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ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: On the Church premises.

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F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 6. English services 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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Rosalina, the ex-ziphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the Atlantic at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonas Caspello:

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nictandra 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.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The proprietors of sugar factories have made an agreement to export 40,000 bags of refined and 50,000 bags of unrefined sugar. They have also fixed the price of the product for consumption at \$3 60 per 10 kilos.—Southern Cross.

During 1900 the receipts for taxes on alcohol amounted to \$14,748,708 m/m., of which \$1,054,918 was for the imported article. The total sales during the year was 19,847,061 litres. The amount received for taxes does not reach that calculated in the budget which was \$16,000,000.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

A shipment of 500 head of cattle has lately been made for Pará, the only Brazilian port now consuming Argentine beef, although the prohibition to import Argentine cattle has been waived in Rio. We understand that North American meat-traders are now endeavouring to supply Pará with American meat. If Pará consumers are not indifferent to quality as the Rio people, the chances are that the Americans will come to terms with them.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, Jan. 18.

The Montevideo Times of the 24th ult., in its notices relative to the Queen's death, says:—A hastily-summoned but largely attended and very representative meeting of British residents was held in the London Bank yesterday afternoon. Mr. Frank Hulson was voted to the chair, and after some discussion it was resolved to send a telegram of condolence to the royal family and to erect some permanent memorial of the Queen's death in Montevideo, probably in the British cemetery. Committees were named to carry out both purposes.

The exports from Argentina during 1900 for all ports were as follows: 2,368,725 dry ox hides, 1,059,737 salted do, 81,657 dry horse hides, 38,445 salted do, 63,806 bales sheep-skins, 4727 do hair, 23,868 pipes, 36,213 cks and 22,628 hogsheads tallow, 3507 bales goat skins, 253,633 bales wool, 2,042,167 tons wheat, 740,685 tons maize, 201,093 do linseed, 37,916 do flour, 68,915 do bran, 151,820 bags pollards, 112,123 do oil seed, 1,423,967 bales hay, 231,223 tons quebracho, 14,887 do tobacco, 49,487 cases butter, 17,855 tons sugar.—Southern Cross.

It would be interesting to know by what right the post-office is charging one dollar before it will deliver any parcels that arrive from abroad. We believe that this is against the general convention. We have just heard of a case in which a parcel which had contained wedding cake arrived in a condition which showed that it had been violated and its contents abstracted, and yet for this the owner was made to pay \$1, for the case as the contents had vanished. We have heard a lot lately about the progress of the post-office, but in our opinion it is backward one, as no country can be said to be progressing, which is constantly increasing its postal dues as is being done here.—Review, Buenos Aires.

There seems to be a good deal of excitement stirred up in reference to an appeal to government, made through the British legation, by a Mr. Morley who is, and has been for years, settled in the Club territory, as an estanciaero or with some occupation of kindred nature. The native newspapers have taken the matter up with a good deal of animus, and some of them maintain that, for a claim of the nature of that which is preferred by Mr. Morley, the tribunals of the country are open in the same way that they are for everyone living under protection of the laws. But Mr. Morley's contention appears to be that he has been robbed and maltreated systematically, and that, on his applying for justice to the courts and tribunals which should extend it, he has been either not listened to, or has been virtually not suited, the authorities having gone so far as to aid and abet, in overt manner, the acts of rapine and plunder against which he had protested. The matter is now, we believe, under investigation by the higher authorities of the republic.—Review, Buenos Aires, January 19.

THE ARGENTINE DEBT.

The Argentine public debt stood as follows on December 31st, 1900:—

Table with 3 columns: Description, Annual service, In circulation. Rows include National, City of Bs. Aires, Buenos Aires (prov.), Córdoba, Entre Rios, Mendoza, Santa Fé, Tucumán, San Juan, and Total.

To this must be added the following:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Rows include National Cédulas, National Cédulas, paper, Cedulas, certificates, bonos and provincial coupons, gold Cedulas, certificates, bonos and provincial coupons, paper, Paper money in circulation, Public debts, Grand total.

AN ORDER AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

The United States Government has formally recognized the responsibility of the mosquito for the transmission of yellow fever and malarial disease. This fact is indicated by the issuance of a general order by Major Gen. Wood, at Havana, directed to his post commanders, reciting that the chief surgeon of the department of Cuba has reported that it is now well established that malaria, yellow fever, and other infection are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes. Therefore the troops are enjoined to observe carefully two precautions. First, they are to use mosquito bars in all barracks, hospitals, and field service wherever practicable.

Second, they are to destroy the "wiggler," or young mosquitoes, by the use of petroleum on the water, where they breed. Permanent pools or puddles are to be filled up. To the others are to be applied one ounce of kerosene to each fifteen square feet of water twice a month, which will destroy not only the young, but the old mosquitoes. This does not affect drinking water if drawn from below and not dipped out.

Protection is thus secured, according to the order, because the mosquito does not fly far, seeks shelter among the wind blows, and thus each community breeds its own mosquitoes.—N. Y. Times, Dec. 30.

MOSQUITOES AND YELLOW FEVER.

The outbreak of yellow fever among American soldiers in Cuba has led the medical authorities in Washington to make some experiments on the transmission of the disease by means of the mosquito. The Philadelphia Medical Record, a paper of high professional standing, having described these experiments at length, its account and conclusions may be summarized as supporting the report of the expedition sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. A board composed of four assistant surgeons of the United States army in Cuba was formed for investigating the mosquito theory. One of these, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, permitted himself to be bitten, on August 18, by a mosquito, which three days before had been contaminated by biting a yellow fever patient in the fifth day after attack. No appreciable effect followed this first attempt, but on September 13 following Dr. Lazear, while visiting a yellow fever hospital, again permitted himself to be bitten on the back of the hand by another mosquito. Five days later he had a chill; after three more days jaundice appeared, and on September 25 the daring experimenter died of yellow fever. Another member of this board, Dr. James Carroll, had a similar, though not a fatal, experience. Four days after the contact with a mosquito which had bitten four fever patients at different stages the disease appeared in Dr. Carroll's case, of which the subsequent history showed that it was one of severe yellow fever. The latter patient's movements were traced for ten days before the infection, and it is considered certain that he did not contract the disease from patients, and that he did get it from the mosquito bite. Another case of a civilian volunteer was followed by like results. From these cases the board reached the following conclusion:—The mosquito serves as the intermediate host for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable that the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect. Dr. Agramonte, of the same body, has reached a like conclusion. He advises that fever patients should be kept covered with mosquito-netting, and that all persons in a yellow fever district should take the same precaution. He thinks, however, that it would be still better to exterminate the mosquitoes. This, he says, can be done by filling all the stagnant pools about cities, where the sticky insect is only found, or by coating the surface of the water with petroleum. From this summary it will be seen that the recent theories as to the spread of malaria have been applied very promptly to other diseases.

The surname of Queen Victoria was, by marriage, Wettin. This is the surname of the King of Belgium, the King of Portugal and the ruling Prince of Bulgaria, besides several rulers of petty German states. Thus the Wettin family occupies four thrones. The surname of the Queen before marriage was generally believed to be Guelph, but Azon was her real surname. The only independent state ruled by a prince with the surname Azon is Liechtenstein, a not generally known state between Switzerland, Germany and Austria and independent of all three, Edward VIII is the first king of a new dynasty, the house of Saxe Coburg-Cotha, Queen Victoria was the last of the house of Hannover.—Exchange.

Banks.

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

Draws on: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

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From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 13.

ENORMOUS COFFEE CARGO.

The arrival in the port of New York of the Lamport & Holt's Line steamer Rossetti with a cargo of 120,000 bags coffee from the port of Santos is quite significant as marking a new era in the coffee-carrying trade.

Going back some twenty years it was considered quite an event to get a cargo of coffee from Santos in excess of a total of 10,000 bags.

The enormous jump during the interval can be understood when we look at the cargo by the Rossetti, of which nearly 75,000 bags belong to one house in New York, representing a total value of about \$750,000.

It may be interesting to our readers to see the manifest of the cargo with the names of the consignees as given below:

- Santos—Bags: 73,500 to W. H. Crossman & Co., New York 300 to Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., New York 18,240 to London & Brazilian Bank, New York 4,200 to Brown Bros. & Co., New York 1,000 to National Bank of Commerce, New York 4,000 to Guaranty Trust Co., New York 500 to Winter & Smillie, New York 2,000 to Merchants' Banking Co., New York 3,000 to London & River Plate Bank, New York 6,026 to The Bank of New York, New York 250 to Schulz & Ruckgaber, New York 1,000 to The Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., New York 1,499 to British Bank of South America, New York 3,550 to "Order", New York \$7,500 to various parties.

* About. The first conclusion to be drawn from the above is the present enormous producing capacity of the coffee plantations in Brazil, the combined Rio and Santos crops having increased from an average of about 5,000,000 bags in the 14 years from 1882 to 1896 up to an average in excess of 9,000,000 bags the past four years, and with prospects of going far beyond this figure in the next crop.

It is not alone that an occasional steamer like the Rossetti, with a capacity of 120,000 bags of coffee, comes here from Brazil, but the entire coffee-carrying fleets consist of much larger and better boats than those belonging to the old school.

The necessities of the business have led to the building of such steamers, and without such good tonnage available in that trade Brazil would find it a very difficult matter to be able to store their surplus of their crops. As it is the port of Santos is strained to its utmost capacity to store the coffee, there being some 1,400,000 bags of coffee now held in warehouse in that city, New York is not alone in receiving large coffee cargoes as mentioned

above, the ports of Hamburg, Havre and the Netherlands receiving at times very heavy cargoes.

The stocks of coffee held in the principal seaports of Europe are now the largest ever known, say about 8,000,000 bags, which goes to show how the stocks have accumulated as the result of the increased production the world over, besides which the stocks of coffee now in the seaports of the United States run up to over 1,000,000 bags.

The development of the shipping capacity for handling coffee is an evidence of the enterprise of the different steamship lines engaged in this trade, and it can furthermore be stated not only are the steamers of extraordinary capacity but they are well built and the arrangements such as to offer best ventilation of the coffee during transit.

ABYSSINIAN COFFEE.

A British consular report from Harar, printed in the London Geogr. says: "The Harari coffee is of a very good quality, known in the London market as 'Moka long berry', where it is preferred to the real Moka. Occasionally its price in London is higher than that of Moka. Plantations of coffee are increasing slowly, because the natives prefer to cultivate the Kiatt (Coffea arabica) as more lucrative, one pound of leaves of which are sold for \$1.00 and sometimes \$2.00; the natives, as in Arabia, are eating these leaves. Nevertheless, more than 150,000 coffee trees have recently been planted, especially in the districts of Chercher and Itto.

The Abyssinian coffee is wild, and grows in Kaffa (where the name), Limmu, Gimma, Gumma, Ghera, Emareca, and Hillu. It has a very good aroma, and if cultivated it would be a very keen competitor of the real Moka. Monseigneur Massaia (afterwards Cardinal), when Bishop of the Gallas some forty-five years ago, cultivated in Emareca 3,000 trees, and obtained a quality much superior to the real Moka, both in flavor and aroma. This coffee used to be imported here from the above countries, viz Adis Ababa, and exported to Europe after being cleaned in Aden. In the European market it is known as Abyssinian coffee, but on account of the present low price of American coffee, the export of this coffee is decreasing.

Most of the import is stocked in Harar, and now the imports from the interior are next to nothing, the price, \$4.00 per fanassa, not covering the expenses of transport from the above-named countries. Should the American crop fail, the increase of export of Abyssinian coffee would recommence. On representations made by the merchants of Harar, the Emperor Menelek has abolished the export duty of 8 per cent on Abyssinian coffee this year.

From Financial News, Jan. 5.

BAHIA AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company, Limited, was held yesterday, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, for the purpose of considering a proposal made by the government of Brazil for the acquisition of the undertaking.—Mr. C. Seymour Grenfell presided, and stated that the construction of the line was inaugurated in 1888. In June, 1898, the funding scheme came into operation, under which the railway was guaranteed for a period of three years, to be paid in bonds instead of in cash, and the loss entailed on the government by the sale of those bonds had fluctuated between 15 and 25 per cent. Under the original concession the government reserved the right of purchasing the line after the expiration of thirty years on specified terms of compensation. The amount of redemption was to be based upon the net revenue in five of the most lucrative years out of the last seven, and the company was to receive from the government of Brazil an amount in public stock sufficient to yield an equivalent revenue. The average net earnings for the last five out of the past seven years were between £88,000 and £89,000, and the government offered the company sufficient bonds to produce £90,000, or 5 per cent. on the capital; so that they had more than fulfilled the terms of the redemption clause, and the shareholders had no option but to agree to the terms proposed, the heads of which were as follows: The government proposed to give in exchange for their share certificates bonds of the federal government bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. The bonds were to be secured by a joint bond charging the revenues, and to contain provisions for the gradual amortisation by means of an annual sinking fund of 1/2 per cent per annum, commencing on July 1, 1906, to be applied by means of annual drawings when the market price of bonds was at or above par, or by purchase in the market when under par. The chairman concluded by moving a resolution approving of the agreement for the acquisition of the undertaking. — This was seconded by Admiral Field and carried.

An extraordinary meeting was subsequently held of the Timbo Branch undertaking for a similar purpose.—Mr. C. Seymour Grenfell presided, and stated that the directors felt that it would be contrary to the interests of the shareholders to retain the branch when the main line had passed into other hands. They felt that it was extremely doubtful whether the 3 per cent guaranteed could be obtained, and they had therefore arranged the terms of sale, which were that the government were to pay £160,000 in four per cent bonds similar to those to be paid in respect of the general

undertaking, at the same date, and had the same amortisation of 1 1/2 per cent. Each share of £20 in the undertaking would be exchangeable in the proportion of bonds of the nominal value of £11. 17 s. He then moved a resolution that the terms be accepted, which was seconded by Admiral Field and agreed to.

—It may be no more than a coincidence, but it is worthy of note that «Old Moore's Almanack» for the present year contains a prophecy that the month of January would bring mourning to the British nation.

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 5th 1901.

The financial troubles now appearing in the north are clearly part and parcel of the irreparable disasters which have already fallen upon the national capital, and should convince the government that there is something radically wrong in the policy which it is so obstinately pursuing. Banks do not suspend payments nor business houses go into liquidation solely out of opposition to a minister's policy, as one of our local journals asserts, but because of some profound disturbance in the elements of our economic life. There is no sentiment in business, nor patriotism in finance. If the laws which govern them are violated, prejudice to the country must result, and the people must suffer. We do not assert that the way it is done is causing difficulties in trade and industry. Had the government carried out all its promises in connection with the funding loan, had it realized extensive economies in connection with this withdrawal of the currency, then all would have gone well, for the redemption would have been made from a disposable surplus. But only trifling economies were made, in some cases counterbalanced by new expenditures, and the withdrawals therefore had to be made from revenues needed for current expenses. And to keep these revenues up to the mark, taxes have been largely increased, to the evident prejudice of the people. This increase of taxation at a time when trade and industry are declining, is one of the principal causes of the distress which we see on every side. After all, the fundamental factors are production and trade, and all our financial theories must be based on that fact. Banks and currencies are only instruments. More than that, no bank can be prosperous where trade is decaying, nor can a country be prosperous and its government strong and progressive where the people are impoverished and overtaxed. These are elemental facts which the government should not overlook. There was no political cause

in the collapse of the Banco da Republica last September, nor in the distrust manifested toward the reorganized bank at the present moment. There has been wasteful and even criminal management of these banks, but the principal source of their trouble is to be found in the unfavorable economic situation of the country. To remedy this we must have radical reforms, not palliatives. Encouragement to foreign capital should be given, for it can do much to help us out of our difficulties. Obstructions and restrictions should be removed from commerce and industry, and taxes should be reduced, so that our economic life may once more resume its normal tone. This done, the accomplishment of all the rest will be easy. With a prosperous commerce, both internal and foreign, the government will find it easy to burn currency and to do many other things which now serve only to harass and impoverish the people.

THE DECREASE IN REVENUE.

In 1899 ten per cent. of the import duties were collected in gold and ninety per cent. in currency. Last year fifteen per cent. were collected in gold and eighty-five per cent. in currency and, moreover, in some other respects the duties were more burdensome than in 1899. The result was as follows:

Gold duties:
Collected in 1899..... 18,485,225\$
Estimated for 1900..... 27,000,000\$
Collected in 1900..... 22,878,004\$

Currency duties:
Collected in 1899..... 181,520,507\$
Estimated for 1900..... 161,250,000\$
Collected in 1900..... 137,080,772\$

Thus it will be seen that the increase of 50 per cent. in the duties collected in gold and sundry burdensome changes in the tariff produced an increase not of 8,516,775\$, as had been anticipated by congress and the government, in the gold receipts, but only 4,394,770\$, or a little over one-half of the estimated increase. At the same time the decrease in currency receipts was not 20,279,507\$, as had been estimated, but 44,448,735\$, or over double that amount. The total customs receipts were as follows:

In gold:
1899..... 18,897,217\$
1900..... 23,286,341\$
Increase..... 4,389,124\$

In currency:
1899..... 201,151,153\$
1900..... 163,108,152\$
Decrease..... 37,043,001\$

The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were as follows:

1899..... 23,279,389\$
1900..... 26,345,075\$
Increase..... 3,065,686\$

No detailed statement of these receipts has yet been made public, but it is known that the greater part of the increase is derived from the new consumption taxes on dry goods, hats and walking sticks, which up to the end of September had produced 1,861,625\$. Up to that date there has been an increase in the receipts of the general revenue office derived from the consumption taxes on matches, boots and shoes, candles, beverages, vinegar and pharmaceutical specialties and from the stamp tax and tax on premiums of foreign insurance companies and a decrease in the receipts derived from the consumption taxes on tobacco, playing



Trademark.

cards, perfumery and preserved food-stuffs and from the transportation tax, tax on dividends, tax on industries and professions and tax on transfer of real estate, government bonds and vessels. For the whole year the receipts from the consumption tax on matches at that office were 4,173,070\$ against 3,970,030\$ in 1899, the increase being, consequently, 203,040\$. At other revenue stations there has been apparently a decrease, for the product of the match tax in all Brazil, which was 6,667,815\$ in 1899 and was estimated at 7,000,000\$ in the budget for 1900, is now supposed to have amounted last year to only a little over 5,000,000\$.

The receipts of the Central railway were as follows :

Collected in 1899.....	32,527,861\$
Estimated for 1900.....	33,000,000\$
Collected in 1900.....	29,421,225\$

The receipts of the Central railway for last year amounted, then, to 3,578,771\$ less than the budget estimate for the same year and to 3,106,632\$ less than those collected in 1899.

From the foregoing figures it appears that the total public revenue ascertained up to the present amounted last year to 23,286,341\$ in gold and 218,874,456\$ in currency, against 18,897,217\$ in gold and 256,958,403\$ in currency derived from the same sources in 1899. There was, consequently, an increase of 4,389,125\$ in gold receipts and a decrease of 38,083,947\$ in currency receipts equivalent, at the present value of currency, to 14,063,496\$ in gold. Thus the result of an increase of 50 per cent. in the gold duties and a considerable increase in other burdens of the taxpayers has been, as far as ascertained up to the present, a net decrease equivalent to 9,684,372\$ in gold, or over 1,000,000 in the revenue of the country.

These figures are eloquent, and they show that both government and congress have entirely failed to understand the situation. Even as late as last May the President did not hesitate to assert in his message that the revenue for 1900 would be at least equal to that for 1899. Minister Murinho's great defect as a financier is his narrowness. He seems to be utterly incapable of grasping the idea that the real interests of the national treasury depend on the prosperity of the country. In his opinion every viitem extorted from an impoverished people is so much net profit. Taking office when the country was suffering from prolonged financial and commercial depression, he proceeded at once to aggravate the situation by heaping upon the already overtaxed people new and exceedingly oppressive burdens. In this way he has woefully depleted, as the foregoing figures show, the most valuable sources of public revenue, recklessly destroyed an immense amount of private wealth and completely paralyzed energies which, if left undisturbed by antagonistic influences, would in a few years have furnished ample means for meeting all reasonable demands of the national treasury. When he quits office he will leave the country in an exhausted condition from which, even under an enlightened and capable financial administration, it will take it a long time to recover.

The *Pauz* is complaining of the action of the Turkish consul who has called upon all Syrians resident here to register their children at that consulate under penalty of the Turkish laws. The *Pauz* should not let such trifles disturb its sanctum. If a Syrian remains here

with his children, he need not fear the threatened penalties. If, on the contrary, he returns home, then he should be prepared for them, as Brazil will certainly do nothing to protect him and his children. It is very largely an individual matter, and no amount of political sentiment will save the individual concerned from the consequences of his acts. All we can do is not to create the alternative left to the man who found himself between the devil and the deep sea.

COFFEE NOTES

—In the ten years ended on Dec. 31, 1899, the state of Rio de Janeiro exported 749,425,837 kilos of coffee, against 1,168,698,432 kilos in the previous ten years. The decrease was 371,272,315 kilos.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Slight earthquakes are reported in the states of Minas Geraes and Alagoas.
—It is reported that Dr. Cesario Alvim will be a candidate for the office of governor of the state of Minas Geraes.
—The British colony at Bahia celebrated a funeral service for Queen Victoria on the 2nd inst.
—A Mandos telegram says that the census of 31st December last gave a population of 52,9000 to that city.
—The vital statistics of the state of São Paulo for 113 municipalities (there are 136 in the state) for the month of September last show 6,641 births, 3,588 deaths and 1,194 marriages.
—The secretary of interior and justice of the state of Rio de Janeiro has informed Minister Assis Brazil at Washington that the financial condition of Rio de Janeiro will not permit that state to be represented at the Buffalo exposition.
—The new governor of Pará, Dr. Augusto Montenegro, was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst. In his inaugural speech he referred to the decadence in the finances of the state and said that a reform in the administration is urgent.

—In Bahia the sale of fresh beef is in the hands of a monopoly, and the price now is 1200/0 kilo. A firm of merchants has later offered to supply fresh beef at a maximum price of 9000/0, but it is not known whether the municipal council will give its consent.

—Telegrams from Mandos state that persons who took part in the recent Acre filibustering expedition, are returning to that capital. Their reports are said to be very satisfactory. But what else could be expected, when the first reports were such wretched lies.

—A telegram published by the *Dia* states that Congressman Guebellia Mourão has made at Maranhão a speech attacking President Campos Sales and asserting that Vice-President Rosa e Silva is the only statesman capable of controlling the destinies of the country.

—It is stated that Dr. Edeco Coelho is a candidate for the seat in the senate left vacant by the election of Gen. Quintino Bocayuva to the office of governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Edeco Coelho is the physician that considers President Campos Sales insane.

—The funeral services at São Paulo in homage to the memory of Queen Victoria were held on the 2nd inst., but were without official character because of the very limited capacity of the chapel. A resolution to this effect was adopted at a meeting of the British colony on the evening of the 26th ult.

—On the morning of the 1st inst, the *Dia* de *Noticias* of Bahia published an article containing grave accusations against the state government, and then suspended publication for fear of reprisals. It is a queer situation, look at it as we may. Even the most ardent friend of Brazil can not find much hope in such a situation.

—Telegrams from Santa Catharina of the 28th ult. state that 300 persons had assembled and entrenched themselves at a place called Varzinha, refusing to pay the so-called tax on capital. They attacked and wounded the tax collectors, but were dispersed by a police force. The telegrams also say the streets of the state capital were patrolled by federal troops in view of the rumor of an intended attack on newspaper offices.

—Those stories about the victories of the Brazilian filibusters in the Acre district, seem to have had no foundation whatever. According to an official dispatch from the Bolivian Delegado Nuñez, at Puerto Acre, the Bolivians were victorious in the fight of 24th December, in which they captured carabines, 2 cannon, and sundry munitions. The invaders fled and ran into Co Brazilian territory. The Bolivians lost men killed and one wounded. On 12th December there was a fight at Riosinho and on 1st January at Amapé, the Bolivians being victorious. Delegado Nuñez says the whole Acre territory is pacified.

—The good people of Pernambuco have suddenly discovered that the toilette de the laborers who carry sugar, is not quite proper. The sugar trade is located in a central and much frequented place, and the laborers frequently wear no more than a smile and a cloth about the joints. It is now urged, after a century or two of this impurity, that the laborers really ought to be decently dressed. We would suggest starched shirts, top hats and linen dusters.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to a statement published in *O Dia* the receipts of the Central railway for the last year were 29,421,228\$909, against 32,933,793\$725 in 1899, showing a decrease of 2,612,531\$816.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 19th January were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	215,431\$
idem last year.....	362,474\$
Decrease for week.....	147,043\$
Equivalent in gold this year (to 1/16).....	£ 9,932
idem last year (7 5/8).....	£ 11,516
Decrease in sterling for week.....	£ 2,484
Total receipts since January 1.....	£ 23,436
idem last year.....	£ 26,850
Decrease since January 1.....	£ 3,414

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Frigorífica steamer "Jupiter," which played an important part in the naval revolt, has been sold to the Cia. Paranaense de Navegação a Vapor, and will be employed in the coasting trade. The steamer has been extensively repaired and refitted.

—The Lampont & Holt Liner "Buffon" left Rio on the 2nd inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco, Barbados and New York, with the following passengers: Mrs. M. Walker, Mrs. A. Hall and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Medina and 3 daughters, Nurse Marshall, Messrs. B. A. Mitchell, C. Thiesne, B. Swellu, F. M. Walker, 13 third-class and 19 passengers in transit.

—A 2nd naval division, consisting of the ironclads "Aquadaban," "Deodoro" and torpedo-cruiser "Ymbira," under the command of Admiral Justino de Proença, left port on the morning of the 27th ult. for a practice cruise. On crossing the bar a rough sea was encountered, which so disarranged the machinery of the "Aquadaban" that it was impossible to get more than three miles an hour out of her. Besides that, water invaded some of the compartments, and a part of the machinery became dangerously heated. The admiral then resolved to return to port, to avoid being carried on the coast, and the division recrossed the bar on the morning of the 28th. On the morning of the 31st, the division again put to sea, the damages to the "Aquadaban" having been repaired.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that the annual report of the department of justice is almost ready.

—The supreme court has declared illegal the closing of the military club by the war department.

—It is stated that the treasury clerk who is responsible for the shortage at the general revenue office is an illegal appointee of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—When a man says what is true and you know it is true, should he be abused and harried like a criminal? Is it a crime to tell the truth?

—Almost daily rains still continue to keep the temperature of Rio exceptionally cool for midsummer. Providence is evidently helping the health board, whatever it may be neglecting to do in other directions.

—According to recent Pará telegrams Senator Lauro Siqueira intends soon to leave Pará and return to Rio de Janeiro. He has discovered that the climate up there is unfavorable to the development of gratitude.

—The situation in this capital is becoming really desperate, for the thieves are beginning to find it difficult to earn a living here. They say it is no longer worth while to break into a house, and as for robbing the national banks, it is not worth the labor.

—The census of 1899 showed that the population of the federal district was 515,559, to which the census officials added a floating population (travellers, sailors, etc.) of 7,092, bringing the total up to 522,651. We have always considered the census of 1899 trustworthy, because cases of duplicate counting were numerous, and we had no faith in their elimination. Besides this, the city was then crowded with people who were attracted here by speculation, and who have since gone away.

—The *Journal do Brazil* has published documents showing that its reporter Lieut. Balhazar Odorico Mendes was arrested, incarcerated and finally set at liberty without any charge against him. He is very properly going to prosecute the police delegate who ordered his arrest.

—Owing to the illness of the editor, *The News* is published this week with some difficulty. We had hoped to publish some of the telegrams in regard to Queen Victoria's funeral ceremonies on Saturday last, but are now unable to do so. Other matters of interest also are left over to another occasion.

—The population of this city, according to the recent census returns, is 431,716. According to the conjectures of the health authorities it is 793,739. "Which is the elephant, Mr. Showman, and which is the rhiinossios?" "Well, mum, you pays your money and you takes your choice." In both cases the figures are official and the difference is only 362,023.

—We fully endorse what the *Jornal do Commercio* says in its issue of last Wednesday in regard to the abominable crimes perpetrated in 1893 and 1894 under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. As we have repeatedly had occasion to say, the mystery which still shrouds those crimes should be removed and a thorough investigation should show what degree of guilt appertains to every one of the persons who were responsible.

—I've come to the conclusion," observed Snoddy, with a regretful sigh, "that the man who tries to do the straight, honest thing in this part of the world, is an enemy to the country and—to himself. He's bound to starve, and he'll have enemies enough to make it seem as though the whole world is unanimous against him. Perhaps he might find some primitive hamlet up country where honesty is respected and stealing is not labeled patriotism, but we've advanced much beyond that down here. We've reached the brass age, it would seem, and we pride ourselves on being practical men. The professor in politics is unknown in these latitudes, and theory is laid aside for the boys to make speeches about when their moustaches are just beginning to grow. What we appreciate most, seems to be the skill with which men can invent jobs by which they can divert money from other pockets into their own. And I must say they are developing phenomenal skill in this direction, and if some moral revolution does not soon occur they'll have pretty much all of it before our boys get grey hairs."

BIRTH.

At São Paulo, on 24th January, the wife of H. D. Weale, of a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In Bapatingua, S. Paulo, 2,700 mules were sold in November and December.

—Business in Pernambuco is said to have been very much affected by the critical situation in Bahia.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 30th ult. that four large importing houses would suspend payments.

—Strangely enough, all our commercial and financial difficulties have been invented simply to spite Murinho!

—It is stated that many business houses in Bahia have countermanded their orders for foreign merchandise.

—The receipts of the Santos *recebedoria* (state revenues) during the month of January amounted to 1,308,441\$102.

—One of the most prominent retail shops on the Rua do Ouvidor is in difficulties and is seeking an accord with its creditors.

—A Bahia telegram of the 29th ult. repeated a rumor that the Banco Economico would also suspend payment. This has since been denied.

—In S. Paulo the majority of the creditors of Sotto Minor, Barbosa & Co. have agreed to the moratorium for which that firm had asked.

—It is stated that in the last few days several factories in Bahia have closed and hundreds of operatives have been thrown out of employment.

—The cotton crop of Tatuhy, S. Paulo, is estimated at 120,000 arrobas that of Piracicaba at from 30,000 to 40,000 arrobas and that of Pilar at 2,055 arrobas.

—The minister of finance has refused to comply with the request of Bahia business men for suspending till the 1st prox. the collection of 25 % of the import duties in gold.

—We hear that an important *commissario* firm of this city, for many years considered one of its richest and strongest houses, is in financial difficulties and has made an assignment.

—The Amazonas state assembly has passed a bill annulling the privilege of signing a document for the payment of export duties on rubber, and permitting the payment of said duties in rubber itself with a premium of 10 per cent to cover a decline in prices. The governor can use his own discretion in the sale of this rubber — as he certainly will.

-At a meeting of shareholders of the Banco Commercial de Bahia, on the 1st inst., the directors were authorized to arrange an accord with the creditors of the bank in order to avoid liquidation.

-There have been received unfavorable reports of the commercial and financial situation at Maranhão, which, already bad, has been aggravated by the suspension of payments by banks in Bahia.

-Interest will be paid next month on the inscrições (3%) bonds issued in payment of debts of the Banco da Republica. In the meantime the issue and transfer of these securities are suspended.

-Congratulatory telegrams have been exchanged between Gen. Moura and Julio de Castilhos over the decision of the supreme court declaring illegal the closing of the military club.

-It is expected that wheat culture on a considerable scale will be experimented this year in the district of Itapetinga, S. Paulo. Experiments on a small scale are said to have produced encouraging results.

-A Bahia telegram of the 1st says that the following factories have closed their doors because of the crisis: the Progresso Industrial, Emporio do Norte and Norte Industrial. Hundreds of operatives have been thrown out of work.

-The custom-house of this capital has been authorized to concede exemption from duties to material imported for the St. John d'El Rey Mining Co., the Anglo-Brazilian Gold Synthesize, and the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil.

-A Maranhão telegram of the 1st. says that the financial crisis which has caused the collapse of the Bahia banks, is also keenly felt in that city, where many important houses are encountering the greatest difficulty in meeting their obligations.

-Now that the Bahia banks are collapsing and business there is in an extremely critical state, perhaps the minister of finance will find reason to modify his opinion that the crisis is only temporary and that the country is able to supply him with a larger revenue.

-A Maceió telegram of the 29th ult. says that a distinct tremor of the earth was felt there that morning. We are not sure, but we are inclined to believe that it was the financial collapse in Bahia which was felt. Before long there will be tremors on every side, as the minister's financial edifice comes tumbling down.

-The Diario Popular says that Sr. Francisco Schmidt, one of the richest coffee planters of São Paulo, has purchased from the Banco da Republica a large coffee plantation in the municipality of Campinas for the sum of 160,000\$. The plantation is one of the largest and most productive in the municipality and is said to be worth 500,000\$.

-In view of the financial and business difficulties there the Associação Commercial de Bahia telegraphed to President Campos Salles last week asking for a postponement of the collection of 25 per cent. gold of import duties until after 28th February. On the 1st inst. the President's private secretary replied that several such petitions had already been refused and that the government could not therefore accede to the Bahia petition. The President evidently feels very little anxiety about the crisis.

-Telegrams of 29th ult. state that the commercial and financial situation at Bahia is extremely critical. On that day a panic resulted from the suspension of payments by the Banco Mercantil and Banco Commercial, which postponed the payment of cheques 15 to 90 days. The evening papers violently attacked the financial policy of Minister Murinho, who, says the Jornal de Noticias, is evidently successful in his plan for causing the total ruin of the country. The Bahia says that in view of the minister's impossibility in the midst of the people's sufferings, all hopes now turn to the governor of the state.

-The Commercio says that it has received letters from business men containing complaints of affairs couched in such violent language that it has not deemed it advisable to publish them. While appreciating the motives by which our contemporary is actuated, we doubt the expedience of its action. When complaints are stifled or unheeded, they are generally followed by something much worse. As for their violence, that, we presume, is in proportion to the pressure of the grievances that give rise to the complaints or to the degree of sensibility which the complainants attribute to those who have the power to redress their grievances.

-Complaints are made of some of the absurd requirements of the new trade regulations. When a ship clears for another port, it is required that the manifest and other documents relating to produce exported shall be enclosed in an envelope, unsealed, addressed to the new commercial statistics department and left at the registry department of the postoffice, where a receipt will be given for it. This receipt must be presented to the custom-house in order to obtain a dispatch. If the requirement are not fulfilled to the satisfaction of the chief of the statistical department, who is not classed as a public official and who is, moreover, a foreigner, he is empowered to impose a fine.

-The commercial editor of the Imprensa says that in his opinion the commercial and financial crisis is still in its initial period. And indeed it is difficult to see how its progress is to be checked without a radical change in the governments financial policy. The clerks, operatives and laborers thrown out of employment and the unpaid public employes are contracting debts which, if not paid, will cause heavy loss to the business community. The latter is endeavoring to protect itself and we hear that threats of writs of ejectment and suspension of credit are becoming very common. But the burden of feeding, clothing and housing the unemployed and unpaid, try as we all may to avoid it, has necessarily to fall upon one.

-The minister of finance refuses to permit the Companhia Fabril Brasileira, proprietor of the "Brazil" match factory, to substitute 500 tons of matches for a consignment returned by a consignee as damaged. The company offers to substitute the matches in presence of tax inspectors, so that no fraud is possible. The refusal of the minister shows that he counts upon accident as well as consumption to swell his revenues. In England, if by any accident a revenue stamp is utilized without accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended, it can be exchanged for another one. The government has no wish to profit by the misfortune of the people. Here, however, the government refuses to make any such exchange, and apparently counts upon all these accidents as just so much public gain.

-The stamp tax on friction matches yielded last year the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. Scarsi & C. (Olho) Nitheroy, Companhia Fabril Brasileira, etc.

There are some small factories in the province still to be heard from, whose aggregate returns, it is estimated, will bring the total revenue for 1900 to a little over 5,000,000\$. It is worthy of note that two Nitheroy factories alone furnished over a half of this total, and also that the Cruzeiro factory, in which the Diamond Match Co. has an interest is a poor fifth on the list.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-The debt of the municipal government of the city of S. Paulo is 3,442,500\$.

-The Dia of Saturday last hears that the state of Rio de Janeiro has arranged a loan of 5,000,000\$ at an issue price of 76.

-On Tuesday last the federal treasury received 571,930\$339 from the Central railway, as the receipts of the preceding week.

-The revenue of the municipal government of the city of S. Paula, estimated last year at 3,063,943\$273, amounted to 3,759,901\$187.

-The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is reported to be negotiating with the general government for a loan of 5,000,000\$.

-In the last three years the aggregate municipal revenue of Juiz de Fora amounted to 1,687,722\$315 and the aggregate expenditure to 1,693,312\$222.

-The general government is said to have made to the state government of Bahia a loan of 1,500,000\$ secured by a lien on the public revenue of the state.

-The Amazonas state assembly has authorized the governor to issue apolices of 1,000\$ each up to an aggregate of 10,000,000\$, the interest rate to be 7 per cent per annum.

-The Commercio asserts that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is not negotiating for a loan from the general government, but is endeavoring to collect from the latter government a claim of 1,700,000\$.

-Two supplementary credits are to be signed by the President to-day for the department of finance—one of 120,000\$ gold for the printing of notes, and the other of 210,836\$091 for the payment of percentages due to various customs employes.

-The state of Minas Geraes has succeeded in paying interest on its foreign debt and in redeeming, in conformity with the terms on which the respective loan was contracted, 2,157 of its bonds. The sum required was 2,203,500 francs, which the state government obtained, it is said, through the mediation of the Braziliansche Bank für Deutschland.

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

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1901, 1900. Includes Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, etc.

-No one needs money more than the taxpayers. Consequently, if the exorbitant taxes that they have to pay are producing enough money to enable the general government to make loans to state governments, which also collect exorbitant taxes, it will be advisable to reduce taxation and leave this money in the hands of those to whom it rightfully belongs and who, as we have said, certainly need it.

-During the month of January the caixa da amortização paid to 12,715 persons the interest accruing for the second half of 1900 on the 5 per cent general apolices to an aggregate of 7,262,935\$356, leaving 5,085 persons unpaid, who must reclaim. Of the 1895 loan 2,077 persons were paid an aggregate of 2,160,618\$, the sum of 330,268\$ not being reclaimed. And of the 1897 loan 574 persons were paid the sum of 1,669,170\$, leaving 118,239\$ to be paid.

-The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 7,066,157\$504 against 2,868,593\$416 in January, 1900, and 7,916,850\$329 in January, 1899. The gold receipt were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Includes January 1899, 1900, 1901.

Last month 25% of the import duties were collected in gold against 15% in 1900 and 10% in 1899.

-It is only now that we learn that the suspension of payments by the banks in September is in certain quarters attributed to a plot to force the government to relinquish its policy of reducing the volume of the currency. When such an idea as that gets possession of those who control the affairs of the country, it is useless to attempt to reason with them. In their distorted vision every proof of the blunders that they commit is merely a part of the plot against them and only serves to strengthen their obstinacy.

-Not having been able to float their proposed loans, the state governments of Minas Geraes and Pará have succeeded, however, in inducing some of their creditors to accept state bonds in lieu of money. The bonds of Pará bear 6% interest and are said to be secured by a lien on the export duties on rubber. In the payment of state taxes they may be used in the proportion of 5% in bonds to 95% in currency. They are accepted by the state's creditors at 85% of their nominal value. The bonds of Minas Geraes are accepted at 80%. Among the creditors who have been paid in these bonds is the Banco da Republica to which the state of Minas Geraes owed 5,379,968\$430.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Rio de Janeiro, February 5th, 1901. Par value of the Brazilian milreis, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), etc.

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 28.—The situation of to-day's market was very irregular. Transactions reported were fair.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, etc.

Jan. 29.—To-day's market was firm Business transacted was regular.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, etc.

Jan. 30.—The market opened firm but during the day an alteration was reported in rates. The movement was of average amount.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, etc.

Jan. 31.—The market was firm, with a limited amount of business transacted.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, etc.

Feb. 1.—To-day's market was more active than on the preceding day, rates but improved in the morning declining during the afternoon. Business reported was important.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Rate. Includes Official quotations on London were: Bank bills, Private bills, etc.

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund, etc.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1901.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assets: Capital, unalled, Bills discounted, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Liabilities: Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

S. E. & O.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1901. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Broad, Manager. A. G. C. Blake, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1901. Exports.

Coffee.—The reported sales during the past week were 31,000 bags. Prices were rather weak and the position of the market was undecided. The receipts were 48,000 bags and the shipments 55,531 bags. Yesterday the market opened firm, commissarios asking high quotations for their lots, but owing to the rise in exchange very little business was done and the day closed uncertain.

The detailed movements of our market for the week were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Reported, Santos, Good Average. Includes 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.

The shipments since our last report have been:
30,599 bags for the United States
10,799 " " Europe
1,862 " " Cape of Good Hope
17,961 " " River Plate, etc.
12,801 " " Coastwise

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:
United States:
Jan. 30 New York Br. str. British Prince, 12,743
Panama

Europe:
Jan. 26 Hamburg Germ. str. Pelotas, 61
30 Bordeaux Fr. str. Cordillere, 2,000
Oran do 1,200
Algiers do 250
Eisewhere:
Jan. 30 Buenos Aires Fr. str. Chili, 1,475
Montevideo do 193
Feb. 1 Valparaiso Br. str. Yorkshire, 350
Punta Arenas do 44
Talucahuano do 100

Coastwise:
Jan. 25 Southern ports str. Metro, 475
26 Northern ports str. Belon, 310
26 Southern ports str. Barpana, 731
28 Northern ports str. Madon, 1,785
30 Northern ports str. Salinas, 3,883

The receipts for the past week were 41,093 bags against 42,628 bags for the previous week and 48,433 bags for the week before.
Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table with columns: No., Feb. 1, Jan. 26, prices for various coffee types.

The stock was estimated this morning at 286,975 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 246,262 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,201,250 bags.

The movement of the market during the seven months of the present harvest, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Table with columns: Entries, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, for various locations like Railway, Coastwise, etc.

Table with columns: Shipments, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, for United States, Europe, etc.

Table with columns: Total, 2,085,017, 2,470,635, 1,821,743

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing exporters and their shipment amounts, including Theodor Wille & Co., Arbuckle Brothers & Co., etc.

The shipments of coffee during January last were 181,320 bags, with the following destinations:

Table with columns: United States, Europe, destinations like New York, Baltimore, Santos, etc.

Table titled 'Other countries' showing River Plate, Valparaiso, Coastwise, Northern ports, Southern ports, and Total.

Table titled 'Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro' with columns for Receipts, Shipments, etc.

Table with columns: Jan. 27, Jan. 28, Jan. 29, Jan. 30, Jan. 31, showing various coffee types and prices.

Table with columns: Jan. 1, Jan. 2, Jan. 3, Jan. 4, Jan. 5, showing various coffee types and prices.

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Table with columns: Jan. 1, Jan. 2, Jan. 3, Jan. 4, Jan. 5, showing various coffee types and prices.

Hay.—From the River Plate came 20,000 bales by the Glenroy and 2,661 by the Vilna. Brokers price 18 1/2 reals per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:
From Cardiff, ex Basulo, 3,048 tons.
Norfolk, ex Belgio, 2,891 "
Glasgow, ex Clarisbrook, 2,450 "

Hum.—Entries continue regular. Prices continue to decline as shown below:

Table with columns: Pernambuco and Maceio, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 5.

PENACOLA.—Br. bk. Auriga; 887 tons; Johns; 72 ds; lumber to order.
BRUNSWICK.—Br. bk. Conductor; 1,063 tons; Lombard; 50 ds; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 1.

BARRABOS.—Br. bk. Lenka; 1,357 tons; Harris; ballast.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Good News; 677 tons; Myrick; coffee.

CHANNEL.—Br. bk. Morning Star; 186 tons; Pritchard; salted hides.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—50 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.
NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Hogland, 625 bags of coffee.
ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Salsberg, 1,000 do do
BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Cordillere, 1,125 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It. str. Sazona, 250 do do
GENOA.—It. str. Città di Milano, 50 do do
HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Antonina, 4,850 do do

MARSELLES.—Fr. str. Les Alpes, 1,000 do do
MARSELLES.—It. str. Città di Milano, 625 do do
NEW YORK.—Germ. str. Belgio, 5,000 do do

NEW YORK.—Fr. str. Cordoba, 1,125 do do
NEW ORLEANS.—Fr. str. Cordoba, 1,125 do do
ODESSA.—It. str. Città di Milano, 125 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. Chili, 1,325 do do
VALPARAISO.—Br. str. Yorkshire, 300 do do
ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Hogland, 100 tons jacarandá

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Cordillere, 25 barrels tapioca

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Hogland, 625 bags of coffee
ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Salsberg, 1,000 do do
BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Cordillere, 1,125 do do

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VALPARAISO.—Br. str. Yorkshire, 300 do do
ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Hogland, 100 tons jacarandá

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. Cordillere, 25 barrels tapioca

CHARTERS.

Br. bk. Morning Star to load salted hides here for the Channel to order, at 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered to Rio.

Table with columns: Alkaline, Any, Baltimore, etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO, listing arrivals from Jan. 29 to Feb. 4.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO, listing departures from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4.

*Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 3rd, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEE, listing British, Argentine, and Norwegian vessels.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: JANUARY 28, listing sales of Apolices, Hypothecario, etc.

Banks.

Table with columns: 300 Hypothecario, 301 Republica, 5 Rural e Hypothecario, etc.

Cotton mills.

Table with columns: 24 Confauça Industrial, 3500

Railways.

Table with columns: 300 Minas de S. Jeronymo, 80 V. F. Sapucahy, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: 200 Melhoramentos no Brazil, 20 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo, etc.

JAN. 29.

Table with columns: 80 Apolices, 1 do (600\$) at rate of, etc.

Banks.

Table with columns: 100 Depositos e Descontos, 155 Republica, etc.

Railways.

Table with columns: 100 Minas de S. Jeronymo, 25000

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 4th.

Miscellaneous. 50 Melhoramentos no Brazil... 98500 JAN. 30. 12 Apolices, 58... 730000 do do (200\$) at rate of... 715 do do 2,300 (cert.) do... 700 do do 1895... 680 do do (reg.)... 710 do do 1897... 850 do do 1897... 850 do do (reg.)... 850 do do 1895... 670 do do 6,000\$ (reg.) at rate of... 640 do do 5,000,000... 111 do do 65,000,000... 110

Banks. 17 Commercial... 850000 do do... 56 30 Commericio... 101 do do... 2 500 170 Constructor... 2 500 89 Republica... 53 500 322 do do... 53

Railways. 100 Minas de S. Jeronymo... 250000 do do... 25 200 Sal e Navegacao... 150000 JAN. 31. 12 Apolices, 58... 730000 do do... 732 do do... 735 do do... 714 do do... 710 do do (reg.)... 730 do do 1897... 850 do do (reg.)... 850 do do 500\$ at rate of... 715 Inscriptios 3 1/2 2,500\$ do... 650 do do 16,700\$ (reg.) do... 650 55 Emprestimo Municipal... 110

Banks. 67 Commercial... 850000 200 Republica... 53 500 97 do do... 53 200 Brazil Industrial... 125000 160 Alianca... 150 150 Minas de S. Jeronymo... 250000 100 Sal e Navegacao... 150000 FEBRUARY 1. 46 Apolices, 58... 735000 1 do do (400\$) at rate of... 715 1 do do (200\$) do... 715 22 do do 1895... 710 14 do do... 709 11 Inscriptios 3 1/2... 955 do do (reg.)... 690 do do 500\$ at rate of... 650 do do 300\$ do... 653 20 Apol. Estado do Rio... 345 100 deb. Sorocabana Itamar R. R... 37

Banks. 100 Constructor... 30000 120 Republica... 54 112 do do... 53 500 30 Brazil Industrial... 125000 150 Minas de S. Jeronymo... 250000

Railways. 2 Jardim botanico... 980000 20 Melhoramentos no Brazil... 98500 do do... 9 250

Miscellaneous. Church holiday.

FRIDAY'S QUOTATIONS--S. PAULO.

Banko Commericio e Industria... 300000 200000 Constructor e Agricola... 100000 Credito Real da Carteira H... 100000 Lavradores... 100 000 Mercantil de Santos... 120 000 S. Paulo... 115 000 Ribeirão Preto... 240 000 215 000 do do do (40 1/2)... 110 000 90 000 do do do (all paid)... 42 000 38 000 Santos... 1,000,000 19,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 800,000 1,500,000 4,000,000 6,000,000 1,400,000 450,000 300,000 4,000,000 1,500,000 3,500,000

Emission Circulation Public Funds. 06,595,300\$ 483,401,000\$ Stock 5 1/2 currency (apolices)... 1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ Bonds of 1895 2 1/2 1,000\$ Bonds 4 1/2 1897 1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$ Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2 1,000\$, 500 Do do 1879, 4 1/2 1,000\$, 500 Do do 1880, 4 1/2 1,000\$ State of Espirito Santo... 500 item 6 1/2 of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2 1,000\$, 500\$ 500\$ item 6 1/2 of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2 (1899)... 500 do do do 6 1/2 (1899)... 1,000 of Parahyba, 6 1/2 1,000 of Pernambuco, 6 1/2 1,000 Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2 do do do 7 1/2 do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2 do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2

Capital Shares Emited Par Banks Paid Reserve Fund Last Dividend Last quotation. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro... 200\$ 4,000,000\$ 8000, July 1900 85000- 110000 Commericio... 200 3,070,000 8000, ditto 1900 104 000- 110000 Constructor do Brazil... 200 1,645,009 4800, Aug. 1892 2 750- 3 250 Credito Movel... 200 803,079 2800, July 1896 1 000- 6 000 Depositos e Descantos... 200 650,000 12 1/2 ditto 1892 25 000- 1000 Hypotecario do Brazil... 50 74,921 3400, ditto 1900 20 000- 30 000 Lavradores e Commerico... 200 291,200 4800, July 1899 20 000- 30 000 Nacional Brasileiro... 200 457,041 6800, Jan. 1900 68 000- 78 000 Republica do Brazil... 200 252,000 10000, ditto 1900 100 000- 53 500 Rio e Mato Grosso... 200 18,091,771 6800, ditto 1900 120 000- 120 000 do 2nd series... 40 47,000 12000, ditto 1900 120 000- 20 000 Kurul e Hypotecario... 200 7,019,245 9000, ditto 1900 70 000- 80 000 do do do... 100 457,041 6800, Jan. 1900 68 000- 78 000 Commercial da Bahia... 100 2,185,326 4800, ditto 1900 24 000- 30 000 Com. e Industria de S. Paulo... 100 6,000,000 12000, ditto 1900 100 000- 30 000 Credito Real de Minas Geraes... 200 334,711 10 1/2 ditto 1900 190 000- 1000 do 2nd series... 140 1,168,818 8 1/2 ditto 1900 20 000- 20 000 Credito Real de S. Paulo... 200 400,000 12 1/2 ditto 1895 130 000- 130 000 Lavradores S. Paulo... 200 800,000 8000, ditto 1900 100 000- 100 000 Mercantil de Santos... 200 695,000 7500, Jan. 1895 100 000- 100 000 Uniao de S. Paulo... 200 400,000 6 1/2 July 1899 100 000- 100 000

Capital Shares Emited Par Railways Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last quotation. Leopoldina... 100 51,985\$ 3000 Aug. 1900 111000- 26000 Minas de S. Jeronymo... 200 2000 Aug. 1900 25000- 26000 Machê e Campos... 100 65,000 2000 Aug. 1900 25000- 26000 Mizambinho... 100 2nd series... 100 65,000 2000 Aug. 1900 25000- 26000 Oeste de Minas... 200 2,091,489 int. Sept. 93 2 000- 5 500 do do do... 75 40 2000 Aug. 1900 25000- 26000 Quilombo... 100 100 1000 8 000- 9 000 do do do... 100 100 1000 8 000- 9 000 Uniao Sorocabana-Hanna... 200 1,480,666 6 1/2 June, 92 8 000- 9 000 do do do... 40 40 2000 Aug. 1900 100 000- 100 000 Uniao Valenciana... 200 60,435 6000, Feb. 86 8 000- 9 000 Saquarema... 200 200 2000 Aug. 1900 100 000- 100 000 Tocantins e Araguaya... 200 200 2000 Aug. 1900 100 000- 100 000 do do do... 55 55 2000 Aug. 1900 100 000- 100 000

Capital Shares Emited Par Tramways Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last quotation. Carioca... 100\$ 25,000 all 100\$ 100\$ 168,732 155000- 15 000 Carris Urbanos... 200 7000 all 200 200 6,971 1500, July 91 95 000- 115 000 Corcovado (ant. Hotel)... 200 14,000,000 70,000 all 200 200 642,448\$ 5 000, Aug. 1900 95 000- 115 000 Jardim Botânico... 200 30,000,000 60,000 all 200 200 392,072 5 000, Jan. 99 81 000- 80 000 S. Christovão... 200 3,000,000 59,300 all 200 200 105,899\$ 5 000, June 99 80 000- 80 000 Vila Isabel... 200 800,000 15,000 all 200 200 32,409 4 000, Sept. 1900 80 000- 80 000 Pernambuco... 200 800,000 15,000 all 200 200 32,409 4 000, Sept. 1900 80 000- 80 000

Capital Shares Emited Par Steamships Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last quotation. Esperança Maritima... 200 1,000,000 5,000 all 200\$ 350,000\$ 9000, Aug. 1900 25000- 200000 Lloyd Brazileiro... 200 48,000,000 140,000 all 200 200 59,598 5 000, Aug. 1900 300 000- 300 000 Navegacio Costeira... 200 5,000,000 25,000 all 200 200 59,598 5 000, Aug. 1900 300 000- 300 000 S. João da Barra e Campos... 200 1,000,000 5,000 all 200 200 59,598 5 000, Aug. 1900 300 000- 300 000 Sul Paulista... 200 1,000,000 5,000 all 200 200 59,598 5 000, Aug. 1900 300 000- 300 000

Capital Shares Emited Par Cotton Mills, etc. Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last quotation. Allianca... 200\$ 1,243,334\$ 100000- July 1900 140000- 160000 America Fabril... 200 410,541 7 000- Aug. 96 115 000- 115 000 Botafogo (anagem)... 200 46,373 4 000- Feb. 99 480 000- 480 000 Brazil Industrial... 200 150,000 10 000- Aug. 1900 120 000- 250 000 Contagem Industrial... 200 74,927 10 000- July 1900 140 000- 140 000 Corcovado... 200 392,072 10 000- ditto 1900 110 000- 130 000 Fabril Paulista... 200 54,038 4 000- Aug. 1900 170 000- 170 000 Fabril Mineira... 200 189,282 12 000- Jan. 1900 200 000- 215 000 Mercusse... 200 100,000 12 000- Aug. 98 120 000- 120 000 Manufactura Fluminense... 200 28,277 10 000- July 1900 200 000- 215 000 Petropolis... 200 156,253 10 000- ditto 1900 120 000- 120 000 Progresso Industrial... 200 39,625 10 000- July 1900 145 000- 150 000 Kink (Woolens)... 200 639,889 12 000- July 1900 145 000- 150 000 S. Felix... 100 37,345 4 000- Jan. 1900 50 000- 50 000 Santa Luzia... 200 38,394 ditto 1900 50 000- 50 000 S. João... 200 71,567 ditto 99 150 000- 150 000 S. Pedro de Alcantara... 200 71,567 ditto 99 150 000- 150 000 Uniao Fabril... 200 1,344,493 17 1/2- Aug. 99 170 000- 170 000

Capital Shares Emited Par Insurance Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last Quotation. Allianca... 200\$ 15,000 all 200\$ 300,000\$ 10000, July 97 30000- 30000 Argos Fluminense... 1000 9,235 250 1 500, Jan. 99 1 500- 1 500 Bonanza... 200 10,000 200 200 300,000\$ 40 000, Jan. 99 40 000- 40 000 Fidelity... 200 8,000 4,000 500 200,000 3 000, July 1900 35000- 6 000 Garantia... 100 155,344 7 000, Jan. 98 5 000- 5 000 Geral... 200 252,000 8 000, Jan. 92 9 000- 9 500 Indemnissadora... 20 400,000 2 000, ditto 1900 12 000- 143 000 Presidente... 20 40,000 3 000, ditto 1900 15 000- 20 000 Prosperidade... 20 150,120 1 500, ditto 1900 130 000- 150 000

Shares Emited Par Miscellaneous Paid Reserve fund Last Dividend Last Quotation. Carros Tatersall Moreaux... 50\$ 10,000 all 200\$ 42,378\$ 1 500, Jan. 99 15000- 15000 Cruzeiro (match factory)... 200 25,000 all 200 200 115 000- 115 000 Empreza Industrial Brasileira... 200 5,000,000 25,000 all 200 200 250 000- 250 000 Educadora... 200 25,500,000 255,000 1000 2,237,379 40 000, Jan. 1900 400 000- 400 000 Melhoramentos no Brazil... 200 2,000,000 10,000 5,900 1000 6,500,414 10000, Aug. 91 480 000- 480 000 idem (at 30 days)... 220 200 2000 53,289 4 000, Feb. 1900 9 000- 9 500 idem (at 30 days)... 220 200 2000 53,289 4 000, Feb. 1900 9 000- 9 500 Loterias Nacionaes do Brazil... 50 1,034,680 10 000, Feb. 95 60 000- 120 000 Monte Laranjeira (Fragary tea)... 100 795,511 7 000, Jan. 92 47 000- 47 000 Moinhos Fluminense (Hour mills)... 100 300,000 13 000, July 1900 60 000- 120 000 Saneamento do R. de J. (building society)... 100 39,297 7 1/2, May 1900 60 000- 120 000 Transporte e Carruagens... 100 795,511 7 000, Feb. 92 47 000- 47 000 Typographica do Brazil... 100 400,000 3 000, ditto 99 60 000- 120 000 Uniao (water for ships)... 200 76,809 6 000, June 99 60 000- 150 000 do do do... 200 29,997 July 1900 150 000- 150 000

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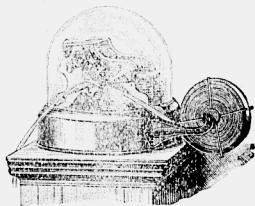
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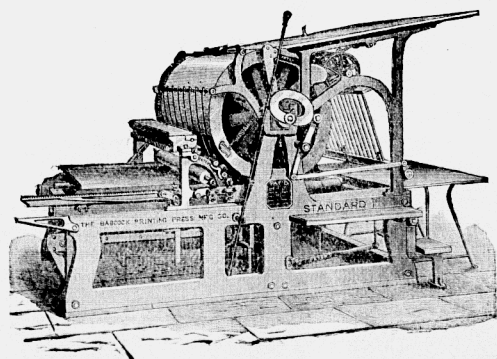
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" 15	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
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