



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29th, 1901.

NUMBER 5

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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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CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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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," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a M
and correspondents.
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, 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.
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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. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
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Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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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. 38.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
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Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.
PORTUGAL AND OPORTO: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
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C. Blum,

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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.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

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Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.
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Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The death of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria occurred at Osborne on the 22nd inst. at 6.30 p.m. Her life passed away during sleep and her death was painless and peaceful, as the end of so long and useful a life should be. All her living children, with the exception of the Empress Frederick, were at her bedside, as also were many of her grandchildren and great grandchildren, including the Emperor of Germany, who hastened from Berlin to be with her.

According to the telegrams, with which our readers are already familiar, the Prince of Wales was at once declared king under the title of Edward VII, and his accession has since been officially proclaimed with the usual ceremonies. The remains of the Queen are to be removed to Windsor on February 1st, the funeral ceremonies will take place on the 2nd, and she will then be laid at rest at Frogmore beside her husband, the Prince Consort. The first news of Queen Victoria's death reached this city about 5 p. m. on the 22nd in a private telegram to one of the banks. The *Paiz* received the news at 5.25, and soon after flags were seen at half mast on a few offices and places of business which were still open. As the business section of the city is partially deserted at that hour, and as the transmission of news to the suburbs and neighboring towns is slow, the sad intelligence spread slowly, and some did not know of it until the next morning.

On the morning of the 23rd the newspapers gave all the cable'd details of the Queen's last hours and published long and appreciative accounts of her life. Some of these articles were noticeably minute and well-written, and they all rendered generous homage to the life and character of England's beloved sovereign. Throughout the city flags at half mast were everywhere seen, and all the English houses partially closed their doors. At Petropolis, the President in person, the diplomatic corps, officials of the national and state governments, and many private individuals called at the British legation to tender their condolences to the British chargé d'affaires, Sir Brooke Boothby. The President also cabled to the Brazilian minister in London, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, to present his condolences to the royal family, and the minister of foreign affairs also cabled his condolences to Lord Lansdowne.

Here in Rio the consular corps, officials, representatives of the press, and many others called at the British consulate to express their sympathy and grief for England's irreparable loss to Mr. C. B. Rhind, consul *ad interim*. At 1 p. m. a meeting of British subjects was held at the consulate to consider what steps should be taken by this community. The following copy of the official minutes of the meeting will best interpret its action:

MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

At the British Consulate General on the 23rd January 1901 at the hour of 1.30 p. m. a Meeting of the British Community of Rio de Janeiro, convened by Mr. Acting Consul General Rhind, was held to consider the measures to be taken in connection with the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Rhind delivered the following short address:

"The hopes which we have doubtless all entertained that the life of our beloved Sovereign might still be prolonged to her, have at last been cruelly disappointed.

"I have before me a copy of the official telegram, addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, in which Lord Lansdowne com-

municates that Queen Victoria's noble life ended yesterday evening at half-past six o'clock.

"When I say that this news brings to the heart of each one of us a feeling of heavy weight, and of personal, as well as national bereavement, I am sure I do not misrepresent the sentiments, not only of the British Community, but of our innumerable local friends of all nationalities.

"The purpose of this meeting is to arrange such action as shall give appropriate expression to our heartfelt sorrow at the death of our Queen: to convey to the Royal Family our sincerest sympathy with them in the irreparable loss they and the Nation have undergone; and to manifest our closest participation in the mourning of our Nation for this unsurpassably sad event.

"I will now invite proposals expressing the feeling of the meeting."

Whereupon the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Hugh Pullen.

1. That the Consul be requested to telegraph through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Royal Family, a Message from the British Community expressing their sincere condolences and their great sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by them and the entire Nation by the death of Queen Victoria.

2. That a Memorial Service be held at the British Chapel in this city in homage to the departed Sovereign.

3. That a Fund be raised by voluntary subscription to defray the expenses connected with the Memorial Service and other incidental disbursements, and also to provide for the execution of some work of a permanent nature desired to the perpetuation of the Memory of Queen Victoria; which work may take the form of a Statue or Commemorative Plate or Window to be placed in the English Church, or in the English Cemetery, or of the establishment of a Fund for benevolent or charitable purposes, such as the endowing of a ward in the English Hospital.

The foregoing resolutions were seconded by Mr. C. N. Atlee and carried unanimously. Mr. Charles Hargreaves then moved:

4. That a Committee be elected to decide upon the form of the Commemorative Work provided in resolution No. 3 and to conduct the business connected therewith, and that such Committee be composed of the following members:—

- (1) The British Consul.
- (2) The British Chaplain.
- (3) The Trustees and Treasurer of the British Chapel.

(4) The Directors of the British Hospital with powers to add to their number.

This motion was seconded by Mr. J. P. Wileman and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dixon then moved:

5. That a written Memorial expressing the sorrow of the Community and their sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement, be drawn up and forwarded for presentation in the proper quarter after receiving the signatures of the public.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Briscoe and likewise carried unanimously.

Mr. Hugh Pullen then proposed:

6. That a Message be addressed to the Press of Rio de Janeiro, expressing the thanks of the British Community for the gratifying manifestations of sympathy, respect and esteem exhibited by the Rio Press and the Rio community towards the departed Sovereign and the British Nation, and that the Consul be requested to interpret the feeling of the British Community in the matter.

This motion, seconded by Mr. Atlee, was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Cross then moved:

7. That a telegram expressing the deep sorrow of the British Colony at the death of Queen Victoria, be addressed by the Consul to Sir Brooke Boothby as the Representative of the Nation in this country.

This motion was seconded by Mr. J. P. Wileman and carried unanimously.

The meeting was then adjourned with observation of the usual formalities.

In compliance with resolutions Nos. 1 and 7 the following telegrams were despatched by the Consul:

(a) To the Marquess of Lansdowne, Foreign Affairs
"British Community at Rio desire me to transmit through your Lordship to Royal Family, sincere condolence and to express heartfelt participation in the Nation's mourning for Queen Victoria's death."

(b) To Sir Brooke Boothby:
H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, Petropolis.
"British Community at meeting held to-day charge me to convey to you as Representative of our Nation, the expression of their sincere sorrow on the occasion of the death of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. I am charged also with the despatch to Lord Lansdowne of a telegram of condolence with the Royal Family.—Rhind."

The acknowledgement sent out to the local press by Acting Consul General Rhind in behalf of the British colony was as follows:

"Charles B. Rhind, Acting Consul General for Great Britain in this city, in pursuance of a vote passed unanimously at a meeting of the British residents held at the consulate, at this moment fraught with extreme sorrow for their country and the British nation at large, hereby fulfils the mission with which he is charged, under a feeling of deep obligation on the part of the British community, of acknowledging and returning thanks for the demonstrations

of sorrow on the part of the Brazilian press and the people of this city for the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of glorious memory.

"The British colony feels in this spontaneous manifestation of the organs of opinion in Brazil, an assurance of the friendly sentiments and sympathy entertained by the Brazilian nation towards their country and their nation, and while expressing their deep acknowledgements, proclaim on their part the like sentiments of esteem and high conceit for Brazil and the Brazilian people.

C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General."

The funeral services at Christ Church at 11 a.m. on Sunday 27th inst., were exceptionally impressive, and bore eloquent testimony to the love and veneration felt for Queen Victoria by her subjects in every part of the world, and of the respect and esteem in which she was held by all nationalities. The church was fittingly and tastefully draped in black and decorated with the flowers she loved so well in life. We noticed in particular a beautiful cross of flowers at the foot of the reading desk, bearing the inscription "In loving memory." The church was crowded full, in spite of the inclement weather, and among those present were the members of the British legation and consular corps, members of the foreign diplomatic and consular corps, representatives of the foreign and English press, many prominent foreigners, and many members of the American colony who have associated themselves with all these manifestations of sorrow and loving respect for England's beloved Queen. The services for the day had been neatly printed for the occasion, and were rendered in the most impressive manner. The sermon by the chaplain, Rev. John D'Arcy, was a heartfelt and eloquent eulogy of the departed sovereign and just tribute to her many rare qualities of mind and heart.

OPPORTUNITY!

Master of human destinies am I! Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait. Cities and fields I walk: I penetrate Deserts and seas remote, and passing by Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late, I knock unforbidden once at every gate. If sleeping, wake; if heasting, rise before I turn away. It is the hour of fate. And they who follow me reach every state Mortals desire, and conquer every foe. Seve death; but those who doubt or hesitate, Condemned to failure, penury, and woe, Seek me in vain and uselessly implore: I answer not, and I return—no more!

—John James Ingalls.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Owing to the number of uncontested elections in the recent general election in Great Britain, there has been some trouble in calculating the total result. A careful estimate by Mr. Cook, a well-known authority on such matters, gives the total electoral strength of the government in the constituencies as 2,466,935, and that of the opposition as 2,049,064, a difference of 417,871. If seats were allotted in proportion to votes, the government majority would be 61. When Lord Salisbury took office in 1895 he had a majority of 152; at the dissolution this was reduced to 128, and in the

new parliament it is 134. In the vote at the general election, the figures stand roughly as 6 to 5. It has to be remembered that the election was taken in a hurry, on a stale register, and before the troops had returned from the front. If it had been deferred until next autumn, the result would probably have been different.—Exchange.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

I am anxious to open business relations with any one who has large quantities of used Postage Stamps of this country to dispose of. I can use very large quantities if prices are reasonable and could send any articles such as books, jewellery, watches, etc., in exchange, if desired. Send list of what you have to dispose and what you want in exchange to WILLIAM BROWN, St. Thomas Square, Salisbury, England.

Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches. The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro. The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA JOSE' D'ALENCAR No. 1

(Cattoto)

Telephone No. 498

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the fastest system. The table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets. Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose. The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden, comfortable rooms, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water. The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25000 per annum for Brazil; 22500 per six months

\$10.00 or £2 a broad or the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 29th 1901.

THE death of QUEEN VICTORIA removes from our midst not only one of the most powerful and conspicuous sovereigns of the world, but likewise one of the most beloved women ever known to history. Her reign of over sixty-three years is the longest ever known in English history, while the retention of her physical and intellectual powers to so great an age was equally remarkable. It was her rare good fortune to reign in an age of intense intellectual and material development, an age of remarkable progress in invention, science, art, commerce and industry, and to have ruled over a people who took a leading part in this march of human progress. And it is a satisfaction to say that she performed her part in this age of progress nobly and wisely. The world has been made better for her having been one of its rulers, and humanity has been purified and elevated by her womanly example. The whole world is the richer for her life, but it is not poorer for her death because of the example and influence which she has left behind. While we unite with her family and subjects in mourning the great loss inflicted upon the British nation through her death, we can not but rejoice that Anglo-Saxon civilization has produced so rare and choice a flower, and that it was permitted to grace the best and highest development of that civilization for so many years.

RYMORS of a plot against the government have again been circulated, but the general opinion seems to be that they are entirely unfounded. They are doubtless merely the result of surmises engendered by the prevalent discontent. That there is discontent no one can deny, and that there is danger of an outbreak no one can ignore. What we have feared most is that the prevalent distress and discontent would lead to bread riots in this capital, which is perhaps more to be feared than a political revolution. But the talk one now hears in the streets and cafés means something more than that. The people are complaining of taxes, rents, want of work, peculations, extravagance and chronic misgovernment. They read the *Journal do Brazil*, *Imprensa* and *Cidade do Rio* rather than the semi-official organs. And all this means political agitation more than mere discontent. What it will lead to we can not tell, but one thing is sure—it will not lead us out of the financial mire in which we are now floundering.

WITH regard to the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between this country and the United States we are credibly informed that the negotiations were transferred to Washington in October last with a definite proposal made by the Brazilian government. This transfer was rendered necessary, of course, by the subjection of the said proposal to the United States government, and the negotiation has since been carried on between Commissioner Kesson for the United States and Dr. Assis Brazil, the Brazilian minister in Washington. We may now be permitted to ask our Brazilian colleagues for their authority for the statements which have appeared

from time to time in regard to the progress of negotiations here. If the business has been transferred to Washington, and is now based on Brazilian proposals, then there could have been no basis for the reports published by local newspapers during the past ten weeks in regard to negotiations here and friction with the representative of another country, unless the press is being fed with news three to six months old.

"LONG experience," said President Campos Salles in his message of May 3, 1899, "has demonstrated that there is no real advantage in keeping railways under government management." What, then, is his object in adding £2,250,000 to the national debt for the purpose of transferring to government management the Bahia and São Francisco railway, whose original cost was only £1,800,000 and which, even under private management, is operated at a loss? The President is certainly inconsistent, and for his inconsistency there is probably an explanation. In our opinion the solution of the enigma is to be found in the reckless policy that has led the President to squander the resources of the country in frantic efforts to obtain ready money and to shift burdens from his own shoulders to those of his successors. The capital invested in the Bahia and São Francisco railway has for a limited period a guarantee of 7% interest, which amounts to £126,000 per annum. The interest on the 4% bonds which the government issues for the purchase of the road is £90,000, the difference being, consequently, £36,000. The purchase of the road, then, is not a business transaction, but a financial expedient which, for the sake of temporary relief from a burden of £36,000 per annum, saddles the country with a debt of £2,250,000.

IT MAY be a talking twaddle, in the classic phrase of a contemporary, to urge economies on the government and to suggest the grant of public lands to railways in place of interest guarantees, but it is talk that the present situation here demands. Lands have been devoted to such purposes in other countries, and it seems reasonable to suppose that this policy could have been applied here. Of course, the situation has changed and the arrangement could not be so easily effected under existing circumstances, for the public lands have been transferred to the states while the federal government remains burdened with the interest guarantees on railways designed for the development of certain states. Had the authors of the constitution studied the subject a little more deeply, they must have seen that the transfer of the nation's assets to the states should have been accompanied by a transfer of a fair share of the liabilities, such as interest guarantees on railways, contracts for the introduction of colonists, etc. It may be a twaddle, but it is common sense also. Brazil is now in an extremely critical situation simply because she has been governed largely by sentiment, and it is full time that the press should insist upon the exercise of a little common sense in administrative affairs.

COFFEE NOTES

—On Thursday a committee of business men from the Centro Commercial conferred with President Campos Salles on the crisis in the coffee trade.

—Our advices in regard to the new crop are still most favorable. It is a common opinion that it will be by far the largest crop ever produced in Brazil.

—The *Mucury*, of Theophilo Ottoni, Minas Geraes, says the coffee crop in that municipality this year will be extraordinary. The planters will want laborers to pick the coffee, and are already procuring them.

—"I am convinced," remarked Smalwytt, "that when the Centro commission went around to talk with Campos Salles on Thursday about the crisis in the coffee trade, the 'old Roman,' as one of our diplomats once called him, looked severely wise and observed that the season had been exceptionally favorable. 'There is no crisis,' he added, 'for the next crop will be a big one. The *Rio News* says so, and for once I agree with that paper. The trouble is, gentlemen, you are trying to get out of paying your taxes. But this government knows its duty, and will make you pay them. Order and progress, gentlemen, good day!' The commission then backed out and the noble old Roman returned to a discussion of the probabilities of the next election. That's my version of the interview," added Smalwytt, "but of course, I must admit that I wasn't there."

—There is no doubt that the cost of production [of coffee] is constantly changing in all countries. What the real cost of production is, and what will check increase of production of coffee, nobody has so far been able to determine in a satisfactory way, and as production is still increasing, not decreasing, all talk from coffee growing countries everywhere in reference to the hardships of present prices may be dismissed from the minds of coffee people. It is apparent that the coffee world at large continues very nervous, and at the slightest improvement, due to any cause, no matter how slight, speculators are forever climbing or clamoring for higher values under the misconception that minor causes can materially alter conditions.—W. H. Crossman & Bro.'s Circular.

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PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In addition to famine the state of Ceará is now ravaged by an epidemic of small-pox.

—The election of Dr. Augusto Montenegro as governor of Pará was formally announced on the 25th inst.

—In Bahia, ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna has been again insulted in the streets by a jeering crowd. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

—At Pará on the 23rd inst. friends of Senator Lauro Sodré disarmed some persons who were said to be waiting for the senator to pass in order to attack him.

—The Collegio Assumpção, of Piracicaba, São Paulo, was burned on the morning of the 25th inst., but happily without loss of life. The loss is estimated at 200,000\$.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. states that recently so many murders have been committed in Pernambuco that people are becoming afraid to leave their houses at night.

—The people of Pará are indignant with the coasting steamer "Alagôis" for concealing alleged cases of bubonic pest, occurring on board during the voyage up the coast.

—The potato crop of the state of Minas Geraes for last year is estimated at 1,000,000 kilos. This year the crop is said to have been considerably damaged by wet weather.

—In the city of Ceará there are 22 physicians, 16 lawyers and 23 civil and military engineers. Six journals are published in the city, two at Sobral, one at Aracaty and one at Baturité.

—There is said to be much discontent in Bahia on account of the proposed increase in water rates and in the price of fresh beef. The latter, it is stated, is to cost 1\$500 per kilo.

—After the installation of his successor, Gov. Paes de Carvalho will visit Europe with his family. The fate of Eduardo Ribeiro and Luiz Vianna does not seem to have disturbed him.

—A Pará telegram of the 25th says the federal garrison of that city was held under arms, for fear that disorder would result at the counting of the votes for governor of the state.

—The Amapá territory lately secured by means of the decision of the Swiss arbitration tribunal, has been annexed to the state of Pará, and will be distinguished by the old name of Aracary.

—In Santa Catharina Judge Navarro Lins has telegraphed to President Campos Sales, asking for security for his life, which is threatened, he says, by the governor and the latter's subordinates.

—A telegram to the *Diario Popular* of São Paulo of the 22nd inst. says that a great part of the Bahia delegation in the national congress is opposed to the administration of Dr. Severino Vieira, governor of Bahia.

—The Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio, of Juiz de Fora, has formally declared against the land tax. The Centro should know that it is better to put a small tax on land than to overtax commercial and manufacturing transactions.

—The accusations of Sr. João Serzedello, brother of Deputy Innocencio Serzedello, in regard to the Rio Acre intrigue, has naturally excited great interest. He accuses the Brazilian authorities, and especially the governor of Amazonas, of promoting the revolt, and assisting it, in that district.

—According to a telegram of the 26th. Alderman Innocencio de Góes has declared in the Bahia municipal council that the Queimados company is seeking to have the water rates increased so as to augment the value of its shares preparatory to a sale of its property and franchise to a foreign syndicate.

—Various members of the Pará state assembly have published a protest against the display of military force in the vicinity of the assembly building. They also assert that *carangas* were brought into the galleries and corridors of that building to prevent any protest against the election of Dr. Augusto Montenegro.

—In view of the inability of the police to cope with highwaymen the people of the district of Una, Minas Geraes, have organized a vigilance committee under the title of *grupos da honra e da propriedade*. Under the direction of this committee two alleged highwaymen were recently lynched by a crowd numbering from 350 to 400 persons.

—When the rupture occurred in the dominant party in Santa Catharina the Governor issued an order for the removal of Senator Raulino Horn from the office of municipal superintendent. The order was considered illegal and one of the courts prohibited its execution. The governor promised to respect the injunction and await the final decision of the judiciary, but a telegram of the 24th inst. says that he has forcibly removed Superintendent Raulino Horn. An official telegram, which attempts to justify the governor's act, complains that the court before which the question had been brought was wilfully dilatory. And so the governor grew tired of waiting and violated the law, for which it is his business to enforce respect.

—On taking command of the 1st military district (Pará and Amazonas) Gen. Serra Martins declares that he will take no part in political controversies. *Muito bem!* The opposition party, however, at once offered a banquet to the general.

—There was a strike among the conductors of the electric tramway of São Paulo on the 22nd inst. because of the dismissal of a station agent. The strikers were greatly surprised to find themselves immediately dismissed and their places taken by others.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Journal* of the 27th says the Baturité railway, of Ceará, has suspended traffic and the transport of the mails for an indefinite time.

—On the 25th the tribunal of accounts registered a payment of 46,266\$ to the Leopoldina Railway Co. on account of guaranteed interest for the second half of 1900.

—Complaints are made by the small producers living along the "all land routes" of the Petropolis railway that the director of the Leopoldina company has withdrawn permission for them to sell their products within the *baldo* of the S. Francisco Xavier station. Before accepting their complaint as just it will be desirable to know the director's reasons. It may be that the lucksters have abused the licence permitted them and have turned the station into a fruit and vegetable market. No good manager would deliberately offend such a class of producers, nor discourage their industry, for it would be throwing away a profitable source of income. At the same time, a railway station is not a market place, and the comfort of the travelling public must be studied as well as the convenience of market gardeners.

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

For week ending September 15th:

	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,400,374	1,448,512	48,138
Passengers carried.....	7,669	8,212	543
Total receipts, week.....	26,285,270	20,201,820	6,083,450
do since Jan. 1, 1901.....	1,442,294,410	1,095,916,450	346,377,960

For week ending September 22nd:

	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	1,495,478	1,791,469	*295,991
Passengers carried.....	8,317 1/2	8,372 1/2	*55
Total receipts, week.....	26,028,250	21,101,850	4,926,400
do since Jan. 1, 1901.....	1,468,292,540	1,110,411,810	357,880,730

For week ending September 25th:

	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,176,760	2,394,304	*217,544
Passengers carried.....	8,857	8,450	407
Total receipts, week.....	31,571,750	27,166,850	4,404,900
do since Jan. 1, 1901.....	1,436,639,820	1,116,278,520	320,361,300

For week ending October 6th:

	1900	1899	Increase
Freight traffic, kilos.....	2,385,203	2,765,134	*379,931
Passengers carried.....	9,385 1/2	9,416	*30 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	35,580,860	26,366,850	9,214,010
do since Jan. 1, 1901.....	1,533,445,790	1,172,817,250	360,628,540

SHIPPING NOTES

—Consul Baehr, of Magdeburg, writes to the state department at Washington, on October 26th, as follows:—The Hamburg-American line has recently established steamship communication with the north Brazilian ports of Pará and Maranhão, a steamer being advertised to leave Hamburg on the 15th of each month. The first vessel of the new line (the *Canadia*) left Hamburg on July 14 and returned via Baltimore after a favorable voyage of seventy-six days. The result of this trial trip was satisfactory, and the financial success of the line seems to be assured. On the outward venture the ship touched at Havre, Oporto and Lisbon. The freight from Germany consisted chiefly of manufactures and cement. That from Portugal consisted of vegetables and wine. No obstacle to navigation was encountered during the entire trip. The unloading at Maranhão was effected without difficulty, there being no need, as is often the case at other ports, to unload the cargo into lighters, where it must remain from twenty to thirty days, owing to the overcrowding of custom-houses. Heretofore, the trade of the Amazon has been in the hands of two English companies, which, it is alleged, have not used their monopoly in such a way as to win popularity. Officials and merchants (especially German merchants, of whom there are already not less than thirty-six at Maranhão) express their satisfaction at the action of the Hamburg company in sending its ships to them. The return freight taken on board the *Canadia* at Maranhão consisted of pisco and hides, the cargo being completed at Baltimore. Since the *Canadia's* trip, the *Alemania*, *Valesia* and *Croatia* have been sent out in August, September, and October, respectively. For the present, it is intended that the return voyages shall be made via the West Indies.

LOCAL NOTES

—A Milan telegram of the 27th inst. announces the death of the celebrated composer Giuseppe Verdi.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* contradicts the report that ex-President Prudente de Moraes is engaged in writing a manifesto.

—This city and vicinity were visited by a heavy rainfall on Saturday evening last, nearly as heavy as that which caused so much damage the Saturday before.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 26th says a suspected case of bubonic pest has been discovered in that city. Suspected cases of lunacy, however, are not reported.

—The increased number of suicides in this city merits attention. Possibly the hot weather has something to do with it, for the same phenomenon is observed at Buenos Aires.

—In London girls are employed in some cases to do the work of messenger boys. Some of our contemporaries call them "lady messengers." Stuff and nonsense! Why not call them "messenger girls!"

—The *Dia* is still trying to create interest in the death of Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro, the man who ruled the state of Amazonas so badly for a time. Vague insinuations of assassination will never excite any interest. Let us have proofs.

—The anniversary of the founder of the republic, Dr. Benjamin Constant, (the 21st inst.) seems to have passed quite unnoticed. We are just now too busy attending to the wants of the wreckers, to take note of such an anniversary.

—We had much pleasure last week in welcoming Mr. T. C. Dawson, secretary of the United States legation at this capital, who, with Mrs. Dawson, has been home on a long visit. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson returned by way of England and were passengers by the R. M. S. "Nile."

—We were favored with a call on Friday last from Mr. A. E. Blanchard, of Buenos Aires, formerly of the staff of the *Buenos Aires Herald*. Mr. Blanchard comes up to Rio to meet his wife and children who were passengers by the *Buffon* and arrived here on Sunday last.

—A telegram from New York announces the marriage on 22nd January there of Mr. James Mitchell, the well-known electrical engineer of this city, with Miss Carolyn Marie Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have our warmest congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

—A few days ago five passers of counterfeit money were captured red-handed at a shop in Rua do Cattede where they were effecting a transaction, the buyer having notified the police and helped to capture the rogues. Some 14,000\$ in spurious money were captured. Let us hope the criminals will be rigorously punished.

—The minister of industry has very properly refused to permit Robert Fricks & Co. to use the old resort in Largo da Carioca for advertising purposes. There should be a limit to such pretensions. Some of these days we shall hear of a proposal to use the broadsides of our naval vessels for advertising Quacke's Pills, or Fritzmackey's Bitters, or Bernardino's Embrocation.

—We are requested to state (and the request comes too late for insertion in our account of the memorial services) that the flowers for the decoration of Christ Church on Sunday last were sent by Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Lund of Petropolis, and by Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Pryor, Mr. Weigall and *The Brazil Review* (wreath of this city, and by the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of São Paulo. Flowers were also received from an unknown donor of Riachuelo.

—When a prominent journalist becomes a police spy, it must be concluded that he has made a clearance sale of himself and has not even a suspicion of self-respect left. The *Journal do Brazil* of the 24th relates that a journalist, whose relations of intimacy with the chief of the nation are known, was seen, in a tumbury, in the Botafogo district, etc. This refers to the alarm about an impending revolution on the night of the 22nd inst., and to the movements of the police, patrol of the shore line, etc.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 28th inst. by the Lampart & Holt liner *Buffon* from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. Glumner and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Marshall, Mrs. Blanchard and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fabre and family (4), Mrs. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Araújo and 2 sons, Mrs. Adeline Ferreira, Messrs. A. D. Flower, E. T. Ely, E. G. Glumner, G. N. G. L. W. Falk, E. J. Johnson, C. N. Ryan, J. A. C. de Albuquerque, A. Roleburgh and 23 third-class.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that returns from the recent census show a decrease in the population of this city since 1890. But the estimates of the health authorities show a large increase. We do not think that much confidence can be placed either in the figures of the census-takers, nor in those of the health authorities. The large number of empty dwelling-houses in the city and the diminished movement of the streets would lead to a rough conclusion that the population is decreasing, but it is perhaps not quite fair to compare with a year when the city was crowded with people attracted here by the speculations then in progress.

—For the first half of January, according to the report of the public health office, the mortality of this city was 564, which is considered to be a low figure, considering the season. There were 3 deaths from bubonic pest, 18 from small-pox, 99 from pulmonary consumption, 35 from malarial causes, 11 from beriberi, 6 from yellow fever, 7 typhoid fever, 1 measles and 1 influenza. The births numbered 535, and 1 marriages 95. The temperature registered at the observatory on Castle hill was maximum 35.0° C. (95.1° Fahr.), minimum 19.7° C. (67.46° Fahr.) and average 25.14° C. (77.25° Fahr.).

—The rupture between President Campos Sales and Vice-President Rosa e Silva, according to a telegram from Maranhão to the *Dia*, will occur at the next meeting of congress, when the former's candidate for the presidency of the chamber of deputies will be Dr. Paula Guimarães, a Bahia deputy, while Rosa e Silva will support the reelection of Dr. Vaz de Mello. This, asserts the telegram, has been stated in conversation by Senator Benedito Leite, who is reported to predict that the vice-president's candidate will be elected and that ex-President Prudente de Moraes will, if he is a candidate, be elected next year President of the republic.

—There was a great scare in police circles on the night of the 22nd, owing to some mysterious denunciation of an impending revolt. The police force was withdrawn from ordinary service and held in readiness, the shore line was watched, the police officials at a late hour were in consultation and were then driving about all over the city, and all suspected persons and places were closely watched. Even for two or three days after this phenomenal vigilance was kept up, but nothing has occurred to justify it. It would seem that another naval revolt was feared. As no arrests have been made, nor further disclosures made, we must conclude that the scare was without any basis.

—Last year toward the end of February, the government discovered a conspiracy and had several persons arrested. After months spent in searching for proofs, the accused were brought to trial and were acquitted, the government case breaking down completely for want of evidence. One of the little by-plays in that affair was a private accusation against the editor of this paper, by the editor of another paper, who stated that we took part in the conspiracy as one of its leaders. The accusation was of course absurd, but it served its purpose. Now that another alleged conspiracy is discovered, or suspected, we are awaiting the disclosure of another accusation, equally absurd.

—The *Pais* of the 27th makes a statement which ought not to pass unnoticed. At the beginning of the month certain confidence men swindled a gentleman from Pará out of 1,000\$ by means of the well-known *conto de egarito*. Orders were issued for their arrest, but somehow they could not be found. The *Pais* now asserts (*ao que sabemos*) that the stolen money was divided into four equal parts, and that three police agents and one inspector were not aware of this division. If the *Pais* can prove this, it ought to lodge a formal charge against them. Since then one of the swindlers, José Portoguez, has been under arrest for some other offence, but no one has thought to interrogate him about the swindle.

—The statistician of the directory of public health, Dr. Sampaio Vianna, estimates the population of this capital for the current year at 793,000. He says the arrivals (by sea, of course) were 252,129 during the past year, and the departures 237,257, which leaves an excess of arrivals of 14,872. Deducting the excess of deaths over births for the year (13,971 deaths and 13,835 births), the apparent increase in population is 14,839, which added to last year's estimated population (779,000) gives the above estimate, omitting the hundreds. The calculation is hopelessly defective, however, in its failure to record the arrivals and departures by land. All the arrivals by sea are not destined for this capital, nor is any note taken of the people who leave the city because of the costs of living. The increasing number of unoccupied houses shows that this is an important factor in the calculation.

—One of the results anticipated from the new and extremely vexatious regulation of the health officials in regard to medical certificates of the cause of death, has already been experienced. The sanitary dictator has decreed a regulation submitting such certificates to the revision of his staff, and with the result that for a few days since a doctor was heavily fined for stating that death was caused by one disease, when the sanitary inspector considered that it was caused by pest. Under such conditions the doctors might be expected to refuse to give certificates, and this is what they are beginning to do. On the 23rd a child died in Rua Frei Caneca and the doctor refused to give the *causa mortis*. The father ran about all day, from police to sanitary officials, and back, but without result, and then at night his child was carried off to the morgue. This is called civilization!

BIRTHS.

At São Paulo, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. T. B. Muir, of a daughter.
On 26th inst., at 39 Cosme Velho, the wife of Charles D. Simmons, of a son.

COMMERCIAL.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting was held at the City Club on Saturday the 19th inst., and a fair number of members put in an appearance.

The result of the election of officers was as follows: President, Geo. E. Cox; Vice-President, Alfred E. Hime; Treasurer, Francisco de Sampaio; Secretary, F. Morrissy; Committee, G. H. Lomas, R. Morrissy, O. W. Rolls, H. P. Wright, E. A. Postal and A. G. Pierce.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Table with columns 'Dr.' and 'Cr.' listing financial items such as 'Balance in hand, 1st January, 1900.', 'Half-yearly subscriptions', 'Entrance fees', etc., with corresponding monetary values.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th January, 1901. G. H. LOMAS, Hon. Treas.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Revista Industrial e Mercantil, No. 10, October, 1900. This important and useful monthly review continues to reprint all such laws and regulations as will interest the commercial and manufacturing classes, and is therefore deserving of the cordial support of business men.

BUSINESS NOTES

Steps have been taken in Pernambuco, it is said, for the founding of a new agricultural bank. The government has appointed Sr. Adolpho de Souza Pitanga as consul at Southampton, England. The service of redeeming mutilated and called-in currency has been recommenced at the caixa da amortizacao.

The price of gas at Pernambuco is 420 reis per cubic metre.

It is stated that federal officials in Rio Grande do Sul have complained of the procedure of various state officials charged with guarding the Uruguayan frontier to prevent smuggling.

Barros Taveira & Co., owners of the hat factory formerly belonging to Senator Joao Cordeiro, have asked for a moratorium. They say that there has been a large decrease in the sales of hats and that credit has been very much restricted.

After the present administration gets the use of the product of the assets, it will leave to the taxpayers the task of paying, at the future administration's expense, the principal and interest of the scrip, whose amount will probably exceed that product.

Antonio Januario Irmao & Co. have asked for a moratorium. This is, we believe, the oldest and most important firm of architects and builders in Brazil.

A Parã telegram of the 24th says that the commercial movement of that port is paralysed by a stevedores' strike, caused by a decrease in wages. One of the Parã papers says the cut in wages is unjust because the English company has just increased its tariffs by 20 per cent.

It is hinted that the removal of Admiral Marques Guimarães from the post of inspector of the marine arsenal in this city has something to do with a scheme for transferring the arsenal property to an influential syndicate.

A telegram from Pernambuco says that the greater part of the money now circulating there is mutilated currency. This is bad enough in itself, but to make matters worse the inspector of customs has issued an order not to receive such money in payment of taxes.

After an interval of about a month we had the pleasure of receiving an American mail on the morning of the 25th inst. Among our letters we find dates as far back as December 15th.

In view of the uncertainty and irregularity of direct mails, the U. S. postal authorities would do well to send the Brazilian mail by way of Europe, where a certain amount of regularity can be counted upon.

At a recent meeting of shareholders of the Companhia Centros Pastoris do Brazil, Councillor Coelho Rodrigues, ex-senator of the republic and ex-prefect of the Federal district, proposed the liquidation of the company.

Dr. Edmundo Bittencourt asserts that the transactions in which the government, the Banco da Republica and the Banco Hypothecario took part last February were promoted by a syndicate that received from the latter bank the sum of 10,000,000.

It is interesting to compare the dividends declared five years ago with those announced at present. The following are some samples: Second half of 1896, 6% per share none.

Banko da Republica... 6% per share none. Commercial... 8% per share. da Lavoura e do Comercio... 6% per share.

The decrease in dividends paid means not only a corresponding decrease in private incomes, but also, both directly and indirectly, a reduction in public revenue.

The New York Commercial of December 26th says that the International Crude Rubber Co. had been incorporated in Trenton with an authorized capital stock of \$30,000,000.

The objects of the company, as set forth in the charter, are of a most general character, it being specified, however, that it is to operate in Mexico and South America.

The incorporators are H. M. Sadler, George Pope, George F. Brown, W. A. Towne, C. G. Palmer and Alden S. Swan.

The charter was filed by Ivins, Kidder & Melcher, of New York. William M. Ivins said in reference to the matter: 'The International Crude Rubber Co. has been incorporated in the usual way.

It is a commercial corporation, and in no sense a trust. As business is done on a large scale these days, it was thought that the best results in this line, as well as in others, could be obtained by an association of capital sufficient to do business on a large scale, trading wherever rubber is grown.

It is not a manufacturing concern and has no connection with any such concerns. Several firms of importers who are now doing business will in all probability be absorbed.

Dr. Edmundo Bittencourt agrees with us in thinking that in insisting on the measures adopted as a solution for the bank crisis the government was actuated by the desire to get possession of the assets of the Banco da Republica.

The Companhia Pilonense de Fiação, which operates a small cotton factory at Pilar, in the state of Alagoas, has declared a dividend of 17 1/2 per cent for the past year.

On the 1st January a decree of the Brazilian government respecting consular invoices came into force, and as the penalties for non-observance of the regulations are heavy, it is incumbent upon all persons interested in trade with Brazil to study them carefully.

These consular invoices are made out in a prescribed form, shall be prepared, and presented to the Brazilian consul at the port of shipment. On these invoices it is necessary either to fully describe each article, or to enter it under its proper heading in accordance with an official import list or nomenclature.

With the object of assisting those who elect to prepare their own invoices, a useful publication, giving a full translation of the regulations and directions for its use has been issued by etc., etc.—Textile Mercury, Jan. 5.

The enforcement of the law makes necessary the use of a special book, and provides for the maintenance of a special service. And as the complicated features of the law are credited to the author of the book and chief of the special service, there are some who believe that its alleged author, whether this is true, or not, the law is a mischievous one and should be abolished when congress meets again.—Ed. News.]

FINANCIAL NOTES

The shortage discovered at the general revenue office is said to amount to \$20,000. Import duties collected at the rate announced for February are 10 per cent higher than they were last year.

Last year the expenditure of the department of agriculture of the state of S. Paulo amounted to 5,382,471\$46.

The receipts of the Mandos custom-house last month amounted to 1,120,916\$13 against 1,335,147\$371 in December, 1899.

The state government of Parã is consulting its creditors as to their acceptance of state apolices at 60 in satisfaction of their claims.

The shortage in the government savings bank (caixa economica) at Pernambuco, which was supposed to be 1,200,000\$, is 2,000,000\$.

The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of 335,812\$430 to Lage Irmaos for repairs on the cruiser 'Trajano' in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of last year.

The government has consulted the tribunal of accounts in regard to a deficiency appropriation of 210,836\$991 in currency for the percentage due to customs officials and 120,000\$ in gold for treasury notes ordered last year.

The federal treasury paid the City Improvements Co., through the Banco da Republica, on Friday last, the recently audited account for drainage service for the second half of 1900, amounting to the sum of 2,469,000\$.

A Parã telegram of the 21th stated that the decree authorizing an emission of 6 per cent apolices to an aggregate of 6,000,000\$, will be published on the following day. The issue price is 90 and the loan is to be redeemed in ten years.

Last Saturday the minister of finance made another little fire with 1,000,000\$ in paper money. Burning paper is to the minister what a burning stick is to a child—and perhaps he will let get the other end of the stick just as most children do.

Table titled 'Rio de Janeiro, January 29th, 1901.' showing exchange rates for gold, bank rate of exchange, and value of \$100 in various currencies.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 21.—Today's market was irregular. Transactions reported were important. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 10 closing 9 15/16-9 3/32. Private bills opening 10 closing 10. Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th January, 1901.

Coffee.—The reported sales for the past week amounted to 41,000 bags, nearly one half of which were reported for Tuesday. Prices showed a slight decline, though dealers contested the market stubbornly through the whole week.

Foreign advices report last week's sales as follows—New York 101,000 bags, Havre 145,000, Hamburg 24,000, and London 25,000 bags—total 250,000 bags, against the shipments 42,258 bags. Yesterday the market was helpless owing to uncertainty about foreign quotations.

Table with columns 'Rio N. 7', 'Reported sales', 'Santos, Good Average', and 'per arroba' showing market data for Santos.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States. Jan. 19 New York Br. str. Strabo 26,553 bags.

Table listing ship arrivals from various ports including Europe, Elsencher, and Coastwise, with columns for ship name, origin, and quantity.

The receipts for the past week were 42,258 bags against 45,233 bags for the previous week and 40,912 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: Jan. 26 No. 6 9 500 9 500 9 500 9 500 9 500.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades (Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, etc.) with corresponding prices and quantities.

Table showing Imports of flour, rice, and other goods, listing quantities and prices.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals were 2,000 barrels by the Buffon from New York. The market is firm and quotations are improving as shown in following table:

Codfish.—The Petropolis brought 767 cases from Hamburg, the John Roberts 3,207 tubs, and the Mary Claasen 2,495 tubs, both from Gaspe. Brokers' quotations are unchanged.

White Pine.—No receipts and no changes in prices. Spruce Pine.—No receipts and no changes in prices. Swedish Pine.—No receipts and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The Buffon brought 4,000 cases from New York. The price continues at 9500 per case. Rosin.—The receipts were nil. Market nominal.

Cement.—The receipts during the past were 3,677 barrels ex Virgil from London, and 1,000 ex Stolberg from Bremen. Quotations are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. Brokers quote from 16500 to 16500 per bag of 62 kilos. Bran.—No arrivals and no changes in prices. The wholesale price is from 170 to 180 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Glasgow, ex Corisbrook, 2,500 tons. Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged, as shown below:

Table listing prices for various goods including Pernamuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaj, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, and Alcohol.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. BREMEN.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

RIVER PLATE.—Br. str. Nile, 873 bags of coffee. BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Coralliere, 1,000 do do. CONSTANTINOPL.—It. str. Citta di Milano, 375 do do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels such as Auriga, Alkaline, Amy, Baltimore, Conductor, Duerr, Eford, Frayser, Gazelle, Glad Tidings, John Roberts, Maria Blaugner, Northlands, Monrovia, Prince Regent, Prince Louis, Repton, Rosell, Thomas Hildard, and Veronica, along with their destinations and dates.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers including Nile, Corisbrook, Hellas, Petropolis, Magdalena, Pelotas, Minus, British P., Stolberg, Virgil, and S. Francisco, with their origins and agents.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers including Dunmore, Nile, Athen, Magdalena, Minus, Holywell, Pelotas, and Petropolis, with their destinations and agents.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, January 27th, 1901.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels including American (Good News), British (Levuka, M. Star, S. S. Sues, M. Claasen, John Roberts), and Argentine (M. B. Tower, C. Dickens) vessels, with their arrival and departure dates.

PERNAMBUCO.

From the January Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes: Sugar.—Entries for the past month foot up 286,842 bags, as compared with 334,667 bags in December 1899.

Table showing sugar quotations for various grades (Cotton, Sugar Whites, Sugar Browns, etc.) and destinations (Rio Grande, Pernambuco, etc.) with prices per bag.

Cotton.—Receipts in December were 20,555 bags. Owing to rains last month, there seems to be a fair chance of a second crop in many districts, the plants having sprouted, this only will come to market in April and May.

Table showing stocks and shares for various companies including Apolices, Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, S. Christovao, Industrial Americano, Loterias Nacionaes, and Transporte e Carruagens.

Table showing stocks and shares for various companies including Apolices, Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, S. Christovao, Industrial Americano, Loterias Nacionaes, and Transporte e Carruagens.

Recent shipments of sugar to United States ports.

Pernambuco 22 Dec. Brit. S.S. Cape Corrientes N. York 23,355 bags = 1,725 tons. Pernambuco 25 Dec. Am. Bk. Annie Swan N. York 17,000 bags = 1,256 tons.

Shipments from Natal to United States ports.

Brit. S.S. Britannia N. York 61,458 bags = 4,899 tons. Brit. S.S. Thompson N. York 15,000 bags = 1,330 tons.

Stocks and Shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for various companies including Apolices, Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, S. Christovao, Industrial Americano, Loterias Nacionaes, and Transporte e Carruagens.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 28th.

Table listing various financial instruments including Republica, V. F. Sapucahy, Apolices, and Inscriptions with their respective values and terms.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds.

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Republica, Minas de S. Jeronymo, and V. F. Sapucahy.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various banks and their financial details.

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Commercial, Constructor, and Hypothecario.

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

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and Emprestimo Municipal.

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

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Commercial, Hypothecario, and Emprestimo Municipal.

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

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Commercial, Hypothecario, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and other industries.

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various insurance companies.

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and Emprestimo Municipal.

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

Table listing financial instruments under 'Banks' and 'Railways' categories, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table titled 'SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS - S. PAULO.' listing various banks and companies with their current market prices.

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

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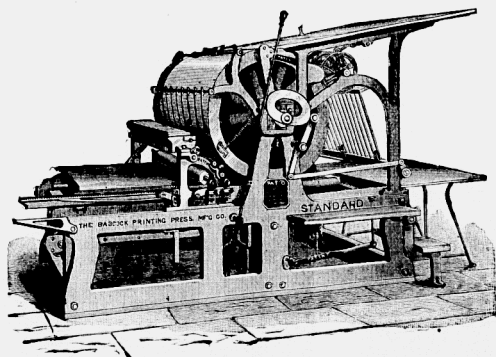
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 27th 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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