

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19TH, 1898.

NUMBER 16

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G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,156.00 (£6,620,865), having received (in respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 £58,230).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

Capital .. . . . £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund .. . . . £1,328,751 ,,

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec, 1896 .. . . . £12,954,532 Authorized Capital .. . . . 3,000,000 Subscribed Capital .. . . . 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

Travellers' Directory.

Sao Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the Sao Paulo Railway.

Cochabamba and LaMbarby: Central Railway (Sao Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbaena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbaena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Prainha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 6 a. m. and 5.45 a. m. on all land route passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6.25 a. m., and 4.20 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the barca train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" trains leave at 6 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prainha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leãozinho Railway at Sant' Anna de Marahy. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursionist train leaves Marahy at 2.15 p. m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 11 a. m. and 2 and 3.30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1, 4.30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2, 3.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m., descending, 8.35, 10.25, 11.25 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEEBER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete. Baptists and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65, Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin. No. 17.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; at 11 a. m., biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. Wednesdays. Biblical studies and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carbon, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WILHELM, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 52.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Casa 552.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELHO.—No. 254, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freese ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haveburg, Physician and accoucher. Residence: 89, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages, radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfada.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Opening from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms apply to the Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Red and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Impepraz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUTNEY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office opens from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolas A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government refuses to sell ships of war either to the United States or to Spain. This would be a proper decision if it were prompted by the desire to maintain a rigorously neutral attitude between the two countries. But, unfortunately, it seems only too certain that it is much more the outcome of an eager wish to increase the navy. There appears to be no doubt, in fact, that the reports which have been reaching this country in some time past of the recollections of ill feeling between Chile and the Argentine republic have at least a basis of foundation in fact. The Argentine republic, on its side, is about to buy a new battleship. It is most unfortunate that such a state of tension should exist, and indeed, it is not easy to understand how it has come about. The frontier dispute was arranged by a treaty, which referred the question to the arbitration of the Queen. Neither state can doubt that strict justice will be done. Why, therefore, hostility and ill-feeling and preparations for war should again begin before arbitration has taken place is utterly unintelligible. And it is still more unintelligible because both republics need to practise the strictest economy. The finances of neither are in a satisfactory state, and the future of both requires care and safeguarding.—The Statist, March 26.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

A Buenos Aires telegram says that the Argentine government has resolved upon the construction of the Belgrano military port.

The sum of \$3,350,000 gold is to be paid by Argentina to the Italian government for the Parise—always providing, of course, that the Italian government concludes to accept the proposal.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th inst. says that \$10,000,000 have been subscribed toward the projected internal loan, and that the loan would be opened for public subscription on Monday.

During the month of February there were 1,954 births, 463 marriages and 1,016 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires. Of the deaths, 75 were still-births; and of the births 333 were illegitimate. The estimated population of the city at the end of the month was 742,459.

The support which business men are giving to the Cuestas government in Montevideo is well attested by the exceptionally large customs receipts of last month. As a rule, however, the government is cautious and conservative, and were it doubtful of the present administration we should see a much smaller movement. The March receipts (including \$2,000,000 estimated department revenue) amounted to \$1,220,555, against \$732,527 last year and \$1,102,300 in 1896.

As we anticipated, the very heavy rains of Tuesday produced serious inundations in various parts of the city and suburbs, and the damage to property has been considerable. The police and local authorities were busy all afternoon and evening assisting those whose houses were flooded. In the Paso Molino a number of quintas were completely under water to the depth of two or three feet or even more. Tram traffic was stopped in several directions. No personal casualties of importance are reported, though there were some narrow escapes. Several horses were drowned. The bridge over the Miguelete, near Duranas was washed away—for about the twentieth time. The waters subsided yesterday.—Montevideo Times, April 7.

The following curious story comes from Rosario. The National Bank caused half a dozen colonists, who were unable to meet the pagarés they had given for seed advanced to them last year, to be sold up. One of them came down to Buenos Aires with the idea of obtaining a loan of \$500 from a rich relative of his. He got the money alright, but on his way back he bought two tickets in the State Lottery. A week later he went and got an "extract," and found that he had won \$10,000. Next day he returned to Buenos Aires and received his money. And as soon as he returned to his colony he lent the five other colonists who had been sold up with him, sufficient money to enable them to start afresh to put in a new crop. Yet in spite of this there are people who say that there is no such thing as luck. The man was in luck to be able to raise the wind to the tune of \$500 in these phenomenally hard times, then to win \$10,000, and the other five were in luck to be the friends of such a man. It sounds something like the house that Jack built—or a whale.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

On Sunday a special train took a number of gentlemen who had been invited by Mr. Vicente L. Casares to witness the inauguration of his new butter-factory, La Martona. It is now some years since Mr. Casares started the making of butter and cheese; and the neat, clean shops of La Martona where fresh milk can always be had, have long been a feature of the city. There are now as many as 23 of them, all doing a thriving trade. Mr. Casares' new establishment will turn out as much as 5000 kilos of butter daily. There are 800 cows milked every day, and the milk of 3000 cows in the surroundings is purchased by the establishment. During the past year 13,000,000 litres of milk were used. The following shows the increase in the manufacture of butter: in 1891, 8000 kilos; in 92, 82,000; 93, 360,000; 94, 460,000; 95, 760,000; 96, 1,480,000; 97, 1,700,000, half of which was exported. This is evidence of a national industry which is assuming great proportions without any state interference or other noxious and unnatural aids.—Buenos Aires Herald.

The amount deposited for guarantees by foreign insurance offices to this date is \$5,660,000 m/n. It is stated that the government will extend the time for making the deposit, so as to enable the agents of other offices to obtain instructions from their respective offices.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.

The annual report for 1897 of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that 21 patients were under treatment on January 1st, 209 were admitted to the wards during the year and 411 out-patient patients were treated. The deaths numbered 15, and the patients discharged numbered 310, leaving 17 under treatment December 31st. The total receipts were \$5,613.61 gold, which was an increase over the preceding year. The expenditures were greatly increased, however, and the balance sheet showed a deficit of 1,051.51 gold, which includes the deficit of \$122.55 brought forward from 1896.

Mr. C. E. Pettigill, the first officer of the schooner Carrie and Annie, which arrived the other day at Montevideo on her way from New York to Seattle (the port for Klondyke), was in this city yesterday and gave us some information concerning the cruise. He says that the company consists of 16 persons, all of whom should help in working the ship, the owners being on board. It seems, according to Mr. Pettigill, that the passengers have not fallen out with one another, that they do not obey orders unless pressed being practically left to make her way as best she can. Early in the voyage Mr. Pettigill broke his arm, and, as there was no doctor on board, the skipper was requested to put in at Rio de Janeiro but he refused. Finally, he consented to put in at Montevideo, giving as a reason that the vessel was short of water. On arriving there Mr. Pettigill left the ship, refusing to have anything more to do with the concern. Mr. Pettigill's arm is in a very bad condition and will have to be operated on. He will most probably stay here, having had considerable experience in the cunning business and asphalt laying. He has been to the River Plate many times before as first officer of various vessels. The Carrie and Annie has left on her voyage, and Mr. Pettigill believes that she will not arrive at Seattle much before the end of June.—Times, Buenos Aires, April 2.

The Standard of March 30 does not believe what our Enterriano colleagues say about the paralysis in the saladero business being due to a dearth in stock, arguing that the cattle in the country are on the increase. We call to see how this comes, by taking into consideration that the number of cattle supposed to be in the country, even taking the higher statistics given, are not more than 22,000,000. From these we must take every year, taking into consideration those consumed in every town and on all the estancias, hides lost and cut up in camp, killed at the saladeros, frozen, exported to Europe, Brazil, Chile, and Bolivia, hides tanned and used in the country, and total will sum up close on 6,000,000 animals taken from the 22,000,000 per annum. But we have no means of knowing that there are this amount in the country, the figures when published were at best a supposition and are and were believed to be an exaggeration. It is far more probable that we have between eighteen and nineteen millions of stock, but even supposing that there are twenty-two millions we fail to see with an annual culling of six millions there can be any increase possible. On the other hand the saladeristas of Entre Rios and the Banda Oriental are complaining that there are no novillos to be bought for the jerked beef trade. But we must consider this from another point of view, namely that cattle are now being bred of so good a class, that estancieros will no longer sell at prices which suit the saladeristas. They will either soon have to give up the business or raise the price of a tassa.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

On Sunday morning a large meeting of «colorados» was held at Villa Colón. Although it was for the formation of a section of club, several hundreds, some of them obviously «marcanos» went out from the city. These returned in the course of the afternoon, some by railway, others on horseback, all wearing red handkerchiefs. Several of them formed themselves into groups and penetrated to various parts of the city, uttering aggressive cries and occasioning no little disorder. In the district known as «Galicia Chica» there was a regular tumult in which over 100 persons took part, sticks and stones being freely used, and several heads being broken. The mounted police had to be called out to restore order, and some of the principal offenders were arrested—we hope they will be severely dealt with. Such disorderly scenes as these bespeak a very low grade of civilisation and of political education on the part of those who provoke them by their aggressive and offensive attitude, and cannot be condemned too sternly. It is certainly intolerable to think that a political meeting cannot be held at so remote a suburb as Colón, without its being made the motive of disorder, riot and even bloodshed in the streets of Montevideo. It is noteworthy that it is only the «colorados» who promote these disorders; we never hear of them when the «blancos» meet. We think the respectable elements of the «colorado» party would do well to discourage the wearing of the crimson handkerchief. It is a bloody and sinister emblem, with a long record of untappy associations of civil wars, fratricidal quarrels, and scenes of strife and bloodshed, and its appearance in the streets is almost always the precursor of disorder and trouble. To those who know its history, it is difficult to look upon it without a shudder.—Montevideo Times, April 5.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Broten & Co., GENOA.

**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 (Caixa 708)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 530) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

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No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

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From the Times of Ceylon, February 14, 1898. **RUBBER CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.**

BY THE DIRECTOR, ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS.

(Concluded from our last)

Incisions may now be made in the bark with the mallet and chisel, commencing near the top of the cleaned portion. A V-shaped cut is made in two strokes. The object to be aimed at is to make these cuts to such a depth as just not to reach the wood. They should stop in the bark close to the cambium, as the vessels which contain the rubber occur only outside, but very close to, the cambium. If the cambium is not injured the wound rapidly heals, but if the cut penetrates this layer, and enters the wood, the healing of the wound is much slower, and at the same time risk is run of introducing parasitic fungi into the wood, which may cause much damage. Injury to the wood also causes a check to the upward flow of sap, and thus to the growth of the tree. Considerable practice is required before the chisel can be habitually driven in to the exact depth necessary. In dealing with a number of trees it will be found most economical and satisfactory to keep separate coolies for each of the various operations required, as they all need much practice.

As soon as the cut is made the white and very sticky milk commences to flow. A second V-shaped incision should be made about a foot below the first, and others at similar distances down to the gutter at the base of the tree. Another set of incisions may then be made parallel to the first, at about ten or twelve inches from them, and other vertical rows of cuts may be made without serious injury.

As each cut is made the milk flowing from the cut above it should be guided downwards to it along the bark by means of a twig, otherwise the milk is liable to be wasted by dropping to the ground from projecting portions of the bark.

The bulk of the milk, especially in large trees or trees which have not been recently tapped, ultimately flows into the cups at the base of the tree. These should be kept covered in such a way as to prevent dust or other rubbish falling into the milk. As soon as the milk ceases to flow into the cups these are removed to a warm place, and in a few hours a cake of solid rubber can be removed from each, which should be kept in a dry place until it has become properly dry all through. The remainder of the milk dries upon the tree in the form of long strings, which are stripped off and rolled into balls. The whole of the rubber when dry is now ready for market. The most suitable times of the day and of the year for tapping are still the subject of experiment. The most satisfactory results have on the whole been obtained by tapping in the drier parts of the two monsoons, i.e., from January to April and in August and September. The tapping should be done on dry days, otherwise it is difficult to prevent dilution of the milk and to dry the rubber.

The tappings may follow one another at intervals of a week for about four to eight weeks. The second tapping gives a much larger yield than the first, and the third and fourth tappings are usually very productive. In a series of experiments made during 1897 on trees of about 2 ft. mean girth, the average yield per tree of the successive weekly tappings was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Week, Yield. First week... 73 oz. Fourth week... 80 oz. Second week... 148 " Fifth week... 67 " Third week... 97 " Sixth week... 52 "

Total... 517 oz.

**YIELD.**

The statement as to yield of rubber found in books of travel and popular articles are very unreliable, and experiments are being made to test the whole question of yield. The late Dr. Trimen commenced in 1888 to tap one of the original trees at Heneratgoda, then nearly twelve years old and 50 1/2 in. in girth a yard from the ground.

It was tapped on seven days between January 25th and February 15th, yield-

ing 17 1/4 oz. of rubber, on six days between July 20th and August 29th, yielding 7 oz., and on four days between December 6th and 20th, yielding 4 1/2 oz.; a total of 1 lb. 12 3/4 oz. The same method was followed in alternate years, with results as shown below:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Yield. 1888... 1 lb. 12 3/4 oz. 1894... 3 lb. 3 oz. 1890... 2 lb. 10 oz. 1896... 3 lb. 0 1/4 oz. 1892... 2 lb. 13 oz.

Total... 13 lb. 7 oz.

The average yield of this tree from the twelfth to the twenty-first year is thus almost 1 1/2 lb. per annum. This result is very good, and if all the trees of the same age yielded as much rubber, the success of the cultivation would be assured. It should, however, be noted that the girth of this tree in 1888 was larger than the mean girth of the whole plantation, as mentioned above, in 1897, and that therefore this yield, if the tree tapped be accepted as a fair sample, represents rather the result to be expected after twenty years, by which time the average girth of the trees should be equal to the girth of this one at the time its tapping was commenced. The trees in question are about 30 ft. apart, i. e., 50 trees to the acre. These data thus indicate a yield of about 90 lb. of rubber per acre in the twentieth year, a result insufficient to make it worth the while of private planters to take up rubber cultivation.

It seemed probable that better results might be obtained by tapping younger and smaller trees more closely planted, and experiments were therefore begun in 1896 on a younger plantation of trees at Heneratgoda. The mean girth in January, 1897, taken at 5 ft. 6 in. from the ground, of 225 of these trees was 2 ft. 4 1/2 in. The figures already given for the average weekly yields represent the mean results of the tapping of 27 trees of a mean girth of 1 ft. 10 1/2 in., six inches less than the mean girth of the whole plantation. From six consecutive weekly tappings of each, a yield of 517 oz. per tree was obtained. This represents a yield of 97 lb. per acre of 300 trees (12 ft. apart). If the trees tapped had been of the same mean girth as the whole plantation, the yield would probably have been at the rate of about 120 lb. per acre. Further, only six tappings were made, and the trees, after a rest of a few months, would probably have stood three or four more tappings whose yield might have been at the rate of 30 or 40 lb. per acre.

No record, unfortunately, was kept of the date when this plantation was made. It is probably twelve years old at least. The sandy soil at Heneratgoda is unfavourable for Pará rubber, and in better soil the trees would probably reach this mean girth in ten years or even less. It would seem, therefore, that if this cultivation is taken up in favourable localities, a yield of about 120 to 140 lb. of rubber per acre may be expected after the tenth year. This estimate is, however, liable to modification by the results of experiments which are still in progress.

**COST OF OPENING PLANTATIONS.**

The following estimate of the first year's cost of opening a plantation of 300 acres of forest land with rubber was prepared by Mr. F. Lewis, assistant conservator of forests, Colombo:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Felling and clearing at R12 per acre... 3,600 Rs. Lining, 10 ft. by 10 ft., at R2 per acre... 600 Felling, at 75 holes per cooly at 40 cents... 697 Filling and planting and carrying plants from their nursery to holes, 300 cooly at 40 cents... 175 Draining, 300 ft. of drains per acre at 1 cent per foot run... 900 Lines for coolies: 1 shed of 10 rooms of 12 ft. by 10 ft., mud walls, and battocalla roof, at R30 per room... 300 Roads for inspection, 2 miles... 160 Plant nursery, including watering... 150 Weeding, R1 per acre per month... 3,600 Cost of surveying lines round plantation, say... 75 Contingencies, such as special work, bridges over streams, or supplying vacancies, etc... 250 Salary of assistant... 1,000 Tappal cooly... 120 Tools... 300

Total... 11,927

This represents an average of R 40 per acre. A return of R4,200 is estimated to be obtained by the sale of timber and firewood from the land cleared. This should suffice to erect the assistant's bungalow and leave a small margin for contingencies.

To this estimate private planters must add the cost of land and of seed (about R20 per 1,000). These items will probably bring up the total cost for the first year to at least R125 per acre. As a matter of fact, 300 acres is more than can be opened in one year, as the number of seeds required will be at least 160,000, which amounts to nearly two years' crop of the trees in the Botanic Gardens.

For the second, third, and fourth years Mr. Lewis estimates the expenditure on weeding and supplying at R12, R8, and R5, respectively. Assuming that the expenditure in the years following is at the rate of R5 per acre, the cost of the plantation up to and including the tenth year, might work out as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of land, 300 acres at R75.....	22,500
Cost of seed, say.....	3,600
First year's cost, as above.....	11,927
Weeding and supplying, second year.....	2,400
Do, third year.....	1,500
Do, fourth year.....	1,500
Do, fifth to tenth years, inclusive.....	9,000
Salary of assistant, second to tenth years, inclusive.....	9,000
Tappal cooly and tools, second to tenth years, inclusive.....	1,250
Total.....	75,777

Allowing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on all money expended up to the end of the tenth year, the outlay upon the plantation will amount to at least R110,000, or R366 '66 per acre.

RETURN.

The value of Pará rubber in the London market varies between two and four shillings per lb. according to the quality of the rubber and the state of the market. Of the rubber which has been collected in the Botanic Gardens and sent home for valuation, a large proportion has been valued at almost the highest market price then ruling, but a considerable proportion of the rubber is always of inferior quality, being mixed with particles of dirt. If we estimate the average value of the crop at 2s. per lb., and the yield in the tenth year at 100 lb. only per acre, the return in that year will be £10, or say R150 per acre. The cost of harvesting should not be more than R50 per acre, including carriage to London. This leaves a margin of R100 per acre, representing a return of 27 per cent. upon the original outlay; if 12 per cent be allowed for contingencies and the usual vicissitudes of a tropical cultivation, there remains still a prospect of a good return on the capital expended.

JOHN C. WILLIS.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, March 16 1898.  
CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Two consular reports, which have just been issued, are fairly representative of the official view of the commercial relationship existing between England and the Continent, and England and South America. The representative at Naples rightly points out that one very real difficulty experienced by British traders in Italy is the puzzling nature of the tariffs. "It requires an expert," he says, "to decide not only to what category a particular class of goods may belong but to what category it may not belong when official ingenuity has been brought to bear upon its classification." This is that, rather than go through the costly and uncertain process of an appeal to headquarters, a merchant finds he has either to increase his prices or forego his own profit, neither of which alternative is calculated to develop enterprise. People who delight in pointing out that other countries have not followed England's lead in the direction of free trade are generally the last to show that they fully appreciate the fact of the enormous preponderance of trade possessed by the little isle in which they live, and yet it would be far more logical to plead that we owe this preponderance to freedom from vexatious tariff restrictions than to urge the persistence of other nations in sticking to protection as an argument against free and unfettered trade policy. The increase of co-operative societies in Italy, as recorded by the consul, does not seem to have a very close connection with a protective tariff, and yet, other things being equal, the

artificial raising of the price of the ordinary necessities of life is calculated to set consumers to work to abolish the middleman. It is, indeed, open to question whether the comparative failure of co-operation in England is not partly due to enormous trade done by this nation of shopkeepers, and the fact that in poor tariff-ridden Italy there are at present 1,013 flourishing co-operative societies is full of significance to the student of social economics. It is also worth recording as an instance of Italian stupidity that our consul hints at the abandonment of Naples as a port of call by the Orient company. Brindisi was given up by the P. and O. company partly owing to the impossibility of getting the officials to listen to reason as regards the improvement of the facilities of the port. The same drawbacks in the shape of a long distance between the station and the quay exist in both places, and what with ridiculous custom-house regulations and the cost and trouble of travelling a mile on a tug from the quay to the steamer, it would not be at all surprising to hear that the Orient line had determined to call in future only at Marseilles.

Our consul at Rosario is of opinion that another failure of the crop like that of last year would probably cause a general commercial catastrophe and seriously impede agriculture, and he reports that amongst other effects of this state of affairs in Argentina is an almost entire paralysation of the import trade. Unlike the report from the Continent, this document from Rosario breathes a most hopeful spirit, and as an instance of the healthy activity displayed in this part of the world it is worth mentioning that one of the large English steamship companies trading to Argentina is building a special class of light-draft steamers to compete with the railways which at present convey the cattle from Rosario to Buenos Aires. Our consul, too, sends a paragraph home, headed "Advice to Shipowners," which is well worthy of reproduction. He remarks:

"Vessels trading to Rosario are obliged to discharge all cargo, other than coal, at the wharf of the national government; but it sometimes happens, when the river is low, that they are unable to get alongside to discharge there, in which case lighters have to be employed to carry the merchandise to the said wharf, and as it sometimes happens that disputes arise between the consignees of the cargo and the shipmaster as to who is to pay the lighterage, I would suggest that the shipowner protect his interests by inserting a clause in the contract of carriage clearly defining his responsibility in this respect."

This is the kind of information for which we should naturally look from our officials in new countries like the South American republics, and it is even more satisfactory to read that in the consul's opinion, notwithstanding the severe check which has been given to the trade of the country, the resources and possibilities of the land must restore the province to its former prosperous condition, and that Argentina should offer a good field for the judicious investment of British capital.

MISTOOK THE MULE.

Deacon Jackson was a very pious but very determined old colored citizen of Owl Creek Valley. He had a young mule which his boys were unable to ride, and their failure to break the animal so exasperated the old man that he determined to ride it himself. He was, however, no sooner located on its back than he was thrown into an adjoining lot, where he was picked up with both legs broken and his neck badly sprained.

"What on earth did such an old man as you mean by trying to ride a wild young mule like that?" asked the doctor.

"Waal, suh," said Deacon Jackson, "I never does undertake to do nuthin' widout fast countin' ov de Lawd an' seein' whut he done think about hit. I axed Him ef I order ride dat mule whut my triffin' no account boys couldn't ride, an' de Lawd, He said, yessah, jes' ez plain ez I am talkin' to you."

"Well, but he seems to have given you bad advice."

"No, doctor, his judgement was all right, for de Lawd knows dis ole nigger never seed de day when he was afeared to straddle anything from a circlar saw up to er elephant, but dis time I think de Lawd was jes' mistaken in de mule."—Atlanta Journal.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE IN VENEZUELA.

Reuter's correspondent at Caracas writes under date February 9 as follows:—A concession, which embraces a vast territory known as the Venezuelan Amazon Territory, has been granted to a powerful English syndicate. The Venezuelan government has granted to this company almost a monopoly of the navigation of the Orinoco River the exploitation of the rubber, and also a vast emigration scheme. I have been informed from good authority that the same company is trying to obtain from the Columbian and Brazilian governments a similar concession for the Amazon territory belonging to each of these nations and touching the Venezuelan boundary. The country is very rich, and communicates by canals or rivers from the Orinoco to the Amazon. Two missions have visited this country for this syndicate, one under Professor Bovallius, of the University of Upsala, and the other under Major S. Peterson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It is announced from Ciudad Bolivar that a party of prominent English visitors have passed up the Orinoco on board the steam yacht *Apure*, on their way to the junction of the Orinoco and Meta rivers for hunting and fishing. They will be back in about a month.—Financial News, March 15.

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Missing Friends.

DIOTILAS, John—of Dunkeld, who left Liverpool for Rio on board the sp. *Cordillera* March 18 1891. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

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**A NOISY BUSINESS PLACE.**

In the heart of London, not a hundred yards from the Bank of England or the Mansion House, lies this interesting, though to the general public, little known bedlam. The writer gives it this apparently exaggerated epithet, because, mindful of his own initiation and in common with all new-comers to the London Bankers' Clearing House he has no material reason, judging from appearances, for forming any milder opinion of the place. Perhaps, before relating his experiences "down there," it would be as well to give the reader who desires information, some particulars of this great institution, which, every day, passes through its doors cheques representing fabulous wealth,—more wealth perhaps than the richest man that ever lived possessed in a lifetime.

London banks daily receive, for collection for their customers, drafts on most or all the other London banks, and whilst at the present time only a small proportion of these are presented for payment by walk clerks, formerly this was the only means by which this branch of banking could be executed. As actual cash is paid against a good many of these cheques, and the amount entrusted to one man alone sometimes running into five or six figures of "libras esterlinas" it can easily be seen what immense risks bankers used to run and what happy times those were for the light fingered fraternity. In those days, clerks were just as disposed to lighten their work by ingenious methods as they are now. A number of walk clerks (so called because they are not allowed to ride whilst on business) hit upon a plan which answered their purpose wonderfully well. They met in a public-house off Lombard Street, and after opening the proceedings with a friendly glass all round, arranged their affairs in a manner which the following example will explain. Supposing there were twenty men agreeable to the plan, and each one was deputed to collect money at twenty different banks, then each one of the twenty walk clerks would take over the cheques of the other nineteen drawn on one particular bank. In this way they gained a considerable proportion of the day for their own enjoyment, whilst minimizing the risk caused by repeatedly opening their wallets for new supplies of notes and gold—for Bill Sykes is always on the look out for fresh business. Towards four o'clock they would re-assemble at the said public-house, proportion out their proceeds, have another "friendly" all round and return to their respective offices.

Whether or not they bore visible traces of overwork is unrecorded, but no doubt they were very jealous of their labor-saving scheme. This agreeable state of affairs, however, was too good to last long. The bankers themselves, discovering the foresight of their clerks, immediately took the principle over and started a clearing-house of their own, much to the disgust of the publican.

This place is the same one as is used at the present time,—an unostentatious building with two time-worn doors marked "private," is all the public see of it; but even with this small reward some interested sightseers may be seen wending their way towards Post-Office Court, Lombard Street. Of course there are no cash transactions here, each of the twenty-three banks, which comprise the Clearing House, having an account at the Bank of England, where the differences found to exist at the end of the day, are settled by a simple transfer from one account to another, thus saving countless money transactions daily.

It is through the private doors spoken of that the new man enters with a certain amount of misgiving, which vague rumors have given birth to. Having passed the searching eyes of the two men on guard between the outer and inner doors, he finds himself in a very large room of irregular shape and full of desks marked with the names of the different bankers who hold them.

He is immediately dumbfounded and feels inclined to retrace his steps—for more than a hundred strong voices give him a hearty cheer. At first he is puzzled as to how to take this greeting, but soon discovers his new colleagues intend having some fun out of him. A man in one of the banks was chartered for duty at the "House," and actually got as far as the doors when he point blank refused to go further, having got a hint of the reception he certainly would have met with had he but the pluck to face it.

Of course the fun cannot last continuously. There is intricate work to be done and not a single "clearer" would care to lose the good opinion of the two much respected inspectors, who always bring the enormous mass of business to a satisfactory finish at the close of the day. This result is brought about by the magic of a friendly nod or pleasant chat together with the broad principle of "laissez faire." And so, freed, for a time, from the somewhat too pressing jokes of his friends, the novice proceeds to business, only a minute later to be again landed into confusion. For instance, whilst in the middle of a multitude of figures, a huge shout is given by the entire representation of one bank, with perhaps the assistance of its neighbors. This outburst, which is intended to bring from a distant part of the "House" a "mistake making" bank, has sometimes the desired effect with regard to the man interested, but always produces disgust on the now much distressed new man.

Ever and anon the whole assembly will be swayed by a united effort to produce a patriotic or comic song, which, in its turn, will give way to other boisterous pleasantries. The effect of these various noises is so droll that our friend has, meanwhile, forgotten his chagrin; forgotten even the business that brought him there, and is indulging in the general mirth.

But whilst the others have been attending to their "charges" and "settlements," poking fun and good-naturedly accepting its return, he finds he has done nothing in the way of work. One by one the clearers leave, and this poor fellow finds himself in a hopeless struggle with piles of cheques of all kinds before him, little knowing from whence they have come, or what he has got to do with them. But a good Samaritan, himself belated, comes to the rescue and soon sees him out of the place. Such is the way a man makes his entry on Clearing House life, and after a month or so, wonders why he did not see things as clearly then as he does now.

There are one or two nervous men who have never got over the rush and noise and apparent confusion of the place, and such men are continually liable to be the butts of all those who find things rather slow. But on the whole, clearers are very good-hearted, and, out of the House, quietly-conducted men. Contributions to a fund for a comrade in distress, or about to be married, are not infrequent, and, the other day, on the event of one of the House's principal butts leaving to take "holy orders," they made him a handsome presentation. After listening to a well-delivered speech, the crowd, in return, gave way to voice production extraordinary in the shape of enthusiastic cheers.

HERBERT E. BOTT.

**THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.**

On Monday, the 11th inst., the new American minister, Col. Charles Page Bryan, was presented with state ceremonial to the President of Brazil, His Excellency Dr. Prudente de Moraes. The minister was met at the consulate general of the United States of America, where a number of his countrymen were awaiting, by Lieutenant Pedro Frontin, aide-de-camp of the President, in one of the equipages from the palace, with an escort of lancers of the First Cavalry. The new envoy, with Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, secretary of legation, and Lieutenant James A. Shipton,

military attaché, was driven to the palace where, in the square, a company of the Twenty-Third infantry awaited the party. The band played "Hail Columbia" when the carriage arrived. At the top of the great marble stairway Dr. Alvaro Franco, with the military and civil household of the President, met the minister who was ushered into the magnificent salon Liberdade. After Dr. Franco had announced, in sonorous voice, by name and title, the new plenipotentiary, the minister read his address to the President, which was as follows:

Mr. President.

The President and the people of the United States of America send by me to Your Excellency and to all Brazilians greetings of great good will. My gratification, in the honor of representing our republic as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to your own is much enhanced by a full and friendly understanding that exists between the governments and peoples of the two countries. North Americans have followed with earnest and sympathetic interest the development of Brazil. In territory the United States of Brazil and of America exceed most other nations; in social and political advancement they have kept ahead of the times; in natural resources they are unequalled. Why, then, should not their commercial pre-eminence become as conspicuous and the comity of the two great republics be put to this further practical use? Why should not this auspicious moment in our history witness the beginning of new and desirable commercial achievements? In the United States of America there is every indication of a new period of prosperity exceeding any hitherto enjoyed. Should these favorable expectations be realized and the golden era return to our country, we hope that our neighbors, and particularly Brazil, will share its benefits. Believe me, Mr. President, that in assuming my office this is the desire nearest my heart. To the end of effecting such a consummation the best endeavors of my mission will be directed with all earnestness.

The continued friendship of Brazil for the United States of America is a source of constant pride and encouragement to our government. Your Excellency's good friend, President McKinley, has honored me as the bearer of messages conveying many assurances of his highest personal esteem for the President of Brazil. He has also charged me to express the hope that all blessings of health and happiness may continually attend Your Excellency and may be lavished upon all the people of your land.

The President replied in eloquent and earnest greeting. At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech, the new minister advanced and was presented with his suite to the President and members of the Cabinet. After the exchange of cordial personal compliments the American envoy left the palace. The band in the square again played the national anthem, and the President, cabinet and household, as a parting attention, bowed their adieux from the main balcony of the palace.

**S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.**

I know a Bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,  
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,  
With sweet musk roses, and with eglantine.

*Mid. Night Dream.*

Money and poor people breed faster in bad times than in good. The more exchange goes down, the more we rich bankers prosper. Other people's necessity is our opportunity. We depreciate usury, and—practise it. We do—the Jews, and imitate them, so far as our inferior commercial aptitude will allow. If not, how do we contrive to build, and move into, handsome new edifices, pay 20% dividends, and write off swingeing sums to reserve accounts?

The British Bank began it in S. Paulo,—the building, I mean; and were it not that when the wind is in the east, the manager finds more dust on the counter "than he contracted for," the change would be an unalloyed improvement. Then the Commercio and Industria put up an edifice with iron—I had most said ironical—gold and silver gates, and its name in huge golden letters, regardless of expense. Now there—here goes!—Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland has erected another right opposite, with a doorway as wide as the entrance to a tunnel on the Central broad gauge—probably to show it is not afraid of, but rather courts, a "run," and its front elevation is crowned by a figure of, I think,—but being rather short-sighted cannot be sure,—Pluto, in a reclining posture, resting his mailed fist on a quarter cask of the good Rhine wine, and meditating on the present state, and probable future, of exchange.

But I know a bank whereon—well, I can't say the nodding violet grows—I fear my Shakespearean quotation hardly applies to it, after all. It is too flowery. The bank I mean is renowned for perfume, but by no means that of violets. Its side elevation overhangs and protects a public edifice, which, to judge by

the number of persons who stop to look at it during the day, would seem to be greatly admired. And no wonder; for every day the fountains play, and at night the edifice is brilliantly illuminated at the expense of the municipality. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." No wonder the bank does not build. It would have to leave its darling edifice, the companion of so many happy healthy years; and nowadays you do not find such edifices at every corner. The bank I refer to has been allowed by the *Camara Municipal*—apparently as a mark of special favor,—the privilege of holding up the last such edifice in S. Paulo. No wonder the bank is said to "be" exchange. The bank which would bear that edifice would bear anything!

**RE THE U. S. AND ANOTHER V. SPAIN**

Dr. Marigold tells us, in his Prescriptions, that quarrelling is very inconvenient between people who have to live together in a travelling caravan; and it seems to me the same remark might apply to discussions carried on between the editor and the correspondent of the same newspaper. I am, however, of course prepared to receive with thanks any information which may be vouchsafed to me by Americans on the above subject, and to expect it in the shape of short halliorms, accompanied by a certain amount of patriotic thunder and lightning; much as it will be remembered, Moses received the tables of the Law on Mount Sinai. But I do not discover that you have answered my enquiry after all.

You begin by shearing off one of its legs at the very outset. A reference to the page following that which contains your remarks will show that I said "by what right, *other than that of the strongest*," etc., but you have omitted the words now italicised. This reminds me of what I have been told is the best move on the chess-board; i. e. to take your adversary's queen when he is not looking!

You next proceed to handle me in the subjunctive mood. "We *might* answer," you say. Here follows a list of cases in which the European powers are alleged to have taken similar action to that of the States towards Spain. I will, with your suggested permission, translate you into the indicative mood, and suppose that you mean this list to serve as a first answer to my question, and a justification of America's action. In this case your syllogism would stand more or less as follows: All instances was right and just; America is doing what the European powers did, therefore America's action is right and just. But if, as I imagine, you decline to affirm the soundness of the first premise, then your conclusion comes to naught, and you have not answered my question.

Next you say the Americans act in self interest; and for the purpose we have in view as above stated, we find ourselves landed in another syllogism, also unsound, because it would have to base itself on the assumption that self interest was synonymous with justice and right; which would be an obvious misstatement. So here, again, you have not answered my question.

Possibly, however, I mistake you all along the line, and you really mean, as your words would imply, to abandon altogether the ground of right and justice, adopting instead that of self interest. If this be so, and you be right in so stating the matter, then it would appear that the world has no new moral principles in international dealings to expect from the States. The first republic has a giant's strength, and means to use it as a giant; and except for its brusquer diplomatic methods, and franker cynicism regarding the rights of others, will have nothing to distinguish it in such dealings from the most primitive of European despotisms. On this understanding you have answered my question, but not on the ground on which I put it.

My own belief is that no single motive, common to all, actuates the Americans who desire war. Probably some do so because they expect to benefit by it commercially; others simply wish to see their soldiers and sailors in action, and enjoy the excitement of reading the accounts of and comments on their achievements in home and foreign newspapers; especially as the victory appears to be assured beforehand. Others again are horrified by the hideous brutality with which these Cuban civil wars are carried on, and desire, at all costs, to see them put a final stop to. With these last every one must sympathise.

It is asserted on the part of the States that annexation is not contemplated, and at the same time that recognition of Cuban independence is under no circumstances to be conceded. Nevertheless a stable government is to be established. This points to effective occupation and administration, in some form, by the States; and, under the circumstances, seems the best practical solution possible. Cuba belongs to Spain, no doubt. But the private citizen forfeits his rights if he commit certain crimes against the community; there appears to be no crime which Spanish rulers have omitted to perpetrate in their struggles to retain the power of tyrannising over Cuba; and undoubtedly nations, as well as individuals, should suffer the penalty of crimes which they commit, or to which they consent. It is not too much to say that Spain, by her treatment of Cuba, has forfeited the right to possess it; nor is it any answer to point to the wonderful, self sacrificing, patriotism displayed by the Spanish nation at the present time. It does not of course follow that the forfeited property

should revert to the United States, and annexation is therefore rightly put out of the question. On the whole the only really practicable plan seems a sort of permanent temporary occupation by the States, to terminate, say, on the same date on which the English evacuate Egypt.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

São Paulo, 16th April, 1898.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and prices current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by Eugene Frayer, Esq., Wallace Building, 56 Pine St., New York Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON

Frost & Co.,

181, Queen Victoria Street,

and at the Victoria Store, SÃO PAULO.

Notices of marriages, births and deaths 25000 each. SINGLE COPIES: 800 réis; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 19th, 1898.

The message sent to the congress of the United States on Tuesday last by President McKinley, has had the effect of clearly defining his position in the controversy with Spain. As we anticipated, the issue is not one of recognising the Cuban revolutionary government, nor of annexation; it is simply a demand that a sanguinary and fruitless struggle shall be brought to an end. He calls attention to the sacrifices caused to Americans by this war, the difficulties encountered by the government in maintaining neutrality, and the terrible impressions caused by the cruelties committed by Spaniards in their efforts to subvert the revolution. The sufferings caused by this savage war, the terrible loss of life to non-combatants by the cruel «concentration» policy of Weyler, and the countless measures of brutal repression, appeal to the sympathies of the civilized world and demand interference. In his opinion the United States can no longer remain a silent spectator. In congress there has been much fruitless debate, and the extremists are apparently seeking to dictate the manner in which intervention shall be made. In the house, the message has been approved, the President being left free to use his own judgment as to the policy to be pursued. The senate, however, wishes to do more, and has added to this approval, a formal recognition of the Cuban republic, to which the President objected. Such a recognition by congress can really have little effect, for it can not be binding upon the executive. This morning's telegrams state, however, that the house has rejected the senate amendment recognising the Cuban republic. The next day or two will probably decide the question, and then we shall know whether Spain will yield to the demands of progress and humanity, or whether she will fight. The United States has decided to put a stop to further butchery in Cuba, and it will be done.

Our advices from up country are to the effect that the cultivation of food products has very largely increased and that an increasing interest is shown by planters generally in this subject. The sale of seeds is also steadily increasing, which is a healthy sign. All this is highly satisfactory. There may be less cash profit in the cultivation of most of these products, but the country at large will derive a much greater benefit from

it than from the cultivation of some such product as coffee or sugar. The production of foodstuffs, especially at the present moment, would have a twofold beneficial effect, for it would not only give employment to small cultivators and cheapen food, but it would diminish the volume of imports, reduce the balance against the country in its international trade, and thus help to improve what is called the «exchange rate.» Thus every farmer and gardener will be contributing his mite toward effecting a result by natural means, which ministers and bankers have thus far been unable to influence. It is after all a much simpler problem than most men think, and it is influenced very considerably by these simple matters of food production, of industrious habits, of personal initiative, enterprise and thrift, and of the retention and employment of profits in the country. The planter who resides abroad and spends there all the profits of his estates, is doing his country no good, and in critical times like those through which Brazil is now passing, he is certainly doing the country an injury. It should be the principal concern of the government and of the planters, therefore, to promote the cultivation of a wide variety of products, especially of those imported for general consumption. It should also be one of the chief concerns of the government to find employment for the masses, and to some extent gardening and small farming will accomplish this. If lower rates on railways and coasting steamers and better market regulations will help to develop such industries, let the government see that such reductions are made. At present everything appears to be against them, for transportation rates are high, the taxes on those who sell such products are high, and the markets are generally in the hands of monopolists who favor high prices. A really patriotic movement would be that of cutting up various large estates into small holdings, selling or leasing them on favorable terms and then providing cheap transportation and free markets for their products. It would very soon effect a transformation in this country which no one dares hope for under present conditions.

The *New York Times* has lately published a sketch, with portrait, of Sr. Eugenio de Faria Teixeira, who has been for some time figuring in New York as a Brazilian nobleman and multimillionaire. His title is that of Marquês de Aguiá Branca, and he claims to belong to the old Portuguese nobility of Brazil, to have estates in São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Bahia, etc., and to have been a senator. He says he is a monarchist, and was driven into exile on account of the monarchist revolution here. All this, the *Times* will permit us to say, is rank humbug. There is no such title here, and Eugenio Teixeira never was a senator, nor deputy, nor public official of any kind. He is apparently trading upon American credulity.

An Italian journal *Il Popolo Romano*, has been criticising the attitude of the United States toward Spain—which is quite in order—and says that in case of an unfavorable result for Spain the European powers will intervene, which will take the form of a naval demonstration. This is rank nonsense. In the first place, the great powers will not unite to make any such demonstration, for Great Britain will not form a part of it; and in the second place, such a demonstration would be something quite different from what these powers have lately been amusing themselves with in the Mediterranean. The United States would never submit to such an intervention, and the result in all probability would be something very different from what they are accustomed to. Instead of meddling in such affairs, Italy would do well to spend less money on war material and attend more to the material interests of her people. While her own subjects are starving and are suffering enormous burdens of taxation, Italy might very well let foreign naval demonstrations alone.

It is to be feared that our São Paulo correspondent has been wasting his logic and imaginary syllogisms. We did not seek to show that there is «right and justice» in American intervention in Cuban affairs, as such things are understood in enlightened, law-abiding communities. We sought to imply that the motive was probably very much the same as that which governed various European powers under similar circumstances—that of self-interest. In our editorial discussion, we stated that the continued disorders in Cuba, and the trouble and expense they entailed upon the United States, had driven the Americans to

the resolve to put an end to Spanish tyranny and misrule on that island. Spain and others can say, of course, that it is no business of the United States, and good reasons can be given for it. On the other hand, the Americans can say that Spain has no business to maintain such a disorderly place at their doors, nor to shoot the better feelings of men by such exhibitions of ferocity and barbarity. There is more sentiment than logic in the situation, and it is a sentiment which very strongly appeals to the sympathy of the civilized world.

### CAPT. TRAJANO DE CARVALHO.

A telegram received from London brings the sad news of the death of Capt. Trajano Augusto de Carvalho. The gentleman who has thus died in exile was a perfect type of the best class of Brazilian citizens. He was born in Santa Catharina in 1849 and at the age of 18 came to Rio de Janeiro. In 1865 he went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting himself in the art of ship-building, for which he had displayed a decided vocation. At the end of four years he obtained from the British Admiralty the diploma of naval constructor. It was while in London that he became acquainted with Mr. now Sir, Nathaniel Barnaby, who was so much impressed with the estimable qualities of the young Brazilian that the acquaintance ripened into a lasting friendship.

Returning to Brazil, he was employed first at the navy-yard at Pernambuco and afterwards at that of Rio de Janeiro. His competence won for him a well-deserved reputation and finally the direction of the workshops of the Rio de Janeiro navy-yard was confided to his care. He invented a system of naval construction by which have been built not only a number of merchant vessels, but also several vessels of the Brazilian navy, one of which was christened with his name. When the corvette *Trajan* was launched, he was affectionally embraced by the Emperor, who handed him the commission of honorary captain in the Brazilian navy. At that time honorary military distinctions had not been cheapened in the indiscriminate manner in which they have since been conferred.

In 1894 Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, incurring the suspicion of the dictator who then ruled Brazil, was arbitrarily arrested and thrust without trial into a convict prison, where, in common with other adversaries, real or supposed, of the tyrannical government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he was subjected to the harshest kind of treatment. When, after several months' incarceration, he was finally released, he learned that two of his sons, promising young officers of the navy, had been ruthlessly murdered by the dictator's soldiers in Santa Catharina and that his other son, a naval cadet, had been wounded in the fighting in this harbor and was then an exile in Europe.

Shortly after President Prudente de Moraes took office, Capt. Trajano de Carvalho went to him and related the story of his wrongs. It is said that in this interview the President displayed profound emotion and solemnly promised that those wrongs should be redressed. It seems, however, that he promised more than he was able to perform, for not only have those wrongs remained without redress, but others have since been added to them. In March, 1897, a band of malefactors, evidently connected with those who murdered Col. Genil de Castro, went to Trajano's house for the purpose of taking his life. Fortunately they did not succeed in finding him, and Capt. Trajano de Carvalho, perceiving that his native land had become an unfit residence for one of its most useful citizens, secretly took passage for Europe.

He did not long survive his exile. Although he had a strong constitution, his health had become completely broken by his mental and physical sufferings. Like his unfortunate country, he is a victim of the present abnormal state of affairs which has brought to the surface the worst elements of Brazilian society.

To his mourning family whose grief we share in this bereavement, we present the assurances of our most earnest sympathy.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Juiz de Fora says that Barão de S. Marcellino has been robbed by burglars of 20,000\$ in gold coin and jewelry.

—The minister of foreign affairs has telegraphed to Sr. Cunha Gomes, chief of the commission for surveying the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, to suspend the survey and return to this capital.

—In the Pará senate a motion censuring the conduct of President Prudente de Moraes in the Amapá question, was rejected on the 16th inst. by a vote of 8 to 4. A similar motion was also rejected by the chamber of deputies.

—There seems to be now no doubt of the rupture between Dr. Martinho Garcez, governor of Sergipe, and Col. Valladao. The governor, in his message to the state legislature, accuses the lieutenant-governor of squandering the public money during his absence.

—Gen. Marinho, commander of the 6th military district, and Dr. Borges de Medeiros, the castilhista governor of Rio Grande, are reported to be on unfriendly terms. The *republica* of Porto Alegre has been informed that the general has left unanswered communications that he has received from the governor complaining of the conduct of Gen. Telles.

—Ceará journals say that at a place called Santa Quiteria on the 14th of last month there was a rain of beans. The beans are said to be of a kind entirely unknown in that locality. It is added that there have been rains of beans in other years. What a fortunate place Ceará must be! We should be glad to see a bean-fall, even of the most ordinary beans, here in Rio, and if a little *carne-seca* could fall, we then we should enjoy a *feijoad* oftener than we can now afford.

### S. PAULO CRICKET.

The first match of the season of the S. Paulo A. C. was played against Sorocaba, on the Club's ground, Friday the 8th inst.—the home team winning by 177 runs.

For Sorocaba, Creighton batting, and S. Hatfield, J. H. Snape, and H. Snape in bowling, did best. For the winners, Miller 125 not out, E. G. Knight 29 not out, Mawson and Rule carried off the batting honors, while Sparkes, 4 wickets for 18, and Webster, 4 for 20, bowled well.

The score was:

SOROCABA	
J. H. Snape, caught Knight, Webster.....	1
B. Ward, Caught Webster, Webster.....	0
E. Hatfield, bowled, Sparkes.....	4
H. Snape, bowled, Sparkes.....	9
S. Hatfield, bowled, Webster.....	0
D. Barlow, run out, Webster.....	1
F. Halliwell, caught Webster, Webster.....	6
W. G. Creighton, bowled Sparkes.....	13
Kirk, not out.....	4
Kinsy, caught Miller, Sparkes.....	0
Jacques, run out.....	0
Extras.....	0

Total..... 58

S. PAULO A. C.	
Mawson, 1. b. w. E. Hatfield.....	20
Pudney, bowled J. H. Snape.....	0
Miller, not out.....	125
Webster, bowled J. H. Snape.....	3
Fforde, bowled, Barlow.....	2
King, run out.....	0
Goodier, caught Kirk, S. Hatfield.....	7
Rule, caught Clarke, H. Snape.....	17
Crewe, bowled H. Snape.....	0
Knight, not out.....	29
Sparkes, did not bat.....	12
Extras.....	0

Total..... 215

Innings declared closed at 8 wickets.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The transfer of a Brazilian railway company into a foreign enterprise by the removal of its head office to a foreign capital and the transformation of its capital into gold, will raise some very interesting questions. Of course its stock will be quoted on the foreign market, and it will then be easy to effect a gradual sale to foreigners, without encountering the formalities which are required here, and without considering the question of exchange.

«A representative of *The Financial News* who made inquiries in well-informed circles yesterday ascertained that although negotiations in some such sense as that above indicated were entered upon a month ago, no definite scheme was arrived at. No price was fixed, and the *Journal do Brazil's* figure is purely arbitrary. The negotiations lapsed about a month ago, and with the rate of exchange at 64, it is not likely that they will be recommenced for some time to come.»

—The *Journal do Brazil* of February 21st published a report to the effect that negotiations were well advanced in London for the sale of the Paulista railway, the price mentioned being £5,000,000. Other reports were current at the time, such as the sale by transfer of shares and the negotiation being conducted by Mr. Megaw, and there was a «boom» in Paulista shares. We now see by the *Financial News* of March 22nd, that steps were really taken at that time to promote such a transaction, but that it was not successful. Our London contemporary says:

—By the decision of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the «Nebraska Case» a great danger to the railroads of the United States has, it is to be hoped, been got rid of for ever. In 1893 the Nebraska legislature passed a law prescribing maximum rates for the transportation of freight by the railroads within the state. This law the Supreme Court has now declared to be unconstitutional, and so it has been decided that no state legislature can in the future arrogate to itself power to fix maximum rates. The magnitude of the danger thus averted will be readily understood when it is pointed out that had the decision been otherwise, it would have been possible for any state legislature in which the populist element predominated to make what rates it chose, and so practically ruin the railroads carrying on business within that area. — *Transport*, March 25.

From the *Financial News*, March 25.

### THE PAULISTA COMPANY.

With regard to statements having reference to the alleged «sale» of the Paulista railway made in the *Journal do Brazil*, and alluded to in our columns yesterday, we are asked to say that the remarks on the subject made on this side do not accurately represent the real condition of affairs in so far as they convey the idea that any sale has ever been contemplated.

What the Paulista company, in conjunction with some of its London friends, has been considering is its own transformation into a British concern, and the removal of its head office to London.

As the line was built on an exchange of 23d., it is considered only just that it should have its tariff fixed on the higher basis.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Andrada, with the political prisoners on board, arrived at Ilha Grande on the 14th, and at this port on the 16th.

The Brazilian torpedo-catcher Tupy arrived at Pernambuco on the 6th, having successfully escaped the American warship buyer up to that point.

Telegrams published here on the 16th state that the Italian government has instructed Ansaldo to deliver the Varese to representatives of Argentina, which has purchased that cruiser.

It is now said that the Aquidaban will not be completed in time for the celebration at Lisbon in May of the fourth centenary of the discovery of India.

The Jornal do Brazil of Saturday says that there was an interchange of telegrams with the Washington government on the preceding day, and that, according to information received, the sale of another war vessel is being negotiated.

On the 23th inst. Minister Bryan accompanied by his secretary and military attaché, and by an expert, made a visit to the Nictheroy for the purpose of seeing the boilers tested.

ss Los Andes will sail to day from the roads for Brazil and Marseilles with passengers and cargo. This steamer has been fined the moderate sum of \$1,000 owing to what is stated, the captain not having informed the medical doctor who gave free practice to the steamer, that there was any sign of yellow fever on board.

LOCAL NOTES

The habeas corpus case of Joaquim Freire and Fortunato de Medeiros has been postponed to to-morrow.

The next session of congress should open on May 3rd, and the preparatory sessions are to begin on the 27th inst.

Deputy Barbosa Lima, one of the prisoners released on Saturday by order of the supreme court, left on Sunday with his family for Barbacena.

We have to announce that Mr. A. J. Lamoureux has retired from the board of directors of the Stranger's Hospital, and that the post of secretary will be filled by Mr. D. Roberts until the next general meeting.

There were 87 patients in the Copacabana heri-heri hospital on March 1st, and 80 new cases were admitted during the month. Of these 39 were discharged as cured, and 9 died, leaving 119 under treatment at the end of the month.

The Ovidor was for some days closed to traffic in front of the Casa Colombo because of the fear that the front of the burned building would fall into the street.

Among recent deaths from yellow fever we have to record that of Marquis de Lencisa, the Italian consul in this city, who was buried on the 11th inst.

One of the chroniclers of the Jornal do Commercio calls attention to the criminal statistics of the past two weeks (4th to 16th April) in which period there were in this city 46 violent assaults causing wounds more or less serious, 5 assassinations and 5 suicides.

In the state of Paraná Joaquim Loyola, Vicente Machado's father-in-law, claims 38,000\$ which he says he spent with the national guard at Antonia in 1893.

It is said that various members of the diplomatic corps will make an excursion up the Itatiaia this week, visiting the dairy farm of Sr. Henrique Ireneo de Souza and climbing the peak as far as possible.

We are sorry to say that we missed the above item at the time. It may have been intended for sarcasm, as the Mulligan Guards is a purely theatrical organization, while the Kellyville brass band belongs to the comic papers, but we are inclined to think that it was designed for an April fool on our neighbor, being cracked just a little before maturity.

President-elect and Governor Campos Salles, of São Paulo, arrived here this morning and will embark to-morrow on the Royal Mail steamer Thames for Europe.

Dr. Esmeraldino Bandeira, solicitor of the republic, in his plea against the annulment of the order of the war department temporarily closing the military club, asserts that that club has no legal existence and that it was founded in direct disobedience to orders prohibiting its organization.

According to the Paiz, a man suffering from mental derangement went on the 11th inst. to the house of Dr. Silvano Brandão, governor-elect of the state of Minas Geraes, at Ponso Alegre, for the purpose of murdering him.

A friend in Rio Janeiro has sent us a copy of the Jornal do Brazil of March 29 in which the following remarkable statement appears, apparently in all good faith.

On the morning of last Thursday the building No. 76, Rua do Ouvidor, occupied by the furnishing house of Portella & Co. and known as the Casa Colombo, was completely destroyed by fire.

There has apparently arisen some friction in the President's cabinet, and one of the members, Dr. Sebastião Lacerda, minister of industry, tendered his resignation.

Our collector had occasion to call at the Hotel Victoria, Rua do Catete, a few days ago and found there a copy of this paper addressed to the Cia. Jardim Botânico.

A suitable occasion was taken on Sunday for the Rio men to respond heartily to a toast to the manager of the mine, Mr. Clemence, who was absent from Morro Velho, but whose excellent work he did the honors, and for his best to arrange for the Morro Velho men to make a trip to Rio; to Mr. Manning, the honorary secretary, for his untiring attentions; to the committee for the way they had arranged and brought off everything without a hitch; to their captain, Mr. Jones, for his sports-

The Noticia says that the self-styled Marquis de Agua Branca, who is trying to astonish the natives in New York, is Eugenio Teixeira, the pedra plastica man. This may be correct, but we think that the Noticia is mistaken in supposing that he made 600,000\$ out of the pedra plastica business.

The military court of enquiry that has been investigating the facts relating to the murder of Marshal Bittencourt has decided that the following officers shall be tried by court martial: Col. José Ignacio Xavier, commander of the 23rd battalion of infantry; Col. Alfredo Barbosa, commander of the 7th regiment of cavalry and ex-commander of the 1st regiment; Captains Marcos Curius Marianno de Campos, Frederino José da Costa and Serrillo José Gonçalves; Lieutenant José Bastião da Gama; Vilas Boas; Ensign Manoel Lins Vargas Dantas, Sergeant João Lacerda Peroto will also be tried by court-martial. Orders have been issued by the war department for the arrest of all these persons.

On Saturday in virtue of the application made for a writ of habeas corpus, Senator João Cordeiro, Deputies Alcindo Guanabara and Barbosa Lima and Major Thomaz Cavalcanti, who, after returning from exile on the island of Fernando de Noronha, had been held in custody on the cruiser Andrada, appeared before the supreme court, which by a vote of 8 to 4 ordered their release.

DEATH.

GALBRAITH.—In this city on the 16th instant, JOHN ALEXANDER, son of John and Lillian Galbraith, aged 5 months.

CRICKET AT MORRO VELHO.

The Club Brasileiro de Cricket opened its 1898 season with a trip to Minas; 14 members of the Club left Rio on Wednesday night, 6th inst. and were back in their offices on Monday morning. Their destination was Morro Velho the seat of the São João del Rey Gold Mining Co., and they returned delighted in every way with the success of the trip.

A two days cricket match had been arranged; for Friday from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and Saturday from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. and the 4 innings were completed a few minutes before time for drawing stumps.

The ground, not quite finished yet, is already as picturesque as one could wish to see; it is at the summit of one and surrounded by other hills; the pavilion is handsome and has been made at great expense and trouble.

A band of music was in attendance during the whole of the two days, and the scene made generally pretty and lively by the presence of quite a large number of spectators, including a great many of the fair sex.

Lucheon was served to the two teams on both days, close to the ground on the second day, a few short speeches with a perfect ring of genuine sentiment about them testified to the fact that both parties were thoroughly enjoying each other's company.

A ball was arranged for Saturday night in honor of the visitors and was a great success, ably managed as it was by Mr. Clemence, the acting manager at the mine. The Rio men have confessed themselves surprised at seeing so many ladies, such an excellent ball-room and such animation at a spot which seemed so far out of the world.

A suitable occasion was taken on Sunday for the Rio men to respond heartily to a toast to the manager of the mine, Mr. Clemence, who was absent from Morro Velho, but whose excellent work he did the honors, and for his best to arrange for the Morro Velho men to make a trip to Rio; to Mr. Manning, the honorary secretary, for his untiring attentions; to the committee for the way they had arranged and brought off everything without a hitch; to their captain, Mr. Jones, for his sports-

manship throughout and finally to the ladies for their splendid hospitality.

The Morro Velho men gave their visitors opportunities for seeing the mine and as hearty a reception and send off as ever one Club gave another. At the latter event, in Mr. Clemence's house, Morro Velho presented the Club Brasileiro de Cricket, with a large photo. of the combined teams; whilst the respective captains presented to each other 'photos' of their teams.

The Penning brothers and Mr. Lowes and their better halves would seem to deserve special mention, the sounds of revelry by night coming from under their hospitable roofs attested to the way they were entertaining their Rio guests.

In conclusion, as successful and as pleasant an excursion as one could wish for. The Rio team, on the return journey, did not forget to express to their hon. secretary, A. Amaral, and to their captain, H. J. Reeves, their thanks for the way these gentlemen organized the trip.

CRICKET SCORES AND NOTES.

Rio lost the toss, but were sent in first, though Morro Velho men were short of 4 runs to save the follow-on, they willingly asked Rio to play their second innings, with the result that the double innings by both teams just filled up the two days play.

Umpires Lowes (Morro Velho) and Walker (Rio) gave every satisfaction.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET

1st Innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes O. Wucherer, H. J. Reeves, R. A. Brooking, N. Jackson, E. King, H. L. Wheatley, E. A. Roberts, A. Smythe, A. Skey, W. T. Ginn, A. Amaral, Leg byes, Wide balls, No balls.

2nd Innings

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes O. Wucherer, H. J. Reeves, R. A. Brooking, N. Jackson, E. King, H. L. Wheatley, E. A. Roberts, A. Smythe, A. Skey, W. T. Ginn, A. Amaral, Leg byes, Wide balls, No balls.

MORRO VELHO ATHLETIC CLUB

1st Innings

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. Gent, T. Gill, T. Stevens, J. Stephens, E. Jones, S. Turner, T. Tarling, A. Grenfell, W. Dunstan, J. Drew, R. J. Hinton, Leg byes, Wide ball, No balls.

2nd Innings

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Score. Includes H. Gent, T. Gill, T. Stevens, J. Stephens, E. Jones, S. Turner, T. Tarling, A. Grenfell, W. Dunstan, J. Drew, R. J. Hinton, Leg byes, Wide balls, No balls.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Week before last, the type setters employed in the newspaper offices at Par made a successful strike for higher wages.

—The minister of finance has conceded exemption from import duties for two barrack wards imported from Europe for the lazaretto at Ilha Grande.

—From 1852 the hydraulic works of the Rio custom house have cost the aggregate of 12,717,495\$961, while the edifices and other internal works have cost, since 1855, a total of 6,975,035\$741.

—The advance in the price of Par rubber in the United States is causing anxiety among manufacturers, who are finding it difficult to increase their prices on manufactured goods in the same proportion.

—The minister of finance has declined to grant exemption from import duties for one of the public buildings of the state of Minas Geraes, on the ground that the budget of last year does not authorize such concession.

—The Companhia Edificadora gave a public exhibition on Sunday last of some railway cars constructed at its workshops in the Quinta do Caf in this city. We are indebted to the company for the courteous invitation sent to this office.

—The late Mr. Charles Lea (of the firm of Lea & Ferriss, makers of the celebrated "Vancouverish Sauce," left a personal estate of 1,070,391, and real estate valued at 29,432. This was the result of judicious advertising. To most people the manufacture and sale of a sauce would not mean much of a fortune, but in his hands it meant a large one.

—At the 74th annual meeting of the Manchester Fire Assurance Co., held on the 5th inst., the directors recommended a dividend for the year, including the interim dividend paid, of 15 per cent. The net balance from the company's business last year was 86,113, and from its American branch 17,101. The capital accounts and reserve funds now stand at 801,891.

—The Journal do Brazil says that it was informed on Friday of two more houses, both of them long-established, respectable and important, that have been obliged by financial difficulties to attempt to make some agreement in regard to their affairs. One of them, it says, has asked for a moratorium, promising to pay in full within a given time. Another has offered its creditors 30 per cent in cash.

—On March 5th the municipality signed a contract with Srs. Geo. Sanville & Co. (the firm consisting of Sr. Geo. Sanville and Dr. Manoel Lavrador) for the service of street cleaning. On the 13th the said contract was transferred to Srs. H. A. Araujo & Co., the firm being composed of Srs. Henrique Alves de Araujo and Luiz Jos de Mattos, the latter being manager and responsible partner.

—The loss of Barbosa, Freitas & Co., who occupied building No. 74, adjoining the Casa Colombo, is estimated at 40,000\$. That of the glove factory across the street is estimated at 5,000\$. It was customary at the Casa Colombo, it is stated, to extinguish the kitchen fire at 7:30 p. m. every day; but it is supposed that on this occasion it was left burning and that it communicated in some way with a combustible part of the building.

—Counterfeit 1000 notes of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, 1st estampa, 1st serie, have made their appearance in So Paulo, where so much consideration is shown to crimes of this description. The notes are said to be well executed, and are well calculated to deceive. The paper is harder than the genuine, however, the ink used for the numbers is dull, and the backs are not printed clearly.

—Complaints continue in So Paulo of the arbitrary methods employed by the gas company in dealing with consumers. On the slightest provocation the company proceeds to cut off the gas, thinking of course that the consumer will have to come to terms. The latter, however, should promptly resort to the use of kerosene. If this were generally done, the gas companies would be less exacting, and more anxious to please customers.

—A telegram has been received from the head office of the London and Brazilian Bank Ltd., that a dividend of 10 per cent, per annum has been declared. In view of the depreciation of the capital employed in Brazil, which at the current rate of exchange amounts to 187,000, the annual bonus has not been recommended. The amount of 40,000 has been carried forward in excess of that required to cover the depreciation above mentioned.

—The half yearly report of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Co. Ld. shows that the total receipts for the half-year ending 31st December last were 134,443 48 6d, of which 2,796 35 10d were brought forward and 65,000 were from guaranteed interest. The expenditure in Bahia and London amounted to 92,270 98 8d, leaving a balance of 44,172 145 10d, out of which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is declared. The new tariffs went into effect in March and produced a large increase in revenue. For the Timb branch the receipts were 17,416 of 3d, of which 8,943 15s were from guaranteed interest. The expenditure was 13,366 6s 3d, and a dividend of 3 per cent per annum was declared.

—Mr. Aronson, the well-known oculist's optician, will give free consultations, for the next six days for the examination and adapting necessary lenses for the eyes, from 8.30 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m., at Hotel Victoria, Rua do Catete 184, Room No. 6.

—The delays in distributing the mails are becoming most discreditably to the postoffice. It is not for lack of men, for the place is alive with them. They are in each other's way. The difficulty lies in a lack of discipline, and a general indisposition to do a good day's work.

—In an article in the Diario da Bahia Dr. Domingos Carlos suggests that exporters of merchandise to Brazil from foreign countries shall be required to take the respective invoices to the Brazilian consulates for the purpose of being visd, paying on this occasion 10/0 of the amount of such invoices, with which they will be credited in the payment of duties at Brazilian ports. The result of this measure will be he thinks to furnish to the government all the gold it requires without affecting the exchange market and to contribute at the same time towards the repression of smuggling. How about the remittances from here in advance to cover this exaction? Will that not affect exchange? Or does Sr. Domingos think that the foreign shipper will be willing to advance the money?

—The delegado of the 3rd police district seems to be engaged in a decidedly quiet business. According to complaints published in the Jornal do Commercio he imposes fines illegally and then refuses to give receipts for them. The agent of the prefecture also publishes a statement that he fined a certain Domingos Carruncho 500\$ for leaving a hundred casks in the street after having been ordered to remove them. When he was embarking the casks the police then pounced upon him and the aforesaid delegado fined him 1,000\$. Carruncho complained that he had just paid 500\$ fine, and then the delegado reduced his own fine to the same figure, plus 32\$ for some other object, which the victim had to pay. On the following Monday he went to the delegado for a receipt, and was locked up for his temerity. Is there no legal check on such abuses?

—The official registry reports the following entries of establishments for the manufacture and sale of tobacco during the last quarter: 83 Factories and Wholesale dealers, @ 100\$ ..... 8,300\$ 66 Cigar dealers, with factories, @ 50\$ ..... 3,300\$ 125 Cigar dealers, without factory, @ 30\$ ..... 3,750\$ 3525 Sundry dealers, @ 20\$ ..... 70,500\$ Total ..... 85,850\$ For beverages the returns were: 53 Factories, @ 200\$ ..... 10,600\$ 3 Deposits, @ 50\$ ..... 150\$ 3,841 Dealers, @ 20\$ ..... 76,820\$ Total ..... 87,570\$ 7 Match factories, @ 100 ..... 700\$ Total registry or licence receipts from these three sources, 174,120\$000.

—The report of the directors of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway for December 31st states that the amount received from the Brazilian government and for interest and transfer fees is 43,562, to which is added 1,356 from last year, and 1,255 profit on investments, making altogether 46,175. After making provision for interest, redemptions, income-tax, and other charges against net revenue, and deducting the interim dividend on preferred shares paid October 14, 1897, there remains with the amount brought forward from the previous year) a balance to the credit of this account of 9,722. The directors recommend that a dividend of 13s per preferred share (less income-tax) be declared for the second half of the year, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a dividend of 18s., or 4 1/2 per cent., for the year 1897. This will amount to 784, and out of the balance of 1,868 the directors propose to write off one-third of the Estivos Bridge account, viz., 483, and carry forward 1,385. During the year 12,000 of the debenture debt was redeemed, making the total reduction in that debt 158,900 on December 31, 1897. The traffic continues to improve, and although considerable damage was done by heavy rain to the crops of cereals, the receipts in milreis during 1897 exceeded those of any previous year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—We do not hear of any measure as yet to replace the dirty and ragged currency now in circulation. Why not arrange with the banks and public departments to replace all such notes received?

—The state of Amazonas expends 179,766\$ 243 a year on 57 retired officials. This is becoming a serious abuse. No man under 50 years of age, or say 60, should be retired or pensioned, unless actually incapacitated. It is absurd for men under 40 years of age to be retired on pensions.

—A telegram of the 15th inst. from Curitiba says that the Banco Unio de S. Paulo has protested against the failure of the state government of Par to make the last four payments due on account of the principal and interest of its debt. This debt, with the deficits of the last two years amounts, says the telegram, to about 5,000,000\$. This will be startling news to M. Coudeaur, who included Par in his list of progressive states.

—On the 14th the representatives of the banks dealing in exchange met again and resolved to continue their accord against time sales to May 5th. By this agreement they agree not to give over five days time.

—On and after July 1st next the 100\$ notes of the 5th and 6th estampa will be subject to discount, which will be 2 per cent the first quarter, 4 per cent the second, 6 per cent the third, and so on until their value disappears.

—The municipal council of Petropolis opened subscriptions on the 12th inst. for a loan of 520,000\$ in annuities of 200\$, at 7 per cent interest, and 2 per cent amortization per annum. The issue was at 90. The loan will run 20 years, if not redeemed earlier, and its product will be applied to sanitary and public works, roads, bridges and the various debts of the municipal council.

—To-day at midday the proper government treasury officials will be present at an inspection in the Caixa de Amortizao of 1,354,985 treasury notes of various issues and denominations, which are valued at 5,283,460\$800, which have been substituted by new issues. At the same time there will be conferred 142,161 1/2 notes of various issue banks, nominally valued at 9,090,465\$000, which have been substituted by treasury notes. All these notes are to be burned on the 20th inst. in the custom-house engine room.

—From Brazil no news have been received giving even the semblance of an improvement. Exchange continues to fall slowly, increasing the crisis, and accentuating the charges on the treasury. This, it would appear, has decided the sale to the United States, for the sum of about 500,000, of two warships, whose acquisition is one of the causes of the deficit which the government is powerless to overcome. If the disposition of those instruments of destruction in order to meet its engagements, is a praiseworthy act, it is an example, which the other countries would do well to imitate, but it denotes a very critical situation. *Moniteur des Interests Matriels*, Brussels, March 24.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 18th, 1898  
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, ..... 27 d. do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.65 per  ..... 51 1/2 do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) at 1\$100 ..... 48 7/8 do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, (487 1/2 etc. do of 1 stig. in Brazilian gold ..... 8 800 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day ..... 5 7/8 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) ..... 45 1/2 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) ..... 212 1/8 gold Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 48.65 per  ..... 12 c. 1 stig. ..... 12 c. Value of \$100 (48.65 per  1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper) ..... 8884 Value of 1 sterling ..... 499 1/2

EXCHANGE.

April 12.—The opening rate at all the foreign banks was 5 1/16 d. on London, which was increased to 5 7/8 d. later on by the German and London and River Plate banks. The market was firm at the earlier rate and bills were furnished at 5 1/16 d. the appearance of private paper at this rate, with other countries, realized at 5 3/4 d. brought the rate down again. Later on the bank rate was put up to 5 7/8 d. but without affecting the quotations on private paper which continued at 5 3/4 d. The volume of business effected is said to have been small. The official rates, compared with the same date of last year, were as follows:

Table with columns for location (London, Paris, Hamburg, etc.), bank (London, River Plate, etc.), and exchange rate. Includes a section for April 13th detailing official rates for various banks and currencies.

April 14.—The market opened under the same rates and conditions which ruled yesterday, viz. 5 3/4 d. on London at the French and German banks, and 5 1/16 d. at the three English banks. The banks were freely at the latter rate, and private paper was offered at 6 d. which the banks were indisposed to buy, their views being a higher. The offers of this paper were withdrawn, and then the demand improving the banks were obliged to take it at 6 d. In the afternoon the market weakened, the banks drawing at *tabella* rates only under conditions. The transactions of the day were reported to be unimportant.

April 15.—There was this morning a change in the relative positions of the banks—the London and River Plate maintaining yesterday's rate throughout the day, the Banque de France posting 5 3/4 d. and the other foreign banks opening at 5 3/4 d. on the day. The market was weak and paper business was done, principally owing to the restriction placed upon themselves by the banks. On the street there was a good demand for commercial paper and at rates under what the banks were willing to buy. The business realised was reported at 5 1/16 d.—5 1/2 d.

April 16.—The general rate for the day at all the banks was 5 3/4 d. on London, though the London and River Plate bank opened at 5 1/16 d. and maintained that rate until after midday. Private paper was obtainable at 5 1/16 d.—6 d. and an increased demand for the latter was reported to have returned to the official business and ultimately to a return to the official rate of 5 3/4 d. A demand for other paper at 5 1/16 d. then followed, with some business was reported. The market was quiet and only a moderate amount of business was transacted.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th April, 1898

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been less activity in the market during the past week, owing to the uncertainty as to the immediate future. The factors have held their stocks with considerable firmness on the belief that prices would go still higher, and the anticipation that war would soon break out between the United States and Spain has apparently encouraged them in this belief. The exporters, however, have come to the conclusion that the rise in value has about reached its limit, and they have therefore been buying cautiously.

The market opened dull on the 14th, and a limited amount of purchases were made on the 15th—12,500 per arroba for No. 7, but exporters showed but little inclination to meet the views of factors. On the following day the American buyers were practically out of the market, the demand being almost exclusively for Europe. On the 14th there was renewed activity on the part of the Americans and the sales were considerable at 13,500—13,500 for No. 2, the market being firm with a tendency to higher prices. On the 18th prices were advanced to 13,500—13,500 for factors, which the exporters declined to meet the sales for the day being insignificant. On Saturday the market was flat, and the sales were limited, on a basis of 13,500—13,500, the exporters refusing to advance their offers. The sales during the week are reported to have been about 2000 bags, against 55,250 bags receipts, and 10,150 bags shipments.

This morning the market is a little more active, but on the basis of 13,500 per arroba for No. 2, the exporters still showing disinclination to meet the views of factors.

Table titled 'The shipments since our last report have been:' with columns for quantity and destination (Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate, etc.).

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

Table listing vessel names, destinations, and dates of departure for coffee exports.

Table listing vessel names and destinations for other exports.

Receipts for the past week were 55,250 bags, against 55,675 bags for the preceding week and 55,245 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types and per arroba, were the following:

Table showing broker quotations for coffee per arroba, listing various grades and their prices.

The stock in all hands was this morning estimated at 160,000 bags, against 157,000 bags on the 14th, the stock has largely decreased, being reported at 45,470 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from April 11th to April 17th. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various grades of coffee.



SANTOS.

The Journal do Commercio of this morning publishes the Santos shipments of coffee for the last month...

Table of Santos coffee shipments by destination, including New York, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Bremen, Marseilles, London, Genoa, Copenhagen, Bordeaux, New Orleans, Venice, Alexandria, Bombay, Constantinople, Naples, and various coastwise ports.

Table of exports from Santos, listing various goods such as Naumann, Gopp & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Goetz Hahn & Co., Karl Valis & Co., Hard, Raud & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., Steinender, Stoffregen & Co., Zerrenner, Hulow & Co., Holworthy, Ellis & Co., Arluck Brothers & Co., Krische & Co., Rose & Knowles, Nossack & Co., Julian Haugwitz, Rohllard & Co., Henry Weick & Co., Von Leckwick & Co., W. E. McLaughlin & Co., Anguste Leckwick & Co., Halers & Co., Prado Chaves & Co., and Diversos.

The receipts for the nine months ending 31st March, and for the crop year, are as follows:

Table comparing nine months and crop year receipts for various goods like 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96, 1896-97, and 1897-98.

The shipments in the same period of nine months were:

Table of U.S. States Europe diverse totals for various years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Imports.

The market during the past week has been relatively quiet, the low rate of exchange and uncertainty as to the future restricting operations to no considerable extent.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report have been from River Plate per Les Andes, ditto, and Total receipts.

Coffee.—The arrivals have been about 4,000 bbls and the stock in hand is reported to be about 32,000 bbls of which nothing remains in first hands.

Rice.—Receipts nil. The market appears to be somewhat heavily stocked and prices are reported to be steady.

Indian Corn.—There have been no arrivals of foreign and prices have been advancing to 1050-1050 per bag for River Plate, and 10800-11500 for native.

Coal.—The receipts since our last report have been: 1,048 tons per Aloria from Leith, 1,098 " " Edelvide from Cardiff, 3,237 " " Nitocris do, 973 " " Carrie L. Smith from Glasgow, 1,759 " " Bellona from Cardiff, 785 " " Sablonia from Swansea, 4,338 " " Hannak Blanchard do.

Rum.—The receipts have been regular from various domestic ports, and our last quotations are: Pernambuco and Macao, Bahia and Aracaj, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg, ditto.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 12. MARSILLES.—H. bk Angela Schiaffino, 525 tons; Mors; 57 ds; sundries to order. SWANSEA.—Br lug Sidiomai, 338 tons; BEVAN; 44 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. APR. 13. SUNDERSLAND.—Rus bk Hannah Blanchard, 901 tons; Bjorkrich; 57 ds; coal to Belmiro, Rodrigues & Co. APR. 15. HAMBURG.—Dan bk Embila, 440 tons; Kallesen; 42 ds; sundries to order. APR. 16. SANTOS.—Br bk Severin, 1125 tons; Reid; 1 ds, coffee to Severino & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 14. SHIP ISLAND.—Br bk Azora, 1430 tons; Jackson; bal; last. APR. 15. BALTIMORE.—Amer bk Julia Rollins, 578 tons; Davies; coffee. APR. 16. BARBADOS.—Rus bk Australia, 912 tons; Flander; bal; last. APR. 17. YAKMOOTH.—Br lug Alberto, 610 tons; Michener; bal; last. BARRADOS.—Br bk N. B. Morris, 699 tons; Stuart; bal; last.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, agents, arrival dates, and destinations.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing ship names, origins, and consignees.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of departures of foreign steamers, listing ship names, destinations, and cargo.

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 17th, 1898.

Table of foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, listing ship names, arrival dates, and origins.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock and share sales for April 12, listing various securities and their prices.

APRIL 13.

Table of stock and share sales for April 13, listing various securities and their prices.

APRIL 14.

Table of stock and share sales for April 14, listing various securities and their prices.

APRIL 15.

Table of stock and share sales for April 15, listing various securities and their prices.

APRIL 16.

Table of stock and share sales for April 16, listing various securities and their prices.

APRIL 17.

Table of stock and share sales for April 17, listing various securities and their prices.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table of Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, listing various securities and their prices.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 18th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5%, currency (apolize).....	791,000-	800,000
102,625,000	Bonds of 1895.....	733,000-	735,000
124,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted.....	938,000-	947,000
11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....		2,350,000
24,879,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....		2,800,000
18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4%.....		1,540,000
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....		700,000
10,910,000	" of Minas Geraes, 6%.....		
4,000,000	" do.....		
24,327,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	950,000-	148,000-
	Emprestimo Municipal.....		

Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8\$000- Jan. 98
20,000,000	Comercio.....	200	8,000- Jan. 98
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	3,200- Jan. 98
16,000,000	Construtor.....	200	
20,000,000	Credito Movei.....	200	2,000- Jan. 98
3,500,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	6,000- Jan. 98
117,017,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3,000- Jan. 98
20,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	9,000- Jan. 97
	Republica do Brazil.....	200	6,000- Jan. 98
	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	9,000- Jan. 98
	do 2nd series.....	100	4,500- Jan. 98

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
3,600,000\$	Caravelas a Aymores.....	180\$	
110,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	
16,000,000	Muambinho.....	200	
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	75	
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	
42,000,000	União Sorocabana-Itauna.....	200	
	do 2nd series.....	40	
	Viação Ferrea Sapucahy.....	200	

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	--- Jan. 98
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	--- Jan. 98

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	--- Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	--- Feb. 98
3,000,000	Caricón.....	200	10,000- Jan. 98
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000- Avg. 98
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	30,000- Jan. 98
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	10,000- Feb. 98
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	9,000- Feb. 98
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	9,000- Mar. 98
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	--- Jan. 98
360,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	--- Jan. 98

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 Beer in barrels & bottled  
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**MINERAL WATERS.**  
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 The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:  
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**Private room.... 20\$000 "**  
 which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.  
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 All orders for enamelling must be given on or before Thursday of each week, for delivery on the following Monday.

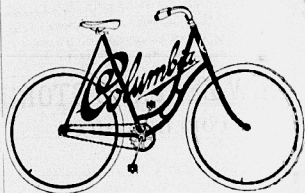
**HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO**  
 A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.  
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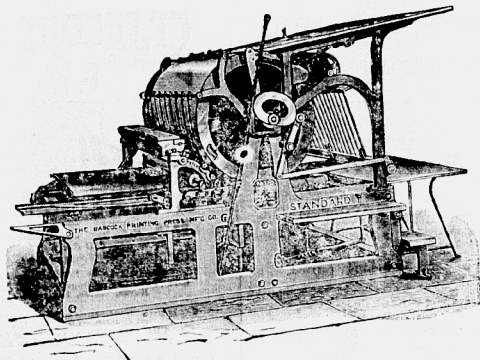
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Numberless testimonials of travellers just-  
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N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
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Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara,  
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in order that they may be taken as a liquid to  
insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate  
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Persons who have no connections here  
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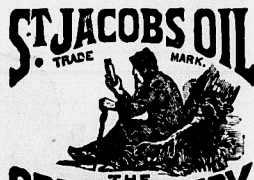
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 Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.  
 The Steamer  
**ITAPERUNA**  
 will sail for  
 Paranaguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Porto Alegre,  
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 For passages and information apply to the office of  
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**THE RIO NEWS.**  
 This paper is now in its 35th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The Brazil and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1875, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.  
 As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.  
 All communications should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher, Caixa do Correio 25, Rio de Janeiro.