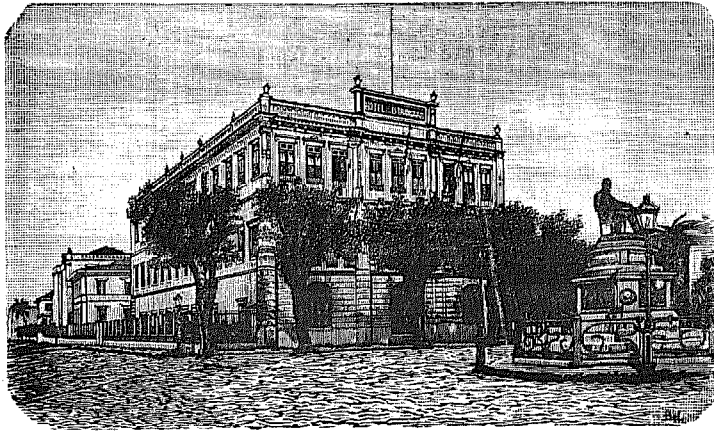
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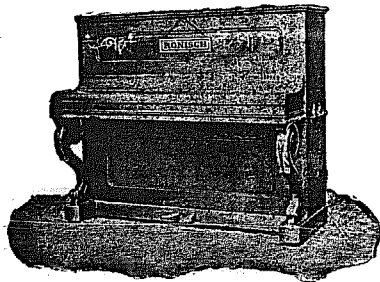
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REVENUE

The following figures show the revenue of the Custom houses for which returns have been received for the month of August:—

Table with 3 columns: Location (e.g., Manaus, Belém, Maranhão), 1904 Revenue, 1903 Revenue. Total August 1904: 16,818,629\$000.

THE ESTIMATES

Export duties on rubber from the Acre are calculated to yield 5,000:000\$ for 1905.

With regard to the Army and Navy, Senator Urbano dos Santos, the informing member of the finance committee, says "without calculating supplementary credits, 25% of all our revenue is absorbed by War and Marine and that is a larger percentage even than countries like Argentina and the United States."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Excellent administrator as he has proved, as a financier the prefect, Dr. Passos, is scarcely a success nor does he shine particularly as a law-giver. As was suspected, the fault of the failure of the negotiations for the Municipal Loan lies not with the London Bankers, as Dr. Passos in his irritation pretended, but with the law itself, that failed to make any provision for amortisation of the previous issue of some 32,000:000\$.

It is generally admitted that the local issue has scarcely been a success and how the Prefect is to carry out his ambitious schemes if foreign bankers refuse to come to his aid and advance him money on his apolices, we don't quite see, unless he take to paying his workmen and contractors in bonds, as no doubt he can do, at a price.

At present, the Bank of the Republic is, we suppose, financing him; but what with the Sorocabana yet unsold and a hundred other urgent claims pressing daily, that cannot go on for ever, and then—the deluge!

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

TABLE SHOWING EXPORTS FROM BRAZIL

1ST SIX MONTHS 1903 AND 1904

Table with 5 columns: Merchandise, Unit, Quantity (1903, 1904), Value in Sterling (1903, 1904). Includes items like Cotton, Monazite sands, Sugar, Castor seed, etc.

The following show a decrease in quantity and value:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Quantity, Value in £ sig. Includes Cotton, Sugar, Castor seed, Cocoa, etc.

The only article which in spite of decrease in quantity has increased in value, is Seringa or Pará rubber, which gave 454 tons less than last year but owing to high prices £ 593,841 more.

Exports for the first half of the current year show an aggregate shrinkage in value compared with 1903 of 7,986,875 paper equivalent to £ 184,421. There has been an increase in both quantity and value in the following commodities:—

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Quantity, Value in £ sig. Includes Monazite, Mangabeira Rubber, Manioba, etc.

The following show increase in quantity but shrinkage in value:

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Quantity, Value in £ sig. Includes Horse hair, Bran, Medicinal Roots and Herbs, etc.

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CONGRESS AND POLITICS

Congress, which continues to devise means of spending money it can't raise, has given up the idea of a poll tax, but proposes now to raise money by means of a tax on *contas assignadas*. It was bound to come to that. This tax was proposed originally to help merchants to discount inland bills, but they objected and protested that the remedy was worse than the disease. Now they will have the proud consolation of knowing that if discounts are not facilitated, at least the country's safety is secured.

The proposal to raise the effective of the army from 15,000 to 20,000 men has not fared so well. Dr. Bulhões, who continues to sit as tightly as a political light weight can on the cash box, on being consulted by the Minister of War said he would only be too delighted to serve his colleague and proposed that the necessary money should be raised by economising other items of expenditure in the War Department itself. That, of course, is impossible and so, after carefully examining his estimates, the Minister of Finance concluded that it is not feasible and the proposal must be abandoned for the present, unless indeed Marshall Argollo can induce the Minister of Marine to share some of the tax on *contas assignados* with him.

Dr. Bulhões does what he can to check expenditure, but that is not enough and, with a great country like ours, we fear impracticable. What is wanted is not so much to reduce expenditure as to increase wealth and production.

It is not merely Bahia that is discontented, but Paraná and Espirito Santo and, no doubt, plenty of others try to put a spoke into the political wheel and make it nasty for Government. At the bottom of it all is, of course, the root of all evil—money or the lack of it, which is worse. Paraná claims to be considered in the lease of its railway, as seems reasonable, whilst Espirito Santo, like Bahia, protests in no measured terms against the "usurpation" of monazite deposits by the Union.

Straws show how the wind blows, and as one by one the government's "quatriennial friends", as *O Correio* calls them, drop off, the ultimate rearrangement of the really influential units like Minas, Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande becomes vital and interesting.

By his uncompromising defence of Union interests, Dr. Rodrigues Alves has already alienated sympathies in São Paulo over the Sorocabana business and in Espirito Santo, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro by claiming their monazite. He has offended others by what seems to them a narrow and Municipal, rather than National policy, that aims at bettering the Capital but leaves the provinces in the cold; whilst Amazonas has been grievously wounded in its tenderest feelings by excision of the Acre with its revenues. Rio Grande is a dark horse and Pernambuco plays its own hand. But, excepting Minas and some small fry, the President does not seem to be able to count with certainty on any of the five or six "grand electors" for the reputed official candidate—Dr. Afonso Penna.

It is, however, 18 months yet to the elections and meanwhile lots of things may happen and São Paulo and some others have returned to the true, official fold. It is all a matter of give and take and, fortunately, there are yet a few railways, harbour works and such like to be distributed, that may induce the wavering to consider the error of their ways.

The Budget Committee report that the financial proposals of the Government provide for an increase of 2,386,461\$ in expenditure compared with the estimates for the current year, 957,800\$ of which is accounted for by administration of the New Acre territory. With regard to Revenue, it is now proposed to recover 2% gold surtax on cereals at all ports, inclusive of Rio de Janeiro, instead of reducing the rates at the provincial ports to the same rate—1 1/2%—as at this port.

It was also decided to introduce separate bills authorising the executive to revise the regulations for the coasting traffic, and, with the consent of the shareholders, to extend the arrangement with the Bank of the Republic authorised by the law of 26 September 1889.

Amongst the amendments that were rejected on the voting of the estimates was that raising the force from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

THE SMALL POX EPIDEMIC

No epidemic of yellow fever that has visited the city for years has been so destructive to life as those of smallpox that break out now and again in this city and since the 1st January have carried 2 1/2 thousand to the grave.

Inoculation may have its objections but it is the only way to combat small pox that, unlike yellow fever, here attacks mostly the lower and poorer classes and is favoured by dirt and foulness and poor living. Such drawbacks sink into insignificance compared with the practical immunity that systematic vaccination has ensured, wherever it has been really enforced. The World has now had some hundred years in which to test its value. What are the results?

1. It has made smallpox so rare that many doctors have never seen a case.
2. It has so reduced the number of cases that occur in childhood that smallpox is no longer a "children's disease," the large majority of cases occurring over fifteen.
3. It has reduced the death-rate from smallpox in countries where vaccination and re-vaccination are compulsory almost to nil.

Here are some remarkable figures:

Russia, 1901.
(Revaccination not compulsory)
Deaths from Smallpox,
32,994.

Germany, 1901
(Revaccination at school age compulsory)
Deaths from Smallpox,
54.

Fifty-four deaths in the whole country; and of those thirty-one of the people had eluded the law and never been vaccinated.

4. Vaccination has also robbed smallpox of most of its terrors, for when it occurs in vaccinated people it is often said to be a "new disease," compared to what it used to be.

Of course there are objections which are summed up by *Home Chat* as follows:—

ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS

1. That isolation and sanitation are sufficient to prevent smallpox. The only "isolation" practicable is to have patients nursed in hospitals where all the staff are protected by recent vaccination. In Highgate Smallpox Hospital no nurse or servant took the disease during fifty-eight years. The records of most such hospitals are the same. Good sanitation prevents cholera, typhoid, and typhus fevers, but not smallpox any more than measles or whooping-cough. Before vaccination the upper classes, whose sanitary surroundings are good, suffered as much as others from smallpox.

2. That vaccinated people die of smallpox. The efficacy of infant vaccination wears away. To secure protection, re-vaccination at ten or twelve is necessary. The protection from death by smallpox secured by vaccina was clearly demonstrated during the 1901-2 epidemic in London. See these figures:

1901		1902	
Vaccinated Children	Deaths.	Vaccinated Children	Deaths.
At all ages under 10	0	At the ages under 7	0
At all ages under 20	3	Unvaccinated Children	Deaths.
		At the ages under 10	65
		At the ages under 20	96
		At the ages under 7	337

If these figures are not convincing, can any be?

3. That there are great risks in vaccination, and that disease of other kinds may be introduced by its means. There was some force in this argument formerly when there was "arm-from-arm" vaccination—that is to say, when the vaccine matter was taken from one child's arm and put into another. This is not done now. If people only knew the immense amount of trouble, skill, and time spent in preparing the lymph used nowadays in vaccination no one would be afraid of the operation. It is taken from calves which have been most carefully tested to make sure they are in perfect health. They are afterwards slaughtered and examined. If anything should be found of disease in the carcase, the whole of the lymph taken from that animal is destroyed. The lymph in every case is treated with glycerine for weeks to destroy any disease germs that may lurk in it. Quite a month is spent in the preparation of all lymph before it is used. Human ingenuity can devise no further protection.

Besides all this, vaccination is entirely free. A mother need not go to the doctor. He comes to her, free of all charge.

4. That it is "nasty and unwholesome" to put vaccine from a calf into a child's skin.

The only answer to this is that it is much nastier and more unwholesome to leave the little creature without the protection from smallpox which results in a condition of skin more horrible than you can imagine unless you have seen it.

The opposition here to enforced vaccination arises, we believe, chiefly from distrust of the vaccinating officers, who often harsh and careless methods have alienated the good will of many otherwise not ill disposed.

To convince the masses of the advantages of vaccination not only should the "classes" set the example, but medical officers who failed in their duty to the public should be subjected to severe penalties. That duty does not consist in vaccinating *volens volens*, but in convincing people to comprehend that it is to their own interest and advantage to submit to the operation.

"SUPERARIS" Unrivalled.

SUGAR. Try the Cia. Assucareira's sugars and you will never use anyothers.

SUGAR

At the second meeting of the Sugar commission Mr. Wileman reported that according to the telegrams received from different sources, the season 1904/1905 in the principal exporting States, Bahia, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba, the yield promised to be some 2,483,000 bags as against 2,408,000 for the last season 1903/4.

For the season 1903/4, exports from the whole of Brazil to foreign countries were only 11,888,481 kilos, and as the current crop seems unlikely to exceed the last, there is every reason to believe that, as local consumption does certainly not diminish, the amount disposable for export will not exceed last season's.

The different items of the programme suggested by the Minister of Finance were distributed as follows:— Production, Dr. Christiano Cruz; Manufactures, Dr. João Fellippe; Transport, Dr. Castro Barbosa; and Taxation and Commerce, Mr. J. P. Wileman.

The committee invite correspondence on the subject, which may be addressed to any of the members, or the President of the commission, Dr. Ignacio Tosta.

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Ornstein & Co. — São Pedro 65. Cable ad: *Ornstein*.

Druggists and Pharmacists**Francisco Giffoni & Co.** — Rua 1º de Março N. 9, Drugs.**Electrical goods**

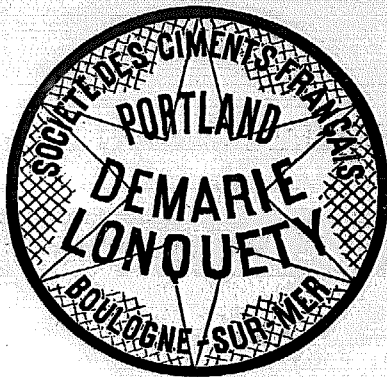
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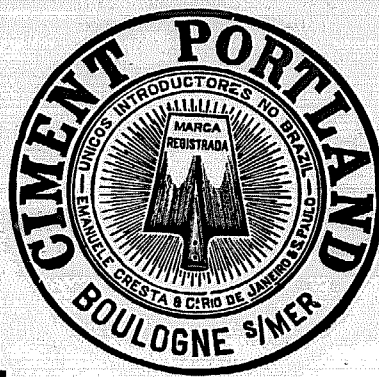
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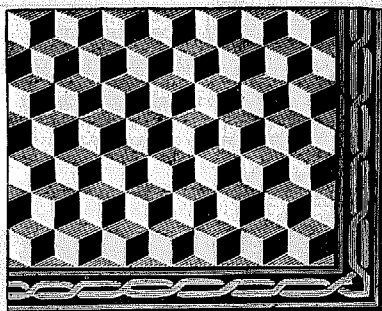
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MESSAGE

OF H. E. THE

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO COL. HENRIQUE DA SILVA COUTINHO

To the Legislative Congress on the occasion of the opening of the First Session of the Fifth Legislature on the 7th September 1904

GENTLEMEN : —

It is with the utmost satisfaction that I find myself again within these precincts, surrounded by those whose duty it is to safeguard the interests of this State, destined by nature to become one of the brightest units of the Brazilian constellation.

I am happy to observe the interest manifested in public affairs by you, many of whom were my colleagues when I was a member of this House, and the deep attachment manifested for this our "fatherland".

Having paid my tribute of respect to the elect of this State, I desire to express my sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the confidence that the people of Espirito Santo have honoured me with in raising me to this position.

For me, office has no fascination and if, in spite of my insufficiency, I found courage to accept a post of so great responsibility, it is only because, as one of the organisers of the political party to which I belong, I felt that I had not the right to evade so thorny an office, even to continue as representative of my native State and guardian of its interests in the Federal Congress. I take this occasion to once more offer my sincere thanks to my constituents.

Before proceeding to give the usual account of the affairs of the State, I must briefly lay before you the programme for the period of my administration, extending over the next four years, that, with God's help, I trust to close with the approbation and respect of my fellow citizens.

First in my programme, I must mention the supplementary measures I propose in order to realize the plans of my worthy predecessor, who concluded his term on 23rd May last, intended to improve our finances and to extricate the State at no distant date from the tremendous difficulties he so well described.

No society can be truly progressive unless its directors have a clear comprehension of the manner in which its revenues should be administered and distributed, and especially when the society constitutes a State or a Nation.

In this and other messages I shall have occasion to address to Congress, displays of profound knowledge and flowery eloquence must not be looked for, but I trust you will always find in me love for truth, justice, law and sincerity.

To redress the finances I do not counsel more taxation; that will only make life more difficult to the people. What I propose is to refrain from employing public monies unremuneratively; to refrain from adding to the number of civil servants or filling up unnecessary vacant posts; to create new sources of revenue by encouraging branches of agriculture yet embryonic, amongst which is cotton planting, which is as advantageous as remunerative; viticulture, for which the high plateau that covers many leagues of the central districts is well adapted; cocoa planting, for which the Rio Doce lands are admirably suited and sugar, for which the soil is entirely fit and promises large profits, if its cultivation be undertaken with adequate capital and machinery.

The extension of textile manufactures may be also made to contribute to revenue, and to promote which, I am of the opinion that the exemption from import duties of materials for construction and other favours promoted by my predecessor, should be persisted in. The cotton mill at Inhoá, having been sold by my predecessor, is now being satisfactorily worked. Whilst in Rio de Janeiro I was approached by several manufacturers who desired information as to the profits of the milling industry and of cotton planting in this State; I gave them all the necessary information and trust that something will come of it.

Second in my programme is the unswerving assistance to agriculture, that provides the whole of the revenue of the State and has so long struggled with difficulties and adversity, indeed, ever since the abolition of slavery in Brazil.

The law that abolished slavery, necessary and inevitable as it had become, was unaccompanied by any measure by which the supply of labour could be secured or vagabondism be prevented and it is to this that the origin of most of the evils agriculture now suffers from can be traced. Nor was this law of much advantage even to those it was intended to protect who, eager for ease and pleasure and ignorant of the difficulties of freedom, mostly abandoned country occupations and flocked into the towns and cities to swell the numbers of the idle and vicious. It is almost unconceivable that experienced statesmen should have enacted a law of such vast importance, without any provision whatsoever for the innumerable men and women suddenly deprived of counsel and direction, without lands or homes, and without a care for the innumerable planters and farmers, who from one day to another found themselves without labour!

Agriculture today comprises two classes: — first, the planters, whose hardy spirit refused to let their life's work be sacri-

ficed and, in spite of the lack of labour, have struggled heroically to preserve their plantations.

The fall of prices of coffee, serious as it is, could not be compared to the failure of supply of labour and absolute inability even to harvest the crops.

Gentlemen, only those who have undergone the experience can imagine what it was to waste one's energies in the bitterness of hope deferred. The colours are none too dark; it is the truth. And the blame all who, like me, are responsible for the affairs of this State must share.

Without society, deprived almost of pleasures and obliged to constantly increase capital merely to keep things going, beyond independence the unfortunate planter has little or nothing to brighten life.

It is the bounden duty of Government to care for this worthy class and to assist their fellow citizens as far as lies in their power. Nor do they ask for much — good communications and adequate labour supply will content them.

It is, however, not easy to provide one or the other, because capital is not merely scarce but at present unobtainable, for reasons explained by my worthy predecessor.

It being a peculiar object of my programme to care for planting interests, I trust that, as far as the resources of the Budget permit, you will furnish me with the necessary means, by making the appropriation for "immigration and public works" as liberal as possible and thus allow me to develop the protection from which the State will be the first to gain advantage.

The second class is constituted by the small holders, whose position is so prosperous and attractive as to serve as an example for other States that have not, like us, cared for the settling of the immigrants on the soil.

Indeed, the settlement of our fertile lands is my constant preoccupation, because experience shows me that the day that 50,000 immigrant families can be located on the soil will be the signal for the restoration of our finances and raise revenue to ten or twelve thousand *contos*. Our best lands, as is known to all interested in such matters, particularly to immigrants, are those that will soon be traversed by two railways, and are yet intact!

It is indisputable that it is to immigration from abroad and from other provinces that the development and prosperity of Espirito Santo is mainly due. Compare Espirito Santo with other States and you find that, in spite of its population of only 250,000 and without any vexatious interstate taxation, this State is well to the fore and enjoys a relatively large revenue notwithstanding the fall of prices of its principal product. We cannot, it is true, boast of stately edifices, magnificent avenues or lovely gardens, but away in the interior, large numbers of immigrants are diligently cultivating the soil and forming homesteads.

It is, therefore, to extensive and intensive cultivation, the latter carried on almost exclusively by foreigners, that we owe the relative prosperity we are enjoying. Let your appropriation, therefore, be generous!

That, I fear, can in any case be but small because, as you know, for the service of our foreign funded debt and the liquidation of the floating debt large sums have to be drawn from revenue. It is, likewise, impossible to reduce duties on coffee, as that would completely disorganise our finances. I am, however, of the opinion that it is better to maintain that tax than to reduce it or substitute it by a land tax, impossible to regulate with equity.

Whilst on this subject, I beg to draw your attention to the necessity of equalising the duties paid at Itabapoana with those recovered by the neighbouring State of Rio. Otherwise coffee will continue to cross the boundary and be despatched in Rio, where the duties are lower, to the prejudice of the revenue. Indeed, I had almost decided to adopt the measure on my own responsibility and to justify my action before Congress afterwards, but was prevented by my repugnance to infringe the fundamental principle, that forbids the executive from creating or altering taxes.

But as such reductions would be disapproved of by other localities, where full duty would be payable, I recommend the creation of a land tax similar to that of Rio de Janeiro, but applicable only to the districts where the reduction of export duties was enforced.

I am thoroughly convinced that the States of Rio and Minas, where export duties were reduced and substituted by land taxes, have not, even at the cost of grave disturbance of the fiscal system, as yet obtained any advantage whatsoever from the innovation.

Third in my programme comes education, which as I promised shall, as soon as circumstances permit, have my best attention, especially primary education. A community with-

(Continued on page 600.)

out education cannot be happy: education is the light that guides them to the right performance of their duties and lights up the path of progress. It has been truly said that for every school opened a prison is closed.

If, then, education is imperative for ourselves, how much more so must it be for the foreigners who people our "colonies." The children or grandchildren of these settlers are generally ignorant of Portuguese and their only ideas of fatherland are those suggested by their parents' natural affection for their native land. This can only be counteracted by methodic instruction in the Portuguese language, and awakening in the hearts of the pupils a love for this their own grand and lovely fatherland.

As you observe, I can count with but scanty elements for the development of my programme and even these may be so reduced by unforeseen events, such as epidemics, drought or a further fall of coffee prices, as to leave nothing over after paying our way, as we are in duty bound.

But, even so, my administration would not prove wholly sterile, it being no slight achievement now a day even to pay one's way.

As soon, however, as it is possible to relieve the estimates of part of the floating debt, that, in spite of the considerable reductions effected by my predecessor, is far too heavy, things will become easier and it will be practicable to give some attention to improvements.

As you are aware, the contract for water supply, drainage and other urgent works will absorb a fair share of revenue. But even still more pressing is the service of our foreign debt, which will be henceforth heavier than ever, because, besides the two coupons due in April and October and 25,000 francs payable monthly on account of the 1899 loan, we have now to meet the amortisation. This amounts to a considerable sum, and has been suspended for three years, but by our contract must be renewed in October. The service of the foreign debts and of the home debt (*apolicies*) absorb one-third of the whole revenue of the State.

To tax food products would be foolish and counteractive, because, as it is, they leave little or no profit to farmers and cannot stand more taxation. On the contrary, such produce ought to be relieved as far as possible, even of export duties, so that those whose lands are not suited for coffee should not be discouraged from planting cereals.

The same may be said of the timber industry. If taxes are too high, no one will engage in it and the State will eventually be the loser. The best possible policy is so to encourage labour as to attract hands from other less favoured parts of the country.

Another matter that deserves your attention is a measure to regulate the classification of our coffees, which, at present, never figure above the No. 7 New York type. As you know, if we succeeded in raising the classification, revenue would increase in proportion without any increase of production. The export duty being appraised *ad valorem*, the better the price the larger the revenue will be.

However, not to take up too much of your valuable time, I beg to lay before you the following details of affairs since 11th July last, the date I took over the administration.

Finances

According to the clear and minute report of the President on the occasion of passing over the administration to the vice-president, the amount of cash in the Treasury and Banco Nacional was 269,764,888, of which 171,149,860 in the Banco Nacional and 98,614,808 in the Treasury. Sundry sums were expended in different services in charge of the Bank during the *interregnum* of the vice-president who, owing to my being unable to assume office at the proper date, acted as my substitute, the most important being 158,600\$ employed in the amortisation of frs 200,000 of the foreign debt, that, as I have told you, now recommences. According to the accounts presented by the Bank, the balance in their hands was, on the day after my taking office, reduced to 42,810,5510.

The sum in the Treasury was reduced to 17,441,8251, by payments to officials and the police force for the months of May and June.

One of my first acts was to take advantage of the good rate to take exchange for 200,000 francs and thus to ensure a good rate for future payments.

Ultimately, the transaction was closed at 12 1/16d. I next authorised the remittance of 80,000 francs more, thus completing the payment necessary for amortisation at the cost of 63,359\$, including the commission of 1/8%.

I likewise liquidated the debt to the Bank for purchase of exchange and expect that on the due dates the monthly payment of 25,000 francs as well as the 400,000 francs due for the October coupon will be satisfied, not, however, without serious difficulties.

As regards due observation of all our obligations no fear, however, need be entertained, because, as you are aware, this season's coffee crop, although somewhat reduced, is, according to trustworthy information fetching fair prices, which there is every hope will be maintained until next season.

I have already remitted to the Bank of the Republic sufficient funds to meet the interest on the internal debt (*apolicies*) payable there.

Such are the operations I have to report during the short period elapsed since I took over the administration, naturally imperfect, as I could not in so short a time acquaint myself with the working of the entire administrative machinery. The Treasury report will, however, afford you further information.

The Police

This branch of the service merits careful attention. Affecting, as it does, public safety and the peace and tranquillity of the citizens, it should be the peculiar care of all responsible for this branch of the service to improve its condition, which is not satisfactory. The motives that led my worthy predecessor to reduce the force are well known. I cannot, in view of the financial position, ask for an adequate increase. But, now that the Victoria and Diamantina Railway is nearing the *serviços* bordering on the State of Minas, a region where the action of Justice is tardy, where schools do not exist and criminals and the disorderly from both States take refuge from Justice, it is imperative that something should be done to protect the decent workers on the line from the disorderly and vicious amongst them.

The policing of the capital is most imperfect and the country prisons, some full of prisoners, lacking in security and without guards to watch them. There is no uniformity in the armament, which, moreover, is unsuitable. To raise the number of the police force somewhat and create a flying corps under a capable and hardworking officer are urgent necessities. Such a corps should comprise 15 privates, with 2 or 3 non-commissioned officers and one commissioned. This corps should be independent of the police at the capital and be armed and equipped in a manner suitable to their functions, which would be to hunt down criminals in any part of the State. Their pay should be slightly higher than for the ordinary police. In this manner, the constant employment of the Chief of Police on commissions outside the capital and the heavy expenditure entailed by the necessity of sending forces to different parts of the State would be avoided, whilst life and property would be more secure and criminals be kept always on the move. By this, and the increase of the regular force by ten men, which would only cost ten *contos*, the City police might be kept permanently in the capital and small parties of 5 or 10 men be told off for other localities when necessary.

The actual organisation of the police force does not seem very good, whilst the regulations are imperfect and deficient. I should recommend the force to be increased by 10 men and reorganised as follows:— 1 Major commander; 1 Captain and adjutant; 1 Sub-Lieutenant secretary; 1 Quarter-master; 2 captains; 2 lieutenants; 2 sub-lieutenants (*alferes*); 1 Band-master; 18 musicians; 2 first sergeants; 4 second sergeants; 2 *furrieis*; 8 corporals; 132 privates; 4 cornets—in all 180 men.

The expenditure on account of this corps will be 10,060\$ more than at present, inclusive of 3,000\$ for a doctor, who will be extranumerary, and 876\$000 *per annum*, for pay, gratifications and rations of each private; and 130\$000 for uniform. Besides the additional 10 men the personnel will be improved by the addition of the captain fiscal or adjutant, whereas, at present, on some occasions, officers have to fiscalise themselves. Besides, the number of lieutenants is increased and a sub-lieutenant (*alferes*) secretary and Quarter-master are added and two second sergeants.

To this increase of expenditure of 10,060\$ must be added 20,000\$ for the flying corps, composed of 15 privates, a lieutenant and 2 non-commissioned officers, earning 16,510\$ per annum and 3,490\$ for travelling expenses, making in all 30,060\$ more than the actual expenditure. Part of this increase of expenditure will, however, be nominal, as a considerable saving will be effected in the regular police, whose services for country work will not be required: besides the increased security and tranquillity that such measures will ensure to settlers in the distant interior, constantly menaced by the disorderly and criminal elements that are to be found in the more thinly peopled districts. You should not therefore, gentlemen, hesitate to provide the executive with the means for defence and protection of the peaceful citizens.

Education

What I have already said is, I think, sufficient to indicate the intentions of my Government in respect of education. Schools in insufficiently populated districts will be closed and opened in others where required.

By the report of the director of education you will see that there is only one teacher's post vacant.

I must confess to the suspicion that a good deal of money is unprofitably spent on this item of the Budget, as I am informed that in many of the schools, even in the towns, the last thing the masters think of is teaching the children. I have, therefore, instructed the director to make a tour of inspection throughout the State and take the necessary measures to check such abuses. When I make my tour through the State, which will be as early as possible, I shall give particular attention to this matter and thus supplement the Director's action.

Public Health

Ours is a very healthy city, as is shown by the fact that though our water supply depends on the rainy season, although there is no sewerage or drainage and the streets are imperfectly cleaned, we are comparatively free from epidemics.

To further improve it, the level of the reclaimed lands at Villa Moscoso must be raised and the rivulets that rise in the sides of the mountains around which the city is distributed and unite to form a sinuous stream on their way across the reclaimed lands at Campinho to the estuary, must be canalised and the greatest vigilance exercised with regard to the drain already existing in the Varzea.

Salus populi suprema lex. After these indispensable works are completed and the city enjoys the advantages of water supply and sewerage, the city of Victoria will be one of the healthiest in Brazil.

With a brilliant early future as the emporium of the commerce of this State and the North of Minas, with an anchorage that with little labour can be converted into a first class harbour, and favoured with Nature's loveliest gifts, this city, with the aid of the municipal authorities, could be soon changed and made healthy, comfortable and agreeable.

The most urgent improvement is an abundant water-supply, without which hygiene cannot be secured, nor gardens, the chief attraction in all cities, be kept up.

Water we shall have, because the contractor, rightly relying on the assistance of Government, is proposing to carry out his engagements and, should he fail, Government will at once take other steps. The matter of the water supply can be no longer postponed and on my election I morally made myself responsible for its realisation.

There are many other improvements that are demanded to make the Capital healthy, some of which have been already realised, but there is still much to be done.

In the first place comes an asylum for lunatics, who, for want of a proper institution, have now to be lodged in the prisons; secondly a laboratory for preparation of vaccine.

It is my duty to call your attention to these matters, certain that once acquainted with them you will do your utmost, as far as resources allow, to provide them.

Monazite Sands

The State is still suffering from the loss of revenue occasioned by the seizure of the monazite deposits by the Union, with as much right as the wolf had over the lamb of the fable. We are weak and have no soldiers to maintain our rights and, consequently, they are overridden. Above even the prestige and predominance of the strong over the weak is the Law, that protects us and has in the Supreme Court its worthy interpreters. Even should art. 64 of the Constitution not prevail, by which all unoccupied lands were ceded to the States, inclusive of the foreshore or beach not legally granted to third parties, with the sole reserve of the area indispensable for such fortifications as Government chose to erect; even so the regulating law is in our favour, seeing that it determines such lands to extend only from the level of average high tide 38 metres landwards.

It is well known that the engineers appointed by the Minister of Finance to survey and mark out these lands, counted the 33 metres from the maximum high water mark and not from the mean, as determined by law. Judicial mediation is therefore indispensable, in which the engineers representing the State shall be heard and the law be respected. I await with confidence the decision of the Court on this subject of the monazite deposits and that the Union will make restitution of the dues now being collected, that belong to us.

Limits with Other States

I trust that the question of limits with the State of Minas will be shortly settled in a friendly manner. The able manner in which this matter has been studied by the eminent Counsel to whom it was submitted, the inherent justice of our case, together with the good will of the authorities of the neighbouring State will, I am convinced, in a very short time restore confidence and tranquillity to our settlers on that border.

I have been surprised by a quite unexpected communication from the Mayor of S. Matheus, announcing that a police force from the neighbouring State of Bahia was stationed at S. José de Porto Alegre, ready to cross the border and invade Espirito Santo. I immediately telegraphed the Governor of Bahia as follows:— "To H. E. the Governor of Bahia—Victoria, 28 July, 1904.— "By communications just received from the Mayor of S. Matheus, I am advised that a police force belonging to Bahia, commanded by a captain, is stationed at Villa de S. José de Porto Alegre; it is said, with the intention of detaching Riacho Doce, four leagues within the Espirito Santo side of the border with Bahia. I feel certain that Y. E. has no knowledge of this occurrence and relying on your spirit of justice and friendship I beg you to take the necessary steps to prevent this invasion." Immediately after, I received a telegram from a resident at Riacho Doce saying that the force from Bahia had arrived and taken up quarters in that locality. Other telegrams exchanged with the Governor of Bahia have been published. I protested against this invasion and awaited the answer of the Governor of Bahia, which reached me on 22nd of last month.

This document and the accompanying report of the Ministry of Justice and Education and copies of the Royal Charters of 3rd March 1755, under which the township of Nova Villa de Porto Alegre was created, are too lengthy to permit of a thorough examination of the reasons alleged by the Governor of Bahia for so violent a proceeding, and invasion of the territory of this State between the Riacho Doce and Mucury. The telegrams already published and others in the archives show that this is by no means the first attempt of Bahia to take possession of the strip of territory between the Doce and Mucury rivers. On the previous occasions the State of Bahia agreed ultimately to abandon the claim, but owing to the discovery of deposits of monazite and founding its claims on the documents referred to, that, however, in no way impair our indisputable rights, seems now to intend to take definite possession of this piece of our territory. Confiding, however, in the indisputable justice of our cause and the prudence of the Governor of the neighbouring State, I feel sure that our rights will be recognised in a friendly manner and all cause of disagreement between the two States will be definitely removed.

Railways

According to the report of the Engineer in chief of the Southern Railway of Espirito Santo, the movement during the first seven months of this year was as follows:—

Revenue.....	151:828\$840
Expenditure.....	135:896\$267
Deficit.....	4:067\$427

When completed, this railway, as these figures show, promises to contribute considerably to the revenues of this State.

If with only 80 kilometres of line, as far as "Engenheiro Reeve Station", about half its total length, the traffic has given this result, it is easy to see that, when completed, which I expect will be in about two years, it will be trebled. As soon as it reaches Cachoeira de Itapemirim, the goods movement will be largely augmented by coffee from the upper Itapemirim, that now goes to Rio and Nitheroy, but will certainly then come to Victoria by preference. I do not speak of the passenger traffic, which promises to be very considerable, everyone preferring the land to the sea voyage, besides the local trade with Cachoeira, which is considerable. I am happy to State that on my examination of the line I found it in an excellent state of maintenance, most creditable to the able engineer in charge.

A telegram dated 18th of last month, from the fiscal engineer of the "Espirito Santo and Caravelas Railway", gives the following figures for the first half of the current year:— Surplus, 32:770\$997; taxes collected, 3:660\$708; net profits, 36:431\$715. This signifies that once more, owing to the careful fiscalisation of the actual engineer, the State Treasury has nothing to pay on account of guaranteed interest, but on the contrary, to all appearances, will have something to receive at the end of the second half year.

From what I have said you, gentlemen, will have comprehended that the path we have to tread is not exactly flowery. I count on your well proved patriotism to successfully get through the four long years of my administration.

The prospect does not, however, discourage or dismay me, because I count not only on your assistance but on the Almighty's.

In truth, the first days of my administration were not auspicious, being heralded by a terrible outbreak of smallpox, that spread inland and obliged the Government to considerable expenditure to treat the sick and localise the epidemic. Nor was the presence of a military force on our soil, despatched by a great neighbouring State, to usurp our territory agreeable.

And if to this be added the conflict with the Union with regard to our rights to the deposits of monazite and this year's relatively small coffee crop, only the unswerving faith I have in the elements of production and the happy fertility of our soil could encourage me to expect an early happy future for our beloved State.

Trusting that I will prove not undeserving of the mark of confidence my fellow-citizens have shown by placing me in this office and to maintain my policy of order, progress and economy, I congratulate you on your election to this Legislature, certain that you will worthily correspond to the confidence shown you by the constituents of Espirito Santo.

HENRIQUE DA SILVA COUTINHO.

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Water..... 0.80	Water..... 0.40	Water..... 3.16
Ash..... 0.03	Ash..... 0.01	Ash..... 0.12
Other impurities..... 0.08	Other impurities..... 0.80	Other impurities..... 2.82
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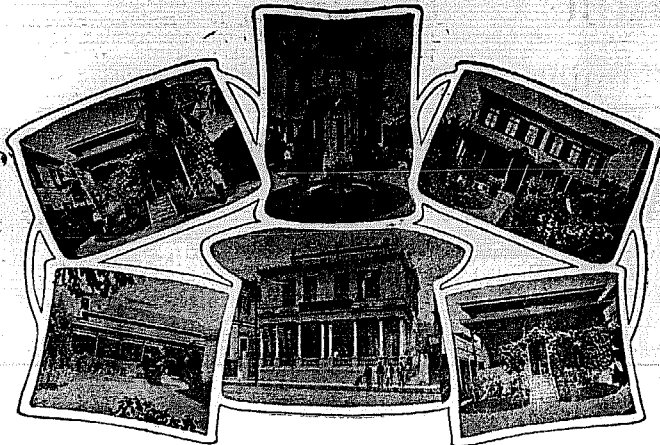
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PETROPOLIS is an extremely picturesque city with good drainage and water supply, and lighted by electricity. It is the fashionable suburb and summer resort, the nights being always cool, even in mid-summer. The Hotels are excellent.

Steamers, the property of the Leopoldina Railway Co., leave Prainha Wharf at 6.19 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily for an hour's journey across the Bay to Mauá, when passengers are transferred to a train which arrives at Petropolis at 8.26 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. Return trains from Petropolis by the Bay route leave daily at 7.30 a.m. and 5.54 p.m. The steamers are fitted with every convenience, restaurant, buffet, etc. The return fare, available for 8 days, is 10\$800.

Petropolis is also served by a railway route (a branch of the Leopoldina Railway) which runs round the Bay in combination with the Central Railway. Trains leave Central Station at 5 p.m. daily (S. Francisco at 5.28 p.m.), and return from Petropolis at 5.55 a.m.

The ascent of the range of hills to reach Petropolis by the Leopoldina Railway is made by the Riggerbach Rack system on one of the heaviest gradients (1 in 6-1/2) of any mountain railway in the world, so that the route is interesting and the scenery extremely picturesque.

CASA CIRIO

Grand stock of all sorts of dental apparatus and material.

CUTLERY AND THE FINEST SCENTS

JULIO BENTO CIRIO

RUA DO OUVIDOR No. 149 A

P. O. BOX No. 15 — TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CIRIO"

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Powerful desinfectant, approved by the Directory of Public Health.

By arrangement with Pearson, the manufacturers have changed the name CREOLINA to BREULINA.

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RUA LARANJEIRAS, 181

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Reduced price.

RIO DE JANEIRO

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ELIXIR DE MASTRUÇO

PREPARED BY

J. SILVA & J. VAZ

APPROVED AND AUTHORISED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The latest absolutely reliable Brazilian discovery.

This is the most powerful specific yet discovered for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs. It is infallible in cases of violent coughs, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, asthma, Hemoptysis, and other lung troubles.

In cases of Tuberculosis (consumption) this new medicine has proved a first-class lenitive; fever disappears, strength is restored, appetite recovered and weight regained by its use.

Our Elixir de Mastroço contains no codeine, morphine or any similar narcotics and its application is, therefore, free from danger. It has an agreeable taste and for this reason can be taken by persons with the most delicate stomachs.

Sold by all druggists and chemists and at the

Depôt: — 42, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 42
RIO DE JANEIRO

The Brazilian Review

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1904.

THE SOROCABANA

The deed of the sale of this property to Government was, at last, duly signed, sealed and delivered on the 20th inst. The Sorocabana became practically bankrupt in 1896, eight years ago, when it suspended payment of interest on its debenture debt. By intrigue and chicanery almost inconceivable and, unfortunately, not wholly unofficial, the affair was kept a-going without any satisfaction being given to creditors or shareholders until October 1902, when Judicial liquidation was finally decreed by the Supreme Court. Even so, it has taken almost two years to carry out the orders of the Court and, in the long run, intrigue and trickery have proved stronger than Justice and have, in effect, won all along the line.

Under the terms of the transfer the Government makes itself responsible for payment of the rolling stock acquired by the manager since the date fixed for auction to the value of 930:000\$. This appears to be the material supplied by the Edificadora Company belonging to the ex-manager, Sr. Casimiro da Costa, whose claim was disallowed by the liquidators, but has been forced on Government at the last moment in this ingenious manner. The balance of 750:000\$, due for wages etc. will be paid by the liquidators out of the money received for sale of the line. The stamp duty amounted to 70:200\$. After signature of the transfer the 6,000:000\$ deposited as caution money was withdrawn.

Now that that it is finished the affair enters on another phase. The Government have at a cost of some 65,000:000\$ (£ 3,280,000) obtained possession of the property. What will they do with it?

The line is not only valuable as a paying property, but possesses immense possibilities, one of which, and certainly not the least attractive, being the chance of getting to Santos and thus competing with and probably bringing pressure to bear on the São Paulo Railway Company.

At a meeting in Government house, it was agreed to amalgamate the two great local companies, the Paulista and Mogyana, with the sole object of acquiring the Sorocabana. In fact this preliminary was made a condition.

Besides the São Paulo Railway itself there are French or Belgian pretenders, all of whom, including the Paulista and Mogyana, protest in the most spontaneous manner that no intention whatever is entertained of extending the line, if acquired, to Santos or of injuring the interests of the São Paulo Railway.

That may be perfectly true and for the present the anxiety to acquire the property shelter no *arrière pensée*. But sooner or later, the temptation to use the power thus acquired would become irresistible and the screw be put on the São Paulo Railway Company, or a competing line be carried to Santos.

It would not so much matter if such a line were really wanted. But, at present, it would be a wanton waste of capital, that, if perhaps of some slight advantage to Planters, would be fatal to one or the other and perhaps both the competing parties.

The São Paulo Railway is, we believe, with the exception perhaps of the Rio Claro Railway, the only great foreign undertaking of the kind in Brazil that has almost from the first paid its way and given substantial profits to its shareholders. More

than anything else, its success has stimulated the employment of foreign capital in the country and nothing that could happen would so discourage it as a disaster to this the doyen of Anglo-Brazilian railways. It is acknowledged by all Brazilians and foreigners alike to be admirably worked and has done more to build up São Paulo wealth and prosperity than any other single factor in the country. But, even so, it is natural for the State to endeavour to make the best of the opportunity and so long as the rights and privileges of the São Paulo Railway are respected there can be nothing to complain of. But, should the line fall into other hands, fresh interests will be created that, safeguard them as you may, under quite comprehensible circumstances will become antagonistic.

It may well be questioned, at this junction, whether it will be fair to the São Paulo Railway or really advantageous to the State or anyone else to allow railway interests in São Paulo to become antagonistic, and whether it would not be far more politic to promote the consolidation of the whole railway system of that State with the aid of foreign capital.

There are two essentials for progress in this country—labour and capital. To secure the latter it is not enough to "let live" but to let the capital already employed in the country earn such profits as to make its employment popular abroad.

If the Government is well advised, it will have nothing to do with the intrigues of any pretender, but sell the concern for cash to the highest bidder, be it who it may.

A Vida Paulista, a São Paulo paper, has published a witty caricature, under the title of a "marriage of convenience" in which the Mogyana, in the person of Col. Bento Quirino, is represented as the bride about to espouse Dr. Antonio Prado, the Chairman of the Paulista, whilst Dr. Tibiriça, the Governor, acts as priest aided by Dr. Cardoso de Almeida, Gen. Glycerio gives away the bride and Dr. Alfredo Maia is the "best man." In a corner of the temple, the premature fruit of this illicit passion, the infant Sorocabana is being kept as much out of sight as possible by the nurse, the President of the Republic, who is labelled "*avó torta*."

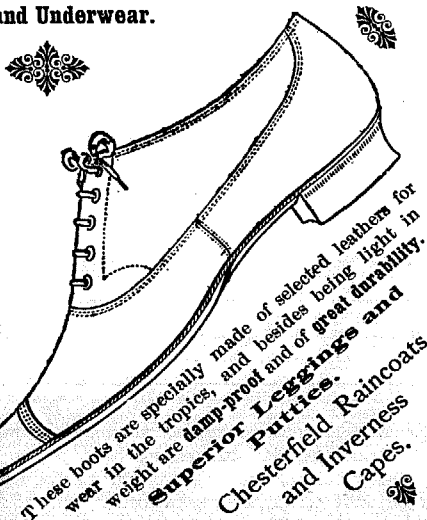
In an able article, the *Jornal do Commercio* protested against the pretension of the State of São Paulo, which, preferring local interests to those of the country at large, is bringing powerful political pressure to bear on the Union Government to obtain possession of the lines on conditions that are almost ridiculous.

The line has been sold in Judicial Auction and, whatever combinations may be come to between buyer and seller, the judge will, if he perform his duty, see that the purchase money, amounting to some 64,000:000\$ (£3,000,000), is duly paid over to the liquidators. This is not an inconsiderable sum and coming as it does on the top of heavy payments: £1,000,000 to Bolivia, thousands of *contos* to Ituana and Sorocabana debenture holders, 4,000:000\$ to Casimiro da Costa and still heavier engagements in the immediate future for payment of another million to Bolivia, construction of the Madeira and Mamoré railway and practical financing of the vast programme of improvements for this city, it is difficult to see where without further borrowing the Government is to find money.

Apart from the question whether the Union has the right to sacrifice general interests, much less those of the Bank of the Republic, to favour private undertakings, it is wholly improbable that the formalities for the fusion of the two lines, even, could be completed by that date, as, apart from local considerations, the consent of the debenture holders, to whom the Rio Claro and Paulista railways are mortgaged, must, we imagine, be previously obtained. This, should there be any interest in refusing it, might not be easy to obtain and in any case it seems

Superior British Hosiery and Underwear.

Football Boots and Tennis Shoes.



These boots are specially made of selected leathers for wear in the tropics, and besides being light in weight are damp-proof and of great durability.

Superior Leggings and Turtles.
Chesterfield Raincoats and Inverness Capes.

Clark's

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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S. PAULO

— Bahia and Pará —



entirely improbable that legal formalities here and in London for the amalgamation of two great concerns like this could be completed in this period.

The right road is always the nearest and best and that, as the *Jornal do Commercio* points out is to liquidate this tedious business once and for all by selling it to the highest cash bidder.

SUGAR AND COTTON

Entries of Sugar at Recife during the last three crops were as follows: —

	1901/02	1902/03	1903/04
September.....	114,551	10,939	27,168
October.....	328,253	87,094	167,789
November.....	409,028	214,498	269,125
December.....	448,612	254,152	235,638
January.....	346,055	204,481	209,005
February.....	361,214	171,436	187,655
March.....	272,698	161,901	142,394
April.....	174,516	98,799	69,904
May.....	94,430	57,541	34,644
June.....	49,732	27,551	10,703
July.....	26,409	17,807	5,010
August.....	7,452	7,435	2,929

Total..... 2,632,950 1,313,634 1,361,964

The triennial averages from 1870 to 1903 are as follows: —

1870 to 1873.....	1,083,350
1873 » 1876.....	1,081,833
1876 » 1879.....	1,110,765
1879 » 1882.....	1,990,299
1882 » 1885.....	1,680,534
1885 » 1888.....	1,885,972
1888 » 1891.....	1,435,162
1891 » 1894.....	1,999,182
1894 » 1897.....	2,109,363
1897 » 1900.....	1,644,409
1900 » 1903.....	1,973,532

The crop 1903/1904, just ended, fell 611,638 bags or nearly 31% below the previous three year's average, which in its turn was larger than for 1897/1900, but less than for 1894/1897, the largest recorded.

COTTON

	1901/02	1902/03	1903/04
September.....	19,919	15,769	9,860
October.....	26,387	18,246	17,215
November.....	29,255	22,482	25,314
December.....	36,814	40,058	29,051
January.....	54,941	35,524	28,084
February.....	42,400	37,555	25,326
March.....	38,194	32,845	25,136
April.....	24,336	22,645	9,359
May.....	14,763	23,244	6,224
June.....	12,739	11,236	4,687
July.....	15,230	10,902	5,264
August.....	10,260	9,549	4,932

Total..... 305,218 280,055 190,452

Average for the triennium 258,575 sacacs.

The triennial averages since 1870 are as follows: —

1870 to 1873.....	224,524
1873 » 1876.....	135,020
1876 » 1879.....	66,426
1879 » 1882.....	112,577
1882 » 1885.....	145,064
1885 » 1888.....	259,913
1888 » 1891.....	108,219
1891 » 1894.....	264,120
1894 » 1897.....	178,653
1897 » 1900.....	221,992
1900 » 1903.....	248,066

For 1903/04, in consequence of the drought entries fell 23.2% below the previous triennial average for 1900/03.

“SUPERARIS” Inviting.

General News

Local Items. The returns of the Director General of Public Health for week ended 18th September are as follow:— Yellow fever 0; bubonic plague, 7; small-pox, 119; measles, 2; scarlet fever 0; diphtheria 1; whooping cough, 2; influenza, 14; typhoid fever, 0; dysentery, 3; Beriberi, 0; leprosy, 0; erysipelas, 0; marsh fevers, 4; pulmonary diseases, 48; other contagious diseases, 2; Total 203. Violence, (including suicides) 7. Non-contagious diseases, 161. Total deaths from all causes, 371; equal to an annual death rate of 22.82 per 1,000 inhabitants. Mortality of contagious diseases to total number of deaths 54.71%. Under treatment in hospitals: yellow fever, 1; small-pox, 339 and bubonic plague, 47.

— The Guardian Fire Insurance Company has been authorised to transact fire insurance operations in Brazil and has appointed Messrs. Knight Harrison & Co. of *rua 1ª de Março* as agents.

— The *Commercio do Brazil*, edited by Dr. Alfredo Varella, has suspended publication.

— On the 17th inst. *A Noticia* completed the first decade of its roseate and useful existence. We wish our very good friend and colleague very many happy returns of the day. Its director, Manoel Rocha, has of late drained to the dregs the bitterness of human sorrow. May the assurance of the respect and affection of his host of friends and admirers prove some consolation.

— Transit of the Jardim Botânico Trams on the Avenue was prohibited by the Prefect on Sunday last.

— Dr. J. C. Rodriguez has been elected an honorary member of the Club de Engenharia.

— The bill for obligatory vaccination and revaccination approved by the Senate has passed the second reading in the Chamber of Deputies by 122 votes against 35.

São Paulo. Dr. Bernardino de Campos is expected at Santos on his return from Europe in November or December.

— The cotton and poultry show (a queer mixture) was closed on the 15th inst. Amongst the prize winners was Miss Ethel Mary White. A hybrid crossed between a guinea and ordinary barn door fowl attracted some attention as a curiosity. Like most hybrids it is, however, sterile.

— The first batch of 421 Spanish and Portuguese immigrants imported on account of the Budget appropriation for the current year arrived in the s. s. *Espagne*. The total number allowed for in the appropriation is 5,000.

— The report that Dr. Carlos Botelho, the Secretary of Agriculture, was about to resign is contradicted by the *Correio Paulistano*.

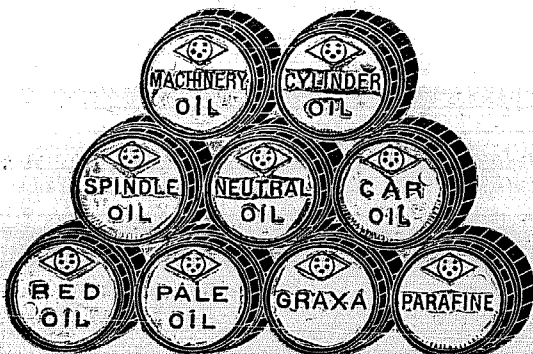
— The action of the São Paulo Government in contracting exclusively for immigrants of Spanish and Portuguese origin is the retort courteous to the prohibition by the Prunetti cabinet of emigration from Italy to Brazil.

— The boot and shoe factory of Messrs. Clark & Co. is nearing completion and a date will be shortly fixed for the official inauguration.

— The Minister of Finance, Dr. Bulhões, has authorised the Treasury Branch at São Paulo to deliver 4,000 shares of the Ferro Carril Santista Company with regard, we believe, to the gold cheques or *vales* issued by the firm of Ebboli & Co. in Dr. Murinho's time.

Bahia. It is proposed to reform the State Constitution, apparently with the object of allowing the Governor to be re-elected.

Pernambuco. The Chamber of Deputies of Recife has come to the conclusion that there is no contravention or infringement of Federal rights involved in the creation of stamp duties by the State, because such rights never, in fact, under the Constitution belonged to the Union and the collection of the stamp tax by the Union was only permitted in that State in *forma pauperis* and as a concession. Now things are changed. It is the Union that is wealthy and the States that are impoverished; so they claim their own again, but by passing laws like this stamp act do not and could not rescind or affect Federal enactments but merely revoke a previous State law that gave local consent to an act otherwise unauthorised. Whilst, however, insisting on the exercise of their own rights, the State will not prevent the Union from collecting stamp duties; and so Pernambucoans have the pleasant prospect of paying treble stamp duties until this thorny subject is threshed out!



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Paraffine for the manufacture of matches, Candles, etc.

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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

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, MANAOS, PARA',
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, S. PAULO,
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE' AND NEW YORK

Also on:
 Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & C., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroeder & Co., J. H. Schroeder & Co. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Job. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet, Brown & Co. GENOA.
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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg», Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 Rua da Quitanda, No. 109
 (Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in S. Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre.

(Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)
 CORRESPONDENTS IN
 Pará, Manãos, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Bahia, Macció, Victoria, Rio Grande, Pelotas, Curitiba, Paranaguá, Santa Catharina, &c.

Draws on:
 GERMANY... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents in Frankfurt a M. Bremen Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg. }
 ENGLAND... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons London Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited, London. Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London. }
 FRANCE.... { Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frère & Co., Paris. De Neufize & Co., Paris. }
 ITALY..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa, and branches. }
 PORTUGAL... { Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents. }
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Theil-John
 Directors

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST
 London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... » 500,000
 Reserve fund..... » 325,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro

31, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Branches at:
 S. PAULO, BAHIA,
 BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO.

Agent at Santos:
 F. S. Hampshire & Co., Ltd.
 Correspondents in Pernambuco, Pará, Manãos, Ceará, Macció, Victoria, Santa Catharina, Paranaguá, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Draws on its Head Office in London:
 The London Joint Stock Bank Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & C., HAMBURG.
 and correspondents in Germany,
 Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY
 The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.
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Banco da Republica DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital... Rs. 100,000,000\$000
 Reserve Fund.... Rs. 17,480,078\$736
 Profits in Suspense. Rs. 11,157,639\$835
 on 31st December 1899

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 9 Rua da Alfandega

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre & Pelotas.

Draws on:
 Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. LONDON & County Banking Co., Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd. LONDON
 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. PARIS.
 De Rothschild frères.
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal. LISBON.

Opens accounts current:
 Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks and shares etc. and transacts every description of Banking business.

ae-be-ea x x

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1862

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realised do..... » 900,000
 Reserve fund..... » 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:
 Princes Street, London, E. C.

PARIS BRANCH:
 16, Rue Halévy.
 RIO DE JANEIRO—19-21 Rua da Alfandega.

Branches:
 PARIS, PARA' PERNAMBUCO, S. PAULO, SANTOS, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO, ROSARIO, MENDOZA, BAHIA BLANCA, PAYSANDU' CONCORDIA
 Agencies:
 MANAOS, MARANHÃO, CEARÁ, BAHIA, VICTORIA, PARANAGUA', RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, CURITYBA, PORTO ALEGRE MACEIO'

Draws on Head Office and Paris Branch and on:
 London, & County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and Agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And all the principal cities in Europe.
 and on:
 Farmers Loan & Trust Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.
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THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & C. L'D
 of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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Rio de Janeiro Lighterage Company Limited

All kinds of Maritime harbour transport.

Loading and discharge of vessels.
 Towing.

Launches on hire for excursions, and for arrival and departure of packets.

Telephone No. 1.718

Office: Rua Primeiro de Março N. 54
 C. LAUFER
 Manager

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Pará. Whilst smallpox is raging in Rio and other Southern cities, at Belém only 23 cases were registered during the last 12 months, of whom only one was a resident, two being foreigners and the rest immigrants from Rio Grande do Norte. Of the 23, all recovered, not a single death being registered at Belém from this cause during the 12 months.

The Pará papers attribute it to vaccination being generalised and the excellent treatment of the patients at the Isolation hospital for smallpox.

Personal News

The following is the list of passengers from New York per s. s. *Bryans*, which entered this port on the 25th inst.:

1st class: Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Pearson, Miss M. Pearson, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. J. Meloon, Mr. C. Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Wyhe, Mr. & Mrs. J. Tracey, Rev. A. Vogel and Mrs. Vogel, Rev. M. Frusch, Prince Albert de Ligne, Mr. & Mrs. Lightner and 17 passengers in transit.
3rd class, 12 passengers and 22 in transit.

Money Market

QUOTATIONS DURING WEEK CLOSING SEPTEMBER 23rd, 1904. WERE AS FOLLOW:-

(COMPILED, BY PERMISSION, FROM THE FIGURES GIVEN DAILY IN THE JORNAL DO COMMERCIO)

OFFICIAL RATES	SIGHT	New York		Italy		Hamburg		Paris		London	
		réis	4.113	800	801	988	980	795	796	d	12 1/16
50 d/s	SIGHT	réis	4.110	801	979	980	793	796	d	12 1/32	
		London	4.113	803	980	793	796	d	12 1/32		
90 d/s	SIGHT	réis	4.121	802	980	797	797	d	12 1/8		
		London	4.120	800	979	798	798	d	12 5/32		
3 d/s	SIGHT	réis	4.121	801	980	797	797	d	12 1/8		
		London	4.120	800	979	798	798	d	12 5/32		
90 d/s	SIGHT	réis	4.125	801	980	797	797	d	12 1/8		
		London	4.125	801	980	797	797	d	12 1/8		

Extremes at which business was done during the week ended Sept. 23rd were 12 5/32 for 90 d/s Bank paper and 12 5/32 - 12 1/4 d. for private. The average Bank 90 d/s counter drawing rate for the week comes out at 12 1/8 d. the corresponding sight rate being 12 1/16 d. against 12 1/32 d. the average sight rate of the *Camara Syndical*. The average depreciation for the week, calculated on the basis of the Bank's sight rate, is 55.32% and the premium on gold 123.88% against 55.32% and 123.88% last week. At these rates:

	was worth	1903	same	last week
1 £	198896	198896		
1 shilling	995	995		
1 penny	983	983		
1 Franc	3791	3791		
1 Mark	976	976		
1 U. S. Dollar	4698	4698		
1 20000 coin	44717	44717		

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS

	1904	1903
Rio de Janeiro 90 d/s closing Bank Rate, Sept. 24	12 1/8	12
N.º 7 New York type of coffee, Sept. 23 per 10 kilos	68538	46425
do do do 23, Spot	8 1/2c	5 3/4c
do do do 23, Dec. options	7.20c	4.85c
Rio de Janeiro: 5% Apolices (internal), Sept. 24	9910000	9700000
Bank of England Rate	3 1/2%	4 1/2%
Open market Rate London 3 months	2 1/8%	4 1/16%

THE BRAZILIAN REVIEW

Saturday, September 24th, 1904.

Ninety days bank rate on London opened on Monday 19th at 12 5/32 d. and closed this evening at the same rate.

Rates have been firmer throughout the week, but in spite of shipments of coffee being larger than ever and yielding £ 811,160 as against £ 649,110 the previous week and only £ 523,590 last year takers were as plenty as bills. Still it must tell in time and, with large stocks, large entries and high prices for the two great staples of the country, coffee and rubber, if exchange do not improve, then, evidently, it is not to be done by trade balances and the theory of exchanges must be revised.

The figures given in the report of the Minister of Finance for the exchange movement of the Bank of the Republic since November 1900, when the management was taken over by the Government are as follows:—

TAKEN:—		
1900 5th November to 31 December	£1,701,970	
1901	10,921,122	
1902	8,383,985	
1903	6,013,541	
1904 to 30th June	3,656,242	
		£30,676,200

SALES:—		
1900 5th November to December	£1,694,618	
gold cheques	35,828	1,730,446
1901 drafts	£0,894,053	
gold cheques	255,113	10,149,166

GRAND HOTEL WHITE

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BUSINESS DONE ON THE S. PAULO STOCK EXCHANGE During the week ended September 23rd, 1904

DESCRIPTION	SALES	HIGHEST	LOWEST
S. Paulo Municipality 7% loan.	504	87\$000	87\$000
Santos Municipality (1st issue)...	4	85\$000	85\$000
Do do (2nd, issue).....	203	89\$000	89\$000
Campinas Municipality.....	300	76\$000	76\$000
SHARES			
Banco Commercio e Industria de S. Paulo.....	22	332\$000	332\$000
Banco de S. Paulo.....	688	118\$000	110\$000
Paulista R'y.....	832	253\$000	251\$000
Mogyana R'y.....	520	254\$000	252\$000
Companhia União Sportiva.....	220	6\$000	6\$000
MORTGAGE BONDS			
Banco C. R. de S. Paulo 8 %/o...	2,282	52\$000	49\$750
Do do 6 %/o...	3,038	46\$500	42\$500
Banco União de S. Paulo.....	66	56\$500	56\$500

The business done on the São Paulo Stock Exchange amounted to Rs. 515:344\$000 distributed as follows:

Government Securities.....	85:055\$000
Bank Shares.....	84:016\$000
Railway Shares.....	341:224\$000
Debentures.....	1:320\$000
Mortgage Bonds.....	3:729\$000
Total	515:344\$000

Coffee Market

COFFEE ENTRIES

	FOR THE WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	Sept. 23 1904	Sept. 16 1904	Sept. 25 1903	Sept. 16 1904	Sept. 18 1903
RIO					
By Central R'y.....	34,027	45,587	86,886	446,765	1,168,821
Leopoldina R'y:					
Inland.....	45,819	40,220	15,441	345,149	221,839
Coastwise, discharged..	19,722	7,349	7,822	78,888	71,372
Total.....	99,567	93,156	110,149	870,802	1,462,026
Transferred from Rio to Nietheroy.....	730	1,321	1,784	19,213	12,746
Net Entries at Rio.....	98,837	91,835	108,365	851,589	1,449,280
Coastwise, in transit...	4,000	5,500	10,273	24,004	73,067
Nietheroy from Rio & Leopoldina R'y.....	2,172	2,522	1,915	32,682	15,929
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit.....	106,009	99,857	120,553	908,175	1,538,276
SANTOS:	324,386	352,293	280,159	3,227,785	3,006,972
Total Rio & Santos....	429,395	452,150	400,712	4,185,960	4,545,248

The coast arrivals for the week ended Sept. 23rd, were from:—

S. João da Barra.....	12,840	bags
Victoria.....	6,634	»
Macaé.....	2,157	»
Bahia.....	1,581	»
Alcobaga.....	177	»
Ignape.....	153	»
Villa do Prado.....	113	»
Santos.....	67	»
Total.....	23,722	bags

The total entries by the different S. Paulo Railways for the Crop to September 23rd, 1904 were as follows:—

	Past	Per	Total at	Total at	Remaining
	Jundiaby	Sorocabana	S. Paulo	Santos	at
1904/1905:	2,841,411	402,985	3,244,396	3,227,785	S. Paulo
1903/1904:	2,658,661	346,221	3,004,882	3,006,972	16,611
					2,090

COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES)

	DURING WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	1904 Sept. 23	1904 Sept. 16	1903 Sept. 25	1904 Sept. 23	1903 Sept. 25
Rio.....	119,618	94,398	131,365	840,558	1,312,165
Nietheroy.....	4,500	529	—	24,089	13,019
In transit.....	4,000	5,500	10,273	24,004	73,067
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit.....	128,118	100,427	141,638	888,651	1,398,251
Santos.....	283,639	229,070	221,966	2,191,753	2,339,966
Total Rio & Santos.....	411,757	329,497	363,604	3,080,404	3,738,217

Rio de Janeiro, September 24th, 1904.

Entries at Rio and Santos during the week ended 23rd September fell off a bit, being 22,755 bags less than the previous week, but still 28,683 more than the corresponding week's last year, of which they represent 107.1%.

For the crop, entries on 23rd September are 409,288 less than for last crop, of which they represent 90.9%.

Compared with the previous late crop, entries at Rio on 23rd September are 908,175 as against 821,393 bags in 1900/1 and at Santos 3,227,785 as against 2,326,957. Looking over the number of the *Brazilian Review* for 25 September 1900 we find the following:—"In spite of its being so tardy, entries to 21st were only 15% under last year's, but though there seems little doubt that at Santos the current crop will be equal or exceed the last, from Rio and Minas a great deal of coffee is believed to have come down already."

As a matter of fact, on that date scarcely one-third of the Rio entries had arrived, whilst at Santos they proved, as expected, 40% more than the previous year's. Will history now repeat itself? Certainly reports as to exhaustion in Rio and Minas are doing so.

It has been raining heavily during the week all over the interior and though reports of bad flowering are persistent, especially from São Paulo, we cannot believe the weather to be unfavourable, though it may stop entries a bit.

Shipments (*embarques*) were animated, 82,260 bags more than the previous week's and 48,153 over last year's.

Since 1st July 761,629 bags less than last year have been cleared but have yielded £620,944 more.

Prices improved a little, the average for Rio No. 7 being 6\$652 as against 6\$592 for the previous week and 4\$314 last year. At New York the average for No. 7 Spot fell slightly from 8.46c. to 8.44c. closing to 8 1/2c.

Stocks here and at Santos again show an increase of 110,839 bags compared with the previous Friday and of 404,561 bags compared with the same day last year. With 2,295,581 here and at Santos, stocks have now topped the previous record of 2,204,264 on 26th September 1902.

Advices from Havre state that cables had been received from New York stating that the *Brazilian Review* of 23rd August estimated the current S. Paulo crop at 6 1/4 millions and possible further reduction. This was contradicted by later telegrams, which stated our estimate to be 7 to 7 1/2 millions.

In their circular of 27th August, Messrs. Hayn Roman say: "In answer to our enquiries the fact is confirmed that in its last number the *Brazilian Review* did publish the estimate of 6 1/4 millions of a correspondent. This certainly is not the opinion of the journal itself, but as the *Brazilian Review* is accustomed to make selection of what it publishes, the fact that the estimate has been reproduced shows that it is not considered to be im, probable."

We already referred to this subject in our number of 30th August and explained that, although we leave our correspondent at Santos liberty to express his opinions, we do not, necessarily, endorse them.

The bulletin of the Associação Commercial of Santos of 15th says:—"as regards the second flowering of 12th to 13th inst. this proves worse

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Passenger service for NEW YORK

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3,901 tons
illuminated with electric light sails on 1st October for

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Through 3rd. class tickets issued to the principal cities of the United States & Canada

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and with ut the inconvenience of transfer
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Having large workshops and efficient plant, are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata, and at the chief Brazil ports; and among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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The German Steamer

TIJUCA

Captain Simonsen

Expected from Santos on 13th October will leave on the 14th October for:

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at 2 p. m.

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Three-weekly sailings from Santos and Rio de Janeiro for Trieste and Fiume and, with transhipment, to all Mediterranean, East Asiatic and East African Ports.

DEPARTURES FROM SANTOS

B. FEJÉRVÁRY 1st October
ISTRIA 20th »
ARAD 10th November

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Through fares to Paris 1st class..... f. gold 723
do do 2nd f. 550
do do 3rd f. 199
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do do do 2nd .. f. 823
do do do 3rd.... f. 364
Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, 3rd class.. f. 130
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Capital.. 120,000,000 Marks

NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
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» 21	Roland	Bahia, Pernambuco, Madelra, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers & Cargo accepted

Passenger rates 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio — Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen..... 450 Marks £. 9/-
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(South American Service)

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The new fine Imperial Mail Steamer

PRINZ SIGISMUND

6,000 tons

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These magnificent and fast steamers, built especially for the Brazilian trade and fitted with the latest improvements offer to first class passengers the highest comfort.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sept. 29	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Madeira, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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