

THE RIO NEWS.



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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 17TH, 1899.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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OUVIDOR 57

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

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Reserve fund... 1,328,751 ..

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Youle & Co.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1898 ... £ 13,959,959
Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

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107, Rua da Quitanda.

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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.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves São Paulo at 3 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

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

Cachambú and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc. Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 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 Barbacena, 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.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. and 5.30 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., 2.30, 4.30, 5.15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8.35, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

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

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

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

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m., and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashey & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendo de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—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 6.2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castele. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIERHEHEKER.

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: On the Church premises.

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., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHELÃO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN E. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

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.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—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.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room; 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz.) 3rd floor. W. J. GIBBY, 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. 29, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. Sloan President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean congress is taking steps to purge the army of unserviceable elements.

—Ex-Vice-President Billinghurst tells us from Iquique that the revolution in Peru is gaining ground.

—The Chilean army and navy estimates for 1900 make a total reduction of \$4,723,854.64 in appropriations.

—A Lima telegram of the 13th says that several commercial houses have failed, among them two important German houses.

—The Chilean revenue receipts for the seven months ending July 31st were \$50,135,074.33, or \$15,525,639.25 in excess of the same period of last year.

—Lima telegrams report the insurgent chief Durand to be marching on Huachilo. This chief was not long since reported as defeated and compelled to take refuge in foreign territory.

—Colonel Lacombe has delivered an address before the Lima geographical society in which he claims that the Rio Aquiri and its margins, on the Brazilian frontier, belong to Peruvians. Are we to have another boundary dispute?

—A propos of the cabinet, since the inauguration of the Errazuriz administration on September 18, 1896, there have been, including the present cabinet, twelve ministries, which gives an average of three cabinets a year, or one in every four months.—Chilian Times, Sept. 27.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Asuncion epidemic is running its giddy course at the rate of one death per day.

—The total receipts of the Buenos Aires custom-house from 1st January to 30th September were \$13,008,655.25 gold and \$35,571,211.95 currency.

—For the month of September there were 18 patients admitted to the British Hospital at Montevideo, 15 discharged, 1 died, and 10 were under treatment at end of month.

—The September receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$38,383.18, which shows a very considerable increase over the corresponding months of the last two years.

—The Buenos Aires health authorities have resolved to accept the modifications in the sanitary convention proposed by the director general of public health of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Diario de Buenos Aires has resumed the discussion of commercial relations with Brazil and insists that efforts shall be made to celebrate a commercial treaty between the two countries.

—The federal delegates sent to inquire into Catamarca troubles, report that province to be governed by an oligarchy. The national government will therefore intervene. But all this the government well knew long ago, but the ruling family ardently supports President Roca.

—Another contractors swindle has been discovered in Cordoba, Argentina, with regard to the Rivera theatre, which cost the local government over a million dollars. The place is falling into rack and ruin owing to mud instead of cement having been used. It is said that the repairs bill will reach \$400,000 so someone has feathered his nest very nicely over the original transaction.

—A novel system of defrauding life assurance companies has come to light in Montevideo, where it appears that several deaths have taken place through accidents, and in each case the life was heavily insured and the policies had been indorsed in favor of one and the same name. The successful chapter of accidents causing death, and the circumstance that in every case the recipient of the assured amount was the same individual, elicited suspicion and the matter is now in the hands of the criminal judge.—B. A. Herald and Times.

—The condition of the health of the President of the republic begins to impose serious fears and judging by the doctors reports it is quite within the bounds of possibility that for this reason he will perhaps resign at no very distant date. Gay youth and high living have much to answer for in the present case and as the President is not by any means a young man, his bodily troubles lean heavily on him. His nervous system is somewhat shattered whilst the present series of troubles that assail the republic whilst he is at the head of affairs, will not conduce to much repose. His doctors have ordered complete rest and withdrawal from state matters, and order that the President cannot obey, at least for the moment.—Times, Buenos Aires, Sept. 20.

—A number of naturalists have been appointed to accompany the exploring commissions to be sent to the Neuquen and Santa Cruz. The engineers in command are to bring samples of water, soil, plants, minerals, etc. They are recommended to collect especially grasses and seeds of forage plants. Samples of surface soil and subsoil of 2 kilograms are to be taken at regular distances, and 3-litre samples of river, brook, lake and spring waters. Indian objects of interest are also to be taken—we hope with the permission of the Indians, and that their squaws will not be included! The region to be explored is practically unknown. It yet remains to be seen whether a new Klondyke or a new Black Country will be found.—Montevideo Times.

—There is something radically rotten in the system of management prevailing in the branches of the Bank of the Nation. The Tucuman, Corrientes, Salto and other branches have been robbed of large amounts by the very employees of the establishment, and these constant robberies are becoming too frequent to be put down to chance and not to a thorough want of system and proper management. State-banks, in these climates, are famous in many ways, to the detriment of people's savings, but they are becoming still more famous in the way of internal disorganization.—B. A. Herald and Times.

—Good news continues to be received from rural districts in connection with wheat-fields, which are reported to look very healthy. The area planted is said to be about 20 per cent. in excess of that planted last season, and a corresponding increase in the crop is anticipated. It must, however, be borne in mind that we had little or no frosty weather at the time when it was wanted, and that the young plants have shot up too quickly to ensure a good and abundant harvest. Locusts are already appearing in several districts, and damage to the fields may result if the destruction of the flights is not taken in hand.—B. A. Herald and Times.

—The greatest plague known in this part of the world is the quarantine plague, and it seems that we are likely to have an exceptionally stiff dose of it this season. It began with the quarantine against Portugal, which subjected us to all sorts of quite unreasonable inconveniences. Then speedily followed the quarantine against Paraguay, which, however, is of secondary importance. And now, on account of the number of vessels that have recently arrived with yellow fever cases on board, the health authorities have proclaimed quarantine against Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Bahia, and all vessels and passengers thence will be detained at Flores Island for 24 hours' observation, though cargo and mails may be landed freely. We never remember quarantine against Brazil being proclaimed so early before, and the worst of it is that, the hot season being in front of us, the nuisance is likely to endure for some six or eight months to come, and be still further complicated during the summer. We may say that the quarantine plague threatens to become chronic.—Montevideo Times, Oct. 3.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

The value of newspaper advertising has received a number of striking illustrations in New York during the last half year. An observer notes the fact that three or four dry goods houses that went into liquidation in the winter were the only ones of the greater department stores that never advertised in the newspapers.

On the other hand, the great advertisers have all enjoyed great prospects. One of these, which it was expected would fail, came out \$600,000 ahead on the year's business. Only bold advertising carried it over the rocks which threatened.

The results of wise advertising are highly satisfactory to those who spend their money in this way. One New York firm that had a new article to put on the market last winter and spent \$100,000 in newspaper advertising reported later that it was compelled to refuse to take any new business. The orders fairly swamped the house, though it had character and ample capital.

These instances of business sagacity are well worth the attention of the business world. Intelligent newspaper advertising always brings better returns than any other forms of advertising. Experience has taught all of our most successful merchants that it is necessary to keep in touch with the public, and the practicable means is the newspaper.—New York Commercial.

ESQ. OR MR.—WHICH?

The word 'esquire' is perhaps the most woefully misused one in the English language, being used, as it is, so indiscriminately in forms of address. The old Puritan plan of writing simply 'Oliver Cromwell,' which is used by Quakers to the present day, has much in it to be admired, but most people like a handle to their name, and so it has come about that 'Esquire' has become common property, and a youth of sixteen will address his chum of like tender years as 'John Brown, Esq.'

It may be interesting to know, therefore, that only the following persons are legally 'Esquires':—All sons of peers, baronets, and knights; the elder sons of the younger sons of peers, and their eldest sons in perpetuity; the eldest son of the eldest son of a knight; and his eldest son in perpetuity; kings of arms; heralds of arms; officers of the army and navy ranking as captains and upward; sheriffs of counties for life; J.P.'s of counties, while in commission; sergeants at arms, sergeants at law, and Queen's counsel; Companions of the orders of knighthood; the principal officers of the Queen's household; deputy-lieutenants; commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy; masters of the Supreme Court; and those whom the Queen may see proper to style 'Esquire.'

All others have no right to anything beyond the simple prefix 'Mr.,' and the present universal use of 'Esquire' is nothing more than a piece of general presumption.—Daily Mail, Sept. 13.

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., 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.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.
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 Neulize & Co., Paris.
Portugal.... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Theil-Gutschow, Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 351, of 17th October, 1893.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysoná.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

PATRONIZED BY

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWN ON:

PARIS AND FRANCE { Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

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Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

G. Henriot,

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Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 5 dozen boxes for 12\$800 and One dozen boxes for 20\$800. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616:400\$000

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. 16,787:304\$006
Profits in suspense Rs. 10,384:820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

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.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Haring Brothers & Co Ltd.

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Opens accounts current:

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

EMPIRE!

To do and die for England,
Be foremost in the fight,
For free and bonnie England,
Our Queen and country's right!

Give us the belted cartridge,
The trusty Metford-Lee;
Give us the broad sombrero,
And dress of grey khaki.

'Tis England's badge, we'll wear it,
In far off Africa's shore,
As on Asia's heights, we've donned it
Triumphant to the fore.

Ye Boers, come out and fight us,
Don't sneak behind the rocks,
Fight us like men and soldiers,
Don't put us like spring-boks!

'Tis not your mines we fight for,
Nor wealth of grassy plain,
'Tis to revenge our comrades
Whom treacherously you've slain.

Ingo*, Laing's Neck, Majuba!
Are writ in heart and brain,
Ingo, Laings Neck, Majuba!
Our battle-cry's refrain!

The muffled drum is sounding,
Our arms in grief reversed,
On their graves, we're vowing vengeance
Each man from last to first.

Above all do we fight for
Our Queen, *young* Lady-liege!
Her paramount dominion,
And England's old prestige.

Hark! the clarion in defiance,
Rings out across the sky,
From North, South, East and West, boys,
Our loyal legions fly!

Three cheers my boys for Duty
Which e'en to death we'll do!
"For England, Home and Beauty,"
Our World-wide Empire too!

V. J. B.

Santos, 11th Oct., 99.

*Ingogo.

THE PENHA FESTIVAL.

(Concluded.)

To the right of the base of the rock proper are various offices into which streams of people were flowing. Into the first one nearest the hill my friend led the way, and we found a uniformed official seated at a counter handling money as busily as a bank cashier, and seemingly as expert. Behind him were legs, arms, heads, torsos, feet and fingers cast in wax to suit all ages and sizes. The evident idea was to provide the afflicted in any part of the human body with an ideal counterpart of their afflicted member in wax to lay at the shrine of Our Lady of the Rock, and there pray with fervency that their particular affliction might be removed.

Personally, I should have preferred the fervent prayers alone without the hideous waxen offering, but the custom is so ingrained into the system of the devotees that the wax counterpart is evidently indispensable. I advised my comrade to buy a new head and he recommended me to purchase a new tongue. There was no levity in the atmosphere at that stage, but it was a whimsical sight to see a pure negress with a bandaged hand buying a white waxen hand to offer at Our Lady's shrine. The people who supply those offerings to the faithful should consider the wants of the negroes, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons as well as the whites, or accidents may happen in which the last state of the miraculously restored person might be more awkward, though less painful, than the first. A newly-cured nigger with a white Grecian nose instead of a black squat snub would be a laughing stock for gods and men. Outside these offices the blacks who had already ascended the hill and performed their devotions or satisfied their curiosity in the chapel at the summit, were already beginning to organise their characteristic dances, without waiting until they could reach the village below. But of those more anon. Passing beneath the stone archway and files of mendicants thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, we reached the first of the 365 steps cut out of the natural rock which leads to the shrine at the top. The scene was a strikingly animated one with hundreds constantly going up and hundreds coming down. It reminded me most forcibly of an ancient wood-cut in the British Museum of the angels ascending and descending the ladder in Jacob's dream, the people on the rock side being as seemly and decorous in their bearing as were the angels in the picture. But while their manner was respectful and in many cases devout, it was forced upon one's consciousness that the expressions in general were rather vaguely intelligent rather than intellectual.

Half way up the steps we saw a *promessa* in process of fulfilment. A young woman of 25 to 30 years was wearily toiling up the steps on her knees to return thanks to Nossa Senhora da Penha for some granted prayer in the past year. Her strength was ebbing away fast and she was glad of assistance from the arm of her black servant. Devotion was marked in every line of her heated face and determination to accomplish her vow even though the effort cost her her life. Her self-abnegation was beautiful to see, though it was painful to notice her sufferings. Poor child of simple faith! we saw her half an hour later nearing the top more dead than alive, then supported by two kindly young men, but still struggling feebly on in an almost comatose condition. I had never seen a similar sight in all my previous experience, and never wish to see such another; yet my experienced friend assured me that in the course of that day and on the following Sunday from 20 to 50 ladies would probably attempt the exhausting task, and probably have to be half-carried, half-dragged to the altar steps.

The chapel of Nossa Senhora da Penha on the apex of the enormous rock is of modest dimensions and construction but sufficiently large for the purpose, occupying more than three fourths of the platform. The great altitude at which it stands makes it a very prominent landmark for miles at the north side of the bay, while the view from the top of the Penha is one of the finest to be had in all Rio. The throng of worshippers in the chapel was great but orderly in the extreme. Those who had offerings to make approached the altar and said their prayers before the statue of Our Lady which was surrounded by the richest blossoms and hundreds of lighted candles. Devotions over the faithful turned to the principal door in order to purchase medals, medallions, scapulars, rosaries, of all shapes, sizes, qualities and colors. The traffic done in these articles was enormous, but being inside the church itself reminded one with terrible force of Him who chased the money-changers from the Temple in other days.

Once outside the general air of piety was noticeable still, and heightened by the sight of female devotees crawling around the chapel on their knees a certain number of times as an alternative to climbing the steps. There was a harsh and discordant note made by a party of black and mean white roughs who were marching around the building every now and again beating tambourines, banging kerosene tins and howling out some barbaric chant. That of itself was enough to make my friend and myself descend from the rock and make a firm resolution to visit it no more.

On arriving again in the avenue of booths in the village we saw that the wine from the horus was beginning to do its work in raising the tone of general jollity, but to the credit of the Brazilians it is said that I did not see a single drunken man all day, though several had just a drap in their "ee." There was no horseplay as on 'Amstead' Eath, and the Penha pilgrims could give our friends 'Arry and 'Arriet points in good behavior. But what a barbaric orgie it was for all that, with the niggers taking the lead! To my British eye it seemed the height of absurdity to see grown men, many of them fathers of families, with breasts decorated with religious badges, girthed round with strings of indigestible doughnuts and ugly oxhorns, their hats surmounted with larger rings of bread, cutting capers in the high road to the music—aye the mark—of tin and terra-cotta trumpets. Some families decently and comfortably picnicked under the shade of the leafy trees, but these were in a minority. For the most part the pseudo-pilgrims, black and white, formed dancing rings and danced in time to some rude African chant and the soul stirring music produced by a knife rubbed on the rim of a plate.

The contrast between the piety above and the paganism below caused the so-called pleasantries to pall quickly on my companion and myself, and we were only too glad to get away. Our trip through the village in search of a quiet hostelry to obtain refreshments proved that the restaurant keepers were making hay while the sun shone. A man with cost two miter, a bottle of beer the same, and a glass of vile brandy was the same.

Altogether the Penha festival is one that should be seen once and thenceforward avoided forever, if one wishes to respect the religion of the country.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

In the report of the minister of industry we find the following information concerning the Central Railway:

At the end of last year the length of the road, including branches, double and triple tracks and switches, was 1,272 k. 884 m. 675. of which 853 k. 303 m. 475 were of broad gauge and 419 k. 581 m. 200 of narrow gauge.

The rolling stock was as follows:

Locomotives:	
Broad gauge.....	225
Narrow ".....	91
Total.....	316
Special cars:	
Broad gauge.....	10
Narrow ".....	8
Total.....	18
Sleeping cars:	
Broad gauge.....	21
1st class passenger cars:	
Broad gauge.....	133
Narrow ".....	50
Total.....	185
2nd class passenger cars:	
Broad gauge.....	115
Narrow ".....	46
Total.....	161
Combination cars:	
Broad gauge.....	4
Narrow ".....	11
Total.....	15
Baggage and postal cars:	
Broad gauge.....	39
Narrow ".....	11
Total.....	50
Freight cars:	
Broad gauge.....	2,515
Narrow ".....	717
Total.....	3,232

Of the 225 broad gauge locomotives, 81 were in good state, 50 in a fairly serviceable condition, 77 in bad state and 17 in repair.

Of the 91 narrow gauge locomotives, 10 were in good state, 29 in fairly serviceable condition, 44 in bad state and 8 in repair.

Broad gauge cars:	
In good state.....	2,472
In bad ".....	357
Total.....	2,839
Narrow gauge cars:	
In good state.....	638
In bad ".....	205
Total.....	743

There were repaired last year 87 broad gauge locomotives, 33 narrow gauge locomotives, 143 passenger, baggage and postal cars and 1,882 freight cars.

From the Baldwin Locomotive Works there were purchased last year 24 broad gauge locomotives and to the same works there were sent for repairs, as an experiment, four locomotives, which have returned and are now in service.

There were also purchased in the United States six sleeping cars, 12 1st-class passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, 2 postal cars, 2 combination cars and 350 freight cars, of which 200 were closed, 50 open and 100 cattle cars.

From Brazilian manufacturers there were purchased 29 cars, of which 4 were unfinished.

The distance travelled last year by locomotives was as follows:

By broad gauge locomotives.....	6,373,777 km.
By narrow " locomotives.....	1,857,395 "
Total.....	8,231,175 "

In the previous year the distance travelled was as follows:

By broad gauge locomotives.....	6,344,697 km.
By narrow " locomotives.....	2,224,374 "
Total.....	8,569,071 "

The suburban trains carried last year 2,443,691 1st-class passengers, 7,921,304 2nd-class passengers and 11,893,250 kilos of luggage and parcels (encomendas).

The suburban traffic receipts were as follows:

1st class passengers.....	1,064,761\$450
2nd ".....	1,709,877\$850
Luggage and parcels.....	240,881\$970
Total.....	3,015,521\$970

In 1897 the suburban traffic receipts amounted to 2,595,658\$140 derived from the following sources:

4,366,057 1st class passengers.....	1,201,600\$310
8,139,863 2nd ".....	1,031,431\$760
24,554,485 kilos of luggage and parcels.....	362,626\$970
Total.....	2,595,658\$140

The long-distance trains in 1898 carried the following number of passengers and quantity of freight:

1st class passengers.....	379,258
2nd ".....	1,335,844
Luggage.....	5,322,273
Parcels (encomendas).....	31,850,862
Coffee.....	102,265,167

Sundry merchandise from coast to interior..... 280,893,157
Do. do. from interior to coast..... 294,228,169

In 1897 the long distance traffic was as follows:

1st class passengers.....	542,812
2nd ".....	1,706,457
Luggage.....	5,277,063
Parcels (encomendas).....	37,974,747
Sundry merchandise from coast to interior.....	346,148,516
Do. do. from interior to coast.....	351,842,680

Comparing the figures for 1898 with those for 1897, we find that there was a considerable decrease in every branch of traffic except the long distance luggage traffic. This decrease was doubtless due, primarily, to hard times and, in the 2nd place, to the inconsiderate action of the government in increasing the freight and passenger rates. Thus in every branch of economic activity we see the disastrous consequences of the short-sighted and fatal policy, adopted by the government, of laying the ax, for the sake of small immediate revenue, to the root of the tree of national wealth.

Although the government says that it regards the Central railway as the principal element of a future grand financial scheme, it does not hesitate to decrease the value of this important element by deliberately destroying its traffic for the sake of a petty increase in revenue.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts derived from the various branches of the long distance traffic in the years 1898 and 1897:

1st class passengers:	
1898.....	3,763,212\$850
1897.....	3,492,264\$775
Increase.....	270,947\$605
2nd class passengers:	
1898.....	3,993,526\$650
1897.....	3,254,688\$610
Increase.....	738,841\$040
Luggage:	
1898.....	637,103\$405
1897.....	460,063\$770
Increase.....	177,039\$635
Parcels:	
1897.....	2,906,890\$370
1898.....	2,352,893\$445
Decrease.....	553,996\$925
Coffee:	
1898.....	5,632,066\$780
1897.....	4,560,354\$830
Increase.....	1,071,714\$950

Thus at a time when coffee, in consequence of the fall in price, so urgently needed reduced freight rates, the government deliberately increased those rates, collecting on 102,265,167 kilos 1,071,714\$950 more than it had collected in the previous year on 139,201,648 kilos. Does it not seem ridiculous for congress to vote 500,000\$ for enlarging the consumption of coffee when the government is doing everything in its power to restrict the consumption by increasing the cost of sending coffee to market? The rational way of enlarging the consumption of coffee is to remove the burdens that restrict trade.

Sundry merchandise shipped from the sea-coast to the interior:

1898.....	7,929,759\$290
1897.....	7,201,645\$890
Increase.....	728,114\$400
Sundry merchandise from the interior to the sea-coast:	
1898.....	4,954,081\$934
1897.....	4,236,810\$230
Increase.....	717,271\$704

The minister says that the total receipts for 1898 were 34,095,353\$664, against 30,386,487\$744 in 1897, being an increase of 3,708,865\$920. The minister may possibly find this result satisfactory, but we are certainly unable to congratulate him, since, as we have just seen, the increase in revenue is derived not from an increase in traffic but from heavier charges on a greatly reduced traffic.

The minister is not able to make a definite statement of the expenditure of the road, which, however, he estimates as follows:

Central administration.....	463,101\$994
Counting-house.....	558,031\$302
Traffic.....	9,963,778\$332
Locomotion.....	12,181,970\$074
Line.....	8,120,637\$454
Total.....	31,286,419\$156

In this expenditure is included the sum of 7,554,263\$82 for 140,351 tons of coal. In 1897 the quantity of coal consumed was 146,755 tons costing 7,021,843\$804.

NOTICE.

AT THE application of the mother of Oscar Wagner, gentleman, deceased, namely Madam Josepha Wagner widow, nee De Sa in Paris, by her mandatory Madam Louise (Laise) Sophie Caroline Schmidt widow, nee Schmidt the latter represented by the notary public Dr. Jur. Georg Adolf Remé of this place, this last represented by the attorneys at law Messrs. Embatten and Petersen, Dres. Jur. of this place. Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands as heirs or otherwise, upon or against the estate of Oscar Wagner, deceased, gentleman born in Rio de Janeiro who died in this place on the 3rd day of July 1899 are hereby required to notify such claims or demands at the office of the underigned Registrar: Poststrasse 10, 2nd floor, Room N.º 31, not later than Wednesday the 23rd day of November 1899 by 11 o'clock in the forenoon the latest time allowed in the buildings of the Court of Justice Damthorstrasse 10 Ground floor left Room N.º 7 under penalty of being excluded. Claims from abroad to be made through a properly authorised attorney of this place if practicable. Registrar's office, Hamburg the 28th August 1899. Public Notices Department.

signed) Dr. TESORPF. Superior Judge.

Issued by Ude, clerk of the Court.

TO BE LET

(Without board), two furnished Bedrooms small English family.

Apply to A. H. C. c/o Rio News. 11.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE, an outfit for a small printing-office, including a new

HALF MEDIUM GORDON PRESS.

Cases, cabinet, stands, type, ink, paper, etc. The outfit will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For information apply at this office.

For sale, a swinging baby's crib, almost new and in perfect order. Will be sold cheap. Apply to M. L. care of Rio News office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASLEY & Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Bón Vargas, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the Barra station.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavallão, Jurujub. Apply to H. A. DELSLE, (f.n.) 19 Rua da Alfandega.

Missing Friends.

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

VAUGHAN, James—who was employed for some time as engine driver on the Central Argentine Railway and who left Rosario about 3 or 4 years ago.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Hotels.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 38, " Visc. Inhamã.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino de S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresco.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cantota)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with a tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Oct. 9.—Latest advices from Manila state that in last three combats the Americans had 12 men and one officer wounded, the last gravely. President McKinley refuses to permit Gen. O'Beirne, an American officer, to represent the Transvaal at Washington. The governor-general of Cuba has prohibited sale and exposition of Spanish products, as well as the use of Spanish flags for decorative purposes. Some newspapers have protested against the prohibition.

Oct. 10.—It is said that President McKinley will undertake to look after British interests in the Transvaal in case of war. (How can this be done if the Transvaal is not permitted to have relations with foreign powers?) The American forces have captured Novela and Rosario.

Oct. 11.—Manilla telegrams announce the capture of Malaban by the Americans.—Report not confirmed that President McKinley will undertake to represent British interests in the Transvaal.—The 'Marietas' ordered to proceed to Manila.

Oct. 12.—An official note says international usage does not permit the United States to intervene in favor of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal. (How long is it since the Hague peace congress?)

Oct. 14.—An American force under General Swan has defeated a large body of Tagalos, who lost 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Spain.

Oct. 10.—The government has asked the Spanish consul in Havana for information about prohibited use of the Spanish flag on festival occasions.

Oct. 13.—The agitation against the new taxes still continues in Barcelona. The merchants have closed their doors.—The court has returned to Madrid from San Sebastian.

Oct. 14.—Popular manifestations and riots in Barcelona; the police disperses the mob, which was formed of separatists.—It is said that Minister Villaverde opposes any concession to the Barcelona tax payers.

Great Britain.

Oct. 9.—President Kruger telegraphs to Lord Salisbury making a last appeal to the good will and to the sentiments of justice of the British government for the preservation of peace.—War department hastening last preparations for the despatch of troops.

The inauguration of the Parnell statue in Dublin made an occasion for a manifestation in favor of peace.—British government offers to buy Argentine transports 'Lampara' and 'Chaco' for conveyance of troops to Africa, which is refused.—At Sheffield the Duke of Devonshire said that he still expected a pacific solution of the conflict between England and the Transvaal.—300 municipalities in Canada have offered to send volunteer contingents to fight the Boers.—In reply to a telegram from the Pope interceding for peace, the Queen says she can not oppose herself to the public opinion of her country which is almost unanimously in favor of war.

Oct. 10.—The Transvaal secretary of state delivered an ultimatum to Mr. Conyngham Greene yesterday at 10 p. m., requiring the withdrawal of British forces from the Transvaal within 48 hours. The period fixed expires at 5 p. m. to-morrow.—The ultimatum is considered an empty threat in London.—Great enthusiasm for the war reported from Australia.—Various swift steamers are receiving war material at Birkenhead for South Africa.—At a meeting of the Liberal Union yesterday it was resolved that the war against the Transvaal is in every respect unjustifiable.—The 'St. James Gazette' says the British forces in South Africa will not be ready to take the offensive before the end of December.

Oct. 11.—The British government responds laconically to the Transvaal that it has no reply to make to the condition imposed. She regrets having received it and leaves full liberty to the Transvaal to decide the situation as it thinks best. It is said the government is much preoccupied with the attitude of the Afrikaners at the Cape. The 'Times' says the responsibility for war rests with the Transvaal.—A strong opposition to necessary credits is anticipated in the house of commons.—Sixty per cent of the reserves have responded to the call.—The evening papers admit that the Transvaal ultimatum was designed to terminate an intolerable situation.—Lord Rosebery declares that in view of the ultimatum the nation should close up the ranks and postpone party controversies until another time. (Did Chatham and Fox and Burke postpone their opposition to an unjust war until another time?)—Telegrams advise popular meetings in Brussels, Berlin and Zurich in favor of the Boers.—Telegrams from South Africa say that great excitement reigns among the Afrikaners.—Gen. Joubert has ordered the Boer forces to prepare to take the field immediately.—A Pretoria telegram says nearly all the foreigners there have gone to the front as volunteers, and that hundreds of Englishmen have taken the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal.—The ultimatum aroused great enthusiasm in Transvaal and the Free State.—The government of Transvaal has called absent burghers home at once under penalty of having their property confiscated.

—President Steyn has promoted Col. Parslow to be a general and to command the Free State forces.

Oct. 12.—The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and the Transvaal have retired from Pretoria and London.—The British forces at Mafeking have been ordered to advance. It is reported the Boers were forced to retreat.

—Sir Alfred Milner, apparently fearing an Afrikaner rising, has issued a proclamation threatening all persons with military laws who give assistance to the Boers.—The first telegrams from South Africa state that the bulk of the Boer army is advancing upon Newcastle, Natal.—Another telegram says the Boers have occupied Laing's Neck and Ingogo.—Various liberal and conservative speakers have declared that as the Transvaal has forced war upon England, they must unite to fight it out.—Mr. Schreiner pronounced an eloquent speech in the Cape parliament urging that every effort be made to maintain the peace.

Oct. 13.—The Boers have captured an armored military train carrying troops, guns and ammunition from Vryburg to Mafeking, after a sharp fight. The train was derailed and wrecked. The British loss was 15 killed and many wounded. Other reports describe the affair as an accident, the train having been wrecked either by derailment or an accidental explosion.—The Boers have cut communication with Mafeking and are marching on that place, which is defended by only 600 men under Col. Powell.—The Boers have invaded Natal.—President Kruger has conceded eight days for all British subjects to leave the Transvaal.—Cecil Rhodes is said to be on his way to join the British forces as a volunteer.—President Steyn has issued a proclamation, ordering British subjects to leave the Free State, proclaiming martial law, throwing the responsibility for the war on the British government, and inciting all Afrikaners to rise against British rule.

Oct. 14.—News confirmed of capture of a military train by the Boers south of Mafeking. Lieut Nesbit and 15 men were captured.—Another military train north of Mafeking is reported captured.—Reports current of a battle in Natal between Gen. White's force and 3,000 Boers.—A Durban telegram says that 3,000 Boers have occupied Spitzkop, near Newcastle.—Another report is to the effect that Mafeking has been unsuccessfully assailed, which is conjectured as telegraphic communication has been cut by the Boers. Reinforcements have started for that place.—Gen. Buller left to-day for South Africa.—A train loaded with Transvaal refugees was wrecked in a collision at Troisrivers, Cape Colony, 8 persons being killed and 7 wounded.—A subscription in favor of Transvaal refugees amounts to £ 53,000.—In Bristol the war party prevents a meeting in favor of peace.—The British representative in Buenos Aires has freighted five steamers to carry horses and beef to South Africa.

France.

Oct. 9.—President Loubet refuses to receive the Transvaal delegate in his official capacity.

Oct. 10.—The Creusot operatives are returning to their work.—Gen. Gallifet is investigating a manifestation against President Loubet on his recent journey to Montelimar, which is ascribed to army officers.—Various prisoners accused of conspiracy are refusing to respond to interrogatories except in open court.

Oct. 11.—Ensign Bernardy who is compromised in the Montelimar manifestation, has been retired.

Oct. 12.—The Transvaal representative in Paris has advised the French government that a state of war exists between his country and Great Britain.—The high court of justice has dismissed the charges of conspiracy against Judge Grosjean. The bellicose judge now wants to fight a duel with the attorney-general.—Sebastian Faure, the anarchist, has been condemned to 10 months imprisonment.

Oct. 13.—A duel was fought yesterday between General Roget and Col. Schneider, the Austrian military attaché, the latter being wounded.—President Loubet has pardoned Arton, who was connected with the Panama scandals.—The 'Bulletin Medical' says a cure for bubonic pest has been found in the internal and external application of oil.

Germany.

Oct. 10.—Prince Hohenlohe reported seriously ill.

Oct. 11.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' says that the German government will interfere in Africa only after war has been declared.

Oct. 13.—A Berlin telegram says that the bubonic pest has broken out in northern China and Marianne islands.

Portugal.

Oct. 10.—It is affirmed by the 'London Daily Mail' that an alliance exists between England and Portugal.—The 'Scrab' says Portugal will send 5,000 men to South Africa.

Oct. 14.—New cases of bubonic pest have appeared at Oporto.—Official denial made public of the reported sale of Delagoa bay to Great Britain.

Java.

Oct. 12.—A Batavia telegram says a terrible earthquake has occurred on the island of Ceram. The village of Amabei was completely destroyed, with a loss of 4,000 lives.

THE SANTOS WATER SUPPLY.

One of the most important works recently executed in this part of Brazil is unquestionably that of the new water supply for the city of Santos by the City of Santos Improvements Co., Ltd. The original company was organized in 1869 by Brazilians, but it was ten years later taken over by an English company, with Mr. D. M. Fox, C. E., as chairman. At that date the population of Santos numbered 11,000 souls. The new company at once laid an 8-inch pipe to the *serria*, and the city was thenceforward supplied from that source. In 1888 the population had about doubled, and they then laid a 10-inch pipe, with which they were able to supply five millions of litres a day.

The rapidly increasing population of the present decade making another increase in the supply necessary, a contract was signed in 1897 for augmenting the supply to 21,000,000 litres, which has been carried out under the supervision of the company's consulting engineer, Mr. H. K. Heyland, partly by administration and partly by the Brazilian Contracts Corporation Ltd., of this capital. The new supply is derived from the Rio Pilões at a distance from Santos of about 20 kilometres and at an altitude of 120 metres above sea level. The collecting reservoir is near the point where the water is taken from the river, from which point it is brought direct into the city to the Sabão distributing reservoir, which is 53 metres above sea level and has a capacity of 4,000,000 litres. The new supply is capable of giving 30,000,000 litres a day, which corresponds to 170 gallons per capita, taking the population at 40,000.

The formal inauguration of the new works took place at the Cubatão on the 11th inst., the invited guests being conveyed there by a special train on the São Paulo railway. About 140 invitations had been sent out, and 70 of them were present, including prominent federal, state and municipal officials, representatives of the press, engineers, and prominent citizens of Santos and São Paulo. The company's popular manager, Mr. Stenhouse, presided at the banquet. The governor of the state was unable to be present, and was represented by Dr. Theodor Sampaio, director of public works of the state of São Paulo. We are unable to give a list of the guests of the occasion, and of the many toasts exchanged, but it may be said that the greatest cordiality prevailed, and the numerous bumper drained to the Company and its popular manager and consulting engineer was good proof of the high estimation in which their work is held. Santos should now hurry up her new drainage works, for she will then stand well in front of Brazilian cities in a liberal provision for the health and comfort of her citizens.

REGATTA AT ICARALY.

Notwithstanding the wet and tempestuous weather which lasted until Saturday afternoon, Sunday, the 15th, turned out a most brilliant day, and the beach opposite the winning posts was simply packed with spectators.

Never have we seen such a gathering of people along this beach, nor such a number of boats, launches and other craft, as was packed out in the bay just beyond the course. Everybody seemed to enjoy the races immensely, which were run without a hitch from beginning to end, not even a protest being raised by a single crew, and as anticipated in our last, the competition was extraordinarily keen, for in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th races the distance between the bows of the winner and the boat in second place, did not exceed one metre. The 5th race, 'pareo de honra' was won easily by the Icaraly skiff 'Mafraína', the 7th easily by the Gragoatá boat 'Gragoatá' and the 8th by the 'Pazo de Natação'. The times taken over the courses were much better than have ever been done before, demonstrating the great advance in this branch of sport.

The Gragoatá members were greatly elated by the success of their 2 oared skiff 'Alexis' over the Icaraly's 'Mariposa', but it was a hard-won race as there was not more than half a yard between the two bows; the crew deserve their success as they have worked for a long time to beat the 'Mariposa'.

The 'Mafraína's' crew, winner of the principal race, were greatly cheered by everyone, but we should have preferred to see the 'Iclé' closer at the finish.

Flamengo Club was very successful, winning the 2nd and 4th races.

Natação Club won the last race and the crew of the 12-oared boat 'Pazo' are to be greatly complimented on their rowing, which was infinitely superior to that of the crews in the other competing boats.

The Icaraly crew of novos in the 'Maruja' gave a very exciting race, the finish being an extremely close one and beating the Gragoatá only by a mere fiffle.

The Club Boqueirão beat the Icaraly canoe 'Maré' by very little. The Club Vasco da Gama which did so well in the last regatta, did not obtain a place. Guanabara also only obtained a second place.

The result of the races was the following:

Table with 2 columns: Race name and Time. Races include Icaraly (2 fiffs including the 'pareo de honra' and 4 seconds), Gragoatá (2 fiffs and 2 seconds), Flamengo (2 fiffs), Boqueirão (1 " and 1 second), Natação (1 " and 1 second), Vasco da Gama (nothing), and Vasco da Gama (nothing).

UNITED BANKS vs. ASSOCIATION.

This match was played on the 8th inst. on the Association ground, Icaraly, and resulted in a draw. The score is as follows:

UNITED BANKS.

Table with 2 columns: Player name and Score. Players include R. Wiles, B. Slater, J. B. Mawson, etc. Total score is 76.

ASSOCIATION.

Table with 2 columns: Player name and Score. Players include H. L. Wheatley, C. Rolls, B. Richards, etc. Total score is 204.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

The following cricket match was played at Santos on 7th October, 1899, between Mr. Stock's XI and Mr. Tracey's XI, and resulted in a win for the latter. The scores were:

MR. STOCK'S XI.

Table with 2 columns: Player name and Score. Players include A. Kealman, C. Tracey, B. Preece, etc. Total score is 100.

MR. TRACEY'S XI.

Table with 2 columns: Player name and Score. Players include F. H. Gepp, C. Lloyd, B. Kealman, etc. Total score is 238.

BAHIA.

To the Editor.

I am glad to inform you that the health of Bahia is at present good—a situation that we are all highly appreciating.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Gov. Luiz Vianna, who is expected to arrive here on the 'Clyde.' It means of course a very considerable expenditure which some people think untimely in spite of the governor's popularity.

A large procession, organized by the medical and law schools went round the town yesterday collecting money for the poor, famine-stricken inhabitants of the *sertão*, who have suffered so much from the long-continued drought, and on Sunday next other processions of the same character, organized by the different schools, are to continue the good work. I hear also that a group of gentlemen is getting some of these poor people together to meet the governor and ask for help.

Your readers will be sorry to hear of the death on Tuesday of Mr. R. E. H. Clarkson, 5th officer of the 'Nile,' who was left behind on Sunday last. And they will be still more sorry to know that although he was an Englishman and an officer of the Royal Mail, he was present at his burial. He was buried by an American clergyman, who, on finding that not a representative of the Royal Mail was present, telephoned twice, without receiving any answer, and waited a considerable time for someone to appear. As there were only a few Brazilians present, the clergyman read the burial service in Portuguese. It is not to our credit, I am sorry to say, that the last rites for one of our countrymen should be performed by strangers, and that not one of his own blood should be present.

Business here is almost at a standstill, and is limited to the bare necessities of life. There are only four foreign sea-going vessels in harbor—one British and three American—and there is not a single steamer in port. Never has the like been seen before.

BAHIANO.

Bahia, 5th October, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, 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 price 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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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 17th, 1899.

LAST year, as congress was approaching the end of the year, we called attention to the circumstance that nothing had yet been done to meet the President's promises in London to reduce expenditures and to put the country's finances in order. We were, of course, censured for the criticism, and were told that the President had not yet found time to carry his plans into execution. Nearly a year has passed since then, and we are now approaching the end of another congressional session. May we not be permitted to ask, therefore, what has been done to redeem the President's promises? Forty-five thousand contos of paper money have been burned, but the cash has been taken from a diminishing and largely insufficient revenue, and the government has been compelled to issue treasury bills and to defer payments in order to withdraw the currency from circulation. There have been some reductions in expenditures, but they have not been large, and they have in some cases been counterbalanced by new and extraordinary expenditures. In the absence of definite statements, no one can feel sure that there has been any real reduction in expenditure during the year. As we are near the middle of the period fixed in the funding scheme for the suspension of cash payments of interest on the foreign debt, we ought to have some clear indication of the measures which the government intends to employ to meet its engagements. It has scaled down interest on its internal debt, and this will reduce its obligations considerably, but the expected permanent improvement in exchange has not been realized, and the chronic deficit in the annual budget has not been met. What, then, will the government do? Exchange is steadily falling, and we see soon to be down to 7d. again. Expenses are going on merrily, even while the treasury is delaying payments. There may be some marvelous reform in gestation, but at the present moment we see only diminishing revenues and increasing obligations. The people can not help the treasury, for their resources are exhausted. Loans are impracticable, for the credit of the nation has suffered a severe reverse. What then is to be done? It is no easy matter to equalize receipts and expenditures, and promises will certainly not do it. If the revenues can not be increased, and if economies in expenditure are not to be made, how are we to avoid another default in 1904?

How, may we ask, can the federal government legislate on agricultural labor contracts? The public lands have been turned over to the states, and also the immigration service, the taxes on lands and land transfers, the export taxes, and the general supervision of all such matters. The national government has no excuse, therefore, for interference in labor contracts, now, we may add, in making loans to planters. These matters belong to the states and it is their duty to provide all needed legislation. The national government should abstain entirely from interference in such matters.

On Thursday last (17th) one of our native contemporaries said: "Four hundred and sixty years ago today the intrepid Genoese Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent." Begging your pardon, colleague, he did nothing of the kind. The old style date of Oct. 12th corresponds to Oct. 21st, new style, which is the true anniversary. And the land discovered was a small island, one of the Bahamas group, a long distance from the continent. Columbus did not discover the main land of South America until six years later, and of North America ten years later. And even then he did not know that he had discovered a new continent.

It is an interesting fact that the English settlers in Southern Chili were some years ago treated with great neglect and barbarity. They were cheated and robbed by officials and robbed and beaten by bandits. And their appeals were fruitless, for their own country did nothing whatever for them. In Argentina we have known of Englishmen to lie in prison for months and even years without trial and without even having formal charges preferred against them. And their appeals to the British consul and minister were scarcely noticed, and no newspaper at home thought it worth while to plead the cause of outraged justice and humanity. Not many months ago a crew of sailors were locked up for months on charges preferred by one or two scamps, and it was almost impossible to get them released. These are only a few instances where British subjects have suffered outrage and injustice, and were unable to get help from home, much less to have a war declared in their interests. But they were poor men, and there were no rich speculators to champion their grievances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRITISH CHURCH.

Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1899.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—Will you please allow me a small corner of your paper for a communication to your readers who are British churchmen.

The Trustees of the church have asked me to make a final appeal for funds for the church organ. A sum of 5 contos de reis is required towards which about one conto is in hand. Surely such a small sum will not be allowed to stand in the way of our utilizing so fine an instrument.

One year and eight months have elapsed since the church was first closed for the purpose of restoration; and doubtless I am only echoing the thoughts of your readers in saying that it is time the work was completed. I am therefore making an earnest appeal to friends for the comparatively trifling sum of four contos in order to enable the Treasurer to close the accounts.

As a pure matter of business the above argument will probably appeal to many of your readers, but I prefer to look at the matter from a higher standpoint. The instrument at present doing duty for the organ is absolutely inadequate for a church with so many cubic feet of space such as our restored building, and such as we wish and try to make the Service devotional and hearty the difficulties experienced by the organist and choir have been only too obvious. A point sometimes lost sight of is the fact that it is due to the choir that they should have some chance of improving their talents, by which improvement the congregation will be enabled to keep abreast of the times in the ecclesiastical musical world. Though separated from the mother church by 5,000 miles of ocean we cannot allow ourselves for one moment to forget that the spirit of the Church of England has so far left us that we are content to give anything but the best to the Service of God. On this ground chiefly then let me appeal for the immediate restoration of the organ.

I remember with gratitude all that the friends of the church have done during my ministry here, and it is with further pleasure I am now about to communicate to the Treasurer the offer of 100,000 on condition that nine others will give a similar sum before Oct. 31. Who will respond?

Yours faithfully,

IRVINE CRAWSHAW,
British Chaplain.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

Sir,—In your leaderette of 3rd inst., you misadvised on Great Britain using her power to crush a mere handful of farmers for the offence of being obstinate. If this were indeed the sole offence of the Boers, one could well call such a war criminal. But a great deal more is involved; it is a question whether civilization is to be permanently impeded, a large number of our fellow-countrymen and other foreigners to be continually subjected to oppression and outrage?

Is it a light matter that British pay exorbitant taxes to support a corrupt oligarchy, that their animals are taken for public service without recompense, that they are locked up in loathsome prisons on frivolous pretexts, that they are shot down by guards (?) of the peace without cause and without prospect of redress? Is not treatment such as this a crime which calls for capital punishment?

Your suggested remedy is that time will soon change their manners and customs: the Boers are at least 100 years behind time; are wrongs to go on unchecked, until they con-

descend to lay aside their prejudices and boorish nature?

Weak Greece gained a great deal of sympathy by her attempt to aid her countrymen in Crete, but Great Britain must not be allowed to redress wrongs, because she is strong!

It must be remembered that she is responsible for the whole of South Africa: the misconduct of one part is a canker which affects the whole, and the Transvaal is an integral part of the British sphere. It is too often forgotten that our first connection with the Boers was at their own request, to prevent Dingaan and his Zulius from "eating them up." Later on, they turned on their protectress and extorted from a feeble government terms that made Englishmen on the spot feel actually ashamed of their nationality. Since then, affairs have gone from bad to worse; the liberal promises made by the Boers have none of them been fulfilled; injustice, oppression, outrage have been rampant, and demands for reform made by the suzerain power have been met by shuffling and procrastination. If Great Britain does not use her power on the side of right, it will be she who must be held morally responsible for consequent confusion and distress.

Your assumption that the British government can bring a "multitude" against the Transvaal, is highly correct. According to telegrams, 50,000 men are being sent out, a force which, with troops already on the spot, will be numerically far inferior to the combined troops of the Transvaal and Free State.

Your reference to "unscrupulous politicians" is ambiguous. It surely cannot be intended to apply to any on the English side, though its application is perfectly correct in the case of President Krüger, who is understood to prefer war to revelations being made as to his conduct with regard to the dynamite monopoly.

It is, perhaps, natural, that those who have not an intimate knowledge with South African affairs should be misled by the statement that a weak state is being coerced by a strong one. Such, for example, was the view of Canon Knox Little, who, after a study of facts on the spot, returned converted to the necessity of English intervention; he is but one of many who have gone to South Africa with strong pro-Boer sympathies, and have returned with demands for the eradication of the Transvaal government.

Yours truly,

LIOX.

São Paulo, 6th October, 1899.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 2.—*Senate*.—The senate sustained the prefect's veto of the resolution voted by the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro for altering the contract with the S. Christovão tram way company. Senators Moraes e Barros and Coelho e Campos spoke on the bill for regulating contracts with agricultural laborers.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In speaking on the bill for applying to repairs on war vessels the money economized by reductions in the expenditure of the department of marine Deputy Luiz Adolpho inquired what sum had been thus economized. On learning from a member of the budget committee that the amount was not known he asserted that it was not proper for congress to vote money for public services without knowing how much it was voting. The bill, if it passed, would tend to introduce confusion into the service. It would establish a dangerous precedent, affording a pretext for similar measures in relation to other departments. The result would certainly not be conducive to order and regularity in public accounts. The bill was defended by Deputies Augusto Montenegro and Augusto Severo. Deputy Tosta spoke against the consumption tax regulations. The government, he said, has appealed to the patriotism of the taxpayers without asking it to meet the obligations which it assumed in the funding agreement; the taxpayers, who have never refused to comply with all reasonable demands of the national treasury, appeal in turn to the patriotism of the government, begging that it will not crush them under the weight of constantly increasing burdens.

OCT. 3.—*Senate*.—The committee on finance reported against the bill for cancelling the indebtedness to the national treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia. The senate discussed the bill regulating agricultural labor contracts.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Galeão Carvalhal said that one of the many defects of the consumption tax regulations is that they seriously endanger personal liberty. Moreover they are tyrannical, inhuman and absurd on exceedingly detrimental to production and trade. Another defect is the object of this beneficial measure? Apparently merely the realization of a wanton and malignant desire to torment a patient and languishing people. It cannot be said that more revenue is required, for the President of the republic in his message solemnly assured the country that the year would close with a surplus of 30,878,998,426. In soliciting support for this measure Deputy Nilo Peçanha, said the speaker, had improperly made the question one of political confidence. But what will the President of the republic do if the bill is rejected? Will he resign his office? In any case, he exclaimed, the speaker, "I unhesitatingly declare that I shall vote against the bill!" This political comedy, he added, has lasted long enough and the country is sick and tired of it. When he concluded his speech, no one took the floor to answer him and

Deputy Luiz Adolpho rose and inquired whether the bill had no defenders. On learning from the chair that no one had asked for the floor, he said that in that case he would avail himself of the opportunity to unite with the preceding speaker in protesting against this disastrous measure. He then proceeded to analyze its provisions and promised to speak again on the subject if he were permitted to take the floor on the following day. Deputies Leovigildo Filgueiras and Neiva spoke on the budget of the department of industry.

OCT. 4.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill granting a month's leave of absence to the President. Several other bills passed in various stages.

OCT. 5.—*Senate*.—The bill on agricultural labor contracts was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. Senator Moraes e Barros spoke against the conscription bill, which he considers unconstitutional and contrary to the feelings and habits of the Brazilian people.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho in a speech on the consumption tax regulations said there are now before congress no less than three taxation bills, which will doubtless be precipitately voted, since there is no time for careful examination and discussion. He severely criticized the minister of finance, whose conduct, he asserted, is utterly at variance with the theories he professes to advocate. In the discussion of the budget of the department of industry Deputy Arthur Torres described the port of Caravelas as the most advantageous outlet for the products of southern Bahia and northern Minas. It should be connected, he said, with other ports by means of steam navigation.

OCT. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted several bills, including the budget of the department of foreign affairs and the month's leave of absence for the President, both in 2nd discussion. Speeches were made on the consumption tax regulations and on the budget of the department of industry.

OCT. 7.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bills on conscription and congressional elections.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 2nd discussion part of the budget of the department of industry. Some of the amendments adopted increase expenditure. Deputy Amphilophio spoke on the budget of the department of interior and Deputy Seabra on affairs in Bahia.

OCT. 9.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for cancelling the indebtedness to the treasury incurred by officers and soldiers killed in the war in Bahia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was an animated debate on Goy. Luiz Vianna, who said Deputy Eneas Martins, had at the usual club been presented as candidate for the presidency of the republic. In the course of this debate Deputy Rangel Pestana defended jacobinism and terrorism. He was answered by Deputy Vergue de Abreu, who said that jacobinism and terrorism, far from contributing to save the republic, is its greatest danger. Deputy Tosta presented the petition of the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro against the proposed consumption tax regulations. The demands of business men, he said, are moderate and reasonable, and congress, by complying with them, would confer a benefit on the whole country.

COFFEE NOTES

—The São Paulo state treasury has authorized the free dispatch of the stock of São Paulo coffee accumulated here to the extent of 300,640 bags.

—The constant difficulties arising from the vexatious methods of levying export taxes on coffee, ought to convince the authorities of the necessity of devising some simpler and more direct method of collecting the tax.

—The critical state of the coffee trade has led the government of Guatemala to promote the cultivation of other products. One of these is sea-island cotton, the seed of which has been widely distributed among planters.

—The hurricane which devastated Porto Rico and other West Indian islands in August last is said to have destroyed the coffee crop on the island of Martinique. Great losses must also have been suffered in Porto Rico but particulars have not yet transpired.

—The Motta Brazilian Coffee Co., Limited, is opening cafés in London for the purpose of popularizing the beverage. The supply of really good coffee, such as one can get at an Ovidor café, ought to make the beverage popular and largely increase the sales of Brazilian coffee.

—The well-known coffee exporters Naumann Gepp & Co. Ltd. announce, says the *South American Journal*, that Mr. F. W. Gepp has resigned his directorship in that company. Mr. Gepp has been connected with this enterprising house for many years, both in Santos and afterwards in London, and he will be missed by its patrons.

—Mr. Izidore Michel has recently sailed for Europe with the intention of mounting and operating a large coffee roasting and grinding plant in Paris, in accord with various planters of Jaboticabal, São Paulo. The coffee will be sent to him direct, thus avoiding various intermediary charges and commissions. We shall watch the progress of this undertaking with much interest.

—It is stated that at a meeting of coffee planters to be held at Campinas on the 22nd inst. the following measures will be proposed:—reduction in the shipments of coffee to Santos; action for delaying the suits of creditors in courts of justice; recommendation to planters to vote, at the congressional elections, for opposition candidates pledged to defend in congress the interests of planters.

—According to the *Gazetada Noticias* the government is going to take action for causing a rise in the price of coffee. Would it not be much better for the government to relieve coffee planters of part of the burdensome taxes on production so that by producing more cheaply they may be better able to support the present decline in prices and compete on advantageous terms with coffee producers of other countries?

—Among some of the measures which planters might adopt to improve the reputation of their coffee, we would suggest the retention of select parcels in the hull, to be stored for some years, and then put on the market at fancy prices. If this were worked up properly we are confident that consumers would pay a high price for it, and consider themselves fortunate in getting it. Hurrying coffee to market, after washing and curing in haste, evidently injures its flavor, and this is probably one reason why Brazilian coffees rate so low. Of course whole crops, nor even large quantities, could not be placed upon the market as "fine old yellow," but a small percentage could be so treated with fair prospect of good return.

—There seems to be something wrong with the telegrams from this city to New York. Reuter publishes the following New York telegram of the 12th ult.:—A telegram from Rio de Janeiro states that the permanent committee on tariffs of the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of an export duty on coffee for France, Germany, and Italy three times greater than the value of the article. The custom-house proposes a movable tariff in favor of nations making concessions to Brazil. As the right to levy export duties now belongs to the states, and not to the federal government, it will be seen that there is nothing in the foregoing telegram to excite alarm. Some deputy may have expressed an opinion favorable to such a measure, which would be suicidal in its effects, but it has never gone beyond that. In fact, the planters are now asking for reductions in the export duty on coffee, and Minas Geraes has reduced the duty from 11 to 9 per cent.

—Coffee-roasting is an important business in Hamburg, and there are establishments of considerable size, which are said to be making rapid fortunes. None of them have as yet the latest machinery I have alluded to, and there is, therefore, a splendid opportunity for the proposed Coffee Association to introduce it. In another column there will be found a list of retail prices of roasted coffee in bean. Only a few of the classes usually specified in price lists are mentioned, which proves, as I have already said, that consumers are largely connoisseurs. Taking the wholesale price of good average Santos at 28 pf. the pound, the present average, I calculate that, making full allowance for duty, 20 pf. per lb., landing and other charges, and a loss of weight of 20 per cent. in roasting, there should be a retail profit of about 20 pf. per lb. With the improved machinery which could probably be increased to about 30 pf., or, say, 3d. per lb., which would be good business.—*South American Journal*, Sept. 16.

—In a report emanating from the Foreign Office some interesting statistics are given of the amount of coffee consumed in different countries. From this it appears that Great Britain is a very small consumer, using only about 0.70 lb. per head. Holland is the greatest drinker, with an average of 23 lb. per head, whilst Denmark with 15 lb. and Belgium with 11 lb. per head come next; then follows the United States with 9.95 lb. per head; Germany with 5.25 lb. is next, and France with 3.25 lb. comes sixth. It is, no doubt, due to the fact that Holland and the United States are the only countries in which admit coffee free of import duty that the consumption in these countries is so large. In the majority of countries really good coffee is more of a luxury than a necessity. It is a well-known fact that coffee improves with age both in taste and aroma, and, if kept in a perfectly dry atmosphere, it is supposed to reach perfection in the eighth year. As it ages, it loses weight by evaporation; consequently, as it is sold by weight, holders are anxious to sell it with the least possible delay. In the process of roasting, to perfection. The best coffee is usually of a greenish-yellow color. Excessive greenness is considered generally to indicate immaturity of the berry or artificial coloring.—*Financial News*, Sept. 12.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An epidemic of scarlet fever is raging at Descalvado, São Paulo.

—Many counterfeit 1000 notes have made their appearance at Ubatuba, Minas Geraes.

—Political disturbances continue to be reported in the northern districts of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—We regret to hear that Ensign Messias resigned command of the Juiz de Fôra police force on the 8th inst.

—It is reported that Gen. Xavier Camara has failed to please the Murtinho faction in Mato Grosso and has been recalled.

—The *Diario de Minas* says that a diamond recently found near Diamantina has been sold to Luiz de Rezende for 200,000\$ (say \$ 6,500).

—The newspaper *Bahia* was recently sold at auction for 7,500\$. It is said the new proprietor will make an opposition (*concentração*) organ of it.

—Planters in various districts of Minas Geraes have endorsed the action of the Juiz de Fôra planters who called a general meeting for the 20th inst.

—Telegrams from Sergipe report an attempt to murder the governor, Padre Olympio Campos, by poisoning the sacramental wine at a church at which he officiated.

—A fight between policemen and sailors belonging to the Brazilian navy took place in Pará on the 10th inst. Several men on both sides sustained injuries more or less severe.

—The police at Porto Ferreira, Minas, have notified the vagabonds that they must find work. The principle is all right, but the time is unpropitious. Where is work to be found?

—An Italian was captured in São Paulo a few days ago in the act of passing counterfeit money. He had forged notes of 200\$, 50\$ and 20\$. Of course he will manage to escape punishment.

—The sanitary authorities of São Paulo have notified the druggists that within six days they must procure and expose for sale at least two bottles of anti-diphtheria serum, under a penalty of 200\$ fine. We're getting on sure enough!

—During the month of September the São Paulo secretary of agriculture distributed 1,492 packages of seeds to the same number of agriculturists, among which were alfalfa, cotton, oats, *capim* (grass), tobacco, *manicoba* (rubber), wheat, etc.

—Of the 48 persons accused of complicity in the lynching of the assassin of Senator Ponce in Curitiba, 21 have been indicted. Most of them have already embarked for Rio de Janeiro in obedience to the writ of habeas corpus issued by the supreme court.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 13th says that the sanitary authorities of Rio Grande do Sul have raised the quarantine imposed at Uruguaiana against Argentine arrivals. Is Rio Grande imposing quarantines in addition to those imposed by the federal authorities?

—Two thieves were captured in São Paulo on the afternoon of the 10th inst. One of them gave the police and populace a long chase and when cornered used a revolver against them, wounding a policeman. The populace then wanted to lynch him, but were prevented by the authorities.

—According to the July demographic report for São Paulo there were 5,726 births, 2,526 deaths and 834 marriages in that state during the month. There were only 2 deaths from yellow-fever and only one from small-pox. And yet Montevideo and Buenos Aires are enforcing quarantine against Santos!

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* republished on the 12th an article on the situation which it has consumed two editions of that paper. It urged the restoration of the monarchy as the only means of saving the country from ruin. It is said the same article had been published in Rio in pamphlet form, and had been confiscated by the police.

—Mortality seems to be increasing in the city of Pará. The following number of deaths are reported:

1895	2,567
1896	2,942
1897	3,174
1898	2,860
1899 (half-year)	2,404

—The editors of the *Mandios Patria* have been compelled to leave that progressive city, *essencialmente republicana*, and take refuge in Pará, where they have asked for police protection. Their printing-office had been assaulted and destroyed, and they say it was done by orders of the state authorities. The *Pensadores* does not believe in opposition any more than Castilhos does.

—A Pernambuco telegram of the 11th relates that a band of 60 men had attacked the house of Colonel Dias for the purpose of carrying off his daughter who had left her husband, Tavares de Mello, on account of bad treatment. Meeting with resistance, the assailants fired upon the house killing a little daughter of Col. Dias, 12 years of age, three men-servants and one female servant. The authorities are are trying to catch the assassins.

—A Kentucky vendetta seems to have broken out in the municipality of S. João do Paropêba, Minas Geraes, between the Castro and Penfido families. In a fight a few days since one of the Castros was killed and another gravely wounded. The Penfidos then took refuge with a planter in Jesus Maria José da Boa Vista, who was able to arm fifty *capangas* for their protection. The police have now gone to the scene of disturbance.

—One of the most important documents that have recently been issued is the manifesto of Juiz de Fôra planters calling a general meeting of the planters of the state of Minas Geraes to be held at Juiz de Fôra on the 20th inst. The independent and resolute tone of this document leads us to look forward with much interest to the result, which will assuredly be important if the majority of the planters share the spirit displayed by the signers of the manifesto.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the new São Paulo station of the São Paulo railway will be lighted by electricity.

—The July receipts of the Central Bahia railway amounted to 96,975\$010, which added to the total from January to June (588,616\$070) brings the total up to 685,622\$080 since January 1st.

—The quotations on Paulista stock have been steadily going up lately because of the projected transfer to an English company. On Saturday last the prices realized were 280\$ and 281\$ per share.

—The Sorocabana line has recently received three large engines and three saloon coaches from England. The engines are for passenger service. The traffic on that line is said to have greatly increased lately, principally on account of coffee.

—The September traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres) give the following results:

	1898	1899
Freight imports, month	46,464	39,605
idem since Jan. 1	416,728	432,851
Freight exports, month	54,427	64,918
idem since Jan. 1	237,972	291,994
Passengers carried, month	93,178	98,758
idem since Jan. 1	910,510	928,113
Inter-station traffic	18,390	18,997

—The federal attorney in São Paulo has initiated a suit against the Paulista company for the collection of the transfer tax on the sale of the Rio Claro road to that company some years ago, a sentence having been secured to that effect in the supreme court. The new English company will do well to insist upon a guarantee against these future legal complications and not be subjected to endless litigation as has occurred with the Leopoldina company.

—The currency receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending Oct. 14th amount to 301,179\$ against 332,600\$ in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 31,421\$. Exchange being now below the rate of 189\$, 7 3/4 against 8 7/16 d., the sterling equivalent showed a still further decrease, the figures being £ 9,255 against £ 11,693—a difference against this year of £ 2,438. The aggregate receipts since January 1st now are £ 417,337, against £ 424,164 for the same period of last year.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending August 16th:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos	825,299	1,020,663	195,364
Passengers carried	7490	7792	302 1/2
Total receipts	15,787,8010	18,302,450	2,514,6490
do since Jan. 1	1,027,930\$740	1,235,953\$270	207,122\$530

For week ending August 26th:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos	1,100,130	1,210,241	110,121
Passengers carried	6340	7419	1079
Total receipts	15,128\$680	19,508\$760	4,377\$080
do since Jan. 1	1,045,050\$420	1,254,959\$300	211,499\$880

For week ending September 2nd:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos	846,685	1,272,112	425,427
Passengers carried	7136 1/2	7888	751 1/2
Total receipts	16,109\$160	19,518\$680	3,409\$520
do since Jan. 1	1,050,253\$80	1,274,107\$710	224,853\$910

For week ending September 9th:			
	1899	1898	decrease
Freight traffic, kilos	814,434	1,038,504	218,070
Passengers carried	8169	8321	152
Total receipts	16,400\$80	18,514\$350	2,053\$770
do since Jan. 1	1,075,715\$660	1,292,622\$160	216,907\$500

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian cruiser "Tiradentes," which has just undergone repairs, is to be sent to Amapá on an official commission.

—The str. "Athena," 1200 tons, was loading hay at Rosario for this port at the beginning of the month, and the str. "Etona" was receiving cattle at Buenos Aires for Pará at the same time. The freight charge on the latter was \$5 per head.

—The second str. of the direct line between New York and the River Plate (the "Honorius") arrived at Montevideo on the 1st inst. This line has been established by Messrs. R. P. Houston & Co., of Liverpool, and will comprise several first-class steamers. The "Honorius" made the run in 23 days.

—Trade with the Brazilian coast has been very slack in so far as charters are concerned, only one sailer with hay having been taken up during the past week. A fairly large parcel business has, however, been reported at full current rates, particulars of which will be found in our usual tabular form in another page.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

—It is reported in river shipping circles that Mr. N. Mihanovich is now negotiating with the *Mensajerías Fluviales del Plata* Company for the purchase of their fleet and stock. If this business is carried out, it will mean that Mr. Mihanovich will have a full and complete monopoly of river navigation in the republic.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 29.

—The survey of the North German Lloyd s/s "Wittekind" shows that she has over a hundred plates damaged, part of the rudder washed away, propeller blades bent, etc. Only provisional repairs are to be carried out here, as we understand that on the vessel's arrival at Bremen, she is to be cut in half and her length increased.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Paraguayan bubonic scare holds its sway in so far as quarantine and other health board measures are concerned. Traffic with Asunción is hampered to a very great extent, while public expenditure in connection with resolutions taken by the health board assumes a very serious character. We think that it is time that the bubonic farce ended and the restrictions placed on river traffic were raised.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

—The Lamport-Holt liner "Coleridge" which arrived in Rio on the 10th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. K. Kingston, Messrs. H. L. Cooper, D. P. Cooper, M. L. Peppard, G. A. Peppard, Percy Allen, William Kratz, J. W. Bevan, R. Kingston, L. Schildroer, James Cox, and 9 third-class. There were also 1st-class and 25 third-class passengers in transit.

—A Buenos Aires exchange says:—Letters to hand by the mail report that there is a chance of another European line of steamers running out to the River Plate. The new company is being formed in Vienna, the head offices of this Austrian line of the River Plate being at Ragusa. The company is endeavoring to obtain a subvention from its government, or in default, some sort of subsidy from this, which we are afraid they will not obtain.

—Not content with bubonic plagues and yellow fever scares, we are now treated to a few cases of small-pox imported by a French liner amongst some of the steerage passengers. It is no wonder that diseases and epidemics break out on these boats where the future colonists of the River Plate are packed up like rats. Ventilation is none of the best, whilst from one year's end to another so that it is not surprising that we have these troubles. If the government wants to legislate on fittings and accommodation for cattle, why does it not also put its finger into the immigrant ship question and refuse to allow immigrants to land from boats that do not provide proper accommodation for the great Ignorant and Unwashed of the old world.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—One set of rules and regulations connected with the export of live-stock having failed to give the result aimed at by the minister of agriculture, another set is now in incubation. The rules that are now in force debar 80 per cent. of the steamers trading to the River Plate from carrying live-stock, and the remaining 20 per cent. are so hampered by the regulations that a portion of them refuse to carry cattle and those that carry same, do so at a high rate of freight and upon the full understanding that all fines and responsibilities connected with the new rules and regulations are to be borne by shippers. That is the invariable result attained whenever our government interferes with trade. Our officials have a particular knack of meddling with and muddling everything directly they come forward to regulate anything, the inevitable result being invariably, a negative one.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Sept. 24.

—The matter of the northern channel to the docks has been definitely arranged in so far as congress and laws are concerned. The channel is to be lengthened to deep water, thus becoming thoroughly independent of the southern channel, and provided the dredging and maintenance operations are kept in the hands of private contractors it will finally become the only channel used by shipping. So far, the southern channel has been the only cause preventing most of the large mail boats coming to Buenos Aires, and there is no doubt that so long as the dredging operations in that channel are carried out by official departments, no deep draught steamer will attempt to enter dock. We understand that influences are at work already, to nullify the effect of the law passed by means of impossible rules and regulations connected with the extension and maintenance of the northern channel. The object is obvious;—if one channel is kept in the hands of private contractors and the other is managed by officials, the utility of the latter will become too apparent and open to severe criticism.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 2.

LOCAL NOTES

—The German steamer "Trier" has brought out the armor turrets for Fort Imbabuhy, which defends the harbor entrance.

—The first secretary of the Brazilian legation at Washington, Sr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima, has been transferred to London.

—A man named Louzada has been arrested here as chief of a gang of thieves. He was formerly a confidential adjutant of a S. Paulo chief of police and head of the detective service here.

—It is stated by some journals, but with what authority we do not know, that President Campos Sales' visit to Buenos Aires will not be made until next May, after the opening of congress.

On the 13th the municipal prefect appointed 24 municipal sanitary assistants, who will henceforth take an active part in worrying the public and overlooking really unsanitary places in this city.

We see by our late papers that those two secret naval codes which were reported as stolen at Portsmouth, turn out to be only codes of a common and public character which can be bought by any one for a few shillings.

We see that our two Platine contemporaries, the Buenos Aires Herald and Times of Argentina have consolidated. Union is the order of the day, and we trust our good friends will find it beneficial in every sense of the word.

The chief of police has published a notice warning the public against soidisant detectives, who are committing all sorts of abuses. The chief says Smith is perfectly right. The counterfeit detective is almost as pernicious as the genuine article.

Old residents of Rio and Petropolis will regret to hear of the death on the 10th inst. of Mr. George Land, for many years a resident of the last named city, and who carried on a very useful messenger and private express service between the two cities.

The Diario Popular of São Paulo says that when Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright recently asked President Campos Salles for a subsidy to assist her in publishing her projected work on Brazil, the President replied that the grant of such a favor was not within his power.

Example is contagious. The conquest of Mato-Grosso by Captain-General Martinho, minister of finance, has roused, as is natural, the warlike instincts of the other ministers. Reports are circulating that partisans of the minister of justice are about to depose the governor of Parahyba. Well, if Mattio Grosso belongs to Martinho, why shouldn't Parahyba belong to Epitacio?

When a man is killed by a blow on the head, the authorities make an examination and conclude that death resulted from commocao cerebral. That blocks the whole business! How is the public, or a jury, to conclude that a murder had been committed, when it was only a cerebral commotion, or disturbance, that took him off. Let us get down to facts and common language!

We deeply regret to hear of the death at the Strangers' Hospital from yellow fever on Friday last of Mr. F. E. Cobby, assistant accountant of the Leopoldina railway. Mr. Cobby had been acting accountant for several months where he gave the fullest satisfaction. He was only 26 years of age, was to be married next month, and had an exceptionally promising career open before him.

Deputy Sá Freire has presented a project to congress authorizing the removal of the federal capital to Belo Horizonte. The federal district will then become a state under the name of Guanabara. To this we might add the suggestion that the new capital should be called 'Cabral' or 'Cabrália' in honor of the intrepid navigator whose discovery is to be commemorated next year.

If the public health officials are so anxious to preserve us against epidemic disease, why are they not doing something to check tuberculosis? We are exposed to infection on every side and the deaths are numerous enough to create a panic were they from yellow-fever, small-pox, cholera, or some other infectious disease. And yet, not even the cow stables are searched for animals infected with that disease!

The Paris correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio of this city has succeeded in finding some persons who speak favorably of the Brazilian Review. Now, says Smith, of the future correspondent of the Review will investigate carefully, he may possibly find some one who speaks favorably of the Jornal. At all events in these hard times there are only two persons worth mentioning in all Rio de Janeiro. One of course, is the Jornal's compadre, and, if you wish to ascertain who is the other, why, ask the Jornal's compadre and he will inform you.

I have frequently observed, said Sinal wry, smiling, that the man who appreciates a good cigar always tries to get a seat well up in front in the tram-car. You see, he can't stand the smoke of a bad cigar blown back in his face. It nearly drives him wild. Unfortunately the smokers of bad cigars—the cigars which turn out a smoke that will take the skin off a Bowers tobacco sign—want the front seats also, and I haven't the slightest idea why unless it is pure cussedness. Of course the non-smokers are not considered; if they don't like smoke, they can get out and walk.

A strange incident occurred at the custom-house on Friday last, a dynamite cartridge being found on the floor in the inspector's office and near his desk. It had been lighted and the fuse was partly burned. The servant had swept out the office a little before 9 o'clock and had afterwards left the room for some other service. The cartridge was found about 10 o'clock. It is a mystery how the cartridge could have been placed there, and the inspector, Sr. Paulo e Silva, is greatly puzzled to know who could entertain so sinister a design, as there has been no trouble in or about the custom-house which could create such an enemy.

MARRIED.

WILSON—COOKES—At São Paulo on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., JOHN JESSAMIN WILSON, of the London and Brazilian Bank, São Paulo, to ALICE FLORENCE COOKES of Elgin, Scotland.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Strangers' Hospital for the year 1898-99. Read and adopted at the annual meeting of subscribers held 5th September, 1899. The number of patients treated during the year was 76, of which 27 entered with yellow fever. The deaths numbered 12, of which 9 were from yellow fever.

Brazil Typographic, for September; accompanied with a very noteworthy specimen of typographic skill, as a supplement, in the shape of an Eiffel Tower made with rules, borders and printers ornaments. The work is very artistically done and reflects great credit on the printer who put it together.

Situação e Perspectiva do Café; by John Samson, director of the South American Journal. A translation of the editorial article which appeared in that paper on July 15th, proposing an association of producers and importers of coffee for the purpose of extending its consumption in Europe and increasing its price. The object is a good one and deserves success, and we trust that our colleague will be able to realize even more than his plans.

U. S. Consular Reports; No. 228, for September. This number contains reports by Consul Hill (Santos) on 'United States—Brazilian Trade,' 'How to Extend our Trade in South America,' 'Foreign Judgments in Brazil' and 'The India-Rubber Trade,' and by Consul Kennedy (Pará) on 'Resources and Trade Opportunities of the Amazon Valley.' There are also various interesting reports from other South American countries.

Alguns Artigos sobre Finanças, published in the Jornal do Commercio by J. C. Rodrigues. A republication of the author's discussion of the external 5 per cent bonds into 4 per cents in 1889, of paper money in Brazil, (1896), of exchange and paper money, of the redemption of the public debt (1895), and of 'Brazil and Argentina, and the recent Accord.' The importance of the subject and the unquestioned ability of the author, give to this publication a value which can not be overestimated, and for those who have the destinies of this country much at heart there must be felt a keen regret that he is not devoting his pen daily to the task of correcting the errors which have been made by untrained financiers. There is no better trained pen in Brazil than that of Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, and there is no more powerful influence than that of the Jornal do Commercio; this being so, the two together could do much for the regeneration of the country, and for the wellbeing of its people.

Harpa d'Israel: a new translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew text; by F. R. dos Santos Saraiva. São Paulo: Vanorden & Co., 1898. This new translation of the Psalms into Portuguese has been published through the efforts of Rev. G. W. Chamberlain, and the first edition of 2000 copies bears his name. The translator enjoys the reputation of being perhaps the most profound Hebrew and classical scholar in Brazil and his new work if sure to command the attention of scholars men everywhere. We do not think that the book as it stands will be popular, for the well known names are lost in a strange spelling, and the text looks strange also in its new metrical arrangement. It will perhaps be impossible to make the humble Bible reader see Jehovah in 'Jah'vêh, or Zion in 'Tsion, or Jerusalem in 'Iruksalim, or Manasseh in 'M'naxxêh, but aside from these peculiarities, the reader will not fail to be impressed with the stately, measured movement of the poetry and the beauty of language into which it has been rendered. For the student of Portuguese as well as the student of the Bible, this translation will be invaluable.

BUSINESS NOTES

The São Paulo municipal council has resolved to reduce the municipal tax on industries and professions (license taxes) by 25 per cent. Squeeze again, gentlemen, and you'll succeed!

The Associação Commercial of Taubaté endorses the action of the Centro Commercial and Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro in opposing the proposed consumption tax regulations and alterations in the custom-house tariff.

The agriculturists of Providencia, Minas Geraes, have addressed a representation to the governor of that state asking for his influence to secure a reduction in the railway charges on coffee, and a modification in the taxes imposed upon them.

It is stated that the firm of Iriondo & Co. at Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, will bring a suit against the government for 800,000 as compensation for the loss which they have sustained through the illegal seizure of merchandise by custom-house officials.

Merchants at D. Pedro, Rio Grande do Sul, protest against the seizure of their merchandise by customs officials. It would seem that the castilheja officials are seeking to make a reputation for vigilance by harassing merchants in the pursuit of their legitimate business.

The Argentine postoffice seems to be trying to pay off the national debt by collecting extra postage on newspapers. Why can not public officials do something a little more dignified and productive than adding a few cents postage to newspapers which have already paid full rates?

We hear that Mr. Barrow has purchased Mr. DeLisle's Terraly chacara on Morro do Cavallão, S. Domingos, for account of the Leopoldina railway, and will establish a residence there for the company's employes. The house commands a fine view of the bay and occupies an exceptionally healthy position.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brazilian bonds of the 1889 loan were quoted at 56 1/2 in London on Saturday last; funding bonds 82.

Planters of S. Sebastião da Estrela protest against the land tax voted by the state legislature of Minas Geraes.

At a largely attended meeting of planters at Itamaraty, Minas Geraes, on the 9th inst. it was resolved to protest against burdensome taxation and exorbitant freight rates.

According to the message of the governor of Rio Grande do Sul the revenue of that state amounted last year to 10,819,718,535 and the expenditure to 10,256,696,842.

The organ of the state government of Bahia says that the price of issue of the loan of 3,000,000 recently contracted by that government was 100 1/2, and the rate of interest 7 1/2.

For the nine months ended on the 30th ult. the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro, including the product of the new taxes collected at that office, were 17,589,630,725, against 14,065,266,573 in the corresponding period of last year. The increase was, consequently, 3,524,364,152, equivalent to less than 50 1/2 of the decrease in the product of import duties at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, which amounted to 7,918,032,685. These returns are of internal taxes alone.

According to the message of the governor of Pernambuco the revenue of that state amounted in the fiscal year of 1897-98 to 8,659,176,574 and the expenditure to 8,265,907,722. For the first half of the year 1898-99 the receipts were 3,654,128,807 and the disbursements 3,594,933,597. Arrears of indebtedness have increased since March 6, 1898, from 1,755,163,530 to 2,138,145,931. State bonds of 1,000, and which in 1896 fluctuated between 600 and 650, are now quoted at 825,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 17th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d. U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per cent. 1 stg. in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per cent. 54 7/8 cts do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 5/16 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 7 3/4 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), 356 1/2 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper), 273 rs. gold Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per cent. 14 7/8 cts Value of \$100 (4.86) per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper), 657 5/8 Value of £ 1 sterling currency (paper), 345 1/2

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 9.—The market, weak at the opening, showed a slight improvement in the afternoon. There was very little business transacted.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 271 reis gold.

Oct. 10.—Market opened decidedly firm; in spite of some hesitation during the day, closed with rates well sustained. Movement was fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis was 264-271 gold.

Oct. 11.—Market today was unsettled, quotations changing frequently, with a downward tendency at the close. There was little business done, and the movement was due principally to speculation.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 269-271 reis gold.

Oct. 12.—National Holiday.

Oct. 13.—The market opened firm, and rates sustained with slight variations, showing some improvement at the close. Business transacted was fair.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 265-269 reis gold.

Oct. 14.—The market opened steady and rates remained unaltered throughout the day. There was very little business done.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Private bills opening 7 1/2 closing 7 1/2 Official value of the milreis 269-271 reis gold.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Assets: Share holders, unrealised capital, 5,000,000.000; Cash, in current funds, 8,649,583.000; Branches and agencies, 7,267,637.176; Bills discounted, 5,320,814.617; Bills receivable, 2,992,107.173; Guaranteed accounts current, 2,584,904.700; Securities deposited, 2,643,812.800; Securities pledged, 6,597,867.520; Sundry accounts, 1,166,028.232; 42,222,755,532

Liabilities: Capital, 10,000,000.000; Accounts current, with and without interest, 5,165,341.724; Accounts current with fixed maturity, 3,750,406.683; Branches and agencies, 7,698,614.682; Bills payable, 435,543.160; Securities pledged and on deposit, 9,241,680.320; Sundry accounts, 5,931,088.653; 42,222,755,532

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, G. Henrad, Director, V. Marsol, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th October, 1899.

Exports. Coffee.—There was a decided falling off in business the past week, owing in great measure to the advance in prices which were maintained in this market. The sales reported for the week amount to only 91,000 bags (there was one holiday in the week), the receipts being 68,825 bags and the shipments 49,354 bags. The exporters were unwilling to meet the demands of factors, and for the last half of the week the market showed very little movement, the reported sales for Friday and Saturday being 7,000 bags each, as against 43,000 bags for Monday. The foreign sales for the week are reported at 95,000 bags in New York, 10,000 bags in Havre, 80,000 bags in Hamburg and 31,000 bags in London—a total of 205,000 bags for the week, against 176,000 in the corresponding week of 1898, and 236,000 in the preceding week. The firmness of our market during the week seems to have been fully justified by the activity displayed in foreign markets, and, possibly, by the expectation that the war in South Africa will tend to increase consumption somewhat. Exchange has remained stationary, however, and exporters have hesitated to follow the rise in prices and succeeded in enforcing their views at the end of the week. The ruling prices for Rio and Santos types during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with columns: Rio N. 7, Reported sales, Santos, Good Average, per arroba, per 1000 bags, per 1000 kilos. Oct. 9-10: 10500-10500, 43,000 bags, 6500; Oct. 11-12: 10800-11000, 10,000, 6600; Oct. 13-14: 10800-11000, 25,000, 6600; Oct. 15-16: 11000-11200, 7,000, 6700; Oct. 17: 10800-11000, 7,000, 6700

The shipments since our last report have been: 26,841 bags for the United States, 81,533 for Europe, 11,150 for Good Hope, 230 for River Plate, etc., 2,970 for Coastwise, 49,354 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States: Oct. 10 Baltimore Amer. bk. Baltimore, 10,350; Oct. 12 New York Br. str. Kaiser Prince, 17,431

Europe:

Table with columns: Date, Ship, Destination, Tonnage. Oct. 7: Marseilles Fr. str. Provence, 3,392; Oct. 7: Algiers, 250; Oct. 7: Constantinople, 625; Oct. 7: Smyrna, 333; Oct. 7: Mielin, 100; Oct. 7: Gibraltar, 100; Oct. 7: Hamburg Germ. str. Tuchman, 5,189; Oct. 7: Copenhagen, 845; Oct. 7: 8 Myra I. str. Venezuela, 125; Oct. 7: Constantinople, 625; Oct. 7: Odessa, 250; Oct. 7: Genoa, 750; Oct. 7: Naples, 60; Oct. 9: Trieste and F. Aust. str. Kolman Kivul, 3,392; Oct. 9: Lagos, 125; Oct. 9: Cavalla, 125; Oct. 9: Dedeagatch, 125; Oct. 10: 10 Smyrna I. str. Citti di Milano, 608; Oct. 10: Genoa, 350; Oct. 10: Sansoum, 250; Oct. 10: Salouique, 1,375; Oct. 10: Constantinople, 2,245; Oct. 10: Dedeagatch, 375; Oct. 10: Messina, 125; Oct. 10: Varna, 125; Oct. 10: Odessa, 500; Oct. 11: Bordeaux Fr. str. Portugal, 113; Oct. 11: Oran, 250; Oct. 11: Genoa I. str. Minas, 293; Oct. 11: Smyrna, 625; Oct. 11: Constantinople, 625; Oct. 11: Odessa, 250; Oct. 11: Salonique, 800

Elsewhere:

Oct. 8: River Plate Br. str. Chill, 1,368; Oct. 10: Valparaiso etc. Br. str. Oropeza, 495

Coastwise:

Northern ports, 150; Southern ports, 1,528

The receipts for the past week were 71,500 bags, against 94,431 bags for the previous week and 92,191 bags for the week before.

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

Table with columns: No., Oct. 14, Oct. 7. No. 6, 11,850, 11,800; No. 7, 11,000, 10,500; No. 8, 10,600, 10,400; No. 9, 10,300, 9,800

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 343,000 bags, against 323,500 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 946,820 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Stock at Santos, Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Arabica, Robusta, etc.) with their respective prices and quantities.

SANTOS.

The receipts of coffee during September amounted to 1,015,770 bags, against 877,813 bags last year and 959,861 bags in 1897. Since 1st July last the receipts aggregated 2,588,242 bags, against 2,164,049 bags last year and 2,571,992 bags in 1897.

The clearances during September were 922,023 bags, with the following destinations:

Table listing coffee destinations and their respective quantities in bags, including Hamburg, New York, Rotterdam, Trieste, etc.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing coffee exporters and their respective quantities in bags, including Naumann, Gepp & Co., Goetz Hays & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., etc.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts of the past week were 8,149 bags, ex La Plata, and 2,532 bags, ex Ida, from the River Plate. The market continued firm, and prices show a slight increase. The latest quotations are:

Table listing flour imports and their prices, including Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, etc.

Cordoba.—The receipts have been 735 cases ex Cordoba, and 905 cases, ex Amazonas, from Hamburg. The stock in 1st hands consist of 8,000 tubs of Gaspe, 7,500 cases of Norwegian and 200 barrels of St. Johns. Importers quote from 50¢ to 52¢ for Gaspe tub, 71¢ to 72¢ for Norwegian case and 31¢ to 34¢ for St. Johns' barrel. Brokers quotations were unchanged.

Lard.—The Colbridge brought 450 cases and 4,650 kegs and the Roman Prince, 3750 kegs, from New York. Market unchanged. Prices continue nominal.

Rice.—No arrivals. Prices continue nominal.

Wheat.—The receipts were 200 bags by the Amazonas from Hamburg. Prices continue the same as last week.

White Pine.—The arrivals were 218,000 feet ex Roman Prince and 49,225 feet ex Colbridge from New York. Prices unchanged.

Pitch Pine.—The Premier brought 1,023,000 feet from Pensacola. Quotations unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Prices nominal.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 5,000 cases by the Colbridge from New York. The wholesale price is from 11¢ to 11 1/2¢ per case.

Rosin.—The Roman Prince brought 2,000 barrels from New York. Prices are from 21¢ to 26¢ per barrel, wholesale.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Cement.—No arrivals. Prices continue nominal.

Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts during the week. Prices have increased from 9¢ to 9 1/2¢ per bag.

Hay.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Hay.—The receipts were nil. Quotations unchanged.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:—

Table listing coal arrivals from various ports like Cardiff, ex Red Cross, and others, with quantities and prices.

Rum.—The supply of the market is of average quantity. Prices have fallen, but we give a table on which business is chiefly done:

Table listing rum prices for various types like Pernambuco and Maciel, Bahia and Aracaju, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 9. PENSACOLA.—Nor. sp. Premier; 1,181 tons; Olsen; 86 ds; lumber to order.

OCT. 13. PORT ELISABETH.—Br. bg. Bahama; 321 tons; Anderson; 25 ds; ballast to Norton Megaw & Co.

OCT. 14. PELOTAS.—Br. bg. Golden Wedding; 216 tons; Rees; ballast to Karl Valais & Co.

SWANSEA.—Germ. bk. Luhe; 1,234 tons; Whitmuiss; 48 ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 10. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Baltimore; 681 tons; Malcolm; coffee.

APALACHUCOLA.—It. bk. Due Fratelli; 720 tons; Asari; ballast.

OCT. 11. SAINT MARC.—Fr. bk. Independent; 684 tons; Sardonie; stone ballast.

OCT. 12. TALTAL.—Br. sp. Latimer; 1,649 tons; Johnson; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. }—30 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

GENOA. }—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON }—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. }—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ANTWERP. }—35 francs, and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE. }—35 francs, and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

BORDEAUX. }—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. }—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton, weight or measure.

TALCAHUANO. }—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton, of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEU. }—\$500 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Citta di Torino. 3,975 bags of coffee

CAPE, AND LONDON.—Br. str. Danube. 1,675 do do

NEW YORK.—Br. str. Bellucia. 2,700 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Destero. 3,133 do do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Aquitaine. 1,420 do do

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Chili. 375 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and dates.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, companies, and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers, including ship names, companies, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers, including ship names, companies, and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and dates.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels, including ship names, companies, and dates.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH 1899.

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

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

Table listing stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

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Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including company names and prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 16th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation buyers, sellers. Lists various stock and bond issues with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various bank stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various railway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various tramway stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various steamship stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mill and textile stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various insurance stocks and their financial details.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various miscellaneous stocks and their financial details.

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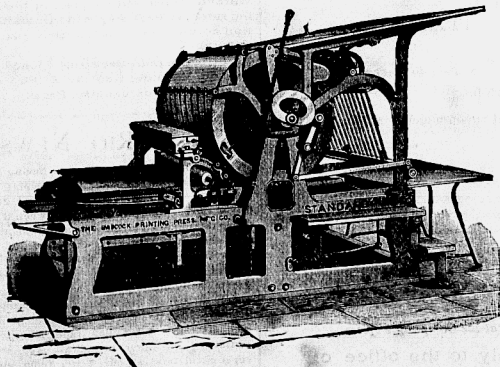
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 BRAÏLA-Strada Golesei 2.
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 ZÜRICH-Poststrasse 5.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
 1899

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Oct. 18	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
30	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres
Nov. 1	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.

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Take a little
 whisky "for the
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Nitrogen	0.66 " "
Sulphur	0.61 " "
Ash	1.54 " "
Water	1.29 " "
	100.00 per cent.

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