

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 31st, 1899.

NUMBER 44

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. YACKLENT, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th says the bases of a commercial treaty between Brazil and Chili have been approved.

—The Chilean minister at Rio de Janeiro, D. Angel Vicuña, is expected to leave home for this capital during the current week.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th inst. says that President Errazuriz intends to visit Buenos Aires soon, it being not impossible that his visit will coincide with that of President Campos Salles.

—The Chilean revenue in August amounted to \$4,764,270.29, as compared with \$5,777,203.05 in the corresponding month of last year. The revenue for the eight months ended August 31 amounted to \$40,120,481.46, as compared with \$36,026,348.05 in the corresponding period of last year.

—The financial situation in Colombia is becoming very critical. The revenues have been falling behind the expenditures and all the sources of taxation have been exhausted. Being unable to meet the expenses of administration the government has begun to turn over civil offices to military men, first asking the civil officials to apply for an indefinite leave of absence. The military officers are always promptly paid, and it is needless to say that they will be the last ones to feel the pressure of the crisis.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan government is about to reopen its legation at Washington.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says the British government has refused to authorize foreign war vessels to accompany war operations in South Africa.

—The Paraguayans are about to go in for nickel currency, an order having been given for 400,000 five-cent pieces, 800,000 of ten cents and 300,000 of twenty cents.

—The manufacturers in Argentina have resolved to organize a party and to found a newspaper organ. They will put candidates in the field and seek to impose their principles on the country.

—The existence of hübonic pest in Rosario has been officially denied. Reports of a suspected case in Corrientes were current at the beginning of the past week, but nothing more has been heard of it.

—A Sucre telegram of the 25th inst. says the Bolivian convention at Oruro has elected General Pando president of Bolivia. It would have gone hard with the delegates if they had refused to do so. To call it an election, therefore, is an abuse of the word.

—A fruit and floral tree company has been formed at Rio Cuarto, Argentina, with a capital \$200,000 in \$50 shares, which has the object of cultivation of forests and garden supplies for commercial purposes. The enterprise is a good one and should find imitators.

—The Argentine newspapers are beginning to ask where the Italian emigrants are going to. They are leaving Brazil and Argentina and very few are coming out to the latter country for the harvest. It is found that they are going to Tripoli, Venezuela and the United States, and there will probably be a scarcity of labor here before long.

—A Sucre telegram of the 27th says that Gen. Pando had been formally sworn in at Oruro as president of Bolivia. In his inaugural address he spoke of the convenience of all parties uniting to maintain order, and said that the present moment, when martial law is in vogue, is not the proper time for discussions in regard to the system of government to be adopted.

—With regard to the vexed question of electric traction on the Baring group of tramways, which has produced a conflict between the municipality and the proponents, we learn that the former has now made some slight—very slight—concessions in its demands, yielding so far as to allow two years for payment of the second half of the \$40,000 demanded as price of the concession, and to extend to ten years the term allowed for change of system. On the question of tariffs, however, the municipality remains firm. The proponents have not yet replied. We may add, as an example of the extortionate spirit with which these tramway companies are being treated, that, under the arrangement now demanded by the municipality, the taxes and imposts to be paid by the system would be increased from \$5,000, the present rate, to no less than \$26,000 the year, in addition to the \$30,000 demanded as price of the concession, and still the municipality insists on a reduced suburban tariff that would seriously diminish the companies earnings! This is beyond all reason, and can only be interpreted as deliberate hostility to foreign capital and enterprise, and we may also add to civic improvement. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 21.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th inst. says that D. Marcelo Alvear has offered to Gen. Roca the use of his palace for the use of President Campos Salles during his approaching visit to that city. A brother of D. Marcelo's has likewise placed his S. Jacintho estancia at the government's disposal for the same purpose. Both offers have been accepted. The Alvear residence in Buenos Aires is perhaps the finest private residence in the city. A subsequent telegram says the government will spend \$50,000 in furniture and fittings for President Campos Salles' entertainment.

—A peculiar, if not unique, case of coining has just been brought to light. For some little time past, false silver dollars of the 1895 Uruguayan currency were noticed in circulation. These were traced to Buenos Aires, and the detectives, on Thursday, there pounced upon the gang, who were established in a house in Calle Cucha-cucha, somewhere in the suburbs, with a complete and elaborate plant of coining apparatus, as well as a stock of false coins. There were four persons arrested, namely the brothers Eduardo and Indalecio Vasquez, who were arrested here on a charge of coining in January and again in April, 1898, but seem to have been released without trial for reasons best known to the police authorities, and the brothers Carlos and Luis Bellini, who recently had small jewellers' shops in this city and Mercedes. The wife of one of the latter, who frequently made visits to Montevideo under an assumed name, is believed to have been the means of putting the false coins in circulation. The very peculiar part of the case is that the counterfeit coins are of greater intrinsic value than the genuine dollars, but is to say that they contain a larger proportion of precious metal than the very debased coins issued under the corrupt Borda government. The forgers had been obtaining Brazilian silver pieces and, by passing them through their dies, transforming them into Uruguayan dollars, the operation yielding them a profit of 30 to 40 per cent. It is certainly a novelty to hear of counterfeit coins that are worth more than the genuine article, and this makes it doubtful whether the forgers can be regarded as criminals. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 21.

THE award of the Venezuela Arbitration Court is very satisfactory from every point of view. It establishes beyond all question the justice and the moderation of the British claim, to begin with. The court consisted of five members, only two of whom were British, and yet it decided unanimously, practically, in favour of the British scheme, for the Schomburg line is laid down to be the line of delimitation between British Guiana and Venezuela. It is true that the Schomburg line is deviated from in two particulars. But obviously this is done not because the British case broke down, but because for other and entirely different reasons the court thought it judicious to grant certain concessions to Venezuela. One of these concessions had, indeed, long ago been offered by the British government itself, so that to all practical intents and purposes the British claim is fully maintained. It is most satisfactory, moreover, that this has been done unanimously; and, lastly, it is very satisfactory that the award is so framed that it cannot fail to give satisfaction to both parties concerned. —The Statist, Oct. 7.

—It seems to be believed in South America as well as in Europe that the visits President Roca is now paying to Brazil and Uruguay are intended to promote a kind of alliance between his own country, those two states, and Chili, directed mainly against intervention by the United States. Whether the belief is well or ill-founded we have no means of judging, for President Roca is an extremely discreet man, who knows how to hold his tongue when it is desirable, and who has been careful not to inform anybody what he really has in contemplation. But it has been believed for a long time that both Chili and Argentina dread the pre-eminence of the United States on the American continent, look upon the Munro (Monroe) doctrine with extreme aversion, and are prepared to resent any attempt on the part of the United States to coerce themselves. The belief may be quite unfounded. But undoubtedly it exists; and it will be recollected that President Roca has just visited the extreme south to meet the President of Chili; and, rightly or wrongly, it is understood that the visits to Montevideo and Rio were planned there, and were, in fact, proposed by President Roca himself.

It is useless to speculate as to whether there is any likelihood of the four republics drawing together. They are separated by many jealousies, and it is quite uncertain whether they really fear any action on the part of the United States. But although it is not likely that an actual alliance will be framed, and still less is it likely that any course of action unfriendly towards the United States will be adopted, yet it is to be hoped that a better feeling between one another will be established. Happily, the old disputes between Argentina, on the one hand, and Chili and Brazil on the other, have been ended. It would be very lucky for all four states if they could agree beforehand to refer any disputes that may arise between them to friendly arbitration, and if they could furthermore arrange for a reduction of armaments, and a considerable retrenchment in future both in the army and in the navy. —Statist, Aug. 12.

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British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendô de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, 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 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattedo. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concoridia, 7-30 p. m. Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carica, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDREHEKKE.

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.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. YACKLENT, 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. 47.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1ª 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.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. SLOAN President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Santiago telegram of the 28th says the bases of a commercial treaty between Brazil and Chili have been approved.

—The Chilean minister at Rio de Janeiro, D. Angel Vicuña, is expected to leave home for this capital during the current week.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th inst. says that President Errazuriz intends to visit Buenos Aires soon, it being not impossible that his visit will coincide with that of President Campos Salles.

—The Chilean revenue in August amounted to \$4,764,270.29, as compared with \$5,777,203.05 in the corresponding month of last year. The revenue for the eight months ended August 31 amounted to \$40,120,481.46, as compared with \$36,026,348.05 in the corresponding period of last year.

—The financial situation in Colombia is becoming very critical. The revenues have been falling behind the expenditures and all the sources of taxation have been exhausted. Being unable to meet the expenses of administration the government has begun to turn over civil offices to military men, first asking the civil officials to apply for an indefinite leave of absence. The military officers are always promptly paid, and it is needless to say that they will be the last ones to feel the pressure of the crisis.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan government is about to reopen its legation at Washington.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 27th says the British government has refused to authorize foreign war vessels to accompany war operations in South Africa.

—The Paraguayans are about to go in for nickel currency, an order having been given for 400,000 five-cent pieces, 800,000 of ten cents and 300,000 of twenty cents.

—The manufacturers in Argentina have resolved to organize a party and to found a newspaper organ. They will put candidates in the field and seek to impose their principles on the country.

—The existence of hübonic pest in Rosario has been officially denied. Reports of a suspected case in Corrientes were current at the beginning of the past week, but nothing more has been heard of it.

—A Sucre telegram of the 25th inst. says the Bolivian convention at Oruro has elected General Pando president of Bolivia. It would have gone hard with the delegates if they had refused to do so. To call it an election, therefore, is an abuse of the word.

—A fruit and floral tree company has been formed at Rio Cuarto, Argentina, with a capital \$200,000 in \$50 shares, which has the object of cultivation of forests and garden supplies for commercial purposes. The enterprise is a good one and should find imitators.

—The Argentine newspapers are beginning to ask where the Italian emigrants are going to. They are leaving Brazil and Argentina and very few are coming out to the latter country for the harvest. It is found that they are going to Tripoli, Venezuela and the United States, and there will probably be a scarcity of labor here before long.

—A Sucre telegram of the 27th says that Gen. Pando had been formally sworn in at Oruro as president of Bolivia. In his inaugural address he spoke of the convenience of all parties uniting to maintain order, and said that the present moment, when martial law is in vogue, is not the proper time for discussions in regard to the system of government to be adopted.

—With regard to the vexed question of electric traction on the Baring group of tramways, which has produced a conflict between the municipality and the proponents, we learn that the former has now made some slight—very slight—concessions in its demands, yielding so far as to allow two years for payment of the second half of the \$40,000 demanded as price of the concession, and to extend to ten years the term allowed for change of system. On the question of tariffs, however, the municipality remains firm. The proponents have not yet replied. We may add, as an example of the extortionate spirit with which these tramway companies are being treated, that, under the arrangement now demanded by the municipality, the taxes and imposts to be paid by the system would be increased from \$5,000, the present rate, to no less than \$26,000 the year, in addition to the \$30,000 demanded as price of the concession, and still the municipality insists on a reduced suburban tariff that would seriously diminish the companies earnings! This is beyond all reason, and can only be interpreted as deliberate hostility to foreign capital and enterprise, and we may also add to civic improvement. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 21.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th inst. says that D. Marcelo Alvear has offered to Gen. Roca the use of his palace for the use of President Campos Salles during his approaching visit to that city. A brother of D. Marcelo's has likewise placed his S. Jacintho estancia at the government's disposal for the same purpose. Both offers have been accepted. The Alvear residence in Buenos Aires is perhaps the finest private residence in the city. A subsequent telegram says the government will spend \$50,000 in furniture and fittings for President Campos Salles' entertainment.

—A peculiar, if not unique, case of coining has just been brought to light. For some little time past, false silver dollars of the 1895 Uruguayan currency were noticed in circulation. These were traced to Buenos Aires, and the detectives, on Thursday, there pounced upon the gang, who were established in a house in Calle Cucha-cucha, somewhere in the suburbs, with a complete and elaborate plant of coining apparatus, as well as a stock of false coins. There were four persons arrested, namely the brothers Eduardo and Indalecio Vasquez, who were arrested here on a charge of coining in January and again in April, 1898, but seem to have been released without trial for reasons best known to the police authorities, and the brothers Carlos and Luis Bellini, who recently had small jewellers' shops in this city and Mercedes. The wife of one of the latter, who frequently made visits to Montevideo under an assumed name, is believed to have been the means of putting the false coins in circulation. The very peculiar part of the case is that the counterfeit coins are of greater intrinsic value than the genuine dollars, but is to say that they contain a larger proportion of precious metal than the very debased coins issued under the corrupt Borda government. The forgers had been obtaining Brazilian silver pieces and, by passing them through their dies, transforming them into Uruguayan dollars, the operation yielding them a profit of 30 to 40 per cent. It is certainly a novelty to hear of counterfeit coins that are worth more than the genuine article, and this makes it doubtful whether the forgers can be regarded as criminals. —Montevideo Times, Oct. 21.

THE award of the Venezuela Arbitration Court is very satisfactory from every point of view. It establishes beyond all question the justice and the moderation of the British claim, to begin with. The court consisted of five members, only two of whom were British, and yet it decided unanimously, practically, in favour of the British scheme, for the Schomburg line is laid down to be the line of delimitation between British Guiana and Venezuela. It is true that the Schomburg line is deviated from in two particulars. But obviously this is done not because the British case broke down, but because for other and entirely different reasons the court thought it judicious to grant certain concessions to Venezuela. One of these concessions had, indeed, long ago been offered by the British government itself, so that to all practical intents and purposes the British claim is fully maintained. It is most satisfactory, moreover, that this has been done unanimously; and, lastly, it is very satisfactory that the award is so framed that it cannot fail to give satisfaction to both parties concerned. —The Statist, Oct. 7.

—It seems to be believed in South America as well as in Europe that the visits President Roca is now paying to Brazil and Uruguay are intended to promote a kind of alliance between his own country, those two states, and Chili, directed mainly against intervention by the United States. Whether the belief is well or ill-founded we have no means of judging, for President Roca is an extremely discreet man, who knows how to hold his tongue when it is desirable, and who has been careful not to inform anybody what he really has in contemplation. But it has been believed for a long time that both Chili and Argentina dread the pre-eminence of the United States on the American continent, look upon the Munro (Monroe) doctrine with extreme aversion, and are prepared to resent any attempt on the part of the United States to coerce themselves. The belief may be quite unfounded. But undoubtedly it exists; and it will be recollected that President Roca has just visited the extreme south to meet the President of Chili; and, rightly or wrongly, it is understood that the visits to Montevideo and Rio were planned there, and were, in fact, proposed by President Roca himself.

It is useless to speculate as to whether there is any likelihood of the four republics drawing together. They are separated by many jealousies, and it is quite uncertain whether they really fear any action on the part of the United States. But although it is not likely that an actual alliance will be framed, and still less is it likely that any course of action unfriendly towards the United States will be adopted, yet it is to be hoped that a better feeling between one another will be established. Happily, the old disputes between Argentina, on the one hand, and Chili and Brazil on the other, have been ended. It would be very lucky for all four states if they could agree beforehand to refer any disputes that may arise between them to friendly arbitration, and if they could furthermore arrange for a reduction of armaments, and a considerable retrenchment in future both in the army and in the navy. —Statist, Aug. 12.

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:

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- PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
- CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
- PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg" in Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Cassa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Cassa 130.) (Cassa 185.)

Draws on:

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 - 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 Neufville & Co., Paris.
 - Portugal Banco Lisboa e Açores and correspondents.
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- Opens accounts current.
- Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

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- S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
- Montevideo and Paysandú.

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Reserve fund 320,000

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31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

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- BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

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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. 2,452 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.

Draws on:

- Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
- PARIS AND FRANCE: 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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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.

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Opens accounts current; Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

THE OLD HOME HAUNTS.

There's a sound that rings in my ears to-day,
That echoes in vague refrain,
The ripple of water o'er smooth-washed clay,
Where the wall-eyed pike and the black bass play,
That makes me yearn, in a quiet way,
For my old fly-rod again.

Back to the old home haunts again,
Back where the clare lake lies,
Back through the woods
Where the blackbird broods,
Back to my rod and flies.

I'm longing to paddle the boat to-day,
Through water-logged grass and reeds,
Where the muskrat swims, and the cat-tails sway,
Where the air is cool, and the mist is gray,
Where ripples dance in the same old way,
Under the tangled weeds.

Back on the old oak log again,
Back to the crystal brook:
Back to the bait,
And the silent wait,
Back to my line and hook.

I wish I could wade by the water's edge,
Where the fallen leaves drift by,
Just to see, in the shadow of the ledge,
How dark forms glide, like a woodman's wedge,
Through driftwood piles and the coarse marsh sedge,
And to hear the bitter cry.

Back where the tadpoles shift and sink,
Back where the bull-frogs sob:
Back just to float
In the leaky boat,
Back to my dripping bob.

Oh, it's just like this on each misty day,
It's always the same old pain
That struggles and pulls in the same old way
To carry me off for a little stay
By the water's edge, in sticky clay,
To fish in the falling rain.

Back to my long black rubber boots,
Back to my old patched coat:
Back to my rod
And the breath of God—
Home—and my leaky boat.

— F. Colburn Clarke, in Scribner's.

S.A.NARELLI'S DISCOVERY.

(From the New York Herald of September 3rd.)

This article was written by Professor Giuseppe Sanarelli himself for the Herald, and it may be considered the first authentic autobiographical statement made by the discoverer of the bacillus of yellow fever.

By PROF. GIUSEPPE SANARELLI.

I was born at Monte San Savino, a small town in the province of Arezzo, Italy, September 20, 1865. After my preparatory studies in the Royal Lyceum of Florence, I entered the University of Siena. It was the period in which bacteriology was at its dawn, promising through the recent and original researches and discoveries of Koch, the brilliant, splendid and appalling revelations and successes of to-day. I therefore dedicated all my energies to that science, and, in fact, my graduating thesis had for its subject the etiology and pathogenesis of morose infections, which thesis, I am proud to say, was afterward printed and published at the expense of the government.

My graduation in medicine and surgery took place in 1889. Instead, however, of practising the profession, I went to Pavia to study in the laboratory of the famous Professor Golgi, who had just then published his last important discoveries upon the etiology of malaria. Thence I passed to the laboratory of Professor Pettenkofer, in Munich, Bavaria, and thence to that of Pasteur, in Paris. During my studies in these places I was publishing frequent monographs and records upon the various and numerous contagious infections, which are well known to all students of bacteriology and hygiene, published as they were in the "Annales de l'Institut Pasteur", in the "Centralblatt für Bakteriologie", and in the other principal scientific reviews of Europe.

These publications made it easy for me a rapid academical career, and at twenty-six years of age I was already a private instructor of hygiene in the University of Rome, while at twenty-nine years I was called to the chair of hygiene in the University of Siena.

The studies, preceding that upon yellow fever, which paved my way to reputation were those upon the etiology and pathogenesis of typhoid fever, of cholera morbus and of Asiatic cholera.

My studies upon typhoid fever were conducted in the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and an account of them appeared in three successive monographs, which resulted in completely demolishing the ancient theories upon the etiology and pathogenesis of this dread disease, and in reconstructing its morbid mechanism upon entirely new and original bases.

This renovating tendency was at first fought and condemned as excessively revolutionary, but to-day all scientists, of whatever school, render me due justice, and in the latest treatises upon etiology and bacteriology, like those of Brouardel, Thoinot, Dalloq, Ric, Besson, Bouclard, etc., I have the honor of seeing my name coupled and associated with the most important doctrines and discoveries upon typhoid fever.

I spent three years in studying the subject of typhoid fever, three years of unceasing, fatiguing and absorbing labor, but in the end was rewarded, for that labor proved to be the real, necessary preparation for my later discovery upon the etiology and pathogenesis of yellow fever.

In 1892, that is, in the year when I commenced to occupy myself with typhoid fever, the conception of specialists upon the nature of this disease was entirely erroneous. As the intestinal lesions are those which most forcibly strike the attention of the clinic, it had always been believed and said that typhoid virus had its seat in the intestines and that it there elaborated its specific poison. This theory was likewise sustained and substantiated by epidemiological observation, according to which, as is well known, typhoid is communicated and spread through the medium of drinking water.

Now, however, after a long and, pardon me for saying it, brilliant series of experiments and experiences, I have succeeded in demonstrating and proving that such pathogenetic conception is decidedly wrong; typhoid is not an intestinal infection, but rather a general infection, localized principally in the lymphatic system, where the specific bacilli preferably establish themselves, and where they compound their poison. This poison was isolated and studied for the first time by me. I found it possessed a special toxic action upon all the mucous membranes in general, and upon the intestinal membranes in particular. It is sufficient that this poison circulates in order to produce a deleterious influence upon the intestinal membranes and cause enteritis. This enteritis, characteristic of typhoid fever, is not therefore due to the presence of typhoid germs in the intestines, but is caused by toxine, which acts upon the intestinal mucus circulating in the blood and lymph. The intestinal lesions of typhoid fever manifest (according to my theory) a physiological mechanism analogous to that of certain poisons of serpents, the bites of which produce enteritis, at times of a most serious nature.

And thus I explained the origin of the cholera epidemic of Paris in 1892, an origin which had hitherto remained a mystery. It was objected, especially by the Berlin school, that the hydric vibrios I had discovered were none other than microbes similar, but not equal, to those of true cholera, but Professor Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, followed up my studies and found in the waters of the Seine and at Versailles the same microbes already remarked by me, and, experimenting with them upon various individuals, obtained the typical choleric infection, which he afterward described and demonstrated in a remarkable lecture at Budapest, 1894.

It was then only that the Berlin school saw the necessity of establishing more clearly and exactly the specific characteristics of choleric vibrio, entering that path which has to-day conducted us to the serum diagnosis of specific microbes, after, however, a heated debate, during which I scored an important point, showing a method, as simple, elegant, to isolate and put in evidence from the dejections of domestic animals microbes identical to those of cholera, and proclaiming a new pathogenetic theory of cholera which considers this disease no longer as a general poisoning but as a specific enteritis.

During my professorship at Siena the University of Montevideo, Uruguay, desiring to found and organize a great institution of experimental and practical hygiene, offered me, with most tempting conditions, the position of director. I accepted, and within a year of my arrival, August, 1895, there arose on the bank of the Rio de La Plata the most magni-

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

Great Britain.

OCT. 24.—Unfavorable news of yesterday causes great depression in London. Lack of official information from Glencoe inspires general anxiety. Stated that after the battle of Friday last, the Boers renewed their attacks on Glencoe and Dundee on Saturday and Sunday, obliging Gen. Vule to concentrate his forces. Reported that these engagements were not favorable to the British. The Boer force said to number 9,000 men, under Gen. Joubert and a son of President Kruger. On Sunday Gen. Vule, it is reported, was obliged to move his encampment to a more favorable position, abandoning his wounded and prisoners. An official telegram read in parliament says that on Monday evening Gen. Vule encamped 16 miles south of Dundee, and had met with no resistance to his march. It was expected that the forces under Generals Vule and White would unite to-day at Wachsbank. —Owing to official censorship the London journals have received no telegrams from Natal since Sunday. —An official dispatch says that Gen. White had an encounter with the Boers on the Newcastle road and had won a brilliant victory. (This is puzzling, as Newcastle is north of Glencoe and General White is south of that place. The encounter must have been with the Free State forces in the direction of Elandsblaagte.)—Pretoria telegrams of Saturday, the 21st, state that the Boers lost 10 killed and 25 wounded in the first combat at Glencoe. (The British report stated that they had lost 800 men.)—The Boers are said to have occupied Wachsbank, between Glencoe and Ladysmith, and to have destroyed the railway bridge there. —A regiment of British cavalry from India has arrived at Durban. —In England 4,000 soldiers embarked for South Africa yesterday. —At Kimberley nothing of importance has occurred. The garrison is prepared to resist any attack. —200 Boer prisoners are on their way to Ladysmith.

OCT. 25.—Gen. White telegraphed yesterday from Ladysmith that he had sent a column of troops to meet Gen. Vule, and that a detachment of Boers was encountered. In the fight the Boer artillery was silenced. The British losses were 12 killed and 89 wounded (another report says 14 and 95). —A detachment of the 15th Hussars has reached Ladysmith, reporting loss of their colonel and eight officers. This regiment charged the Boers at Glencoe and disappeared, the greater part being captured. —Gen. White telegraphs that Gen. Vule's vanguard was within 10 miles from Ladysmith. —The combat of yesterday was designed to prevent the Boers from attacking Gen. Vule in force. —The Lancashire regiment has arrived at Durban. —The Boers have occupied Vryburg and have proclaimed the annexation of Bechuanaland. —All the Afrikaners in that colony are said to be joining the Boers. —A telegram of the 21st from Orange River says the Boers have captured Klipdam, near Kimberley, where they left a strong garrison, and then marched on Douglas. —A telegram from Durban says that Gen. Cronje had been repulsed at Mafeking, and returned south with his 3,000 men to assist in the capture of Kimberley. —In England great haste is made in fitting out the fleet, in view of possible European complications. —Michael Davitt has resigned his seat in parliament as a protest against the Transvaal war. —The Daily Chronicle says the king of Greece is working to effect an alliance between Russia, Germany and France against Great Britain. —The Times says the Boer forces in Natal number 30,000 men, and the British forces 13,000 men.

OCT. 26.—Telegrams announce the death of General Symons, who was left at Dundee when that town was evacuated by Gen. Vule. —A telegram from Gen. White to-day announces the arrival of Gen. Vule's force at Ladysmith. —Further telegrams from Glencoe state that the British captured no cannon in the first fight there, and that the prisoners captured by the Boers were nearly all from the 15th Hussars and the 2nd battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers. (It is not to be wondered at that a London telegram should state that the news from the theatre of war continue to be vague and defective. The first news of the Glencoe battle is now completely contradicted.)—Reinforcements have arrived at Ladysmith. —The Boers have cut the railway near Ladysmith. —From Capetown it is announced that the Boers have occupied Windsorton, a little to the north of Kimberley. —Pretoria telegrams state that General Cronje has renewed the bombardment of Mafeking, where various buildings are in flames. The women, children and wounded were permitted to withdraw from the town and were escorted to a neighboring town by the Boers. —The official reports (Boer) of the fight at Elandsblaagte state that it lasted twelve hours, supposed to have been captured, and 100 men killed and wounded. They lost 6 killed and 9 wounded at Rietfontein on the 24th in a seven hours fight, and 6 killed in a fight at Rhodessfont on the 25th. —The British government denies that "dum-dum" bullets are used in this war. —Mr. Chamberlain declares that instructions have been sent to the British consul in Swaziland to advise the native chiefs not to take any part in the war.

OCT. 27.—The orders for mobilizing the British fleet have created a profound impression in England. —Capetown telegrams state that Mr. Schreiner has issued a proclamation advising the Afrikaners to remain calm and tranquil. —Col. Murray is reported to have

attacked the Boers in the vicinity of Kimberley and defeated them. —In Natal the Boers have occupied Dundee and Elandsblaagte. —The under secretary of war announced to the house of commons that Gen. Symons was left dead in Dundee when that place was evacuated by the British forces. (Another telegram says that he died the day after Dundee was occupied by the Boers.) —The Gordon Highlanders lost 115 men at the battle of Elandsblaagte, and all their officers except three were killed or wounded. The British cavalry lost 48 men in the same fight. —General Joubert telegraphed his condolences to the widow of Gen. Symons. Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Bath, says that the retrocession of the Transvaal after Majuba Hill was an act of magnanimity.

OCT. 28.—Telegrams from Ladysmith state that a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery had gone out on the Helpmakar road to attack the Boers coming from that direction. —The Boer prisoners at Ladysmith have been transferred to Pietermaritzburg. —The British have destroyed the bridge over Sundays river to impede the progress of the Boer artillery. —The Boers have captured Crocodile-pond and have destroyed the railway bridge at that place. —In the combat of Tuesday last the British losses were 4 killed and 11 wounded. —With the capture of Vryburg the Boers are said to have captured a large quantity of arms and munitions abandoned by the British. —The enemy is said to have opened fire on the British encampment to the north of Moderspruit. —The commandant at Kimberley says he can defend that place for six months. —The governor-general has issued a proclamation annulling the annexation of Bechuanaland by the Boers.

OCT. 29.—It is said the Boers found a large quantity of dum-dum bullets at Dundee, but President Kruger has forbidden their use by his forces. —The Boer prisoners are to be confined on prison-ships. —A Ladysmith telegram says the British force which went out on the Helpmakar road, consisting of 5 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry and 5 batteries, encountered the Boers near Dewarsfarm on the morning of the 27th. The latter retired in the direction of Rietfontein. —In advising Gen. White of the death of Gen. Symons, the Boer commander-in-chief, Gen. Joubert, expressed the hope that God will soon terminate the present state of things, created by speculators. —A report from Johannesburg says the German hospital director there has turned off the English nurses, who were leaving for Natal. —A Pretoria telegram says the German battalion of 600 men is being reorganized preparatory to leaving for the front. —It is said that Lord Rosebery will resume the leadership of the liberals. —The government has accepted a floating hospital offered by American ladies residing in England.

OCT. 30.—Telegrams from Ladysmith state that the Boers attacked that place at 5:30 a. m. Their artillery was silenced after seven shots. Gen. Joubert then assaulted the British left flank in force, and after a severe struggle for some hours the latter withdrew and fighting ceased. The situation is described by the telegrams as critical. Gen. Wolsley says the results of this battle will have great influence on the future march of events. The Boer forces are estimated at 13,000. —A detachment of the Tuli garrison has had an encounter with the Boers. —Kimberley is threatened by 7,000 Boers. —A Pretoria telegram says the Boers had captured a detachment of British troops in force, and after a struggle had also taken the slaughter-house of that city with a great number of cattle. —Dr. Jameson has landed at Durban and is joining the British forces at the front.

United States.

OCT. 24.—Mr. W. I. Buchanan has tendered his resignation as minister resident at Buenos Aires in order to accept the position of director of the Pan-American exposition. —Telegrams received in New York announce the outbreak of a revolution in Colombia.

OCT. 28.—A Manila telegraph says that Gen. Otis has refused to receive a Philippine commission sent to negotiate the liberation of Spanish prisoners. —The New York Journal (a sensational sheet) says the United States could not be indifferent to any attempt of the great powers to interfere in the Transvaal difficulty.

OCT. 29.—Yesterday was "Thanksgiving day" in the United States. —A Manila telegram says that Capt. Evans has destroyed a settlement of pirates on Negros island.

Spain.

OCT. 24.—The minister of justice, Sr. Duran, is in disaccord with Sr. Silveira over the question of decentralization, and has resigned his portfolio. —Sr. Silveira advocates the declaration of martial law in Barcelona, and the queen-regent signed a decree to that effect.

OCT. 25.—The prefect of Barcelona has prohibited the public meeting called for to-day. The sanitary authorities at Ferrol deny that cholera pest has appeared there.

OCT. 27.—The decree establishing martial law in the province of Barcelona was promulgated to-day. —The persons organizing opposition to payment of taxes will be brought before military tribunals. —A coachmen's strike at Barcelona is becoming serious. —The cabinet is occupied with a measure of repression against newspapers which attack the army.

OCT. 28.—A request from Great Britain for permission to establish a coaling station at the

Canary islands was discussed at a council of ministers to-day.

OCT. 29.—An official denial is published of the report that the British government had asked for a coaling station in the Canary islands. —The taxpayers of Barcelona who refuse to pay the new taxes, are to be tried for sedition before the military courts. (This is abominable!) —The students at Granada assaulted a Protestant chapel to-day.

France.

OCT. 25.—The minister of commerce, Sr. Milbrant, received to-day a delegation from various commercial organizations protesting against the customs restriction imposed by Brazil on various articles of French origin. The minister promised to refer the matter to his colleagues. It is said that various deputies will advocate, in the next congress, the adoption of two tariff rates, one of a higher grade to be enforced against countries discriminating against French products.

OCT. 26.—An association of French ladies has resolved to send a medical corps to the Transvaal. —The Temps publishes a telegram from Berlin saying that the extraordinary military preparations making in Great Britain is causing much comment in German political circles, and that the Emperor William has had a conference with Count von Bulow about it.

OCT. 27.—The French government will send a naval vessel to South Africa.

OCT. 28.—The French cruiser Cassard has sailed for Delagoa bay. —The Marquis de Gifflet is making modifications in the general staff.

OCT. 29.—Agitations at the Creusot works have again broken out, because of the dismissal of certain operatives.

Germany.

OCT. 27.—A high official in the foreign office at Berlin denies that France or Russia intends to intervene in the Transvaal war, but they intend to seek compensation elsewhere. (It is, then, a continuation of the "big steal.") If Great Britain absorbs the Transvaal, it will be all right providing the other powers are allowed to absorb something else which doesn't belong to them. International morality at the end of the 19th century is a fearful and wonderful thing!

OCT. 27.—King Alexander of Serbia has left for Carlsbad by advice of his physicians. He is said to be in a critical state of health.

OCT. 30.—The government has ordered the immediate mobilisation of the cavalry at all the German garrisons. —An Antwerp telegram says that Lloyd's have increased to 10 per cent the rates between England and Russia. This is ascribed to the rumored alliance between Russia, Germany and France.

Italy

OCT. 28.—Various newspapers state that if Brazil increases import tariffs on Italian products, the Italian government will immediately increase the duty on Brazilian coffee. —The republican deputies have decided upon an obstruction policy.

OCT. 29.—The Italian parliament has been convoked for Nov. 14.

The great mustard manufacturers of England, J. & J. Colman, put into operation on September 18 a universal system of pensions for the thousands of their workmen. When a laborer reaches the age of 65 he will receive two dollars every week. To encourage a spirit of self-help, workmen are to subscribe four cents per week, upon which the firm will allow 3 per cent, compound interest, the object being to increase the firm's pension. In the case of death or removal, a member's contributions, with interest, will be handed to his widow or heirs or returned to him. All present employees who joined the works before reaching the age of 45 can claim the pension; those who joined later can do so with permission from the management. While the added contribution has been fixed at minimum of four cents per week, larger amounts will be received and the pension correspondingly increased.

THERE is another thing besides honesty that you need, you need courage; I don't care how honest a man is; if he is afraid, he does not amount to much in public or private life. A nice good man who sits at home in his own parlor resolving how very bad the world is, what a pity it is not up to his standard, does not do much. I won't say he is a detriment, but he is an awful nuisance. You have got to have courage if you are going to make yourself count in the fight for righteousness. A man has got to be game, got to be decent, got to be something more, for I don't care how brave he is, how honest, if he is a natural born fool you can't do anything with him; you have got to have not only courage and honesty, but you have got to have capacity, to enable you to see what is to be done and set about doing it in the right way. —Theodore Roosevelt.

And the very highest type of courage, we should like to say to Gov. Roosevelt, is that which enables a man to own up when he is wrong—which enables him to back out of a false position, to correct a false impression, to remedy an injustice where the fault lies with himself. To persist in a mistaken policy, to continue the infliction upon others of wrong and injustice, just because our pride will not let us back down, is not courage. It is rank cowardice. And that's the kernel in the Philippine nut.

S. PAULO ELECTRIC WORKS.

A Brazilian water power electric plant proposes to obtain 16,000-horse power from the Tieté river and transmit it electrically to the city of São Paulo, 24 miles distant. A masonry dam 1,000 feet long and 35 feet high will be built and the water is to be conducted by a steel conduit 12 feet in diameter and a half mile long to turbines. These turbines have been contracted for with the Stillwell-Herce & Smith-Vaile Co., of No. 141 Broadway, together with other machinery for the power plant, at a cost of \$500,000. The electric energy to be developed is to be used by the São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co., which has local offices at 621 Broadway, and controls 104 miles of street railway track in that city. The contract for the electrical equipment is yet to be placed. Capital to the extent of \$5,000,000 is required for the undertaking. This amount is to be furnished by American and Canadian capitalists. The time required for the completion of the entire plant is two years. Mr. F. S. Pearson, of No. 621 Broadway, is the consulting engineer to the company. Mr. R. C. Brown is the general manager; he is in charge at São Paulo, and Mr. Hugh L. Cooper, who sailed yesterday on the Coleridge for Brazil, is the chief engineer of the hydraulic installation. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 22.

Further details than those given in this column yesterday concerning the transactions concluded by the São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company, through their local offices, show that the company is not losing any time in pushing the undertaking to a completion. As Mr. W. F. Plummer, the purchasing agent here of the company, knows how busy all manufacturing concerns are to be for the next six or eight months, he has, in order to secure prompt attention, closed many of the principal contracts. The Pennsylvania Steel Company is to supply some forty miles of rail costing \$250,000. The Lorain Steel Company is to secure a \$50,000 contract for special track construction, such as curves and crossings. The J. G. Brill Company is to get the order for sixty five cars wanted, which are estimated to cost \$100,000. The Washburn & Moen factories of the American Steel Company are to furnish \$40,000 worth of insulator feeder cable. John A. Roebing's Sons Company will furnish trolley wire to the extent of \$15,000 and \$2,000 worth of steel wire. The Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company has secured the order to supply a complete suspension cable, five, 600 feet span, including towers, and also five friction drum and reversible link-motion hoisting engines. Their contract is valued at \$15,000. The Rand Drill Company will send a full assortment of drills. The General Electric Company is to supply generators and motors for running the machine shop. In all \$1,000,000 will be the value of their contract. Thayer & Co. have secured the order for Cahill boilers, valued at \$20,000. Quantities of miscellaneous trolley material have been bought from the Western Electric Company and Smith & Wallace. The National Bolt & Nut Company is to furnish nails and bolt spikes. The Morris Machine Company will send six centrifugal pumps and the John Simmons Co. is to furnish wrought iron piping. Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Ltd., are executing an order for chain, tools, rope and some 50,000 hollow band pulleys. The T. N. Motley Company is to furnish the blacksmith equipment. The Ohio Brass Company will send their trolley equipments. Other concerns who have secured orders for this undertaking are Henry R. Worthington, Contractors' Plant Manufacturing Company and the Farel Foundry & Machine Company. As will be seen, the range of orders has been extensive, but, as the undertaking is a large one, it was said yesterday that these contracts which in the total reach away into the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth, are only a beginning. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept. 23.

THE NAVAL REGATTA.

During their somewhat extended visit at Illia Grande, which place affords excellent opportunities for all kinds of naval exercises, the crews of the British naval vessels on this station organized a very enjoyable and successful regatta, which comprised no less than 14 events. For want of time and space we can not give all the details, but we are able, through the kindness of Mr. J. C. V. Mendes, to give the following particulars:

- 1.—Whalers, racing crews, 2 miles, 19 minutes; won by "Pegasus."
 - 2.—28 ft cutters, racing, 2 miles, 18 min. 5 sec.; "Flora."
 - 3.—Whalers, day men, 1 mile; "Flora."
 - 4.—Gigs, racing, 2 miles, 18 min. 4 sec.; "Pegasus" galley.
 - 5.—Whalers, marines, 2 miles, 21 min. 50 sec.; "Pegasus."
 - 6.—Skiffs, officers, 1/2 mile; "Flora."
 - 7.—Whalers, stokers, 2 miles, 18 min. 25 sec.; "Flora" 2nd whaler.
 - 8.—Cutters, racing, 2 miles, 18 min. 29 sec.; "Beagle."
 - 9.—Whalers, c. p. o.'s, 1 mile; "Beagle."
 - 10.—Skiffs, racing, 1/2 mile; "Beagle."
 - 11.—Whalers, duty, 2 miles, 21 min.; "Flora."
 - 12.—Copper punts, any crew; "Flora."
 - 13.—Whalers, officers, 1 mile; "Pegasus."
 - 14.—All comers, any crew; "Flora" galley.
- In a sailing regatta some days earlier the "commodore's cup" was won by the Pegasus cutter, sailed by Lieut. Watson.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 31st, 1899.

WE FULLY appreciate the reasons which are advanced by the planters of the state of Minas Geraes in favor of postponing the collection of the new land tax, and also the reasons given by the governor of that state in granting the request. The planters are feeling the pains of heavy taxation and hard times, and they do not hesitate to say so, even as against a new and better system of taxation. If the governor is authorized to grant this relief—and we may presume that he is—he is doing right in using his authority to mitigate the hardships of his people. But will his clemency be stopped just there? Is it to be used for the benefit of one class—the richest and most influential in his state—or will it be extended to embrace all other classes? There are congressional elections in December, and some may say that he yielded for political purposes. He is a planter himself, we believe, and some may say that he is using his authority to benefit his own class. To escape such criticism, we trust that he will look deeper into the problem of burdensome taxation and see whether he can not relieve others also of some of the burdens which weigh so heavily upon them. For instance, it has lately been found that certain districts can produce most excellent potatoes, and in this capital we are most anxious to get them. But the state of Minas Geraes imposes so heavy an export tax and the railway charges so much for carriage, that they are practically shut out of this market. It is a matter which affects the un-influential small farmer, and it may not be properly explained to the governor, but we trust he will inquire into it carefully and grant some measure of relief here also. There is more in the subject than potatoes, it should be said; it covers a much larger question than that. There is the bad policy of imposing interstate taxes, of discouraging small farming, of making food scarce and dear, of raising fiscal barriers between producers and consumers in the same country. And then there is the pernicious principle of class legislation—the grant of favors to one class which are withheld from others. Minas has taken the lead in adopting the land tax (which we trust will not be repealed because a few planters are opposed to it) and in reducing the export duty on coffee. Let her take the lead also in abolishing export duties altogether, so that her producers can come into our markets unfettered. If there is a loss of revenue by the change, let the state meet it by reducing unnecessary expenditures. Let prosperity and a sound fiscal policy be restored first, and then the people will be in a position to be lavish with their money if they wish.

IN VIEW of the reports of physicians in whom we have confidence, we are compelled to believe that bubonic pest has appeared in Santos and that a considerable number of cases are actually under treatment in that city. Still further there are good reasons for believing that the disease was introduced much earlier than was at first supposed. How widely the infection has been spread, therefore, no one can say, but thus far it would appear to be of a mild type and, we may presume, that it will not be difficult to control if once the sanitary authorities are able to locate all the persons who have been exposed to the infection. There does not appear to be any reason for great alarm, however, for the disease is much more easily guarded against than is commonly supposed. It is conveyed from one person to another by direct contact or by the conveyance of the affection through some medium capable of carrying it. The precautions employed to guard against small-pox infection ought therefore to be useful against bubonic pest. We do not underestimate the serious character of such a disease, but at the same time we see no occasion for alarm. We are accustomed to yellow fever and small-pox epidemics, and we now have one more on the list, against which we must be on our guard. Proper sanitary precautions will do much to protect us against such an enemy, and as for the rest we must adapt our modes of life to the exigencies of the case. Good, wholesome food, scrupulous cleanliness and temperate habits will go far toward affording us immunity from diseases which originate in insanitary conditions and find their victims principally among those who are badly nourished. Now that we have the disease in the country, the best prophylactic the government could offer would be to remove every tax and every restriction on food-stuffs, so that by means of lower prices the people might be able to live better. We admit that good food is not all that the people require, but at the same time every physiologist will say that a well nourished body, well cared for and well protected, will escape and resist infection where a weaker body would fall an easy victim. And then, as a complement to sanitation, cleanliness, nourishment, and all that, we should remember that courage and cheerfulness are absolutely indispensable.

PERSONS who encourage the government in its policy of exorbitant taxation doubtless think that they are thus rendering it a service. And both they and the government will probably persist in refusing to be undeceived until, when it is perhaps too late, a rude awakening rouses them to a proper comprehension of the situation. If only the government were concerned, we should be inclined to adopt the opinion of those who assert that the best policy at the present time is to allow events to take their course and leave the government to its fate. There would be, indeed, no doubt of the wisdom of this policy if there were any certainty that the present government, after being permitted to destroy itself, will be succeeded by a better one. Unfortunately the history of this republic, short as it is, has exuberantly demonstrated that, even when the misfortunes of the country seem to have reached their culminating point, there is always a possibility of the situation's becoming still worse.

TELEGRAMS from Santiago and Buenos Aires seem to indicate that President Campos Salles' visit to President Roca is expected to occur very soon. It is inconceivable that President Errazuriz should now be making preparations and that President Roca should be preparing lodgings if this were not the case. We must conclude, therefore, that the announcement made in August that President Campos Salles would not make his return until March or May next year was a deliberate deception. Perhaps he thought it impolitic to let it be known that he would follow the programme announced by the *Times* correspondent, and perhaps also he believed he could allay suspicion and criticism by appearing to postpone his visit. But these indirect methods rarely serve a good purpose, for they open the very suspicions which it was sought to allay. If President Campos Salles now goes to Buenos Aires in November, as it was originally stated he would, the world will believe that the objects of the reunion are exactly what the *Times* correspondent said they would be.

IN ITS last issue the *Brazilian Review* remarks, referring to the long delayed payments legitimately due by the Brazilian government to those who trusted them, that the suppliers must learn by experience and "put it in the bill," i. e. presumably to charge more than the cost of the goods supplied without showing it. This is a pretty cool sort of straightforward dealing, but we are of opinion that the editor of the *Brazilian Review* is correct, from a business point of view, in stating that there is nothing in this world that cannot be got by paying for it, not even locomotives. We must however ask our distinguished contemporary to bear in mind that nothing in the world can be bought without paying for it, not even locomotives.

IT MUST be confessed that the government is very unfortunate in its advocates. To assert in a serious editorial—or as serious as our contemporary is capable of making it—that, themselves from loss on account of delays, they must next time "put it in the bill," is had enough, surely. But what are we to say of this: "We recommend all future pretenders to government contracts not to neglect to lay in a large, very large, stock of patience when it comes to payment, and above all not to forget like some foolish predecessors to put it in the bill? Is this the kind of advice the minister of finance wants his protégé to make public? And is this the only kind of support the *Brazilian Review* can offer to the government in return for all the favors it is receiving? To our mind, an open enemy is far better than such a friend!

WE SHOULD like to say to Deputy Nilo Peganha that per capita taxation, like many other things, is relative in its effects. It is light or excessive according to the ability of the taxpayer to pay it. In some countries a tax of 10 per capita would be extremely burdensome and difficult to pay, where twice or three times that in another country could be borne with ease. Then, too, a per capita calculation in a country where a very large percentage of the people own nothing, earn nothing and pay nothing in taxes, is very misleading. The proof that taxes are excessive and that the people can not pay them without great sacrifice, can be found in the shops and among the laboring classes in this city. We do not need any comparative statistics of extremely doubtful application.

THE deputies who have been urging a policy of commercial retaliation are probably not a little surprised at the results. No one is scared, and some foreign consumers are even showing their teeth. Nothing but sheer stupidity could have counseled such a policy. Brazil is in the very worst position to wage such a war. Her resources are limited, and she can not hold out against foreign retaliation without causing infinitely more injury to her own people than to the foreigner. Anything which would diminish her sales of coffee abroad would be a calamity. It would be far wiser to reduce duties here on all the necessities of life, and trust to amicable negotiation rather than to retaliation to secure a just treatment of Brazilian products elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 14.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for special appropriations for the Central railway and for the payment of Messrs. Quayle, Davidson & Co. and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Rangel Pestana in a speech on the budget of the department of finance defended the issue of bonds in 1893 and 1894. He was answered by Deputy Luiz Adolpho who said that, if the proper precautions, as the previous speaker asserted, were taken in the issue of bonds, it is really as to be realized anything from the respective debt which has been transferred to it in virtue of its assuming responsibility for the bonds. He also took occasion to refer to a statement made by the reporter of the budget committee who declares that the government has made a brilliant financial operation on the bonds of 1889. He has searched in vain the report of the minister of finance, he said, for an account of that operation. Deputy Sá Freire introduced a bill for removing to Belo Horizonte the capital of the republic.

OCT. 16.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of foreign affairs.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Glycerio spoke against the consumption taxes, which, he said, are unconstitutional, exorbitant and untimely. The chamber resolved to authorize the chair to call night sittings.—The budget of the department of finance was voted in 3rd discussion and that of the department of interior in 2nd discussion.

OCT. 17.—*Senate*.—The senate discussed the budget of the department of foreign affairs and the deficiency appropriation of 100,000 for police investigations.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Tosta showed that increase in rate of taxation does not always produce a corresponding increase in revenue. The tobacco tax, for instance, has been increased 500% and yet the increase in revenue from

this source is less than 100%. Deputy Glycerio introduced a bill signed by himself and others for an internal loan of 100,000,000 in order to enable banks to furnish money to planters. At the night sitting Deputy Neiva spoke on the general revenue bill.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Brazilian planter is inclined to stick to coffee because it is so valuable a crop. And yet the eggs and poultry put on the market in one year in the United States are valued at \$300,000,000, or, say, three times the value of the Brazilian coffee crop.

—Coffee merchants of Rio de Janeiro protest, in a petition addressed to the minister of industry, against the attempt made to coerce them into making use of the entrepôt established under the supervision of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro. After showing that the obligatory use of that entrepôt will be extremely detrimental to the coffee trade, they beg the minister not to give his assent to coercive measures, which, they say, cannot be enforced without his cooperation.

—Planters of São Francisco de Paula have memorialized the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro against the present system of assessing the value of coffee for the purpose of collecting the export duty. The maximum price of coffee on the plantation is now, they say, 400 réis per kilo; but the state government collects duty on an assessed value of 640 réis per kilo, thus obliging the planters to pay at least 60% too much. They ask to be relieved of this abusive and illegal burden, since in their present critical situation they can no longer afford to be generous.

—In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro Deputy Mattos Pitombo on the 26th inst., introduced a bill providing that in assessing the value of coffee for the purpose of collecting the export duty the following deductions shall be made from the market value at Rio de Janeiro:—amount of salt duty; average freight from place of production to Rio de Janeiro; cartage and other expense of handling in Rio de Janeiro. This bill, if it passes, will relieve of no inconsiderable burden the coffee producers of the state. It is manifestly absurd to pay taxes on a valuation which covers the tax itself.

—In an interview with Commander C. C. Todd, U. S. N., a correspondent of *The Sun* obtained some interesting information regarding South American matters. Speaking of Brazil, he said: "The coffee merchants are complaining bitterly because of the low price of coffee. This is largely due to the great abundance of coffee, but the merchants claim that the principal trouble lies in the great adulteration of coffee. On my way from Rio to Southampton I met three coffee merchants from different parts of Brazil who were being sent to England by the Coffee Growers' Association to start a movement for the consumption of pure coffee. They said the English had become so accustomed to adulterated coffee that they had grown to prefer pure chicory to pure coffee. One bag of coffee is often so adulterated as to make five bags of alleged coffee. Their purpose in visiting England was to impress upon the English the evils of the consumption of chicory and induce them, if possible, to use nothing but pure coffee." The coffee growers need not be so bitter against chicory, for it is the Englishman's love of tea that has proved so fatal to coffee-drinking in England. Let the Brazilian planters only succeed in weaning him from tea and they will reap a rich harvest. But while they are trying useless schemes the evil is curing itself, by the rapid increase of consumption in other parts of Europe and in the United States.—*Merchants' Review*, Sept. 29.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An epidemic of small pox is raging in the village of Mattão, state of São Paulo.

—An epidemic is reported among the swine in the neighborhood of Sorocaba, S. Paulo.

—The prefect of São Paulo has opened a special credit of 20,000 for "sanitary expenses."

—The city of São Paulo supports 66 newspapers and periodicals, of which 7 are dailies and 9 are in foreign languages.

—We are very sorry to see by one of our São Paulo exchanges that the supply of rat poison in the state pharmaceutical laboratory has given out.

—The sanitary inspector at Taubaté, São Paulo, says it is true that animals have been brought to the public slaughter-house there showing malignant pustules, which perhaps are of carbuncle, but he asserts that such animals were not killed at the said slaughter-house, nor were such diseased meats exposed for sale in the public markets. But why were not the diseased animals condemned and killed, to prevent the spread of the disease?

—According to the latest returns the city of Campinas, São Paulo, possesses 3,656 buildings, while in the outlying suburbs there are 491 more. There are in the city 6 churches, 4 hospitals, 1 immigrants station, 2 theatres, 1 Protestant chapel, 1 market, 2 disinfecting stations, 1 jail and 5 schools.

—It is said that the first case of bubonic pest in Santos of which there is any authentic record, was that of Pellegrino Faridone, Italian, 41 years, who died on September 17th. He fell ill Sept. 15th, called a physician on the 16th, and a consultation was held on the 17th when the man was moribund. The sanitary inspector was called in and the peculiar swelling was shown to him, with the suggestion of its resemblance to bubonic pest. Nothing was done, however, and it was not until Oct. 14th that cases of pest were officially recognized.

—On the 26th inst. the governor of Minas Geraes, Dr. Silviano Brandão, gave his answer to the petition of the planters' reunion at Juiz de Fora that the collection of the new land tax be deferred until after the next meeting of the legislative assembly. The tax should go into effect next year, and as the assembly is to meet within the first six months of the year, the governor has decided to grant the request. Nothing is said of the diminution of the export duty on coffee, and it may be assumed that this will go into effect and that the state will therefore be provided with nothing to make up for the loss of 2,000,000 in revenue which that reduction implies.

—The *Scrido*, a Goyaz journal, publishes a list of 15 local desperadoes, who, in the course of their respective careers, killed from 2 to 54 persons each, the aggregate being 226, equivalent to an average of 15 1/15. We do not venture to assert that it is impossible to break this record, but have no hesitation in saying that we do not advise any one to make an attempt to do so. And we can not say, either, that lynch law would be too harsh a remedy in dealing with such desperadoes, who seem to enjoy no small immunity from ordinary judicial repression. Perhaps our bumptious contemporary, who has more fear of lynch law than of wholesale assassination or of outrages on children, can tell us how to deal with such outlaws.

—Planters of the state of Minas Geraes are holding at Juiz de Fora a three days' meeting which terminates to-day. The attendance is extraordinarily large, there being present no less than 2,000 persons, of whom 1,000 are regularly accredited representatives of 6,000 planters residing in different parts of the state. The measures in discussion relate to the following subjects:—taxation; freight rates; improvements in commercial methods relating to coffee; enlargement of coffee consumption; agricultural credit; local banks; representation of agricultural interests in congress and in the state legislature; means of securing free elections; permanent organizations of planters; the labor question; production of food stuffs; and the wine and cattle industries. One of the speakers proposed the organization of a league of taxpayers. The tone of the meeting seems to be decidedly unfavorable to the attitude of both the general and the state government towards the agricultural interests of the country.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

«NIGGERS» vs. «WHITES»

This always interesting match between players born in the country, facetiously called «Niggers», and those born out of the country, was played on the 22nd inst. and resulted in a win for the former.

The scores were:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes sections for «WHITES» and «NIGGERS».

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

MR. TWEEDIE'S XI vs. MR. H. P. SMITH'S XI.

This match was played on the Club's grounds at José Medina on the 22nd inst. and resulted in a win for Mr. H. P. Smith's eleven. The fact that the playing was well up to the mark shows that the English colony here is not as yet demoralized by the discovery in Santos by a few doctors of the dreaded bubonic pest. And even were it here, the best authorities say that we should keep up our regular modes of life, and for many of us that means keeping up cricket and lawn tennis.

The scores were as follows:

Table with columns for player names and scores for Mr. Tweedie's XI.

MR. H. P. SMITH'S XI.

Table with columns for player names and scores for Mr. H. P. Smith's XI.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of two accounts of the Empresa Industrial Brasileira, one for 137,170\$400 and the other for 206,288\$462, both for coal furnished to the Central railway in the month of August.

—The report of the directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco railway for the half-year ended June 30 last states that the total receipts were £102,577, against £122,778 in the previous year, and the expenditure was £94,119, against £113,168. The decrease in the traffic receipts is mainly attributable to the small sugar crop and comparative failure of cereals. The expenses, however, for the half-year show a reduction of almost an equal amount. The funding bonds received from the Brazilian government for the guaranteed interest have been sold at the best market rates obtainable, and realised £34,126, averaging 85 per cent. The debenture debt since June 30 has been reduced from £93,070 to £58,970. The accounts for the half-year show a balance available for dividend of £27,477. The directors therefore proposed to declare at the general meeting a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £3,477 to next account.

—Both in Brazil and Argentina landowners appear to have similar ideas as regards gifts of land for railway purposes. When the nation or a province goes in for railway construction it generally manages to obtain the land as a gift from the landowners through whose property the line passes. So far so good but should the nation or the province dispose of its property at any time to a foreign company, the donors turn round and sue the company for damages and put artificial value on their land. They say that they gave the land to the nation or the province, as the case may be, and not to a private syndicate, and as the country is not going to reap the benefits of the working of the line, all the huge profits going out of the country, it is necessary that a company, which is sure to have lots of money, should be made to pay for the land, and the inevitable lawsuit is the result. Both the Southern and Western railway companies have had to contest many a lawsuit of this description, and the Leopoldina railway in Brazil is suffering from the same experience. This is a point that will be sure to be well investigated by the company that purchases the Andine railway, as the companies are now well aware of the tricks of landowners, who give a thing one day to take it away the next: they are quite willing to give you a horse for your own use, but they will not give you a certificate for it, and simply state that, "when you have finished with it, well, you can return it to the estancia." So it is with their land: they give it to the government for its use as long as it them the land, and when they are not the company they want their land back again, or rather, they want their land or its equivalent at the enhanced value given to it by the railway, etc., having developed the country in the neighbourhood.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending October 21st, were 380,742\$, against 311,879\$ in the corresponding week of last year, and 301,179\$ in the preceding week. This increase of 68,563\$ in the receipts over last year was partly counterbalanced by a lower rate of exchange (73/16 against 87/16), which gave £11,403 for 1899 and £10,965 for 1898, showing an increase of £438 sterling. The total receipts at the end of the week from January 1st were £439,145, against £448,964 last year.

—The federal judge in São Paulo has rejected the petition of the Paulista company for a revision of the sentence of the supreme tribunal, which authorizes the seizure of the Rio Claro line for the non-payment of transfer taxes many years ago. Unless the company pays up, the line will be seized. The unpaid tax, we understand, is that relating to the transfer of the road from the original company (Brazilian) to the former Rio Claro company (English), and has been allowed to lie unclaimed for years. Now that the line is to be again sold, the claim is brought forward. According to a subsequent telegram from S. Paulo, the federal procurador has made an inventory of the Paulista property at Rio Claro, to cover the unpaid tax, amounting to 307,500\$500, which has been due since 1889, when the constructing company sold to the English company. It is said the latter was never asked for the tax, and nothing was said when the line was sold to the Paulista company.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th says that the port of Santos has been officially declared infected.

—The Chileans have resolved to establish a sanitary station at Aguas Frescas in the Straits of Magellan.

—A London telegram of the 24th says that the new steamship line between Manchester, Rio de Janeiro and Santos will be inaugurated on November 26th.

—The Braz. steamer *Jeronymo Rabello*, which left this port on the 22nd inst., returned here on the 27th with damages to the engine. She is consigned to the Banco da Republica.

—A Rome telegram of the 28th says the Italian packet "Washington" has been subjected to quarantine, there having been 8 deaths from yellow fever during the homeward voyage.

—The Royal Mail str. «Minho» and «Thames» were subjected to five days quarantine at Buenos Aires. The latter has been able to discharge cargo in quarantine and will thus be able to avoid a great part of the delay.

—The British cruiser «Pegasus» arrived in port on Saturday last from Ilha Grande and waited until this morning for the mails from home. We understand the squadron will leave Ilha Grande to-day or to-morrow for the south, and will probably call at Santa Catharina.

—The Lamport and Holt liner *Hevelius* which arrived in Rio on the 25th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Dr. J. J. A. Cameron, Messrs. R. H. Cowen, C. Amalstrud, P. B. de Oliveira, C. R. Barros, S. Clews and 8 third-class. There were also 20 first-class and 6 third-class passengers in transit.

—The P. S. N. Co's liner «Oravia» left Rio on the 24th inst. with the following passengers: For Liverpool: Miss M. B. Crummack, Mr. Geo. Freshcock and Mr. Fred. Williams. —For La Pallice: Mr. E. C. Bastos and Mr. P. T. Pountney. —For Paris: Mr. Guillaume Dias, wife and daughter. —For Vigo: Mr. A. F. Pages. —For Lisbon: Mr. F. J. Cardozo Claves, Mr. Antonio Dias and 32 third-class.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 24th inst. by the Pacific S. N. Co's steamer «Liguria» were the following:—From Liverpool: Miss Annie Jackson, Mrs. G. A. Gierth, Messrs. H. O. Robinson, wife, daughter and 2 sons, Walter Spindler, James Schofield, E. Hime, F. Warren, F. Sandersson and George Flint. —From La Pallice: Mrs. E. Masset and son, Mr. Charles Helder, Mr. J. R. Cantela and 14 third-class. There were also 151 passengers in transit.

—In view of the serious interference with the trade of that port, the Santos commercial association telegraphed to the President on the 28th asking for some modification of the quarantine restrictions at that port. It was stated that the railway was not sufficient to supply the city, and it was requested that either national coasting steamers should be permitted to enter, submitting to quarantine and disinfection afterwards, or that foreign steamers should be allowed to enter the coasting trade. The object of this appeal was to secure a regular supply of provisions. The President replied that this could be permitted only when the ships carried no passengers, discharged their cargoes into boats on the water with their own crews, had no communication with land, and then entered quarantine. In no case would they be allowed to moor alongside the quays.

—There was a reunion of steamship agents at Dr. Nuno de Andrade's office on the 27th to receive instructions in regard to the transportation of «suspects.» It was settled that all steamers clearing for another national port should send their lists of passengers to the office of the director-general of public health, who would ascertain if any of them came from Santos. If so, and in case they had not completed their ten days' observation, the sanitary officer at their port of destination would be advised so that they would continue under observation. The steamers, however, are permitted to refuse such passengers.

LOCAL NOTES

—The persons accused of the assassination of Col. Gentil de Castro in March, 1897, will be up for trial again to-day.

—We are in receipt of letters from our Pernambuco and Bahia correspondents just as we are going to press, too late for use in this number.

—Our readers will greatly regret to hear of the death yesterday of Mr. G. Watson, general inspector of the Banque Française du Brésil of this city.

—The sessions of congress have been prolonged to November 18th. It looks as though an effort would be made to finish up work by that time—perhaps to enable the President to go south.

—The prefect has vetoed a resolution of the municipal council which grants 4,000\$ a month to a dramatic speculation for maintaining a theatrical company in this city. That's right! The municipality has nothing to do with such parasitic schemes.

—On the 27th Deputy Moreira da Silva presented a project in the chamber which authorized the government to celebrate a convention with other South American countries for the creation of an arbitration tribunal, whose decisions will be binding upon the signatories.

—In spite of the active support rendered to the government by part of congress and of the Rio de Janeiro press and the passive support which it derives from the non-committal attitude of nearly all the rest, there is no doubt that the opposition is constantly growing.

—On Sunday there were disturbances all day at Penha, caused by 80 soldiers who apparently went there for that purpose. Late in the day detachments of policemen and of soldiers arrived and put an end to the disturbances. Quite a number of persons were wounded.

—The second trial of Major Manoel Francisco Moreira, accused of complicity in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt and attempt on the life of ex-President Prudente de Moraes, resulted in his acquittal. The trial commenced at 10 o'clock a. m. on Friday and ended at 2:45 a. m. on Saturday.

—It is said that Eugenio Faria Teixeira, so-called Marquês de Agua Branca, has come to grief, and that he wants to sell his title. It is not worth much, for he never had any right to it. He lived on the notoriety of being a Monte Christo, and his countless creditors in New York are now bewailing their losses.

—Among the passengers arriving here on the 24th by the Pacific str. «Liguria» was Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson, whose return after six months at home will be welcomed by a host of old friends, Mr. E. Hime, and Miss Annie Jackson, matron of the Strangers' Hospital, who has been away only a little over four months. We hear that a new nurse for the hospital came out on the same steamer.

—The unfortunate individuals who have come from Santos to this city are probably wishing themselves back there, for they were not only disinfected at least twice on the journey, but are required to report daily to the sanitary authorities and submit to renewed disinfections at the pleasure of that official. There are some things in this world that are worse than even the pest, and unreasoning fear is one of them.

—To attempt to combat the plague by means of measures that diminish the supply of food and increase the cost of living is really to defeat the end which it is proposed to accomplish. Nothing contributes more to promote the spread of the disease than insufficient and improper nourishment. And, if the cost of living is increased, how are people, already scarcely able to obtain a meagre livelihood, to find money for meeting the expenditure required for sanitary precautions?

—We are in receipt of the report of the British Benevolent Fund for the year ending 30th June last, from which we see that the receipts for the year were 6,714\$910, while the expenditures were 7,880\$000. The pensions paid from the fund amounted to 6,450\$000. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the end of the year was 19,665\$570. We trust that our English colony will not only make good the slight decrease in the funds, but will find means for giving it a substantial increase during the current year.

—The wonder of it is that a suspected case of pest is able to recover. When he is caught, he is run into an "isolamento" and put under treatment. Everybody is afraid to touch him, and he is therefore left very much to himself. Officials and doctors hover about him and discuss his symptoms in his presence. And every new arrival wants to examine and investigate him afresh. In fact he is under examination all the time. And the worst of it is that every doctor wants some of his blood for examination and experiment. If he recovers, it may be considered a miracle!

—Considerable damage was caused by the violent storm in this city on last Wednesday. Houses were unroofed, windows broken, signs torn from business houses, trees uprooted, telegraph and telephone poles blown down and wires broken. At Copacabana there collapsed a shed belonging to the Botanical Garden tramway company, recently constructed at a cost of 60,000\$. There were some small casualties on the bay, and a railway shed at Mauá, belonging to the Leopoldina company, collapsed. The damage to private property through broken windows and roofs, and by water was very considerable.

—Smalwyk says that the sanitary authorities are overlooking a very important matter in relation to our communications with Santos—and that is the licence given to the delivery of telegrams without subjecting them to proper disinfection. He says that the ends of the telegraph wires should be immersed in a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, which will serve to disinfect messages relating to another disease so frequently mistaken for bubonic pest, and that the messages should be carefully fumigated before sending to the addressees. The messenger boys should then be put on open lighters and anchored out in the bay for the night.

—No. 56 Rua Gonçalves Dias was the scene of a barbarous murder sometime yesterday morning, a Portuguese hardware merchant named Antonio Machado, 62 years of age, having been killed in his own room over his shop by some unknown person. The murdered man lived alone in the place and was accustomed to open his own shop, and his failure to do so yesterday morning created suspicions which led to an investigation. His body was frightfully cut and mangled, the murderer using a large kitchen knife for that purpose. The object of the crime seems to have been robbery, as the unfortunate shopkeeper's money box was found rifled.

—Dr. Chapot Prevost and his two assistants returned from São Paulo on the 27th in a special closed coach and were allowed to have no communication with anyone during the journey, nor even to leave the coach. On arrival at the Central station they were transferred to a closed coach and then transferred to the public disinfecting station, where they were washed and scrubbed with antiseptics and their clothes and luggage were rigorously baked. This disinfecting and baking process lasted for five hours. And then they are expected to report at the sanitary inspector's office every day for a period of ten days. The next time they are called to verify a pest, they will probably declare it mensties.

—The Petropolis "barca" seems to have had an exciting half hour of it on Wednesday last during the violent storm which swept over this city and bay. The passengers were greatly alarmed, some of the ladies fainted and others were screaming with terror, some of the men were pale while others were even more frightened than the ladies and even cried like children, and one sailor even went down on his knees and besought the saints to help him. There was a half hour of panic and confusion, and then the storm abated and the *mestre* took the barca alongside the pier at Mauá, to the great relief of the passengers. The next morning a purse of 1,000\$ was made up on the barca for the *mestre* and crew of the barca.

—I see by a telegram from Buenos Aires," observed Smalwyk, "that the British government has refused to authorize foreign war vessels to accompany military movements in South Africa. That's the reason, in all probability, that the Argentine cruiser "Buenos Aires" has not hurried forward to the scene of unpleasantness. And, I must say, the Lord Chamberlain is quite right—for I presume he is the man who is running the business. It would be most inconvenient, you see, to have those confounded foreign cruisers scattered all over the country, photographing the Boers just in the act of thrashing the Guards, or some other crack regiment. Those Transvaal fellows, I hear, neither wash nor brush their teeth, and they let their hair and beard grow to such a degree that when in line of battle they look like a line of hay-cocks. It won't do to have too many spectators about when you are out gunning for such grangers, and especially when you never know what is going to happen. Then think of the "Buenos Aires" anchored on Laing's Nek just when a British general wanted to cross. It would never do! Let the navy stick to the sea, and keep away from these up-country fights!"

—How well we are prepared for the plague was shown last Saturday in the lower district of the city, where the streets were flooded because the rain-water sewers were clogged with filth and earth and there was no outlet for the water. If the government really wants to protect us against infectious diseases, it must spend money on real sanitary measures rather than upon worthless barricades.

BIRTH.

At Rua Vera Cruz No. 29, Icarahy, on the 23rd inst., the wife of William Reid, of a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTES

—During the first half of October Argentina exported 3,559 tons of jerked beef to Brazil.

—An important firm of flour dealers in Rua do Carmo have failed, and several importers, we hear, are likely to suffer considerably.

—Letters from Santos say that beef has been selling there at 1500 per kilo and beans and rice respectively at 1500 and 1700 per litre.

—It is stated there has been discovered a shortage of 80,000\$ in a commercial establishment of Rio de Janeiro and that police authorities are investigating the matter.

—It is worthy of note that the deputies most active in pushing through congress the legislation hostile to the interests of taxpayers are Cassiano, Nilo and Serzedello—a castilista, a jacobin and a renegade.

—The entries of rubber in Pará from 14th to 24th inst. were 718,000 kilos. The clearances were 707,000 kilos with an approximate value of £ 247,450. The stock on the 24th at that port was 215,000 kilos.

—We regret to hear that Messrs. Bernardino Teixeira & Co., who succeeded Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co. in the "Victoria Store" on Rua do Ouvidor, have been obliged to go into liquidation. The creditors are invited to meet on the 11th prox.

—We hear that the negotiations for the sale of one of the largest sugar estates near Campos to a London syndicate, are nearly completed. The price is said to be £ 250,000, and the syndicate proposes to buy up other smaller properties later on.

—Business men should ask their friends in congress to demand a nominal vote on every measure hostile to the commercial interests of the country. And then steps should be taken to prevent the reelection of congressmen who vote for such measures.

—On last Wednesday the Bavaria brewery was sold at auction for 565,000\$ to Messrs. Georg Maslike & Co., owners of the Brahma brewery. The next highest bid was 554,000\$. We understand that there were few bidders and that the price for which the brewery was sold is originally below the amount of its present cost.

—During the first nine months of the current year the Argentine exports to Brazil comprised 500 dry oxhides, 20 bales sheepskins, 2,001 pipes 2,492 casks and 7,939 hlids tallow, 67,966 tons wheat, 34,871 tons maize, 300 tons flinned, 37,912 tons flour, 26 tons bran, 237 bags birdseed, 392,349 bales hay and 2,577 cases (25 kilos each) butter.

—At Bahia on the 26th inst. 118 prominent business men held a meeting and resolved to unite with the business men of Rio de Janeiro in protesting against the proposed consumption tax regulations. This is one of the results of Dr. Honorio Ribeiro's articles and it ought to encourage business men to give him active, vigorous and unwavering support.

—It is stated that at a conference on Friday between the finance committee of the senate and the minister of finance it was decided to push the general revenue bill through the senate without altering the objectionable features with which it has passed the chamber of deputies. This seems to indicate that business men cannot hope for justice from congress. They should consequently prepare without delay to make an earnest and vigorous appeal to public opinion and to the courts of justice. If they will hold meetings, appoint committees and establish one or more journals, they can advantageously defend their rights before the courts and at the polls.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Dr. Honorio Ribeiro sarcastically compliments the members of the senate committee on finance on their candor in not hesitating to avow that in recommending the general revenue bill as it passed the chamber of deputies, they are actuated not by their convictions but by the wish of Minister Murtinho.

—President Campos Salles has asked congress for a special appropriation of 1,020,000\$ for paying the premiums promised to navigation companies for carrying immigrants on their steamers. In the contracts, however, it was forgotten to insert a provision that the companies should guarantee the permanence of these laborers in the country.

—To say that a country like Brazil cannot be governed at a cost less than 400,000,000\$ per annum for the general government, 180,000,000\$ for the state governments, and 60,000,000\$ for the municipal governments, is not only absurd, but absolutely contrary to what we all know to be a fact. The country has already been governed much more cheaply, and even then there was much abusive expenditure that should have been curtailed.

—Deputy Serzedello tries to frighten the people into paying more taxes by telling them that, if they do not, "the foreigner will hoist the British flag on the ramparts of Brazilian custom-houses and collect duties on his own account." If such a danger really exists, it cannot be averted by burdensome taxation, which on the contrary by exhausting the resources of the country is far more likely to hasten the advent of the calamity which the deputy affects to fear. Real safety for the country consists not in increasing taxation, but in reducing expenditure.

—Deputy Nilo Peçanha seems to think that by showing that in many other countries more revenue is derived *per capita* from taxation than in Brazil he demonstrates that taxation is comparatively light in this country. Nilo is apparently unable to distinguish between the productiveness of a tax and the weight of the burden which that tax imposes. And yet the question is not difficult to understand. For instance, Nilo with his salary of 75\$ per diem as deputy can pay a tax of 500,000 with far more ease than he could pay a tax of only 500 reis if he had to rely solely on the proceeds of his law practice.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 31st, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,63 per £	
1 sig.....	54 75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	19827
do of £ 1 sig. in Brazilian gold....	8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	3788
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	264 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £	
1 sig.....	14.25 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1. str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	64934
Value of £ 1 sterling	33684

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 23.—Today's market was quiet, with rates improving slightly towards the end of the day. Transactions were only small.

Official quotations on London were:
 Bank bills..... opening 7 — 7 1/16
 " " " " closing 7 1/16
 Private bills..... opening 7 1/16
 " " " " closing 7 1/16—7 3/4
 Official value of the milreis 259-264 reis gold.

Oct. 24.—The market today was unsteady with varying rates, closing weak. Business reported was fair.

Official quotations on London were:
 Bank bills..... opening 7 5/32
 " " " " closing 7 5/32
 Private bills..... opening 7 5/32
 " " " " closing 7 5/16—7 7/32
 Official value of the milreis was 264—269 gold.

Oct. 25.—There were only slight alterations during the day of the morning rates, and business transacted was small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:
 Bank bills..... opening 7 3/4—7 5/32
 " " " " closing 7 3/4
 Private bills..... opening 7 7/32
 " " " " closing 7 3/16
 Official value of the milreis 262-264 reis gold.

Oct. 26.—Today's market was dull; towards the close rates fell off slightly. There were only a few transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:
 Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16
 " " " " closing 7 1/16 week.
 Private bills..... opening 7 3/4—7 5/32
 " " " " closing 7 3/32—7 3/4
 Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Oct. 27.—Today's market showed no difference from yesterday's, with very little business done in course of the day.

The official quotations on London were:
 Bank bills..... opening 7 1/16—3/32
 " " " " closing 7 1/16—1/16
 Private bills..... opening 7 5/32
 " " " " closing 7 3/32
 Official value of the milreis 262 reis gold.

Oct. 28.—Today's market was steady with rates well sustained. Declared transactions were small.

Bank bills..... opening 7 — 7 1/32
 " " " " closing 7 1/16
 Private bills..... opening 7 3/4
 " " " " closing 7 3/32
 Official value of the milreis 259 reis gold

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st October, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee—The market has been much firmer during the past week and prices have materially advanced, owing to the increased demand abroad. It is probable that the fear that Santos may be closed has had something to do with the advance, as well as the Transvaal war.

The sales reported during the week aggregated about 102,000 bags, against 135,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 75,014 bags and the shipments 119,785 bags. The foreign sales during the week are reported to have been 128,000 bags at New York, 125,000 at Havre, 67,000 at Hamburg and 77,000 at London, a total of 397,000 bags, against 280,000 in the same period of last year and 590,000 in the preceding week.

The ruling prices during the week were:

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.

Rio N. 7 per arroba	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average per 100 kilos
Oct. 23.....	11\$500—11\$600	22,000 bags, 7\$190
" 24.....	11 700—11 900	20,000 " 7 200
" 25.....	11 800—12 000	20,000 " 7 300
" 26.....	11 800—12 000	12,000 " 7 300
" 27.....	11 800—12 000	10,000 " 7 200
" 28.....	12 000—11 200	12,000 " 7 200

The shipments since our last report have been:

90,530 bags for the United States
20,419 " " Europe
3,647 " " Cape of Good Hope
174 " " River Plate, etc.
5,015 " " Coastwise
119,785 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags.
Oct. 21 New York Br. str. <i>Asiatic Prince</i>	16,019
27 New York Br. str. <i>Nasmyth</i>	31,704

Europe:

Oct. 19 Havre Port. str. <i>Malange</i>	7,051
22 do Fr. str. <i>Concordia</i>	582
24 Trieste and Riume Aust. str. <i>Berence</i>	1,986
" Constantiople do.....	625
" Salonique do.....	125
" Odessa do.....	550
25 Oran Fr. str. <i>Portugal</i>	625
" Algiers do.....	750
" Philippeville do.....	128
28 Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Itapirica</i>	7,675
" Copenhagen do.....	5,745

Cape:

Oct. 18 Cape-Town Braz. log. <i>Primeiro</i>	2,000
25 do Braz. log. <i>Lina</i>	5,030

Elsewhere:

Oct. 25 Talcahuano and Punta Arenas Br. str. <i>Liguaria</i>	174
Coastwise various steamers.....	3,771

The receipts for the past week were 73,322 bags against 55,416 bags for the previous week and 71,510 bags for the week before.

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

No. 6.....	Oct. 28	Oct. 21
12\$800	11\$900	
7.....	12 200	11 400
8.....	11 800	11 600
9.....	11 400	10 700

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 288,321 bags, against 333,092 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 774,580 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts at Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and other locations, and Shipment to various ports like Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

Imports.

Flour.—The Iris brought 1,000 bags from the River Plate and the Maskelyne 40 barrels from Manchester. The market is very firm owing to good demand from outside. No stocks in first hands, and a very small one in second hands. The latest prices are:

Codfish.—The arrivals of the week were 1,700 tubs ex Hevelius from New York and 622 cases ex Asuncion from Hamburg. The stock in first hands consist of 11,500 packages. Importers quote from 62,000 to 65,000 for Caspe, 58,000 to 60,000 for Halifax, 70,000 to 71,000 for Norwegian and 51,000 to 53,000 for St. Johns. Broker's prices unchanged.

Lard.—The Hevelius brought 200 cases and 3,300 kegs from New York. American lard had a slight improvement in price last week and broker's quote from 830 to 840 reis per pound wholesale. Native lard shows no change in prices.

Rice.—The arrivals were 36,950 bags, ex Ladax from Bangkok. The wholesale price is 20,500 per bag first quality and 21,500 per bag, 2nd.

White Pine.—No arrivals. The price is 280 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals nil. There were no sales during the week. Prices continue nominal.

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. Prices nominal.

Kerosene.—The Hevelius brought 13,500 cases from New York. Broker's quote from 11,500 to 12,000 per case wholesale.

Rooin.—The receipts were 600 barrels ex Hevelius from New York. There was no change in prices.

Turpentine.—The arrivals were nil. Quotations unchanged.

Cement.—No arrivals. Prices continue nominal.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. The wholesale price is from 10,000 to 10,500 per bag.

Beans.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Hay.—No receipts. Quotations are from 200 to 220 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week: From Cardiff, ex Induna 5,517 tons, ex Fairhead 2,965 "

Rum.—The supply continues regular. Prices have undergone no changes, but we give a table on which business is chiefly done:

Table listing Rum prices for various origins like Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Paralyha, and Alcohol of 35 to 38 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 21. BANGKOK.—Br. bk. Ladax; 1201 tons; Williams on; 146 ds; rice to Petraz Irmao & Co.

OCT. 28. SWANSEA.—Fr. bk. Emil Galline; 1591 tons; Tatteeu; 101 ds; coal to order.

RANGOON.—Nor. bk. Parknook; 793 tons; Olsen; 137 ds; rice to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 27. CHANNEL.—Br. lug. Morning Star; 183 tons; Pritchard; salt hides.

OCT. 28. BUENOS AIRES.—U. bk. Guazix; 763 tons; Baptista; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Br. bk. Landkrona; 1,340 tons; Starrat; ballast.

OCT. 28. CAPE TOWN.—Br. lug. Lina; 197 tons; Hermann; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—1—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

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

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

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

HAVRE.—1—35 francs and to % primage per ton, weight or measure.

BORDEAUX.—1—40 francs and to % primage per ton, weight or measure.

LIVERPOOL.—1—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton, weight or measure.

P. ARENAS.—1—60 shillings and 5% primage per ton, of 1,000 kilos.

MONTVIDEO.—1—3,000 per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES.—1—3,000 per bag of coffee.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—U. str. Citta di Genova; 3,125 bags of coffee

BUENOS AIRES.—Br. str. Magdalena; 1,566 do

NEW YORK.—Br. str. Nasmith; 32,000 do

NEW ORLEANS.—Br. str. Willoude; 3,800 do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Itaparica; 10,815 do

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Schonburg; 1,250 do

HAVRE.—Fr. str. Columbia; 250 do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. Les Alpes; 10,000 do

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Bresil; 125 do

CHARTERS.

Germ. sp. Thekla, to load manganese, here to Middlesbrough at 17 shillings, 6 d. per ton.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels like Amy, Anno (str.), Birnam Wood, Claudina, Cambrian King, D. Julia, Dahlanna, Erna, Elly, Francis S. Hampshire, Gaselle, Harvest Queen, Saguenay, Iryo, King's County, Kambira, Lenor, Leuka, Lulos, Mariposa, Monrovia, Marabout, Mola, Nova Lide, Oceana, Priscilla, Ruby, Sappho, Verdandi, Vavero, White Wings, with their destinations and dates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes arrivals from Cardiff, Liverpool, Valparaiso, etc.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Includes departures to River Plate, Liverpool, Trieste, Bordeaux, Buenos Ayres, New York, etc.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, October 29th 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists various foreign vessels like American, British, French, German, and Norwegian.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing stock and share sales for October 23 and 24, including Apolices, Lavoura e Comercio, Republica, and various banks.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items like Carnagens Fluminenses, Central do Brazil, Loterias Nacionais, Melhoramentos no Brazil.

OCT. 25.

Table listing bank and commercial transactions for Oct 25, including Apolices, Mercantil de Santos, Republica, etc.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Oct 25, including Commercial, Constructor, Mercantil de Santos, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items for Oct 25, including Obras Hydraulicas.

OCT. 26.

Table listing bank and commercial transactions for Oct 26, including Apolices, Mercantil de Santos, Republica, etc.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Oct 26, including Brazil e Norte America, Commercial, Lavoura e Comercio, Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items for Oct 26, including Loterias Nacionais.

OCT. 27.

Table listing bank and commercial transactions for Oct 27, including Apolices, Mercantil de Santos, Republica, etc.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Oct 27, including Brazil e Norte America, Commercial, Lavoura e Comercio, Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items for Oct 27, including Loterias Nacionais, Tattersall Moreaux.

OCT. 28.

Table listing bank and commercial transactions for Oct 28, including Apolices, Mercantil de Santos, Republica, etc.

Banks.

Table listing bank transactions for Oct 28, including Commercial, Lavoura e Comercio, Republica.

Miscellaneous.

Table listing miscellaneous items for Oct 28, including Loterias Nacionais.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations in S. Paulo, including Banco Comercio e Industria, Credito Real da Carteira H., Lavouradores, Mercantil de Santos, S. Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, etc.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 30th.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds 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 such as Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Credito Real do Brazil, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists railway stocks like Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists tramway stocks such as Carioca, Carris Urbanos, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists steamship stocks like Esperança Maritima, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists cotton mill stocks such as Aliança, America Fabril, Botafogo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance stocks like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

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

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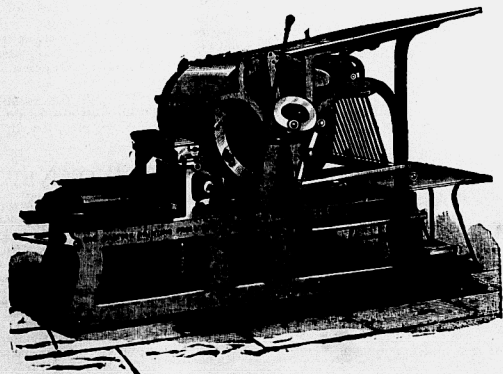
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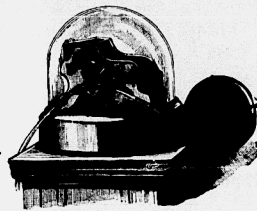


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Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
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13	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres

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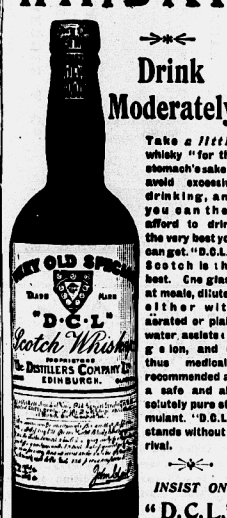
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Hydrogen.....	4.44 " "
Oxygen.....	4.93 " "
Nitrogen.....	0.56 " "
Sulphur.....	0.61 " "
Ash.....	1.54 " "
Water.....	1.29 " "
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Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined in Thompson's Calorimeter, 15.4 lbs.
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