

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 50

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F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

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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.

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The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the Adalique at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathan Campello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then 'the giddiness has already gone.'"

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Chilean expedition to the place in Patagonia where the Argentines were reported to have invaded Chilean territory, reports the story unfoiled.

—Reports from Santiago show the position there remains unchanged—no two persons being able to work together. Under such conditions representative government is a farce.

—The revolution in Colombia seems to be getting more active, two important battles having been fought lately. Perhaps it may be exercising a sovereign right, but in our opinion it would be right and proper to imprison all these cutthroats and compel the peace.

—The cabinet crisis at Santiago has assumed a very peculiar phase. The opposition is composed of so many discordant elements that it is impossible to organize a cabinet that commands unanimous support, and the President is therefore obliged to continue with the cabinet which recently resigned.

—The clerical party at Arequipa, Peru, headed by the bishop, is protesting against the result of the recent elections, which were won by the liberals. There is great excitement, and conflicts are feared. The clericals should learn that protests against defeat at the polls are both childish and ridiculous.

—A Santiago telegram of the 5th says that a great scandal has been brought to light there through an investigation into an issue of counterfeit money. It has been discovered that a high functionary in congress and some high officials in the department of finance are compromised.

—A new combination for five years, to count from the first of January next, has been entered into by nitrate producers. The total yearly exportation is fixed at 30,300,000 quintals, without prejudice to the exportation being increased if consumption should demand an extra quantity, the increase to be apportioned between all the producers pro rata. —Chilian Times.

—The visit of the Brazilian President to Buenos Aires has greatly elated the Argentines and correspondingly annoyed the people of this country. To make matters worse the Argentine press has been making ungenerous comments on this country, and Bolivia and Peru only too glad of the opportunity, have joined in the chorus. After all, however, it will be nothing more than a storm in a tea cup, for in spite of all the ravings of the Argentine, Peruvian and Bolivian press, the relations between those countries and Chile continue to be on a friendly footing. —Chilian Times, Nov. 7.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—According to a recent census the population of Assuncion, the capital of Paraguay, numbers 51,719 souls.

—The vineyards in Mendoza (Argentina) are in splendid condition, and the crop is expected to be a record one. Some vintners expect to get 400 quintales per hectare.

—Destructive fires are reported from the campos of southern Buenos Aires. It seems that yesterday when destructive rains and inundations were reported from that same locality.

—The conversion office will commence to exchange the old paper money for the new notes on the 1st of December; the amount of new money disposable for that date is \$116,000,000.—Southern Cross.

A telegram from Santiago was published in Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. stating that advices from Punta Arenas are to the effect that an Argentine detachment had occupied the port of Consuelo. No confirmation of the report has been received.

—A report that Brazil intends to increase the duty on Argentine flour has caused general protest at Buenos Aires and Rosario, and the press has been discussing the subject vigorously. A contradiction from Rio, however, has terminated the protests.

—The government has decreed the payment of \$368,731 m/u as premium to the Union Azucarera Argentina for sugar exported. The total payments in premiums since the 1st of the year is \$2,836,548 m/u, which represents an export of 17,728 tons.—Southern Cross.

—During the past two years 704 squares have been paved in the city of Buenos Aires, having an area of 907,039 square metres of these 172 have been paved with 'algarrobo', 67 with asphalt, 351 with granite blocks, with concrete base, 83 with cement concrete base, and 41 on sand.—Review.

The scandal in connection with the reformatory prison for boys has come to a head. Father Bertrand has been arraigned before the justices for cruelty to the boys put under his charge. The directors of the establishment have been suspended, but not by the neck. Some of the boys there have been driven to the verge of insanity by the brutal treatment to which they have been subjected.—B. A. Herald, Nov. 28.

Buenos Aires is as fairly well off, in the matter of pickpockets, as most large and populous cities can expect to be, but, hitherto, the predatory animal, known as the common and brutal footpad, has not been generalized here, though sporadic cases have made their appearance at times. But progressive evolution in this, as in other walks of civilization, was inevitable, and, latterly, we have been sorry to see that three or four undoubted cases of robbery from the person, with violence, have been chronicled.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Dr. Gallegos is still pursuing his enquiry into the tortures inflicted upon children at the reformatory. Yesterday he left that establishment thoroughly disgusted and took with him many instruments of torture used by the Inquisition in Buenos Aires. It must be remembered that many of the children there are not juvenile criminals, but orphans sent there by the so-called society of beneficencia.—B. A. Herald, Nov. 29.

—A firm offered to establish a line of steamers from Santa Cruz to the Andine lakes in return for 50 leagues of land which it undertook to colonise with Europeans. This is the way Canada and many large zones in the United States have been populated, but the lands department refused to accept the tender. All available land, of course, is needed to meet the sacred rights of speculators and land gamblers.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Engineer Forgue, in a communication to La Ley of Catamarca, states that mining is the only industry likely to give movement and life to that one-horse province. He states that unless all the energies of that state are directed to mining, there is no other alternative for the people than to go to the woods and live in the trees like monkeys, there being nothing else to do there, where no other industry is possible. A nice place Catamarca! —Southern Cross.

—From Córdoba we hear that Mr. Andrew Wilson, representative of an English syndicate, has returned to Buenos Aires after studying the probability of working the immense beds of mica which are to be found in the surrounding hills. Mr. Wilson takes a regular quantity of the mineral as samples to England, where, if accepted, a company with sufficient capital will be formed to commence operations. The mica will be used for electrical purposes.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The news received in Rosario about the projects to construct large grain elevators has been well received by the commercial public. It is known that, once the Martin Garcia channel and the construction of the port is resolved, various commercial and industrial firms will be established in that city. On the exchange it was assured that the national government would authorize the Bank of the Nation to discount warrants on cereals. This will facilitate grain transactions in Rosario and colonies. At present there is no animation in the wheat market, and prices are slack. For innsed there is better demand, and prices are firm.—Southern Cross, Nov. 23.

—Madrid telegrams announce that it is proposed to establish a Spanish-American bank with the head office in the Spanish capital and branch offices in all capitals of the American republics. The necessary capital is to be raised half in Spain and half in this republic.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires. [There is a very mistaken opinion prevalent that such a bank is essential to the development of trade. Here in Rio de Janeiro trade gets far less help from the foreign bank than they are supposed to get. Independent and enterprising commercial houses are of far more consequence.—Ed. News.]

—Mr. Mangudo, the secretary of our chamber of commerce, who is now representing that chamber in the Spanish-American congress at Madrid, has created quite a sensation in the Spanish capital by presenting a study on the advantages of developing commercial relations between Spain and Argentina, which can only be brought about by the modification of Spanish customs laws, especially with regard to Argentine meat. He recommends a current of Spanish emigration to the territories of Misiones, where tobacco, rice and sugar can be easily produced. He points out that the territories of the south will soon draw immigration from Europe, and recommends Spanish manufacturers and industrialists to study the tastes and requirements of Argentines as a means for developing Spanish trade.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Nov. 23.

—We are aware that the lord-mayor has been authorized by the 'consejo' to contract a loan of one million of dollars, and that, in the exuberance of their generosity, that body should the figure of their complacency at two millions. We now hear that the smaller amount has been negotiated by one of our private banks, so that it shall be repaid, with interest, in four months. Some of the creditors of the municipality, wishing most ardently to see the color of their money, have naively suggested to the lord mayor that he might make a good use of the extra million in paying them off. The idea is an excellent one—for the creditors—but as the pavements are already laid down, the exigency of the good resolutions are often trodden under foot in other places besides this.—Review, Buenos Aires, Nov. 24.

—As mentioned elsewhere, the government has had the happy idea of organising public festivities to celebrate the advent of the new century, and the idea is sure to be popular. These will take the form of a midnight grand mass in the cathedral, illuminations, torch-light procession by the troops, distribution of food to the poor, and other details yet to be arranged. The government will also give a special prize for the race meeting to be held on January 1st.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 1. [And why should we celebrate the advent of a new century? Will it bring us a reprieve for the ills from which we have been suffering? Will it better our lot, lighten our burdens and insure us against injustice? Will it give us more wisdom, better government, less war and more justice and mercy? Or shall we be continuing the same muddled business at the old stand?]

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Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101.246.400\$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. 17.480.078\$736 Profits in suspense . Rs. 11.156.739\$835 on 31st May 1900.

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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 transmits every description of banking business.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

What assistance has the Banco da Republica since its reorganization rendered to the business community? In the balance-sheet of the 30th ult. we find among the assets of the new account the following:

Balance of accounts current... 1,253,789\$434
Bills discounted..... 4,361,580\$234
" receivable..... 29,410\$000
Total..... 5,644,779\$668

If we deduct from this total the 1,000,000\$ furnished to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira, there remains only 4,644,779\$668, which in comparison with the requirements of the business community is certainly a very small sum. Moreover it is of course possible that there may be other transactions similar to that with the Empresa Industrial.

The bank is not yet in a position to render much assistance to business men and still less prepared to effect such transactions as that above-mentioned, for up to the end of last month the government had furnished, instead of the promised 25,000,000\$ only 1,859,923\$ on account current and 2,000,000\$ for a fixed period, making a total of 3,859,923\$000.

The deposits in the bank amounted at the end of the month to 4,881,382\$827 bearing interest and 1,391,944\$040 without interest, making total deposits to the amount of 6,273,326\$867. Adding the amount of deposits to the sum furnished by the government we have 10,133,249\$867, which is \$7,662\$846 less than the combined amount of the cash balance and the money in the hands of agents, shown by the following statement:

Cash balance..... 6,660,127\$053
In hands of agents..... 3,561,085\$660
Total..... 10,221,212\$713

Amount of deposits and money furnished by the government..... 10,133,249\$867

Difference..... 87,962\$846

If, then, the amount of deposits and government assistance was insufficient to constitute the cash balance and sums in the hands of agents, it is evident that there was no money for assisting business men. We consequently suspect that the assistance rendered by the bank consists for the most part in merely permitting old debtors to renew their obligations, which are thus transferred from the old to the new account.

For exchange purposes the government advanced to the bank the sum of 4,982,608\$760 in gold. Adding this sum to other liabilities connected with the exchange business we have the following result:

Advanced by government.... 4,982,608\$760
Liabilities to foreign bankers. 3,704,065\$300
Exchange account..... 3,135,625\$140
Total..... 11,822,299\$200

The bank owns the following securities, which are doubtless deposited in the foreign banks on which it draws:

British consols..... £735,500
Prussian "..... 6,000
Funding bonds..... 35,420
Total..... £ 776,920 = 6,906,041\$880

These securities, with the exception of the Prussian consols were evidently transferred from the old account, on which in the balance sheet of October 31 figured the following assets:

British consols..... 6,639,817\$960
Funding bonds..... 664,211\$120
Total..... 7,304,029\$080

As these assets do not figure on the balance-sheet of Nov. 30 for the old account, we presume, as has been stated, that they were transferred to the new account with the exception of part of the funding bonds, of which some other disposition was made.

In our next we shall discuss the changes made in the old account.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro for the 9 months ended on Sept. 30, 1900, in comparison with that of the imports for the corresponding period of 1899:

Table with columns for 1st half of 1899, 1st half of 1900, and Total. Rows include Dutiable imports, Non-dutiable, Total decrease in 1st half-year, 3rd quarter of 1899, 3rd quarter of 1900, and Aggregate dutiable and non-dutiable imports.

It is not safe to theorise on figures derived from the official valuation of merchandise in this country. If we ventured to attempt to explain the transient increase, above shown, in imports in the month of July, we should say, in default of full knowledge of all the facts that contribute to account for the respective figures, that this increase was due to orders given in anticipation of the depletion of stocks in consequence of light importation during the previous six months.

Judging by the customs receipts, we suppose that there was again an increase in October, followed by a decrease in November. During the present month there will be, we presume, a large importation for the purpose of escaping new burdens to be imposed next year; but, as in December, 1899, the importation was very large from a similar cause and as there has been no improvement in the purchasing power of consumers, it does not seem probable that the figures for this month will show an increase over those for the corresponding month of last year.

The figures for the whole nine months are as follows:

Table with columns for 1899 and 1900. Rows include Dutiable imports in 1st half-year, Non-dutiable, Dutiable imports in 3rd quarter, Non-dutiable, Total, and Dutiable imports in 1st half-year.

Total decrease..... 24,575,690\$815
The decrease in dutiable imports was nearly 16% and that in non-dutiable imports nearly 11%.

NATIONAL prosperity is thus defined by an ancient Chinese authority: «When the sword is rusty, the plow bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temple worn down, and those of the law-courts grass-grown, when doctors go afoot, and bakers on horseback, and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, then the empire is well governed.»

A CAPE TOWN telegram of the 6th inst. says that an Afrikaner congress assembled at Worcester and numbering about 8,000 delegates, had adopted resolutions praying for the stopping of the war, and for the independence of the two Boer republics whose sons had shown so much fortitude and courage in the field against an adversary fifteen times superior to them in numbers. On the same day Lord Roberts with his family embarked at Durban for England.

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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

PROPRIETOR.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 11th, 1900.

IN SPITE of the ruthless wars which are being waged by the most enlightened nations of the world, the talk about arbitration and civilizing influences are still going on. The olive branch is held out in the mailed hand, and it is offered only to the conquered and humbly submissive enemy. Our christianity teaches that we are invariably right, and that justice and progress depends upon our armed supremacy. The torch of our civilizing progress is the light of burning homes, and the seal of our faith is the blood of the weak and the plunder of their homes. These are the proofs of our civilization, our humanity and our religion. It is idle to conceal the truth, ugly as it certainly is. The last flower of our nineteenth century civilization is a double one—imperialism and hypocrisy; an imperialism which seeks to crush the weak and to widen the bounds of our selfish rule, and a hypocrisy which seeks to cover our designs with the excuse of redressing wrongs and extending the beneficent influence of our faith and justice. And the result will be, as it always has been, that the evil will bring its own cure. There is a limit to these extensions of national power, and when that limit is reached, rival powers will hasten to tear each other into pieces and undo all that has been done. It is history repeating itself, nothing more. When China and Africa and Turkey are divided among the powers, then the small powers will have to go. Then will come the struggle between the great powers themselves—and then the civilized world will be set back two hundred years. The optimist will tell us that this is impossible, but he would have said the same last year had anyone predicted that British generals would be burning farmsteads and reducing women and children to destitution, and that Americans, British, Germans, French and Russians would be looting private property in China like Tilly's marcenaries within a twelvemonth. Something surely is at fault in our civilization. We have been taught that our christianity is the gospel of peace, of mercy, and of forgiveness, and yet the pulpit is to-day inciting us to shed blood for its protection. It no longer teaches peace, nor mercy, nor forgiveness. It is fomenting revenge and rapine, and is nursing the worst passions of the human heart. It is proving itself human, like the philosophy which gives counsel to our rulers. This is how we are ending the nineteenth century. It is pessimism of the rankest description to say these things, but it is truth nevertheless.

ON various occasions during the last two years we have called attention to the fact that our commerce with the outside world is suffering a serious decline. We have commented again and again on the decline in the scheduled receipts of the custom-house, in spite of various changes in classification and increases in the rates, and we have pointed out repeatedly the precarious state into which a once prosperous class of citizens were being reduced. It will be remembered, also, that our warnings have been received with denials and derision. Because a small percentage of import duties have been received in gold during these years, which transformed into currency (they have never been so transformed) would often show an increase over the preceding year, it has been urged here and abroad in order to injure the country. We now have the official returns on imports for nine months of the current year, compared with the same period of last year, which confirms all that we have said. Compared with last year the imports at this port show a decrease of 24,575,699\$35, or nearly 16 per cent., while a comparison with 1898 would show a still larger decrease. It is the fashion to speak of *The Rio News* as a pessimist; would it not be fair and just to give us credit for declining in facts and giving sound advice? We should be very glad to see prosperity return, but we can not help toward that desirable result by concealing the truth and misleading capital and enterprise.

RECENT occurrences in the city of São Paulo should recall attention to the necessity of holding public officials to a strict account for their official acts. It is not enough that a defaulter should restore the money he has stolen; the moral and legal offence still exists and he should be punished for it. And it is likewise not enough that a police official should be dismissed for a criminal assault; he should be held responsible for the crime committed and should be punished. The fact is generally overlooked that an official is just as fully accountable to the land and private citizen, besides being responsible for abuse of authority. If he can commit a crime with impunity, then surely no private citizen can justly be held accountable for criminal acts, for the law and its representatives must be sustained and free of suspicion before they can sit in judgment. There has lately been reported an infamous crime committed by a São Paulo police official, and if justice is to be a reality in Brazil he must be called to an account for it. Similar crimes have been committed here and elsewhere, and so far as we know nothing was ever done about it. Years ago a member of the chamber of deputies was accused of the same crime, but his colleagues refused to permit a trial, and the matter ended just there. It may be a trite saying that a republic represents equal justice for all, but we can not repeat it too often. More than that, the meaning of the expression must be made clear. It must be established beyond all question that the law binds the President, the supreme court judge, the senator and deputy, the army and navy officer and the police official just as strongly as it binds the commonest laborer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH SERVICES.

British Library, Dec. 10, 1900.

To the Editor,

Dear Sir,—Kindly permit me through you to explain to my friends who expected me on Sunday evening 9th inst., that at the time for starting to hold Evensong at Icaraby, a thunder-storm set in at Larageiras which predicted wet weather, a bad passage, no congregation and a wet return journey of two hours duration.

I am very sorry to have disappointed so many friends.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN D'ARCY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 25.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bricio Filho in a speech on the general revenue bill opposed the lease of the Central railway. Deputy Serzedello opposed Deputy Fausto Cardoso's motion to ask for a list of the debtors of the Banco da Republica. The budget of the war department was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. In 3rd discussion the following special and deficiency appropriations were voted:—80,000\$ for the department of foreign affairs and 77,247,080 to pay for merchandise furnished to the mint in January, 1898, by the Brazilian Contracts Corporation.

SEPT. 26.—*Senate.*—The Senate concurred in the resolution of the chamber of deputies for extending the present congressional session to Nov. 1. The bank moratorium bill was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Fausto Cardoso moved to ask for information in regard to the amount of the guarantee fund and to inquire whether the government has drawn on that fund and, if so, to what amount and for what purpose.

SEPT. 27.—*Senate.*—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões spoke against the bank moratorium bill. Experience, he said, has demonstrated that such measures do more harm than good.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Lagden spoke against the lease of the Central railway. Deputies Fausto Cardoso, Serzedello and Dino Bueno discussed the affairs of the Banco da Republica.

SEPT. 28.—Senate.—The senate rejected the bill from the chamber of deputies on railway rates and voted in 1st. discussion a bill limiting bank deposits to a sum not exceeding three times the amount of the paid up capital of the respective bank.

SEPT. 29.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion two special appropriations amounting to 18,536,050.

OCT. 1.—Senate.—The senate refused to sustain the prefect's veto of the municipal council's resolution to suspend for 30 days the collection of fines for failure to pay house-tax.

Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 97 to 21 the chamber rejected Deputy Pausto Cardoso's motion to ask for a list of the debtors of the Banco da Republica.

OCT. 2.—Senate.—Senator Lopes Trovão introduced a bill on the sanitation of the city of Rio de Janeiro. Chamber of Deputies.—By a vote of 104 to 17 the chamber rejected Deputy Pausto Cardoso's motion to ask for information concerning the guarantee fund. It also rejected his motion to ascertain the aggregate amount of claims paid by the government from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The vote on the general revenue bill in 3rd discussion was commenced. The special appropriation of 10,000,000 for the relief of sufferers in the drouth-stricken districts of the northern states was voted in 3rd discussion.

OCT. 3.—Chamber of Deputies.—The vote on the general revenue bill was continued. Among the amendments voted was that of Deputy Mayrink for the registration of drafts and similar documents. There was also voted an amendment of Deputy Serzedello for constituting a sinking fund for the redemption of the internal debt with the product of the sale or lease of public property and the balance of the deposits account. An amendment of Deputy Barbosa Lima for guaranteeing the rights of employes of government railways leased or sold was rejected by a vote of 85 to 39. In the discussion of the bank moratorium bill this deputy offered an amendment extending the moratorium to the debtors and creditors of the banks.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is expected that the coming coffee crop in the vicinity of Juiz de Fora will be unusually large.

—On the 7th inst. Deputy Francisco Sá introduced a bill in the chamber providing that in future the exportation of coffee shall be made through the federal custom-house for account of the states, the latter to pay up to a maximum of 200 réis a bag, or package of 60 kilos, for the service.

—In speaking of Java Liberian coffee, which is being used quite extensively for delivery on exchange contracts, one firm said:—“The special characteristics of Liberian coffee are its great strength and body. While it is very strong, it has a pleasant flavor. A pound of Liberian will go much further than the same quantity of light Rio or Santos coffee. Java Liberian is a better drink than African Liberian. We especially recommend Liberian as a blend with light Rio or Santos or any coffee lacking body and strength.”—Journal of Commerce.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new guns destined for the fort at the entrance to Santos are about to be placed in position.

—The government of Rio Grande do Sul has again adjourned the projected state exposition. The opening is now fixed for February 22nd next.

—In spite of torrential rains there is said to be a great scarcity of potable water in Pará. Perhaps the Club de Engenharia can explain how this happens.

—It would appear that some sort of an epidemic has broken out among the rats of Macaé, and the sanitary authorities are taking elaborate precautions against the anticipated appearance of bubonic pest.

—The Commercio de S. Paulo of the 7th inst. published particulars of the criminal seduction of a girl of 15 by the subdelegado of police in one of the districts of that city. An investigation is now in progress.

—A small journal has been started in Santos under the title of O Boer. Judging from the bitterly anti-British and anti-American character of certain anonymous communications sent to this office from Santos, the new paper will be cordially supported in that peculiar city.

—The debt-ridden, spendthrift state of Amazonas has resolved to present Barão do Rio Branco with his bust in gold. As the Baron already possesses the said bust in flesh, which he values more, he can easily dispense with the golden imitation, and we should be glad to record that he has requested his admirers in that state to spend the money in paying their debts.

—The Sorocaba schoolmaster João Vieira Pinto who was convicted on first trial of a criminal assault on a little girl followed by the murder of his victim, and was sentenced to 28 years imprisonment, had a new hearing on appeal on the 22nd ult. and got off with only four years simple imprisonment. Would it not have been better had the brute been acquitted altogether? Such a sentence is farcical in the extreme.

—And now it is Pará again! In view of the irregularities and defalcations which have occurred in the postoffice there, an inspector has been appointed to look into matters in that office. It is like a merry-go-round.

—There seems to be a definite break in the republican party in Santa Catharina, caused by the defeat of some of Governor Felipe Schmidt's candidates in the election of the 2nd inst. The governor accuses Senator Hercilio Luz and his friends of treachery, and is dismissing members of that faction from office. It would seem that the hostility to the governor is open and pronounced, and that the latter is meditating violent interference in the counting of votes.

—Another scandal seems to have been discovered in São Paulo. On the 6th the Diario Popular published a report that public funds had been deviated to illegitimate purposes in one of the subordinate branches of the sanitary department through the not uncommon practice of fraudulent dispatches in the custom-house. On the 7th a São Paulo telegram states that the Diario Popular had denounced a deviation of public money in the Isolamento hospital, and that the director of the public sanitary service had called upon the director of that establishment for explanations. Dr. Espinosa has replied with a denial of the charge.

—A curious accusation is made against Gov. Felipe Schmidt in the controversy which has arisen in Santa Catharina. His opponents, the followers of Senator Hercilio Luz, assert that he has maintained in Blumenau a policy opposed to German commercial interests, and has daily insulted those good co-workers in our civilization. They fear that this policy may any day provoke an international conflict. In view of the fact that Gov. Schmidt is of German origin, and is, if we mistake not, the son of a German colonist, this accusation sounds suspicious. If there is anything in a name, why should Hercilio Luz be in favor of German interests and Felipe Schmidt against them?

—A telegram from Porto Alegre of the 8th inst. conveys the astounding information that an attempt to establish an Argentine collecting agency in that city had been frustrated by the opposition of the Federação and the indignation of the public. But why? Elsewhere a collecting agency is innocent enough, and is a convenience to business men. Why should it be anything else in Rio Grande do Sul? To suppress a collecting agency is to give notice that payments are to be made at the pleasure of the debtors. Then, too, there is the recent huggings and kissings of our chief magistrate to be taken into account. Were all the protestations of friendship expressed during the recent visit to Buenos Aires just so much wasted breath?

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is reported from São Paulo that the court has ordered the sale of the Viação Paulista tramway line at public auction, which the friends of the company believe will give the better result, as they claim to have an offer of 4,000,000 for the property.

—At the extraordinary meeting of shareholders of Companhia Paulista yesterday it was proposed to increase the capital from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 by an emission of 75,000 shares at 200 réis each, present shareholders having the right of preference for 25 per cent of their present holdings. (A telegram says the meeting was not held for want of a quorum.)

—In their exposition of reasons for increasing the capital of the company the directors of the Companhia Paulista take much pride in showing the large surplus earned by their railway. In this case, they will build all extensions with surplus earnings, rather than increase the capital. A dividend of 10 per cent could be paid, and the balance of surplus earnings could be put aside for extensions. The effect would be to increase the value of the shares.

—The estimated freight receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 24th November were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, etc. Values include 245,786, 265,051, 19,295, 10,689, 7,627, 3,062, 51,471, 488,115, 23,356.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Lamport & Holt liner "Coleridge" which arrived in Rio on the 11th inst. brought the following passengers from New York: Mrs. C. G. Bischoff, Miss Halligan, Miss C. Caldwell, Messrs. M. J. Guerin, J. G. Houston, George Eck, John Clark, and 13 third-class.

—The new Spanish-South American line, the Compania Transatlantica Española, has had the misfortune to lose one of its steamers, the "San Augustin," in the Straits of Magellan. The passengers and crew escaped in boats and were rescued by the British steamer "Goya." The news was cabled from Montevideo on the 8th inst.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Italian minister Count Antonelli, has assumed the functions of dean of the diplomatic corps.

—It is stated that the President and minister of war with their families will move to Petropolis at the beginning of next month.

—The disturbances caused by soldiers, which we mentioned in our last issue, were repeated nearly every day last week.

—By order of the minister of finance the Diario Official will hereafter not be published on Mondays. This is right, and the economy will be appreciated.

—It is highly satisfactory to note that the Club de Engenharia proposes to study the paving of this city. Let us hope they will also devote a little attention to the abominable distribution of our water supply.

—We have to congratulate our colleague Dr. Alcides Medrado, editor of the Revista Industrial de Minas Geraes, on his having obtained a first prize at the Industrial Pluminense exposition for his collection of minerals.

—The sanitary authorities of the state of Rio de Janeiro are still enforcing their useless restrictions against bubonic pest. A few days since a gentleman wished to take some American apples to Nova Friburgo and was prevented from doing so.

—The chief of police has given orders to his subordinates to prevent profligate women from exhibiting themselves at the street doors and windows, to the great inconvenience of respectable families. We have seen this tried before, but that is no reason why this attempt should not succeed.

—Although the Banco da Republica is virtually in a state of liquidation and is unable to pay its creditors, it subscribed 5,000 to the fund for presenting Barão do Rio Branco with a token of national appreciation. It seems to us that this donation should be assumed by the administration, and not by the bank.

—Smalwyt says that according to an item in the Paiz this morning there is still a chance for his old hen to achieve distinction. We have advised our worthy contributor that his precious old hen would secure a much greater distinction were she to set the good example of laying two eggs per day.

—In spite of the terrible sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Ceará and of the efforts made to secure help for them, the subscriptions received by the Centro Cearense up to Saturday last amounted to only 45,590,185, or less than half the sum given to the poor of Buenos Aires by President Campos Salles.

—“When a man tries to do more than he is capable of doing,” observed Smalwyt, “he may even earn commendation for his spirit and pushfulness. But when he keeps on trying after having demonstrated his incapacity, it is very hard to have patience with him. He is worse than the tight boot.” We regret to hear that Dr. Alfredo Maia, minister of industry, is ill, and that he may be compelled to resign his portfolio. A telegram to the Diario Popular is our authority for his possible resignation. He is one of the best ministers the department of industry has had for many years, and we shall greatly regret to hear of his resignation.

—Cable advices from Berlin announce that Count Arco Valley, the popular German minister at Rio de Janeiro, has been transferred to Japan and will be succeeded here by Herr von Bouter, an official of the foreign office in Berlin. The many friends of Count Arco Valley, of all nationalities, will greatly regret his departure from this capital.

—Admiral Wandenkolk, chief of staff of the navy, has issued an order calling attention to the shortages in the naval commissariat, which, he says, were formerly very rare and are now becoming very common. There are, says the Jornal do Brazil, officers whose shortages amount to over 100,000. In this case the aggregate is evidently quite large. The third discussion on the bill relating to foreign banks was begun on the 5th inst. by the speech of Deputy Custodio Coelho against the scheme, which he characterized as an attack on the liberty of commerce. He was followed by Germano Hasslocker, Neiva and Serzedello—all in favor of the scheme. Are other proofs wanted of the position of the government?

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th states that Deputies Arthur Diederichsen and Alfredo Pajol will soon resign their mandates and that Col. Fernando Prestes and Dr. Antonio de Araujo Cintra will be chosen to succeed them. The vacancy of Dr. Floriano Moraes will probably be filled by Dr. Luiz Piza. We are inclined to think that these changes will strengthen the São Paulo delegation.

—As the year is drawing to a close, as well as the century, and fearing to trespass on the new year, which will have its own little jobs to provide for, the deputies have resolved to hold night sessions so that business may be closed before the end of the month. Smalwyt says that a perpetual session with obligatory attendance, especially in yellow-fever and bubonic seasons, would be more beneficial and less questionable.

—It seems that for some cause there are in the garrison of this city about 200 soldiers who do not belong to messes and who, consequently, not receiving rations, are entitled to commutation money. Recently, it appears, this money has not been paid and it is said that some of the soldiers went to the Jornal do Brazil office and made a complaint. The war department has organized a court of enquiry for investigating the matter.

—The criminal chamber of the court of appeals has confirmed the finding of the second jury which acquitted the persons accused of assassinating Col. Gentil de Castro. Thus one more barbarous crime finds justification even in the courts of law.

—We deeply regret to note the sudden death on Saturday last, in this city, of Mr. Frederick S. Youle of Messrs. Youle & Co. He had nearly completed the liquidation of that firm, which is retiring from business. Mr. Youle had resided here the greater part of his life and was well-known to all old residents, who will be deeply grieved to hear of his death.

—According to the bulletin issued by the health board the deaths in this city during the last half of November numbered 588, against 570 in the preceding half month. There were 104 deaths from pulmonary consumption, 35 from small-pox, 29 from malaria, 10 from bubonic pest, 6 from beri-beri, 6 from measles, three from yellow fever, and 2 from typhoid fever. There were 509 births in the same period, and 69 marriages. The temperature, as registered on Castle Hill, was:—maximum 30° C. (86° Fahr.), minimum 19.5° C. (67.1° Fahr.), average 22.06° C. (71.7° Fahr.).

—The Salesian mission inaugurated an imposing monument on a hill in Santa Rosa, Niteroy, on the 8th inst. in commemoration of the fourth centennial anniversary of the discovery of America. The monument is dedicated to the Virgin Mary and stands within the grounds of the Salesian college of Santa Rosa. The inaugural ceremonies were attended by many high political and church dignitaries, and the monument was formally inaugurated by President Campos Salles, assisted by the bishop of Petropolis, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro and the president of the municipal council of Niteroy.

—After a long interval cases of alleged bubonic pest were again discovered in the city of Niteroy, across the bay on Saturday last. Two others were removed to the pest hospital. The first was a child, which died on the 6th, but the physician in charge was unable to determine the cause. On the following day two other cases at the same place, a brewery in Rua Visconde do Rio Branco, roused suspicions and the sanitary authorities were called in. On the following day the fourth case appeared in a neighboring estalagem. Both of the fatal cases were of children. Two more cases have since been reported, one fatal, from the aforesaid brewery.

—Much comment has been excited by the arrest of Col. Drummond and Maj. Thomaz Cavalcanti, who have recently arrived from Pará. The question has been discussed, not only in the press, but also in both houses of congress. The two officers, it appears, have been meddling too much with politics. At one time Gen. Mallet seemed to be quite successful in his attempt to improve the discipline of the army; but all that he thus accomplished was apparently undone by the bad example that he set by permitting the army to be used for political purposes in Mato Grosso. Events that are now occurring indicate that there is very little discipline in the army at present.

—It is highly satisfactory to note that the President has received a communication from the King of Serbia announcing his marriage with Mme. Draga. Curiously enough the same mail brings us the news (from Vienna, of Nov. 6th), that this extraordinary king is already tired of his queen and wants a divorce. He has discovered that his old is stuffed with sawdust. He has been married only three months, but that is enough to fatigue his loyalty to matrimonial bonds and he wants his liberty. Besides that, he has discovered what every one else knew, viz., that she is fifteen years older than himself. There are some very curious freaks among crowned heads, and these freaks of the descendants of a swineherd are not altogether the worst.

—In the last number to hand of The Rio News, we find an interesting account of a cricket match, played on the Paysandu ground (suburb of Rio de Janeiro), in which a team of ladies, three of them married, beat a team of gentlemen by the close margin of 99 runs to 75. The gentlemen, as usual, were only allowed broom sticks and had to bat and field with their left hands. No pads or gloves were allowed to be used by them, but this privilege was made optional for the ladies. The latter had the advantage of the services of a “mere male” as wicket-keeper. This is not the first time we have heard of such a match being played at Rio de Janeiro, and we mention it as an example that might find imitation here, the more especially as there seems to be a delay in commencing the cricket season for want of players.—Montevideo Times.

—On the 3rd inst. says the Imprensa, it was reported at the barracks of the garrison of this city that the soldiers of the 9th regiment of cavalry had mutinied on account of not having received their pay. Orders were issued by Gen. Argollo, commander of the military district, for the whole garrison to be held in readiness. On Thursday Col. José Christiano, commander of the 9th regiment, called at the Imprensa office and contradicted the report of the mutiny. We do not hear, however, of any contradiction of the report of non-payment of the troops, nor of that in the issue of orders for holding the garrison in readiness on account of the reported mutiny. What is a little singular is that the report should have been circulated in regard to what is said to be one of the best disciplined commands in the garrison. We understand that it was due in a great measure to the support of the 9th regiment that President Prudente de Moraes escaped being deposed by the Jacobins.

R. C. A. A.

We have been favored with the summary and averages of the cricket matches played under the auspices of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, which we regret to say came too late for insertion in this issue. We shall give the report in our next.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Brazilian government has created a consulate for Manchester, England. American apples are now on sale in this market, and we are glad to welcome them. The Jornal do Brazil has discovered that the two directors of the Banco da Republica are to receive 95,000 each per annum salary. The Gazeta hears that the Banco da Republica is resolved to declare a dividend of 2 1/2 a share for the last half year. Taken from earnings, of course! The usual December liquidations seem to be bringing in very little business. The shops are still empty, and shopkeepers are finding it extremely difficult to meet even running expenses.

Among the passenger arrivals by the German str. "Itapirica" on Saturday last was M. Alexandre Grosse, director of the Banque Belge de Prets Fonciers, who comes to install and initiate the business of a branch of that bank in Brazil.

The cable steamer "Scotia" completed the laying of a third cable between this capital and Montevideo, on the 8th inst. This gives the Western Telegraph Co. three cable lines from Montevideo to Pernambuco, and two lines from Pernambuco to Pará.

It would seem that the talented journalist, Sig. Alessandro d'Atri, who has so ably espoused the cause of Brazil in Europe, has resolved to have a real stake in the country, and congress is now voting him a concession for a railway from the Amazon through to the capital of Matto Grosso.

The Gazeta de Noticias states that there now exist in the Banco da Republica 6,000 escrupiosos of 1,000 each, ready for the burning. We would suggest that all creditors who have lost 30 to 35 per cent of their claims on the bank through these securities, should be invited to the auto da fé and served with a profuse copo d'agua.

Among the assets of the Banco da Republica was a claim against the Caroba spinning and weaving factory at the Santa Barbara station, S. Paulo, for the sum of 315,000 and interest thereon. This claim, which, it appears, is involved in a lawsuit, has been sold by the bank, we understand, to Francisco Muller & Co. for 75,000.

It is announced in this morning's papers that the proposal of the Brazilian Coal Co. for supplying the Central railway with coal next year, has been accepted, but only for 50,000 tons. The price is 35/6 per ton. It is said the remaining 70,000 tons will be the subject of another competition which will be for either American or Cardiff coal.

The gold cheques received in the custom-house during the month of November amount, ed to 805,737,869, of which the banks furnished as follows:—German Bank, 307,095,662; London and River Plate Bank, 57,107,918; London and Brazilian Bank, 181,245,829; British Bank, 118,534,667; Banco Nacional, 14,026,503; Banco da Republica, 67,274,431; and Banque Francaise 60,301,330.

One of the contributors of the Jornal do Commercio says that the loss caused by the suspension of cash payments is estimated at 250,000,000. We have no means of ascertaining whether the estimate is correct, or not; but what must be evident to every one is that both before and since the bank crisis the business interests of the country have suffered very much from the disastrous financial policy of the government.

A telegram of the 4th inst. from Porto Alegre reports the failure of the house of Conceição & Co. This house had endorsed cheques drawn by shippers of carne secca on houses in Pernambuco and Bahia, and the non-payment of the cheques caused the failure of Conceição & Co., whose reported liabilities amount to 1,784,000, the principal creditor being the London and Brazilian Bank, to which the firm owes 725,000. The telegram states that the firm has assets amounting to 11,000,000, and that, if sufficient time is allowed for realizing on them, it will pay all it owes. The firm did a very large mercantile and banking business.

The United Grocer's Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has unanimously declared against free advertising, and the American Grocer approves the step. And so do we. It is manifestly an unfair advantage to take of the retailer. We are also opposed to the free advertising given to manufacturers, who send out notices of their exhibitions and operations for the press to copy. Last year the whole world was called upon to publish free notices of the Philadelphia Museum, whose objects it is to increase the trade of firms and companies abundantly able to pay for their advertising. And just now the whole western continent is flooded with press notices of the Buffalo exposition, which is promoted by the American Manufacturers' Association for their own special benefit. We see no reason why these rich industries should batten upon the poor newspaper.

The Brazilians have begun to keep the terms of that "treaty without clauses." On Wednesday, Dr. Garcia Merou, the minister of agriculture, received a cable despatch from the Argentine minister in Rio, saying that the Brazilian government had cancelled the decree by which Argentine live stock had been excluded from Brazilian ports. This decree alone is worth more to us than the champagne and cigars we spent on the visitors.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires Nov. 30.

Some of the employés of the Central railway are saying that American coal is very inferior, and that in a recent test it failed to take a train up the serra. This is absurd. In the first place the requirements of the management are unnecessarily exacting, no other railway in the world being so particular. Where else are three siftings required? And then, as to inferiority, where else is coal more used and more thoroughly tested than in the United States? That country has, roughly speaking, as many miles of railway as all the rest of the world. Its steamship tonnage, including lake and river boats, compares favorably with any country in the world. And in no country is a greater amount of coal used for manufacturing and other purposes. If American coal is found to be satisfactory there, why should Brazil find fault with it?

THE CENTRAL'S COAL CONTRACT.

We regret to say that an error occurred in our report of the tenders for coal on the 30th ult. in regard to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira, whose bid was 35 1/2 per ton, and not 39 1/2 as stated in our last issue. The proofs were read twice carefully, as we were anxious to give the correct figures, and we have no idea how the error escaped us. The Empresa, we trust, will excuse the mistake.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The paper currency in circulation on the 30th ult. is stated to have been 699,642,374 1/2. If it is true that the troops have not been paid it is probably because the treasury is empty.

The appropriation in the present budget for army rations is 15,855,308 1/2. This sum has proved to be insufficient and the government is now asking congress for 1,778,353 1/2 more. It is stated that in Santa Catharina some of the public employés have not received pay since July and that others have not been paid for eight months.

The Jornal do Brazil in its evening edition of last Friday stated that treasury notes that had been withdrawn or withheld from circulation were reappearing and that, singularly enough, this was occurring just at a period in which the "caixa de amortização" was not open.

The telegram from Rio which we published yesterday tends to confirm the view we expressed in dealing with the monstrously unjust banking project submitted to congress by the Brazilian government, that it had been put forward, not as a serious proposal, but as one the withdrawal of which would be used as an excuse for prolonging the moratorium. It is semi-officially declared that our fears are exaggerated; that the measure has not yet been discussed in the chamber of deputies, "where its expected "to encounter severe criticism, and even if "it is approved its provisions will be considerably modified." We are also asked to believe that the rumour of a fusion between the Banco da Republica and the German Bank is baseless. Well, we shall see.—Financial News, Oct. 31.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of November have been made public:

Table with columns for location (Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Maranhão, Ceará, Jaraguá, Aracajú, Parnahyba, Penedo, Natal, Santos, Pará, Parahyba, Parangaba, Victoria, Macalié) and values for 1900 and 1899.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis) and values for Rio de Janeiro, December 11th, 1900.

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 3.—The market was weak, and but few transactions were reported. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 10 1/32 closing 10 1/16 Private bills opening 10 1/16 closing 10 1/16-10 1/8 Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Dec. 4.—The situation of the market during the morning was unaltered. There were but few transactions and the market closed paralysed without movement. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 10 1/16-10 3/32 closing 10 1/16 Private bills opening 10 1/8 closing 10 1/16-10 1/8 Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Dec. 5.—The market continued weak and with a downward tendency, which was accentuated during the day. The transactions reported were limited. Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills opening 10 1/32 closing 9 15/16-9 3/32 Private bills opening 10 1/8 closing 10-10 1/16 Official value of the milreis 368-370 reis gold.

Dec. 6.—The market was very uncertain, with lower rates. The movement was regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 31/32 closing 9 7/16-9 3/32 Private bills opening 10 closing 9 29/32-10 Official value of the milreis 365-368 reis gold.

Dec. 7.—The situation of to-day's market was unchanged, with lower rates. Transactions reported were regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 9 27/32 closing 9 11/16-9 27/32 Private bills opening 9 7/8 closing 9 3/4-9 7/8 Official value of the milreis 361-364 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th December, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a holiday last week, and might have been two or three without greatly interfering with the coffee market, which was exceptionally dull and weak. The reported sales were only 23,000 bags, 34,028. Prices fell slowly 600 reis per arroba during the week, the dealers holding out against the downward tendency in foreign markets with the idea that a falling exchange would enable them to maintain quotations. The decline in exchange yesterday caused a little more activity among exporters, but did not lead to much business. Foreign advices show that the sales last week were: New York 1,000 bags, Havre 137,000, Hamburg 91,000, and London 50,000—total 435,000 bags, against 438,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and 631,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows: Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with columns for location (Rio N. 7, Santos, Good Average) and values for Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

The shipments since our last report have been: 9,372 bags for the United States, 13,852 " " Europe, 8,163 " " Cape of Good Hope, 440 " " River Plate, etc., 2,301 " " Coastwise, 34,028 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: Dec. 1 New York Br. str. Buffon 3,000 Dec. 6 do Br. str. Cyprian Prince 21,100

Table with columns for location (Europe, Elsewhere) and values for Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Dec. 4 River Plate Fr. str. Brasil 647 Dec. 5 Montevidon do 178 Dec. 5 Talcahuano Br. str. Orissa 50

Coastwise: Dec. 1 Southern ports str. Saubá 746 Dec. 2 do do str. Itabuba 128 Dec. 2 Northern ports str. Habiba 650 Dec. 3 do do str. Marquis 435 Dec. 7 Southern ports str. Rio Pardo 270

The receipts for the past week were 32,325 bags against 34,414 bags for the previous week and 58,704 bags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

Table with columns for location (No. 6, 7, 8) and values for Dec. 7 and Dec. 1.

The movement of the coffee market during the five months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Table with columns for location (Railway, Coastwise, In transit) and values for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

Table with columns for location (Shipments) and values for 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901.

The shipments of coffee during December last were 207,636 bags, with the following destinations: United States: New York 59,757 Baltimore 26,315 New Orleans 22,694

Table with columns for location (Europe, Other countries) and values for various ports.

Coastwise: Northern ports 10,954 Southern ports 4,912 Total 207,636

And shipped by the following exporters: J. W. Duane & Co. 37,166 Arnstein & Co. 28,855 Arnelco Brothers & Co. 16,812 E. Johnson & Co. 16,096 W. F. McLaughlin & Co. 13,000 Karl Valis & Co. 11,250 Gustav Trinks & Co. 9,016 Hard, Rind & Co. 8,243 Pierre Pradez & Co. 7,388 Hampt, Hiehn & Co. 7,255 Sequera & Co. 6,791 Heeseler Wille & Co. 6,750 Levering & Co. 6,767 Zenha Ramos & Co. 6,165 P. S. Stevens & Co. 5,750 Rich. Riener & Co. 4,418 Norton, Megaw & Co. 3,732 Karl Kriesche & Co. 2,911 Babelow & Willberg 1,971 John Moore & Co. 1,549 Roberto do Couto & Co. 1,510 Ed. Ashworth & Co. 1,479 Jorge Dias & Irmao 1,061 Gustavus Gudgeon & Co. 1,008 Pfeigier & Irmao 820 Auguste Lenhi & Co. 250 Paulino Thom & Co. 239 A. Dine & Co. 185 Souza Filho & Co. 128 Sundry 168 Total 207,636

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for location (Receipts, Shipments) and values for Dec. 1-8.

Dec. 1 2,301 Dec. 2 3,669 Dec. 3 5,028 Dec. 4 3,367 Dec. 5 6,490 Dec. 6 4,719 Dec. 7 3,383 Dec. 8 4,720

Dec. 1 1,585 Dec. 2 1,585 Dec. 3 1,585 Dec. 4 1,585 Dec. 5 1,585 Dec. 6 1,585 Dec. 7 1,585 Dec. 8 1,585

Dec. 1 1,585 Dec. 2 1,585 Dec. 3 1,585 Dec. 4 1,585 Dec. 5 1,585 Dec. 6 1,585 Dec. 7 1,585 Dec. 8 1,585

Dec. 1 1,585 Dec. 2 1,585 Dec. 3 1,585 Dec. 4 1,585 Dec. 5 1,585 Dec. 6 1,585 Dec. 7 1,585 Dec. 8 1,585

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Dec. 1 1,585 Dec. 2 1,585 Dec. 3 1,585 Dec. 4 1,585 Dec. 5 1,585 Dec. 6 1,585 Dec. 7 1,585 Dec. 8 1,585

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during November aggregated 755,546 bags, against 855,249 last year.

Table with columns: NAME OF EXPORTERS, BAGS, DESTINATION, BAGS. Lists various export companies and their cargo volumes.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, TONS, AGENT. Includes entries for CARDIFF, BALTIC, OPORTO, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels with columns: DATE, NAME, TO, TONS, AGENT. Includes entries for ADELALDE, NEW YORK, BARBADOS, etc.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various ports and commodities, including New York, Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, etc.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table listing engagements of vessels with columns: PORT, NAME, DATE, TONS, AGENT. Includes entries for Bordeaux, River Plate, Constantinople, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, TO. Includes entries for Dec 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Includes entries for Dec 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Vessels Afford & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels chartered for Rio with columns: NAME, AGENT, DATE, FROM, TO. Includes entries for Charles Dickens, D. Pedro II, Doris, etc.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 9th, 1900.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED. Includes entries for American, Argentine, British, Danish, Foreign, Norwegian, Potuguese.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing stocks and shares with columns: NAME, PRICE, CHANGE. Includes entries for 6 Apolices, 3 do, 4 do, etc.

Table listing various financial data and exchange rates, including Banks, Railways, Miscellaneous, Cotton mills, etc.

FRIDAYS QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.

Table listing Friday's quotations in São Paulo with columns: NAME, PRICE, CHANGE. Includes entries for Banco Commercial e Industria, Construtor e Agricola, etc.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Table listing financial data for Banque Française du Brésil, including Assets and Liabilities.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table listing financial data for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, including Assets and Liabilities.

Monthly bulletin of the Santos coffee market during November with daily receipts, sales, base, shipments and exchange.

Table showing monthly bulletin of Santos coffee market with columns: RECEIPTS, SALES, SHIPMENTS, EXCHANGE. Includes sub-tables for Receipts and Shipments.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the past week were 7,700 barrels by the White Wings from Baltimore and 6,770 bags by the Felipe Lussich from the River Plate.

Codfish.—The Itaparica brought 600 cases from Hamburg. Brokers prices are unchanged.

Lard.—No arrivals. We quote from 800 to 820 reis per pound wholesale.

Rice.—The arrivals were 50 bags ex Piemonte from Genoa, and 700 ex Itaparica from Hamburg. The wholesale price is from 25,000 to 25,500 per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—The Mabel Jordan brought 7,815 pieces from Boston. Prices are nominal.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. Some lots were sold at 95,000 per dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No entries. We quote at 72,000 per dozen.

Swedish Pine.—None in the market.

Kerosene.—The receipts were nil. Quotations unchanged.

Rosin.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices.

Cement.—The Bolardes brought 2,800 barrels from London, and the Soreto 30 from Miracelles. Market continues unchanged.

Indian Corn.—From the River Plate arrived 33,500 bags by the Felipe Lussich. Quotations are nominal.

Beans.—Receipts nil. The price continue at 2,800 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—No receipts. We quote from 130 to 140 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The Cape Corrientes brought 1,951 tons from Hull.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown below.

Pernambuco and Macaéo. 120,000—125,000 Bahia and Aracá. 100,000—110,000 Campes. 100,000—120,000

Angra and Paraty. 125,000—135,000 Foz de Iguaçu. 100,000—130,000 Alcabala de 25 to 28 deg. 145,000—210,000 20 deg. 210,000—220,000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862. Capital, £ 1,500,000. Idem realized, 600,000. Reserve fund, 1,000,000.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30TH NOVEMBER 1900.

Assets: Bills discounted, 2,535,749,840. Bills receivable, 8,288,748,450. Loans guaranteed accounts, etc., 10,017,877,340.

Liabilities: Declared capital of this branch, 1,500,000,000. Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice, 7,028,517,150.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 5TH DECEMBER 1900. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, C. D. Simmons, Actg. Sub Manager.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital paid up, £ 20,000,000. Reserve Fund, 340,000. BALANCE SHEET, 30th November, 1900.

Assets: Capital, uncalled, 4,444,444,000. Bills discounted, 1,916,335,210. Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc., 1,439,533,000.

Liabilities: Capital in account current, without interest, 3,670,373,270. In account current, with notice, 1,801,277,110.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th DECEMBER 1900. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, J. W. Applin, Actg. Manager.

LIABILITIES

Capital. Reserve Fund: Composed of Federal apolices, 100,143,000,000. Profits in Suspense: Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss a/c, 6,260,863,605.

Deposits: By bills bearing interest, 13,750,019,800. In account current with fixed maturity, 2,485,082,912.

London and River Plate Bank, Rio de Janeiro with guarantee. Cheques vised at 60 days, 5,118,518,800.

GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS CURRENT: Debtors who have become creditors for a balance of, 5,608,870. Interest and redemption, Intendencia Municipal, etc., 55,178,810.

INTENDENCIA MUNICIPAL: Interest account, apolices of 1896, 7,888,370. Special interest account of apolices, 12,511,810.

BANK DIVIDENDS UNPAID: Federal Treasury: Special account for exchange with guarantee, 16,966,518,220. Dividends of securities deposited, 52,373,654.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th December, 1900. J. ROSA, Chefe da Contabilidade. PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 30TH NOVEMBER 1900

Assets

Accounts Current, guaranteed, 1,251,780,434. Bills discounted, 4,301,580,234. Bills receivable, 29,410,800.

Liabilities

Accounts current, with interest, 1,881,288,227. Deposits of securities, etc., 1,394,044,810.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th December, 1900. R. BOCK, Chief Accountant. PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

S. Paulo

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Is the place to buy, School Furniture and Supplies, American Cook Stoves (for Coal or Wood), Oil Stoves for Cooking and Heating.

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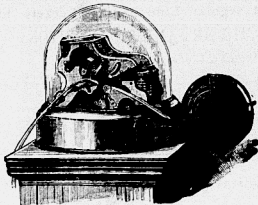
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A good wine at a moderate price.

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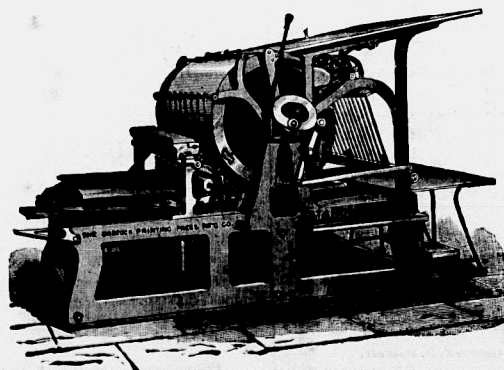
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| Date | Steamer | Destinations |
|---------|---------|---|
| 1900 | | |
| Dec. 11 | Thames* | Santos, Montevideo and R. A.irs. |
| " 12 | Nile | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. |
| " 24 | Danube | Montevideo and Buenos Aires. |
| " 26 | Thames | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. |

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 Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.
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This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail and The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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