

THE RIO NEWS.



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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 18TH, 1898.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Rua da Ajumega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways

water and gas works, edifices and all other works;

seals and imports machinery and utensils for agriculture

or any other branch of industry; imports

merchandise of any and every description; constructs

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The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

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Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world.

A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 74

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE. Established 1782. Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,480,000.00 (£3,590,861), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,000.00 (£35,230).

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL Capital £2,000,000 Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500 Reserve fund 676,355

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.

7, 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 £12,654,532 Authorized Capital 5,000,000 Subscribed Capital 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET

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VICTORIA STORE

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m. (dominiorio) returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 1 p. m. (dominiorio).

Central Railway (S. Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination. Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

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: Breen leaves the Praia da pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Morá via to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all suburban passenger trains leave Central Railway station at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m. for Petropolis. Xaviera Station (fare 0.00 1/2) and there transfer to additional station of Leopoldina Railway where trains leave daily, Saturdays and holidays at 2:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway, additional fare 0.00 1/2. The holiday trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:50 p. m. for main pier and beyond for Praia da pier, and additional train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo: Breen leaves the Praça das Mariinhas at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:50 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna do Maranhã. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:27 p. m. daily, and at 6:20 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maranhã on Saturdays at 5:15 p. m. (Breen leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 12:30 a. m. and 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:40 and 11 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. and 7:30, 9:40, 11:30 p. m. Fare on train also leaves the excursionist half 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 Directors.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí, opposite Custom House, Petropolis, EDUARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março, EUGENE SHERER, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 11, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (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 at 11 o'clock, and morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain. IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 7 Rua Aurora, S. Domingos. 65 Rua do Ageduete. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 175.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays, Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo, English services at 12 and 6 p. m. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday school 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEBECKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 7 p. m. Thursdays. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

Miscellaneous.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna, Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, D. D. CHAS. D. MCCARTHY, Pastors. Caixa 352 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELO.—No. 234, Rua d' Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo, Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN B. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 178, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Dr. Brissay, 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.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. FUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, 124. Sale of 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.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room in Rua Carneiro (former Império), 24 door, W. J. LUMBY, 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. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary, Clifford A. Brown, from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolaus A. Rodrigues, Secretary, Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, R. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the "Pain Expeller" of Nestlé and Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills of motion in this life, that no traveler, aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ulto, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: My late partner W. to whom I recommended the Nestlé and Amara sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was afflicted at the results she obtained from it on board ship.

On the 6th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Bruni Pinto wrote us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer "Onda": "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nestlé and Amara, 26. In 27 of the cases the relief was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal pain, low treated with the same remedy, S. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. E. B., also a first class passenger from the same port, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was good, and because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered the preparation of Nestlé and Amara can be safely employed with sure effect.

Of the 14th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Maximo, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have been obliged to use the Tincture of Nestlé and Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sea-sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank. Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Maximo."

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Laead wrote as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898, Mr. J. B. de Miranda. According to my promise, I have endeavored to send you today, the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so benefited by the efficacy of the Tincture of Nestlé and Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well known persons without any benefit obtaining, and resolved, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered the preparation of Nestlé and Amara can be safely employed with sure effect.

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, R. Amelin Lecand. Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nestlé and Amara for sea sickness, and in using it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious." E. Richardson. On the 14th October, 1898, Dr. Paes Leme wrote us as follows: "Rio 14th October, 1898.—My good friend Miranda. For many years I have used your preparations of Nestlé and Amara on the members of my family, and on those of my estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque motion on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentle person travelling from Serraria station to Luiz de Fora on her way to Belém, and I had the pleasure of observing the same effects on this case of mine. The Nestlé and Amara is already well recommended, and I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which you will not doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N.B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy Nestlé and Amara issue a prospectus in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Dispensary, S. Pedro, No. 74, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. RIVER PLATE ITEMS. General Roca was formally invested with the presidency of Argentina on the 12th inst. He is without doubt the strongest man in the country, and he promises an economical administration, which will not now be the more necessary because of recent military expenditure. His first administration, however, made no record in this direction, and many are awaiting results.

PUERTO BELGRANO. The military port at Puerto Belgrano will, when finished, be the largest in America. The graving dock now under construction will for size and magnitude be only surpassed by that at Spezia and the new dock building at Gibraltar. There is no ship afloat that can't be repaired at these docks. The Argentine government expropriated 600 hectares of land for this military port, at a cost of \$1,200,000 per hectare. There will be an anchoring wharf, with mooring buoys for ships to come and go, an outer harbour for ships to lay at mooring for some time, taking in coal, water, provisions, etc., also arms and ammunition shelter-grounds, wind mills, and a large hospital, capable of twenty ships of the size of the "Garibaldi", without interfering with vessels coming in. The graving dock we have previously alluded to, but there will be a large supply of repairing shops for vessels. Then there will be barracks for 1000 men, also officers' quarters, and naval service offices, and hard by will be a great plaza de armas or campo de manobras in where 10,000 men can drill, etc. The first Messrs. Dirks, Dates and Van Hatten, and is being pushed ahead as fast as possible. When the great dry dock is finished, there will be a

closed dock to keep ships in disarmament, sheds for keeping armaments, stores, ammunition, etc., all provided with hydraulic cranes. The new naval school will be built up on the "barraza" in a splendid situation and in every way preferable to Palermo and its park. There will be a naval hospital with all sanitary improvements, a military prison where the prisoners will have to work in the farm raising vegetables, fruits, etc., also an agricultural station to test best plants and trees suitable for soil, and an observatory supplied with the latest invented instruments. B. A. Standard.

A SOUTH AMERICAN REFRESHER.

Under the title "A South American Refresher," a London paper gives the following account of a "maté" as now being sold in London: "The South Americans do not drink the tea that we drink; they have one of their own, and one that they claim to have no astringent qualities, and hence one also that does not create dyspepsia. Further, it is a beverage that is the accepted 'brand' of tea drunk by twenty millions of South Americans. Maté tea is of old repute. Before the advent of civilisation reached the New World the natives used to collect the leaves from certain trees and make a beverage of them. When the Jesuit Fathers came to dwell there they set about growing the plant known to botanists as "Ilex pruriqvensis." The plant is of slow growth. A harvest takes place once in three years. The leaves are dried over a fire, then reduced to powder, and roasted, and Maté tea is now ready for the pot. As well as being a tea, the Maté Tea Company, to Laurence Pountney Luce, E. C., claim that the specificity has medicinal qualities, such as staving and invigorating powers, and is a help to the nervous system. Further, that in dyspepsia, colic, liver, stomach, and kidney ailments it has healing and preventive qualities of its own. Though South America has many years past realised these facts Entrepoteurs remained conservative in the matter. Maté tea, however, is now on the markets; an exhibit of it is to be found at stand No. 2 in "Picturesque England" at Earl's Court exhibition and there seems no reason why the comparatively new-comer among us should not grow and grad into public favour, especially with the qualities that the experts claim for it. The thing to do is to taste and to try."

THE TRADE OF THE AMAZON.

The growth of trade and navigation on the Amazon in recent years is fully discussed in the latest report of Mr. Churchill, the British Consul at Pará, which is the chief part to which the shipping of the Amazon resorts, though it is not actually on that great river. The mouth of the Amazon itself is dangerous for navigation, for the current is rapid, the bed constantly undergoes changes, islands are rapidly swept away and reformed, and a formidable bare exists at certain seasons. Hence shipping has to enter the Pará river, (formed of the Tocantins and other rivers, which is connected with the Amazon by a labyrinth of narrow channels, and the greater part of the great rubber production of the Amazon region is exported from Pará. In 1896 the value of this export from Pará was nearly 3 1/2 millions sterling, of which Great Britain took over 1 1/2 million, nearly the whole of the remainder going to the United States. The quantity was 15,226 tons, the total export from the Amazon being 20,981 tons, the balance being shipped largely at Manaus, about 1,000 miles up the river. The chief sources of production are along the great rivers and islands in the Amazon belonging to the state of Pará, the valleys of the main tributaries of the Amazon, such as the Purus and Madeira, and the Amazon districts of Peru. Mr. Churchill gives a long account of this remarkable industry in the Amazon region, its history, the mode in which it is now carried on, the profits, the varieties of the gum, and the like. The most important observation he makes under this head is that the supply is regulated by competent authorities as inexhaustible, because the tree is being continually reproduced by nature. Some areas, such as Cameta, on the Tocantins, have been exhausted, but when abandoned for a time they recover, and many districts have not been tapped at all. The area producing Pará rubber amounts to a million square miles and further exploration will probably show that this is under-estimated. The richest zones at present known are along the banks of the southern tributaries of the Amazon, and on the islands in the main stream. Some of the northern tributaries have not been explored. The Amazon was thrown open to the navigation of all nations 30 years ago, and now many lines of steamers traverse its waters. The Amazon Company, running from Pará, go up the main stream for over 2,000 miles to Iquitos, in Peru, and when the water permits 500 miles higher, up the Madeira for 1,600 miles, the Purus for 2,500 (and to high water 1,000 miles further), and up the Juruá for 2,000 miles and sometimes 3,600 miles. This company has a flotilla of 35 steamers, running 500,000 miles a year up the main river and its tributaries. Cocoa and Brazil nuts are the chief exports after rubber, but they are of small importance compared to it; and although the region produced rice of excellent quality, it is no longer cultivated as all the labor is absorbed in the rubber industry, and the people live almost wholly on imported food.—Times, London.

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, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOVA.

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.
(Caxa 708.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caxa 420.) (Caxa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents. M. A. von Rothschild, Solme, Frankfurt a M.
England... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London Manchester and Liverpool. District Banking Company Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. De Neuville & Co., Paris.
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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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N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811
Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568
on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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THE CITY OF SANTOS.

ITS LARGE GROWTH AND IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS.

The city of Santos, though boasting of only a small population of 45,000 inhabitants, is, perhaps, the second most important commercial emporium of the Brazilian Union. The export and import duties collected by its custom-house, together with those resulting from its local commerce and its very important daily transactions, contribute about eighty thousand contos of reis (80,000,000\$000) annually to the federal and state revenues, or, say, one-fifth the total income of the Union.

As a commercial port it ranks the best in Brazil in regard to its technical conditions, affording, as it does, easy access at all times to the largest transatlantic steamers, which load and discharge their cargoes close alongside the quay, where they have at their disposal all the latest improvements and conveniences in the shape of large hydraulic and steam cranes, large and numerous bonded warehouses alongside of which runs a three-track line of broad gauge railway in direct communication with the interior of the country. Furthermore, it is the only port in the state of São Paulo (the most important of the Union) admitting the entry of sea-going vessels, and it not only serves the commerce of the whole of that state, but also that of southern Minas and Goyaz.

Considering that Santos has, for many years, held the position of one of the foremost ports in Brazil, it has been a matter of conjecture to everyone why it has remained at a standstill for so many decades in regard to public works. Fortunately for the city, as well as for the three states named above, things have undergone quite a change for the better since 1887, when the Companhia Docas de Santos first started their most important works now in progress, of which about one-half is already finished, and which, when completed, at a cost of over eighty thousand contos of reis (80,000,000\$000) will have caused a real metamorphosis in the appearance and commercial standing of the city. It must be added that, during the last few years, the sanitary condition of Santos has been bettered enormously, thanks to the improvements caused by the portion of these works already completed.

One of the great drawbacks to the more rapid growth of the city had been, for a long time, the existing very deficient waterworks, the very bad condition of which was the result of the almost absolute indifference, in regard to public works, shown by succeeding governments in past years. Fortunately, a new contract was made in May of last

year with the City of Santos Improvements Co. for the extension of, and great improvements in, the former waterworks of the city.

The new works are now in a far advanced state and, when they are completed, which will be in less than two years, they will provide the city with the best water supply in Brazil.

In the following month of August a contract was made between the municipality and the civil engineers Antonio Melchert and Saturnino da Veiga for the complete work of constructing two avenues of 22 and 30 metres in width respectively and with a total length of 7 kilometres, on the sites of two old, narrow and badly built roads which form the main outlets for traffic from the city to the outlying districts.

These roads, forming, as they do, the only means of communication between the city, the principal suburbs and all the ocean beaches, which are the sites preferred for residential purposes, have, in consequence of their very defective condition, proved a great obstacle to the development of the districts served by them. It has been owing to this want of means of easy communication that many of the wealthier and better classes have sought residential accommodation outside the district of Santos, whereas, with the construction of the new avenues, and only thus, they will be able to enjoy the climatic advantages of the suburbs by any means of locomotion they may prefer to adopt, besides the only one hitherto existing,—a tramway subject to constant interruptions on account of the faulty road-bed.

Notwithstanding the immense disadvantages of the present roads there already exist many first-rate residential properties in the zone served by them (which is 250% larger than the remaining inhabited districts of the city) and, since the work of constructing the new avenues was commenced, sales of lands in this zone have been frequent and some new residences are already to be seen in course of erection. The construction of the two avenues, which will be concluded in less than two years from now, was contracted for the sum of nearly two thousand contos of reis (2,000,000\$000), payable in municipal bonds, and is comprised mainly of the following works: drainage; filling in with earth, to be rolled to the proper level and shape with heavy rollers; forming side-walks 3 metres wide on both sides of the whole extension of the roadways, supplying them with granite kerbs and gutters one metre wide provided with the necessary sumpts for carrying off the surface water; and, finally, macadamizing the roadways to a depth of at least ten inches in two separate layers, all the macadam being prepared by powerful steam stone-breakers.

In the present year the same engineers, Melchert & Veiga, have made a contract with the municipality for the construction of a large market-place, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the city.

It will contain 56 spacious business rooms and 28 large and independent stalls for vegetables and sundry merchandise. The building will be ready for use by December or January next and will be the first one built in the city expressly for a market-place, all the marketing having, up to the present, been effected in scattered, low and dirty sheds. The necessity of providing good market accommodation in the city is so pressing that the municipality has already under consideration the building of another market-place on a plot of land offered for that purpose by the Dock Co., and, considering the large number of well-to-do inhabitants and the great commercial movement in the city, it is apparent that even this second market would not be superfluous. The city of São Paulo has five markets, two of them very large ones, and yet the demand for stalls in them is so great that premiums of several contos of reis have been paid to induce the occupants to vacate them.

Another important and much-needed addition to the resources of Santos has been made with the inauguration, a few days ago, of a first-class hotel of vast proportions and beautiful design, such as São Paulo does not possess a superior and even Rio can only boast of one or two better. Erected on one of the finest bathing beaches of the city it will shortly become the mutual residence of hundreds of people from all parts of the state, who seek Santos during the winter as a refuge from the cold weather of São Paulo, and all the year round for bathing purposes.

To become one of the «centering places» of Santos it only awaits the completion of one of the two avenues previously referred to, on which it depends for easy communication with the city and the railway.

This new hotel, together with the already famous and well-patronised establishment of Guarujá on the island of Santo Amaro (within 40 minutes of the city) which, founded in 1893, has recently been re-built on a greatly improved and extended scale, forming with its numerous dependencies, almost a small town, has furnished Santos with all the facilities and accommodation required as a first-rate sea-side resort.

Having thus given an idea of the improvements and progress of the city of Santos we next propose to treat of its municipal affairs and finances.

When in 1889 the federal republic displaced the monarchy in Brazil every effort was made by the new government to enact laws which would give to the states and municipal districts full powers of perfect autonomy in the administration of their affairs. The natural consequence of this was that most of the municipalities, unprepared for such a concession, did not, and could not, fully comprehend the responsibilities of their new position. Even thus, much can be said in favor of the Santos municipality as an exception to the general rule, as can be judged by a perusal of the reports and other documents giving an account of its administration during the last few years.

The annex No. 9 of the report for last year is very instructive on this point, as will be seen by the following table:

Year	Estimated	Actual	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
1888..		322,600	361,200		38,600
1889..	452,200	496,358	444,248	55,900	
1890..	575,210	516,885	399,978	206,567	42,443
1891..	575,210	541,366	299,210	242,156	
1892..	1,197,500	1,095,810	1,045,437	35,073	
1893..	1,197,500	1,085,848	1,075,260	9,588	
1894..	1,856,700	1,841,614	1,836,985	4,628	
1895..	1,856,700	1,976,960	1,979,250	15,180	
1897..	1,855,775	2,059,565	2,017,990	21,814	

From the above table the following conclusions can be drawn:

- 1st. That in every year, with the exception of 1890, the actual income has been larger than the estimated one.
- 2nd. That, beginning with 1891, there has every year been a surplus of income over expenditure.
- 3rd. That, during the decade of 1888 to 1898 the income has increased 6.32 times, or, on an average, about 63% every year over the preceding one.

By an examination of the condensed budget we see that only useful and necessary items of expenditures are contained in it and, also, that while the municipality of São Paulo spends more than 21% of its total revenue in paying the salaries of its employes, and that of Rio more than 32% for the same purpose, that of Santos used only 16% of its revenue for this service in 1896, and in 1897 this was still further reduced to 9%.

In the year 1888 the municipality raised a gold loan of £ 100,000 with the firm of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., of London, through the agency of Holworthy, Ellis & Co., at 6%, yearly interest and redeemable within the term of 50 years. The proceeds of this loan were received in Brazil with the exchange rate at about 27 d. and, at first, only required a yearly expenditure of fifty-five contos of reis to pay the interest and amortisation. The exchange rate having fallen gradually but steadily since 1890 this expenditure has propor-

tionally increased until, from the 55 contos paid in 1888 it rose to 218 contos in 1897, all the payments having been duly made with the greatest punctuality, which, however, does not signify any sacrifice, as the revenue also rose gradually, so that in 1897 it showed an increase of 1,716 contos over that of 1888. This punctuality, coupled with the honest and intelligent administration of the affairs of the municipality, has gained for the council such a good reputation for integrity and reliability that the firm which negotiated the former loan has offered to raise a new one for a still larger amount and on more favorable terms. Furthermore, to show the confidence enjoyed by the municipality in the London market, we may state that while Brazilian government and other bonds are quoted on it much below their nominal value, the Santos municipal loan stands at a few points above par. It is not however in the London market alone that such confidence exists: in Santos also the credit of the municipality is so well established that it has received offers from one of the Banks and from more than one important financial house to raise the necessary funds for the municipality to execute the complete sanitary works of the city in accordance with the plans of the great American engineer Professor Puertes. Had these offers been accepted the works would now be in a far advanced stage, but as it is, the municipality is prudently waiting for the state government to fulfil its promise to execute them.

Besides the gold loan already mentioned the only other loan contracted by the municipality was a small local one of 200 contos (reduced last year to 150 contos) and provision for the entire extinction of this is made in the budget for the current year.

With reference to the exceptional position of Santos as regards its local resources and wealth, per head of population, we would state that, although the scale of its municipal taxes is little higher than in Rio de Janeiro (capital of the Union) and than in São Paulo (capital of the most important state), still its income, in proportion to its population, is almost three times as great as that of either of those cities, as can be seen from their respective populations, given below:

City	Population	Revenue
Santos.....	40 to 45 thous.	2,018 contos
S. Paulo.....	250 "	3,806 "
Rio de Janeiro.....	800 "	14,369 "

In concluding this short and incomplete description of the municipal affairs and of some of the most important works of improvement in progress in the city of Santos since 1888, we may confidently hope that, if it progress in the future at the same rate as it has in the past decade, we shall see it within a few years more occupying the position of one of the best and most important cities of Brazil,—a position to which its extensive commerce and natural advantages give it a legitimate right.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

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The most comfortable Hotel

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 18th, 1898.

BEFORE deciding that a percentage of customs receipts shall be payable in gold, congress should think well of the difficulties which will be raised. An extra number of employés will be required in the custom-house, greater delays in dispatching merchandise will follow, and the tariff will be greatly increased. These are obstacles to trade, and will tend to restrict importation, whereas the best interests of the treasury demand that importation shall be increased. In our opinion it would be better to defer action until another year and appoint a commission to draw up a new tariff based wholly on gold values. The whole revenue from imports can then be collected in gold, without unnecessary complications and without increasing the taxes. We are not opposed to the collection of duties in gold, but at the same time we consider that it would be a serious mistake to collect them on currency values and rates.

In any scheme for a new system of government for this city, three purposes should always be borne in mind:—economy, simplicity and efficiency. Whether the municipality shall be administered by the federal government, or by an elective council, these desiderata should never be forgotten. Light taxation will insure more comfort and greater content among the masses, and the other two will not only contribute toward this economy, but will insure good government. In our opinion the political element should be eliminated from municipal administration. In the United States, it has been the source of incalculable evil, for it has imposed foreign burdens on the municipal taxpayer by making city elections contribute to the schemes of national political parties, and it has led both to corrupt practices and to extravagance. For all practical purposes a city should be governed on business lines only, and its employés should be governed by exactly the same rules that would be applied in a large business establishment. Water, gas, drainage, police, docks, street-cleaning, paving, and all such matters have nothing whatever to do with politics. The tax-payers want their work done well, and they want to pay no more than a fair price for it. They want their occupations, property and lives protected, and they wish to have full liberty in the management of their private affairs. The municipal government can guarantee all these without an elaborate political organization and an army of employés.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

About ten years ago the editor of this paper initiated a propaganda in favor of founding an English hospital in this city. During a residence of many years he had seen the great necessity for such an institution, and he believed our English-speaking colonies to be strong and rich enough to maintain it. Like many others he had been brought into contact

with experiences which had made his heart ache and he felt it a sacred duty to find some better means of treating victims of yellow fever than were offered by the public hospitals or by the private nursing of unskilful hands. For something like two years he talked and wrote on the subject, and then he took a subscription paper and went about among his friends. As our readers will know, he obtained nearly the whole amount subscribed for the foundation of the hospital, and then, as they likewise know, he continued to give liberally of his own time, not only in the organization of the hospital, but for its subsequent management. For something like four years he gave fully one day a week to hospital work.

In view of all this, who will say that the editor of this paper is actuated by hostile or improper motives when he ventures to criticise what he may consider an error in management? And does anyone honestly believe that he would wilfully injure an institution in which he has taken so warm and personal an interest? The answer, it seems to us, is easily found, and it will be that *The Rio News* has a perfect right to criticise the management of the Strangers' Hospital as a public institution, and that it is entitled to a fair and unprejudiced hearing.

Let us now briefly state the case. Although the hospital has been fortunate in securing the services of a great many capable and efficient nurses, it has suffered much from their discords among themselves. These discords have existed from the very beginning. Since its opening in 1893 it has had three matrons and 18 nurses, not counting the four just arrived. Of these but two nurses have ever completed their contracts. Two and a half years ago the whole staff resigned, and now its successor has gone the same way. In the first case the resignations were due to the dismissal of a nurse without a hearing; in the last, they have been caused by difficulties with the matron and a refusal of the directors to consider their complaints. The results of these difficulties are not only a very considerable addition to the expenses of the hospital—*for it costs thirty odd pounds sterling for every nurse brought out from England*—but it serves to cast discredit upon a deserving institution. This in itself is a just cause for complaint, for we have expended too much money upon the hospital to have its usefulness hampered and its existence jeopardised by such difficulties.

Treated as a matter of expense, we have the following results. Of 3 matrons and 18 nurses engaged during these six years, one matron and two nurses were engaged here, two nurses were brought up from the River Plate, and 2 matrons and 14 nurses were brought out from England, the latter at an expense, say, of £ 32 each. The total expense has therefore been £ 464 in travelling expenses and outfits. This shows that the Hospital has engaged an average of three nurses a year at a expense of about £ 77, or say, 2,300\$. Considering that the institution is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and also that these subscriptions added to the earnings have been insufficient to meet its requirements, thus necessitating occasional appeals to the public for further donations, it is certainly undesirable to continue a situation which involves such frequent changes of staff at so great an expense.

The immediate causes for complaint, however, cover matters of much more serious importance than that of expenses and personal dissensions. It is not only charged that the matron has treated her nurses with little consideration for their feelings, but she is accused of culpable negligence in matters of disinfection and of refusing to obey the doctor's instructions in regard to the treatment of patients. Complaints have been made on both these points, but the directors refused to investigate them.

Were the controversy one of «petty personalities» as one of the directors terms it, we should have taken no notice

of it. But it is far more serious than this, and we must be permitted to express our surprise that any man could take so narrow a view of it. The difficulty involves two highly important questions: (1) the administration of a public institution maintained by public subscriptions and donations; and (2) the adequate protection of human life.

The first needs but a word. The administration of the hospital is a public trust, and no one has a right to impose upon it a policy prejudicial to general interests. Every contributor is entitled to know just how the trust is being applied, and it is far from being a personal matter when he either asks for information or expresses dissent with the policy pursued.

The second question, however, is the one which appeals more directly to public sentiment, for it not only involves the adequate protection of life, but also the reputation and success of the Hospital itself. If the place is to bear the reputation of endless dissension, followed every year or two by the resignation of the whole nursing staff, if the matron is to exercise the right to use her own discretion in fulfilling the physician's orders, in fumigating rooms and in disinfecting bedding and clothing, and if complaints are to continue regarding the food supplied to nurses and patients, then the Hospital can never become popular and successful. It was expected at the outset that an English hospital in this city, provided with carefully trained English nurses, would soon win a deserved popularity and secure a patronage sufficient to make it self-sustaining. And this expectation was well within the bounds of possibility. In São Paulo, with less money and fewer opportunities, a hospital founded with an English physician and nursing staff at its head, is already much better patronized and more successful than ours, while in Montevideo a much smaller English-speaking colony is able to maintain a hospital with an average daily attendance of about twenty. Here we are making no progress whatever; on the contrary, we seem to be losing ground.

Now, why is it? Every subscriber not only has a right to ask, but it is his duty to ask. We have known of patients refusing to go there; we have known of their friends refusing to let them go; we have known of admittance being denied to them. And this with a hospital almost empty, admirably situated, and provided with English nurses! Is it designed that we shall keep the place for a pleasure resort? Or shall we try to make it practically useful in the treatment of the sick?

The difficulty, in our opinion, rests very largely with the internal management of the hospital. Not every good nurse makes a good matron, and this is exactly the test which must be applied to the staff dismissions at the Strangers' Hospital. Were we dealing with but one quarrel, or two, or three, we should hesitate to hold the matron responsible; but we are dealing with many, and it is improbable that the others are always in the wrong.

Add, now, to all this the extraordinary resolution of the directors not to investigate formal complaints, and we have a situation which can not endure. At home, no complaint is ever ignored. Life is at stake, and every precaution is taken to ensure order, efficiency and trustworthiness in the treatment of patients. No director would ever dream of denying to a nurse the right to complain, and were an accusation lodged against a matron such as those which have been handed in to the directors of the Strangers' Hospital, a thorough investigation would be ordered, without a moment's delay—not by the directors, then by the courts.

We do not know what course the subscribers will decide to follow at the annual meeting called for Friday next, but we do know that if no change is made in the matters to which we feel compelled to call attention, serious consequences will surely follow. It is not

a question of personalities, but of public interest in an institution which has cost us many sacrifices and to whose success every one of us is ready to contribute.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 10.—*Senate*.—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Bueno de Andrada and Serzedello contradicted the report that the government had been tampering with exchange. The bill reducing to 10 reis per kilo the duty on un-milled rice to be imported by Eduardo Corrêa and the bill on the supreme court were rejected. The bill of the railway to Bolivia, the bill on naturalization, the mining bill, the bill for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Alexander, the bill for regulating the retirement of officers of the army and navy and several other bills were voted.

OCT. 11.—*Senate*.—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, on the water supply and sewerage service of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The agricultural labor contract bill was rejected by a vote of 24 to 21. The senate sustained the veto of the bill on court holidays. On motion of Senator Antonio Azevedo the discussion of the bill for regulating martial law was postponed.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill regulating the veto of municipal resolutions in the federal district and providing that municipal intendents in that district shall receive no pay for their services. The same deputy complained of the punishment of army officers who had addressed an open letter to Dr. Júlio de Castilhos. The chamber voted the bill for the revision of the contract with the gas company and several special appropriations.

OCT. 13.—*Senate*.—The marine and war committee reported favorably on the bill for repealing the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Xavier da Silveira moved to appoint a joint committee of senators and deputies for reporting on the government of the federal district. Deputy Lavínglio Filgueiras introduced a bill on *habere corpus*.

OCT. 15.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Among the bills voted by the chamber was that for appropriating the sum of 800,000\$ for aiding the drought-stricken states of Piauí, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte. This bill passed in 3rd discussion. In a speech on the budget of the war department, Deputy Serzedello said that the budget committee had been surprised to learn that the reorganization of military instruction had increased, instead of diminishing, expenditure.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A letter to the *Debate* says that there is no security for life or property in the interior of the state of Parahyba.

—In S. Paulo, Baroneza de Tattily having drawn the grand prize of 500,000\$ in a lottery, has given 170,000\$ to various charitable institutions.

—Bands of gypsies are said to have appeared in the neighborhood of Araraquara, São Paulo, and it is said that they sometimes amuse themselves by attacking travellers.

—Recent Bahia journals publish an account of disturbances caused by disorderly policemen who assaulted and wounded many persons, including a child of four years of age.

—A telegram from Minas says that at the trial of Fileto there have been produced 21 documents showing that during his administration he made illegal use of money belonging to the state.

—During the year ending on 30th June last the state of Minas Gerães received 5,147 immigrants on account of contracts made, of which 399 were not within the conditions established and did not have their passages paid by the state.

—There was a regatta on the other side of the bay on Sunday last, which is described as a great success. Besides the regatta, the Graciosa Club chartered three ferry-boats for the entertainment of its guests. The S. Domingos ferry station was closed during the festivities.

—Much sensation has been caused in Rio Grande do Sul by an article in which Gen. Carlos Telles exposes the abuses committed by the castilhist government. Gen. Telles, who in obedience to the orders of Marshal Floriano Peixoto assisted in holding Castilhos in office, is doubtless well acquainted with the crimes of the usurper and his partisans.

—A correspondent of *Minas Gerães* writing from the Bom Jesus plantation, Botelhos, state of Minas Gerães, calls attention to an epidemic which has been causing great losses among the fogs in that state and a part of São Paulo during the past two or three years. He blames the government for taking no measures to study and combat such epidemics.

—The *Gazeta de Cordeiro* says the border districts of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerães are infested with large bands of gypsies and horse-thieves, some of whom are well armed. At Miracema one of these bands had a fight with the police, one policeman and one horse-thief being killed and several wounded. It may be added that these bands are often composed of vagabonds and criminals, who wander about in gypsy fashion and are therefore described as gypsies.

—We regret to note the death in São Paulo on Sunday last of Dr. João Mendes d'Almeida, a prominent polemical writer and politician of the old school. He was a native of the state of Maranhão and a brother of the eminent geographer and statesman, the late Senator Cândido Mendes d'Almeida.

—According to the *Federação de Manôes*, Amazonas, the proofs against the deposed governor Fleteiro are crushing. The documents include his receipt for 700,000 telegrams showing illegal use of public funds, an order granting a subvention to *Le Brasil*, certain payments to Rocha dos Santos, etc. All of which may be quite true, but has Eduardo Ribeiro done better?

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

NISSERS VS WHITES.

This match was played in Santos on 9th inst. and resulted in a win for the stagers by eight wickets.

The scores were as follows:

Table with columns for Whites and Niggers, listing players and their scores in 1st and 2nd innings.

Table with columns for Whites and Niggers, listing players and their scores in 1st and 2nd innings.

SANTOS NOTES.

Mr. H. K. Heyland, formerly manager in Santos of the City of Santos Improvements Co. and now on the board of directors in London, is at present in Santos. He is looking over the new works now being carried out by the above Co. for the increased supply of water to the city.

The Grand Hotel International on the beach at José Menino was officially opened on the 2nd inst. A large dinner and dance took place. Very many visitors from São Paulo were present. The hotel is being fairly well patronized. The Commercial Association of Santos has decided to make the much needed improvements to their building. The contract has been given to the Messrs. Krug of São Paulo, price Rs. 35,000,000, and work has already begun. The building is to be refurbished throughout and proper w.c.s. and lavatories erected.

A record business for Santos has been done in exchange during the last two weeks, but the position of the market is solid, and if a slump comes Santos will not feel it very much. Exporters and speculators have been realising their profits every day.

It was current here a few days ago that the São Paulo government had arranged a loan from a German firm (Theo. Wille & Co.), which accounted for the very heavy drawings on London of said firm during last week.

Frank Brown's circus opened here on 12th inst.

—The people who ought to know say that the present Santos coffee crop will not exceed five millions of lbs, and a falling off in receipts is anticipated for second half of present month.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The municipal council is again discussing a resolution for the revision of the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company.

—The Sorocabana company has protested against the fines imposed upon it by the state government of S. Paulo and has asked for the settlement of the question by arbitration.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of S. Paulo has imposed a fine of 1,000\$ on the Sorocabana e Itanua railway for irregularities in the transportation of merchandise.

—According to the *Journal do Brasil* a foreign bank has instructed a lawyer to bring a suit against a Brazilian railway and to apply for the judicial liquidation of the respective company.

—We see that the Jardim Botânico shares are rapidly improving and the renewed prospects of a revision of contract. If the company would ask a little less, perhaps the measure would go through more easily.

—On Thursday an electric train that was descending Rua do Cosme Velho became unmanageable. Two women that were in the vehicle were so much frightened that they leaped from it, one of them being killed and the other dangerously wounded.

—Contrary to our impression the second vote, which was almost unanimous of the municipal council, on the revision of the São Christovão tramway contract, settles that question without sending it to the senate. The resolution is passed over the prefect's veto.

—The shipments of merchandise to the interior from the central, S. Diogo and Gombos stations of the Central railway in the month of September amounted to 39,355,863 kilos and the receipts from the interior at the same stations were 23,472,650 kilos, including 11,625,730 kilos of coffee.

—A contract was signed at the Brazilian consulate in Paris on the 14th inst. between Dr. Muniz Freire and the Dyle et Baeland Co. preliminary to the organization of a company for the completion of the Sul do Espírito Santo railway. The completed works will be taken over at a valuation of 13,500,000 francs, and the company obliges itself to complete the road and provide funds for the same to an aggregate not to exceed twelve millions of francs.

—It is said that the proposed railway across South America is at length seriously contemplated, and that the Republics of Brazil, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia have entered into an agreement for the construction of an international line that shall run from Rio de Janeiro and through the cordillera by means of a tunnel to the Pacific Ocean. —Financial News, Sept. 20. Possibly this may be true, but we know nothing of it here. The scheme is at present a visionary one, and will not be practically possible for many years to come. Such a line could not compete with ocean traffic, and its way traffic for years to come would hardly pay full account.

—At the approaching general meeting the directors of the San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway will recommend the payment of the following dividends for the half-year ended June 30 last:—On the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax; on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income tax; on the new ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amounts from time to time paid up, free of income tax. The amount carried forward, after providing for income tax, will be the sum of \$3,200 subject to audit. —Financial News, Sept. 23.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat 'Swallow' arrived at Buenos Aires, from Pernambuco, on the 16th inst.

—There promises to be a fairly good display of foreign naval vessels in this bay on the 15th prox.

—It is announced that the German cruisers 'Nixe' and 'Sophie' are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst.

—The ironclad 'Aguidaban' arrived at Bahia on the 16th inst. and the cruiser 'Benjamin Constant' on the 15th.

—The American ironclad 'Oregon' is expected to arrive here before the 15th November, on her way to the Pacific.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on 12th inst. by the P. S. Navigation Co's liner 'Orellana' were the following: Mr. George Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Gomes.

—In the port of Pará on the 16th inst. the steamer 'Cidade de Gurupá', which was lying at the wharf for the purpose of taking cargo, sprang a leak and went down. It belonged to Messrs. Marques, Braga & Co. and was insured for 150,000 francs.

—In the wreck of the lugger 'Bazil', mentioned in our last issue, the captain, mate, two seamen and a passenger lost their lives. The vessel was broken into three pieces and was, of course, totally lost with the cargo of salt with which it was laden.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 13th inst. by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner 'Oreana', were the following: For Buenos Aires: Mr. James Alves Lima, Mr. C. D. Chamberlain, Mr. J. D. Roberts, Mr. F. J. S. Sheer, Dr. and Mrs. O. E. de Souza Arant, Dr. Julio Meyer and Mr. E. Mercier.

—The two remaining vessels of the British squadron on this coast, the 'Flora' and 'Beagle', arrived in port yesterday morning. We do not yet know how long they will stay, but it is hoped that it will be long enough to renew old acquaintances. The 'Basilisk' and 'Swallow' have both gone south.

—It is expected that the following Brazilian naval vessels will take part in a review in this port on the 15th prox.:—Ironclads, Riochuelo and Aquidaban; cruisers, Almirante Barroso, Almirante Tamandaré (if completed), Benjamin Constant, Tiradentes, Quize de Novembro, Primeiro de Março, and Andrada; torpedo-cruisers, Tupy and Tymbira, and a fleet of torpedo boats and transports. Only that ironclad, non-descript, the 'Netheroy', will be lacking.

—The passengers leaving Rio by the P. S. N. Co's liner 'Orellana' on the 12th inst. were: For Liverpool: Mr. E. Kromer, Dr. A. W. Sheldon, and Mr. T. A. Down. For La Pallice: Mr. and Mrs. Diamanti and family. For Lisbon: Mr. Antonio Fatoza. For Bahia: Rev. F. M. Terlizzi, Mr. Alvaro de Souza, Mr. A. Beck, Dr. Luciano Bouquet, Dr. F. da Rocha Lima, Mr. Mariano Almonio and Mrs. Marie Lopes. For Pernambuco: Dr. V. Paula Ramos, Mr. Carlos Leal and Mrs. E. Kromer.

—The passengers who landed at Rio from the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner 'Oreana' on the 12th inst. were:—Mrs. Stenhouse and child, Mrs. and Mrs. J. R. Biscoe and infant, Mr. F. Tracey, Mrs. George Roderick, Mr. John J. Revy, Mr. Alvaro Reis, Mr. V. Barros, Mr. Henrique de Carvalho Kendall, Mr. José Ferreira Sophio, Dr. Guido Gomes de Souza, Mr. Antonio Ballar, Dr. José Mariano Carneiro da Cunha, Mr. Belmino Gouveia, Mr. Joaquim Froese, Mr. J. A. G. Pires, Dr. Gustavo Dutra and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moreno, Mr. H. W. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Jerom. Goulves and wife.

—The notorious 'Greyhounds' case in Buenos Aires was brought to the notice of the foreign office by the secretary of the Merchant Service Guild in Liverpool as noted last week, but in the reply vouchsafed by the Marquis of Salisb'ry no definite satisfaction is given. It appears from our Buenos Aires exchanges that the seven men who are still imprisoned cannot get their case settled owing to the illness of two federal judges competent to try the case. We still are of our first opinion that if the matter were brought before Parliament by questions from the members for Liverpool or others, the effect would be beneficial in accelerating legal procedure in Argentina and preventing a recurrence of a similar scandal. And we further believe that the British government should now demand damage for false imprisonment in behalf of these unjustly imprisoned men.

LOCAL NOTES

—The bacteriological laboratory of the Directorate of Saúde has reported unfavorably on Dr. Sarnelli's yellow fever serum.

—One of the persons suspected of having robbed a commercial traveller of diamonds on board the steamer 'Olinda' has been arrested.

—Several midshipmen of the cruiser 'Benjamin Constant', suffering from beriberi, arrived in this city on Friday on board the steamer 'Olinda'.

—Marshal Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer, one of the most respected officers in the army, has been placed on the retired list, at his own request.

—Two bodies were recovered from the bay on the 14th, one of which was recognized. The other had been in the water for a longer period and was not recognizable.

—The dock master was placed under arrest on the 14th by the inspector of the marine arsenal for the theft of stores. He was caught red-handed with points to a value of about 800\$.

—The government commission nominated to visit the Amupá disputed territory, left for Pará yesterday, from which port they will proceed to Cayenne on the gunboat 'Gararuy' to meet the French commission.

—During the nine months ended at Bello Horizonte 28 building permits, of which 121 were for urban and 169 for suburban buildings. There are said to be 150 vacant buildings in the town at present.

—The trial of Doceclimino Marry, Mordir, Teixeira Franço, Evaristo da Rocha, Velloso and Umbellino Puchco, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes and of being responsible for the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, has been fixed for the 24th inst. and will be held, it is stated, at Itamaraty palace.

—Before the supreme military court was commenced on Friday the reading of the documents relating to the military men who are accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, and whose acquittal by court-martial is still subject to the approval of the aforesaid court. To-morrow the reading of these documents, of which there are 900 manuscript pages, will be resumed.

—We regret to note the death on the 16th inst. of D. Eleanor d'Authier Leuzinger, widow of the late George Leuzinger, founder of the widely known house of G. Leuzinger & Filhos, printers and stationers of this city. She was highly esteemed in this city and had lived to see the small printing office in which, like a good wife, she had assisted her husband many years ago, develop into one of the largest and best known in Brazil.

—We regret to hear that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Meyer and in the district between that station and Cascadura. It is also reported that considerable fever exists in the same district. There must be serious negligence among the sanitary inspectors to permit these diseases to develop into epidemics in the suburbs, where the sanitary conditions ought to be much better than in the crowded districts of the city.

—The members of the Laranjeiras Club will be pleased to hear that the letter of thanks addressed to the hon. secretary by Mr. V. H. T. Weekes on behalf of the officers of H. M. S. 'Retribution', and published in these columns on the 26th Aug. last, has been largely copied in the English naval papers to hand by the last mail. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says in this connection that 'Englishmen abroad are even more English than Englishmen at home.'

—We see by the last number of *The Church Echo*, that Mr. J. T. Maury has been appointed to its secretaryship in place of Mr. W. G. White who has resigned. It is an open secret that Mr. Maury is the writer of those exceedingly interesting articles which have been appearing in the pages of our contemporary for some time on insects, birds and plants, and if Mr. Maury be as good a secretary as he is a writer, a naturalist and an athlete, we have to congratulate *The Church Echo* on its new official.

—On last Tuesday a committee of the Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados called on President Prudente de Moraes and presented him a vigorous written protest against the criminal conduct of police authorities who arbitrarily prevent lawyers from performing their professional duties. Why does the association not take steps for causing those authorities to be prosecuted? One of the principal causes of the present wretched condition of the country is the prevailing impression that persons who hold official positions can break the law with impunity.

—A commercial traveller who arrived here last Friday on board the steamer 'Olinda' from Bahia complained to the police that he had been robbed of diamonds, valued at between 15,000 and 20,000. Three men who were on board on the arrival of the steamer and who are described as well-known thieves, are suspected of having stolen the diamonds. According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* the police placed at the disposal of the commercial traveller a detective who, after obtaining from him 20\$ and saying that he was going to Cascadura to arrest the thieves, left him and failed to reappear.

—We see by an advertisement in the *Journal do Commercio* that the annual meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the City Club on Friday next, 21st inst., at 3 p. m. The regular business will be the consideration of the reports and accounts for the year 1897-98 and the election of directors. The retiring directors are Messrs. Benest, Markland, Purchis and Tucker, and two vacancies (Messrs. Mackerie and Courty) are to be filled. It remains to be noted that the secretary has neglected to send *The Rio News* a notice of the meeting, although it is well known that the hospital has never yet had a better friend than the editor of this paper.

—We were highly gratified to receive last week a well taken and well printed set of three photographs of the two teams that played in the match between the state of Rio and the state of S. Paulo at the S. Domingos ground a few weeks back, and of the ground also with Jackson at the wicket and Mr. Maude umpiring. As this latter view is a full one of the grounds with the pavilion as the view point, it is hard to decipher any of the other players with the naked eye, and these we only make out by their figures. The two teams in separate photos are admirably well done, and while all stand out clearly and characteristically, we fancy that the Rio team picture is the most effective from an artistic point of view, as Cin-wins' blazer' at the back gives light and shade to the whole group. Our kind friend W. G. has supplied us with these photos evidently wished to remain unknown, but we can make a shrewd guess as to who he is. He will, however, be pleased to know that we intend to have them mounted and framed for our office. We greatly regret that there are no adequate means of reproducing these photos in Rio to present copies of them as a supplement to this paper, as we should have liked our many readers in South America, Europe and the United States to see how sturdy are the cricketers we have in Brazil. But a time will come, by the way, we saw several amateur photographers taking photos at the annual sports. A nod is as good as a wink, etc.

Mlle. MARLITT'S CONCERT.

We first had the pleasure of hearing Mlle Elizabeth Joan Marlitt's magnificent voice at the American Episcopal Church in August last when we were unentitled in our praise. We did not then know that the lady was a professional singer nor had we then an opportunity of gauging how vast was the register of her melodious notes. The opportunity however

The receipts for the past week were 81,863 bags, against 69,649 bags for the previous week, and 69,576 bags for the week before.

Table with columns for No. of bags, Oct. 15, and Oct. 8. Rows include No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9.

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 485,730 bags, against 472,589 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 427,110 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from Oct 15 to Oct 15. Columns include Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

Table showing Total and Since Oct 1 for various coffee grades.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals during the past week were, from the River Plate, 3,500 barrels of American flour ex Coleridge on the 14th inst. and 5,000 bags ex Osmond on the 15th inst. from Liverpool. The market continues weak owing probably to the rise in exchange, the latest quotations that we have received being the following:

Table listing flour imports from Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western and Interior, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Coffish.—The receipts for the week were 1,200 tubs ex Coleridge from New York, and 2,300 tubs ex Daxen from Archid (Nova Scotia). The stock in hands amounts to 15,000 packages, and the latest quotations give Gaspe at from 50,000 to 52,000 per tub, Halifax 43,000 to 45,000 per tub, and Norwegian 52,500 to 55,000 per case.

Lard.—During the past week the arrivals were 8,400 kegs and 20 cases brought by the Coleridge from New York. Prices have again gone down, and American lard is now quoted at 70 to 72 reís per pound, and small lots are quoted at 72 to 74 reís per pound. The native lard is quoted nominal.

Pork.—There have been no fresh arrivals during the week. The market continues in a very quiet state, and prices are even lower than at the end of the previous week. American pork is now quoted from 15,800 to 16,000 per pound wholesale, and from 15,500 to 15,700 retail. Native pork is selling at 14,000 to 14,500 per kilo.

Rice.—From Hamburg the Trier brought 200 bags last week. The market is not so strong as formerly and Rangoon rice is now being sold at 4,000 to 22,000 per bag.

Pitch Pine.—The Mirapora arrived from Pensacola last week with 87,066 feet on board. The consignment was to order and prices are now quoted at 74,000 per dozen to arrive.

White Pine.—There were no receipts last week. The market is dull on account of being overstocked. The price is still 25 reís per foot.

Spruce Pine.—The Macellan arrived from Saint Rienne (Canada) during the week with a large cargo estimated at 1,000,000 feet on board, but up to the time of going to press we have heard of no sales having been made.

Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals last week. The market is exceedingly dull, and 68,000 per dozen is the highest price obtainable.

Kerosene.—The Coleridge brought 7,000 casks from New York. The firmness of the market last week is still continuing, but prices have slightly dropped owing to the rise in exchange. The constant arrivals are likely to still further lower prices. The wholesale prices are 2800 to 2850 per cask, with retail from 2800 to 2850.

Turpentine.—Although there have been no fresh consignments received, the market continues firm, with prices at 15,500.

Rosin.—The Coleridge brought 25 barrels from New York. The ruling prices of dark grades was 25,000 and of light grades 25,500.

Cement.—From Hamburg, 1,250 barrels were received last week ex Gratz. The market is dull at last week rates. Belgian cement is selling at 14,500 and English cement at 15,000 to 20,000 per barrel.

Indian Gum.—The Mado brought 470 bags; the Tria, 2,387 bags; and the Lario, 2,700 bags—all from the River Plate. The quotations now current are the lowest than those of the previous week consequent on the rise of the money market. Lots have been sold from 7,500 to 7,800 according to quality and quantity, while retail prices have ranged from 7,800 to 8,000 per bag. Old crop prices are now selling at 7,800 to 7,800 per bag.

Bras.—Receipts nil. There has been little or no change in this item during the past week. A good demand continues to exist at prices from 42,500 to 45,000 per 20 kilos.

Hay.—The s.s. Fibra brought 1,830 bales from the River Plate. The market is firmer and prices have risen slightly, being now quoted from 135 to 140 reís per kilo.

Coin.—The receipts last week were: From Brazil, ex Coriambou, 4,375 tons. The tonnage of the Ribaut and Groland, which we were unable to give last week, was 3,27 and 1,250 tons respectively.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Pernambuco and Macaé, 250,000—255,000 Bahia and Aracaú, 230,000—240,000 Campos, 245,000—250,000 Angra and Paraty, 250,000—270,000 Parahyba, 250,000—255,000 Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg., 400,000—420,000 ditto 40 deg., 410,000—450,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 10. Hamburg.—Term lug frigate 475 tons, E. Agortz; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

OCT. 12. PENSACOLA.—Nor bk Mirapora; 1175 tons; J. Johnson; lumber to order.

OCT. 12. SAINT ETIENNE (Canada).—Nor bk Magellan; 118 tons; Muller; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 11. TALTAL.—Br sp Latimer; 1650 tons; C. Johnson; stone ballast.

OCT. 12. SANTOS.—Br bg Daxen; 154 tons; Le Scelleur; in transit.

OCT. 12. TALTAL.—Germ sp Oriaga; 1203 tons; J. Treumann; stone ballast.

OCT. 12. PALMOTH.—Dan bg Ines Kohl; 240 tons; Jensen; salt licks.

OCT. 11. TALTAL.—Br bk Maguen; 1480 tons; C. Bevan; stone ballast.

FREIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 4% primeage per ton of weight or measure. ROTTERDAM.—30 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000. BREMEN.—30 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON.—30 shillings and 4% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 4% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos. GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primeage per 1,000 kilos. MARSEILLES.—35 francs and 10% primeage per 900 kilos. HAVRE.—40 francs and 10% primeage per 900 kilos. BORDEAUX.—45 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos. TALCAHUANO.—45 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos. NEW YORK.—40 cents and 5% primeage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS.—20 cents and 5% primeage per bag of coffee. MONTEVIDEU.—3500 per bag of coffee. BUENOS AIRES.—3500 per bag of coffee.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

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

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

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, from, and consignee.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for date, name, to, and cargo.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 16th 1898.

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

American

Table listing American vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

British

Table listing British vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

German

Table listing German vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

Norwegian

Table listing Norwegian vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

Portuguese

Table listing Portuguese vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

Swedish

Table listing Swedish vessels, including ship names, arrival dates, and agents.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Nacional, and other securities.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Commercial, Nacional, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Melhoramentos no Brazil and Apolices.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Constructor, Nacional, and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Melhoramentos no Brazil.

National holiday.

Table showing sales during national holidays, including Apolices and Empréstimo Municipal.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Melhoramentos no Brazil.

Apolices, ss.

Table showing Apolices sales, including various denominations and rates.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Republica.

Oct. 15.

Table showing sales for Oct 15, including Apolices and Nacional.

Banks.

Table showing bank sales, including Nacional and Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table showing miscellaneous sales, including Melhoramentos no Brazil.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table showing Saturday's quotations in São Paulo, including Banco Commercial e Industria, Constructor e Agricola, and various stocks.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 17th

Table with multiple columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation, Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., Insurance, Miscellaneous. Includes various financial data for different companies and bonds.

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Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTEUNDA, Raphael — who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.
Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

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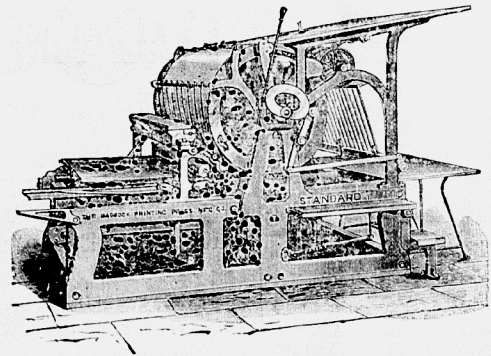
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Oct. 15	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 18	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos-Ayres.
" 18	Magda- lena	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1876, 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.

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