RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 12th, 1901.

NUMBER 7

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Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapôt, on board of the Allantique at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend Jonathas Campello:

«Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when she became glidly, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl sid, at Inika 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 statistical bureau in Buenos Aires estimates the population of that city on 31st December last as 821,293.

ecember last as 821,793.— The Montevideo Times of the 29th ult. tes that subscriptions for a memorial to seen Victoria then amounted to £500, and at many British residents had not yet been add from.

Persons designing to cross the Andes will do well to carry their own provisions from Buenos Aires, as the posada/keepers on the route across the Andes have combined to exact excessive charges. They ask \$10 for a bed, and for provisions about their weight in silver.

President Roca has excited no little auger in Uruguay by describing politics in that country as eFerocious particularily of mediaeval hatred and rancor. Perhaps the pot is not quite so black as the kettle, but it is not so very long since the color of the two could not be discriminated.

osciniinated.

— Advices from La Plata say that the epizocia his made it appearance to an alarming extent in the southern partidos, epecially at Bahia Blanca and vicinity. The provincial government has sent Veterinary Lvin as far as Naposta to inspect and report on the disease.—Southern Cross.

— The Argantina Programs in the Property of the Property of the Programs of the Property of the Property of the Programs of the Property of the Property of the Programs of the Property of the Proper

— The Argentine press is now belaboring Brazil for alleged discrimination in favor of American flour, and is expressing some doubt as to the value of the exchange of presidential visits. We have always held doubts about those visits having any value, and now our pessimism is again proving true.

— For several duve post our contemporaries have been proclaiming that the public health is satisfactory with an insistence that provokes the suspicion that the contrary is the case, Rumors to the contrary have, indeed, been circulated, but we cannot say that they have the least foundation beyond the usual complaints of summer and the stone fruit season.—

Montecideo Times, Jan. 27.

— The government of Cordova, a province

plaints of summer and the stone fruit season.—
Montecideo Times, Jan. 27.

— The government of Cordova, a province
which is howling for roads and irrigation
works which it leaves the national government
to look after, has subscribed to 100 expensive
copies of a lawyer's work in support of the
baneful guia tax. This is one of the provinces
which cannot and will not pry its debts yet it
has money to spend on a book of legal quibble
and conundrums! — B. A. Herald.

— There are a considerable number of business houses in the Delta of the Parand. The
point of shipment of stores is generally at San
Fernando from which place there are several
lines of small steamers running with freight
and passengers. In cases where the amount of
stores for shipment reaches \$500 it is necessary
that someone come to this city to take out
permission to embark the stores, although
they do not go outside the same particlo of San
Pernando, the islands being within its limits.
Anyone can see that this is an outrageous
requirement. If a permission be required it
should be issued at the point of embarcation.
To secure this permission it would cost six
dollars for each such lot of goods, unless the
owner himself should make the journey to
this city, a broker asking that sum for doing
the business.—B. A. Herald.

— In a telegram published a few days since

this city, a broker asking that sum for doing the business.—B. A. Herald.

— In a telegram published a few days since in one of the morning dailies of this city and dated from Azul mention is made of a robbery of 700 sheep from the establishment of an estancier of the partido of Olavarria. It states that the name of the robber is known, but that as he holds a good conduct certificate issued by a police commissary of a neighbouring department, no one likes to make the official complaint and notification to the police of Olavarria, since the vengeance of the criminal is what is feared by all of the neighbours. To see such a statement published in a newspaper of wide circulation, and to observe that it calls forth neither an explanation nor a contradiction, furnishes us with a clear proof of the lamentable state things have reached in some of our camp districts. It might be thought that the loss of seven hundred sheep by one estanction would stir him up to lodging a protest of some kind or another. And the wonder grows upon us to explain how it is, that with losses of the sort mentioned, estancia business can be any other than disastrous.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

AMERICAN LIBERALITY.

AMERICAN LIBERALITY.

The benefactions of the year 1900 to educational institutions, libraries, art muscums and galleries, charities and churches, by personal donations and bequests, amount to the large total of \$60,264,030 to date, or between \$19,000,000 and \$20,000,000 less than last year. This total may be increased somewhat during the coming week, but approximately it represents what has been contributed to these various objects during the year.

It is in no way discouraging that the record shows this year a falling off as compared with 1899, for last year was a round fifty millions greater than the average of the preceding ten years, and that of the present year is fully thirty-two millions greater, showing that, while the wave has naturally receded a little, it is still fag in advance of the total reached in any year, piror to 1890.

Of this \$60,261,230 educational institutions have received \$30,660,644, and more than half of this has been received by Chirty-six of the larger colleges and universities. The smaller colleges, academies, and seminaries have been given \$9,061,405, and the Methodist twentieth century thank-offering has enriched education-

al institutions with \$3,142,532 more. Libraries and art museums and galleries should be classified as educational. The former have received \$6,48,000. Nearly the entire amount has been given for the building of new libraries in sixty-four different cities and towns, and seventeen of these are to be credited to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has given \$4,105,000 for this purpose during the year. For art galleries and museums there has been donated \$456,000.

for this purpose.

galleries and museums there has been donated \$956,000.

Charities and churches have received a generous proportion of the total benefits. Charities have taken \$13,390.176, which is about \$15,000 more than last year, and the various churches and church enterprises \$8.799,605, which is nearly \$6,000,000 more than last year. When it is considered that these figures only represent gifts or bequests where the amount is over \$1.000 in each case, and that private subscriptions or collections, of which no record can be kept, are not included, there is every reason for the pessimist to take courage. This world is not half so but a world as some would like to make it. — Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD DISPUTE.

THE OLD DISPUTE.

The New York Times of December 30 reproduces the following extracts from American papers of a century ago, who were then discussing the question about the beginning of the century just as the press and public have recently been doing. The first one quoted has something of the style of a "mailed fist." and shows that its editor did not entertain the slightest doubt on the subject. The quotations are as follows:

"We are now in the last year of the century, and whoever denies this has no more brains than an oyster."—(The Porcapine, 1790.)

A correspondent writes to The Columbian Centinel, published at Boston, Jan. 1, 1801:
"There are some disputes which for want of satisfactory evidence will probably be everlasting. Such, for "example, is the daily altercation known as the Century Dispute. I verily believe that if we could be indulged with a peep upon earth a hundred years hence we should find our children as warmly engaged untying this knotty point as ever we have been."

"If any one is with us who lived at the beginning of the last century it must certainly be an entertainment to him to see the different state of things of 170 to that of the present time. It would, I imagine, be a much more desirable object to live till the year 1901, because a greater change in the affairs of the world seem to be promised.—(Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 1801.)

aPrecisely twelve o'clock last night
The eighteenth century took its flight,

world seem to be promised.»—(Baltimore Gizelde, Jan. 1801.)

«Precisely twelve o'clock last night
The eighteenth century took its flight,
Full many a calculating head
Has racked its brains, its ink has shed,
To prove by metaphysics fine.
A hundred means but ninety-nine,
While at their wisdom others wondered.
But took one more to make a hundred.
Strange at the eighteenth century's close
While light in beams effulgent glows,
When bright illuminated ray
Has chased the darkness far away,
Heads filled with mathematic lore,
Dispute if two and two make four.
Go on, ye scientific sages,
Collect your light a few more ages,
Collect your light a

DRAINS AND SANITATION

DRAINS AND SANITATION.

The basis of knowledge on which sanitation rests is furnished chiefly by the observation of facts on a large scale as they occur in actual life. Its aim has been the removal of conditions which experience has shown to be favorable to the propagation and spread of disease, and the substitution of other conditions. In general this means the removal of what we call dirt. Hence we get the purification of the ground by drainage, by refuse disposal, by impervious paving, and so on; the purification of drinking water by subsidence and filtration, or by having recourse to unpolluted sources, deep wells and springs; the purification of food stuffs by inspection, and the destruction of the air by ventilation and regulations as to space; the purification of on unwholesome articles; the purification of the air by ventilation and regulations as to space; the purification of conditions of the diversion of polluting materials, and so on. Such was the line of activity, the aim being the improvement of the general conditions of life. It acts in two ways; it removes those agencies by which disease is fostered and spread and it promotes health, thereby rendering individuals less susceptible to such risks as they may encounter. Another measure must be added, of a different character—namely, the sergetation of the sick as centres of infection; hence isolation hospitals. But this movement was carried a very little way during the first period; its development belongs to the second, of which it is a very important feature. Twenty years ago isolation harpitals, But this movement was carried a very little way during the first period; its development belongs to the second, of which it is a very important feature. Twenty years ago isolation harpitals. But this movement were scarcely any tog tog to; and the only infections disease not received and treated in the general hospital was smallpox.—Contemporary Review.

A London telegram of the 5th inst. says that the British losses in South Africa, according to advices received at the war office amount to 54,724 men up to 31st January. These include killed, deaths from disease and wounds, wounded, and those incapacitated by sickness.

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|-----------------|----|-----------|
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London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 Idem paid up......, 500,000
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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.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

The liabilities of the Banco da Republica, according to the last balance-sheet published before the bank suspended payments, amounted on August 31 to the following sums:

610,526,194\$003 Total The first balance sheet published after the bank's suspension of payments was that of Oct. 31. The liabilities were then as follows:

Total....... 575,281,217\$424
According to the balance-sheet of the 31st
ult. the liabilities on old account at that date were as follows:

Total 532,239,260\$845

those which it had redeemed up to the same date.

Beducting from the amount of sundry liabilities that of inscripços, we have a remainder of 46,253,8995379. This includes the sum of 13,725,0398595 which, at the end of last month the bank still owed on oil account to the national treasury.

According to a statement made by the government in last September it made the bank at loan of £600,000 in June and offered it in August another of £300,000, which was apparently accepted. In the bank's balance-sheets before the suspension of payments we see, however, no trace of these transactions. In the balance sheet of Aug. 31 the bank's indebtedness to the government is stated to be at that time 37,984,4378 on account of the redemption fund, and 7,195,695,2120 on account current, making a total of 45,181,3398-10. But on the balance-sheet of Oct. 31 there appeared the new item of 16,996,518520, considered equivalent to £900,410 tos. tod., amount of the bank's indebtedness to the government to special account for exchange. amount of the bank's indebtedness to the government on special account for exchange. This sum we presume to be the amount of the loans made by the government to the bank in June and in August. It had been reduced, as we have seen, up to the jst ult. to 13,725, 039895, considered equivalent to £764,000, the respective payments being made, we suppose, either in gold or currency.

On the balance-sheet of Oct. 31 there also appeared the item of 22,770,4735/78, amount which the bank owed the government on balance of accounts. This, if we understand correctly the courteous explanation made to us last month by the present administration of the bank, was what then remained of the balance in favor of the national treasury on account current and on account of the redemption fund, amounting altogether, as we have stated, on Aug. 31 to 45,181,395120. It appears, then, that at some time between Aug. 31 and Oct. 31 the government drew from the bank the large sum of 22,410.8555942. If this occurred before the suspension of payments, it doubtless contributed no little to cause that suspension. If it occurred after suspension the conduct of those who are responsible for it was (to use no harsher classification) certainly irregular. To force the suspension of a bank holding large sums of private money is to jeopardise that money, and to withdraw money from a bank after its suspension of payments is, if nothing worse, treating with utter contempt the rights of creditors and shareholders. We have already seen that the losses of the former, ascertained up to the present, amount to mearly 40,000,005, not counting interest and indirect loss. But they undoubtedly amount to a much larger sum than has yet been ascertained.

Among the losers is the national treasury, which, it appears, has received in payment of the above-mentioned balance of 22,770,4735/78 depreciated inscriptors, thus sustaining a direct loss that may be estimated at about 8,000,005, besides the indirect loss which it sustains from the shrinkage in the sources of public revenue and the contingent loss to which it is stubject on the public money still in the bank and on account of its responsibility for the payment of principal and interest of the inscriptors.

As for the shareholders, those who sell at the present time lose nearly 1505000 on each share and though the summary of principal and interest of the mace of creditors and shareholders

Government bonds belonging to the reserve

Other public funds:

 Aug. 31, 1900.
 42,332,059\$079

 Oct. 31, "
 34,811,868\$899

 Jan. 31, 1901.
 28,920,754\$075

Shares and debentures of banks and com-

 Aug. 31, 1900.
 59,362,931\$825

 Oct. 31, "
 59,362,931\$825

 Jan. 31, 1901.
 55,699,071\$025

 Bills discounted:

Aug. 31, 1900...... 31,104,169\$060 Oct. 31, " 25,117,913\$250 Jan. 31, 1901.... 9,567,327\$234 Bills receivable:

 Aug. 31, 1900.
 5,390,336\$750

 Oct. 31, "
 4,840,380\$100

 Jan. 31, 1901.
 2,618,602\$900

 Guaranteed accounts current :

Aug. 31, 1900. 73,046,246\$172
Oct. 31. 72,973,775\$164
Jan. 31, 1901. 72,620,772\$181 Bonus loans, principal:

Aug. 31, 1900. 34 334.030\$970
Oct. 31, " 34.065,141\$870
Jan. 31, 1901. 31,106,283\$120 Bonus loans, interest:

Agents : Aug. 31, 1900..... 5,490,317\$159 Oct. 31, " 981,324\$045

Oct. 31, » Jan. 31, 1901...... 981,324\$045 445.761\$199 Real estate :

 Aug. 31, 1900.
 10,138,090\$309

 Oct. 31, "
 10,180,296\$437

 Jan. 31, 1901
 9,958,253\$883

 Summary of the foregoing ten classes of

Aug. 31, 1900. 277,528.439\$844
Oct. 31, " 259,354,161\$250
Jan. 31, 1901. 224,579,721\$847 Sundry assets:

Securities in liquidation: Aug. 31, 1900. 6,417,680\$971 Oct. 31 " 7,940,733\$201 Jan. 31, 1901. 11,617,796\$216 Cash :

Aug. 31, 1900...... Oct. 31 " Jan. 31, 1901..... 18,589,462\$689 2,647.378\$749 11,776,044\$528

From the foreigogn figures it appears that the new administration in winding up the old accounts of the bank had, between Oct. 31, 1900, and Jan. 31, 1901, made the following reductions in assets:

In ten classes above discriminated....
In sundry classes not discriminated above.... 34,774.439\$403 7,449,460\$968 Total..... 42,223,900\$371

Less increase in securities in liquidation.... 3,677,063\$015

Net reduction... 38,546,837\$356

Net reduction... 38,546,837\$356

In that period the administration with the income of the bank, including resources obtained by realising on assets, paid the debt of 3,000,000\$ to the London and Brazilian Bank, that of 5,118,518\$600 to the London and River Plate Bank and 3,271,478\$325 of the debt on exchange account to the national treasury and added 9,128,665\$779 to the cash balance on old account, besides redeeming 9,979,200\$, already destroyed, and 20,448,500\$, soon to be destroyed, of inscriptos, issued in payment of the bank's debt to depositors and to the national treasury on balance of accounts.

On new account the balance-sheet of the 31st ult, like those of Nov. 30 and Dec. 31. seems to show that the principal business of the reorganized bank is that of dealing in exchange. At the end of January the drafts on London, Paris and Hamburg amounted to £1,221,376, against £885,440 on Dec. 31 and the remittances to foreign bankers to £748,032 on Jan. 31 against £442,580 at the end of December.

The growth of the deposit and discount business is shown by the following figures:

Deposits on account current with interest:

| Deposits on account current | with interest: |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Nov. 30, 1900 | 4,881,382\$827 |
| Dec. 31 " | 5,922,348\$799 |
| Jan. 31, 1901 | 8,940,077\$323 |
| Deposits on account curre | ent without in |

erest : Nov. 30, 1900. 1,391,944\$010
Dec. 31 2,131,186\$512
Jan. 31, 1901. 2,257,866\$584

Bills discounted : Nov. 30, 1900. 4,361,580\$234 Dec. 31 " 5,753,542\$394 Jan. 31, 1901. 7,657,393\$710

Jan. 31, 1901. 7,657,5938710

The amount of bills discounted at the end of January was 23,446,7758350 less than the amount on the 31st of last August, before congress had voted the law authorising the government to lend money to the bank for the purpose of assisting the business community. The national treasury's balance on account current was reduced during the month from 6,496,6708780 to 2,653,1302897.

The bank's cash balance on new account at the end of the month was 13,971,915,8509, against 12,387,912840 at the end of December, Adding the cash balance on old account to that on new account, the total is 25,747,9653397.

This was the largest bank cash balance at the end of last month, the next largest being as follows:

HERESY ABOUT MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

To the Editor of The Standard

To the Editor of The Slandard.

Sir: I ask leave to confirm the gist of the statement made over the signature of «Africa» in The Slandard of the 3d inst., to the effect that malaria can exist without mosquitoes and vice versa. I spent three years, from 1842 to 1845, at Rio de Jaueiro, where there was a large English colony, and mosquitoes were prevalent in the eventing and at night nearly all the year round, but I never heard of a case of malaria. From 1846 to 1861 I lived at New Orleans, where mosquitoes were extremely troublesome both by day and night during seven months of the year; there were large areas of stagnant water in the swamp behind that city, but among my numerous acquaintances I never heard of aby one being afflicted with malarial fever or, as the Americans call it, chills and fever.

with maistral teres of it, chills and fever.

I afterward contracted tertian ague (chills and fever) in a severe form through living at

é

a country house on high, dry land, within ten miles of the city of New York, land that had been cultivated for centuries, where mosqui-toes were few and unimportant. Many years passed before I was rid of the poison. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

C. T. GOSTENHOFER.

Birkenhead, Dec. 4.

The author of the foregoing who says he was here from 1842 to 1845.—that is, before vellow fever made its appearance and before Rio had even a beginning of her present drainage works — could not say the same in regard to malaria to-day. We still have the mosquitoes, but we also have malaria. In fact, malaria is becoming a very important item in our obituary statistics, and is credited with about fifty deaths a montia. In 1899 the number of deaths credited to this one cause, which we believe covers various forms of malarial fevers and is not limited to "chills and fever." was no less than 613 of which 285 occurred in the first quarter, 139 in the second. 85 in the third, and 103 in the fourth. From this it will be seen that the hot and wet months, which are most favorable for the development of mosquitoes as well as malaria, produce the greatest number of fatal cases. We have not yet seen the total for the past year but the percentage in relation to population could not have been the total for the past year. But the percentage in relation to population could not have been alarial diseases in 1842-5 as now, but the physicians probably called it something else. The city and its suburbs were then not as well drained as they are now, and there then existed large swampy areas within the city limits which are now drained and covered with buildings. It is not easy to believe that the swampy grounds which now produce malaria did not then do the same thing —Ed. News.

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Bist te of John Arthur Bramlley-Moore deceased 1900. He had to the Bist te of John Arthur Bramlley-Moore deceased 1900. He had to the high the hi

Dated this 9th day of January 1901

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 12th 1901.

PERHAPS the weakest point in the present situation, so far as the business interests of this country are concerned, is the lack of union among the commercial and industrial classes. There is no cohesion, no common understanding, no cohesion, no common understanding, no leadership, no trustworthy medium of communication between them. Their interests are prejudiced, their fortunes wasted, and their prospects ruined—and they can do nothing because they do not stand by each other. Were they united, they could compel respect and prevent hostile legislation, but as individuals they can do nothing. In view of the enormous prejudices which trade and industry have suffered during the last ten years through legislative blunders and oppressive taxation, it would seem full time that these productive interests should unite to protect themselves against further unfriendly legislation. In no other country of the imseem full time that these productive interests should unite to protect themselves against further unfriendly legislation. In no other country of the importance of Brazil would the people tamely and siently submit to all the impositions which are being heaped upon them here. Self-respect as well as self-protection demand some action as a protest to these vexatious acts of arbitrary government. It is idle to wait for the evil to correct itself, for the chances are that it will never do so. If the trade of this country is to be revived and established on a sounder footing, aggressive action must be taken by the classes interested. If they wait for the government to voluntarily remove prejudicial restrictions and oppressive taxes, it will never be done. They must unite and then demand reform. They must discuss these problems of taxation, and customs restrictions, and banking obstructions in the public press, and if the public press does not give them a friendly hearing then they must establish newspapers of their own. Both their own private interests and the public interests of the nation are at stake. Patriotism as well as self-interest demands prompt and vigorous action. There is no conspiracy in such a course of action; on the contrary, it is a preventive of conspiracy and revolt. We can not go on much longer in this direction without stirring the people into revolt. They are out of work, life is becoming difficult, and hunger is at the door. Something must be done to improve the situation, and in our opinion the commercial classes should be taking the matter into consideration. If they can not accomplish anything by petition and argument, then they should go into politics and elect better men to make the laws. They can do it if they try, for they would have the masses of the people with them. The most influential man in the country (though he does not know it) is the "venda-keeper." He is always doing something for the poor. He.ldans them a little money in

their distress, he gives them credit, he makes out their accounts, writes their letters, adjusts their petty disputes, becomes *fiador* for their rents, and is even godfather for their children. Such a man is a controlling influence in a community, and his opinions and wishes are respected. It is clearly evident, therefore, that the commercial classes can exercise a powerful influence on legislation if they choose to do so, but they can not do it without union and combination.

WR ARR glad to see from a Washington telegram of the 9th inst. that the partizins of peace in the United States are steadily gaining in number and strength, and that they hope to bring about an early settlement of the war waged against the natives of the Philippine islands. The war is not only expensive, but it is in violation of the traditions which Americans have treasured for a hundred years. The people of the Philippines are simply fighting for their independence, and against an aggressive foreign power. Americans have always held that a people have a natural right to do this, and their sympathies have always been given to every people enaged in such a struggle, until the Spanish-American war threw the Philippine islands into their hands and created a new national sentiment in favor of imperialism and militarism. It may be believed that when the people have had time to reflect, they will put aside the gilded scheme of a world wide empire, and then devote themselves anew to the development of their own great country.

It is a noteworthy feature of the present difficult-situation here that the London press still preserves its faith in the President and his minister of finance. At almost every step in the course of events in this country, care is taken to compliment the President and his minister on their policy, and on what they have accomplished. It would be interesting to know how this has been brought about. We know what they have accomplished. It would be interesting to know how this has been brought about. We know what they have accomplished. It would be interesting to know what good measures have been advocated on sundry occasions by the minister. But promises make very poor pastry, as all good cooks know. What the minister. But promises have keep realized. There is not overnuch respect for public opinion in this country, and the government generally acts as it pleases. The government has had a free hand to carry its policy into effect, and when matters go wrong we must consider that the fault is in the policy itself rather than with the public. That we should be steadily drifting from bad to worse, is to be accounted for solely by the measures adopted and enforced by the President and his advisers, for in such matters congress need not be considered.

matters congress need not be considered.

The questions raised by a correspondent, in another column, in regard to difficulties connected with the preparation of consular invoices, cover only a small part of the inconveniences and vexations connected with that new and wholly unnecessary requirement. It creates difficulties in trade, increases expenses, and discredits the country. All these are prejudicial to the country in every seems of the word. The consular invoice is a missance as well as a vexation, for it settles nothing and is fruitful of endless contentions. If a country wishes to discourage foreign trade, it would be far more sensible to close its ports altogether. To treat merchants as would-be lawbreakers is an outrage which no revenue necessity or policy of protecting national industries can justify. Moreover, no country has a right to impose such annoyances upon the merchants of a foreign state. As for the statistical object, there is nothing in it which could not have been better arranged at the custom-house itself. If that public department were better organized and administered, every particular relating to the foreign and coasting trade of the country should be recorded there. It is to be feared that the present scheme is nothing more than a job, designed to provide places for a few more supporters of the government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSULAR INVOICES

To the Editor of "The Rio News.

Copper and alloys.

**Dear Sit.—I was really in despair about these consular invoices till I came across The Brazilian Review of the 25th December, and found out at once how simple a matter it really is, or would be, if only our Brazilian friends would import nothing else but draw bars, scroll irons, sent levers and hornblocks. As the Great Panjandrum points out, mone of them are in the sofficial Nomenclatures; I know that for a fact, as I spent hours looking for them. Then observe how all difficulties disappear; hornblocks, seat levers, etc., all become as by enchantment simple sumenumerated manufactures of irons. The only drawback, if I might venture to suggest one, is the time it takes to find out that an article is not in the sofficial Nomenclature. You have to read the thing through from cover to cover, but in time even this difficult will vanish when we get to know the sofficial Nomenclature by heart.

Fired by this hornblock example, and the wonderful ease with which the clitor of the

Statistical Bureau worked it all out, I seized my «Official Nomenclature» (price £1, and dirt cheap at that, the binding alone being worth the money) and set to work on a general dealer's sort of invoice for a Rio correspondent, who has since failed, and convinced me that what I put down in the consular invoice as worth £100, is worth nothing at all. This, however, is by the way. As I said, I was fired by the editor's example, and taking up my «Official Nomenclature», my official forms and all the other apparatus necessary for a good consular invoice. I set to work. Here's my example, and I give the «modus operandis to show how simple it all is:

rease cont'g. «B. F. No. 1.

10 doz. Nickel Bits.»

I open my «Official Nomenclature» and look up Bits; I run down the list—

«Beef, Bells

Bells,
Beverages,
Bicycles, and parts of »—
Can that be it? Part of a thing, even of a
bicycle, is a bit. No, it won't do. When it's
translated into Portuguese, it doesn't seem so
plausible sometiow.

«Birds, Biscuits, Blacking».—

No, there are no 'Bits'. Perhaps it's under another heading! Let's see — Harness? That's it. Look up Harness —

"Hair, bristles, Hair, vegetable." Hooray! Got it at last!

Harness—arreios.
Hang it all, if Harness means 'arreios', I'm ished if 'arreios' means Bits. Somebody will et fined here (probably me) if I'm not careful. Happy thought! Look up Nickel—Got it, by Jove!

«Nickel, unmanufactured-em bruto manufactured-em obras

"NICKEI, immanufactured—em bruto."

"manufactured—em obras."
No doubt about it—Nickel Bits are nickel 'em obras."—How easy it all is, if you only bring a little intelligence to bear.

Begin to vrite, but horrid qualms come over me. I refer again to the editor's sample invoice of hornblocks and thingammies, and think about fines. My profit on this invoice will come to about thirty shillings—can't afford many fines out of that. Relitor calls his hornblocks—sunenumerated manufactures of fron." Now, Bits are certainly not enumerated. Shall I call them "Nickel em obras," or "Unenumerated manufactures of Nickel?"
Delicate question! Which is punishable with the biggest fine if it happens to be wrong? Heaven only knows! However, must decide somehow.—Happy thought! Take the shortest! Down it goes:

"10 Doz. unenumerated manufac—"

«10 Doz. unenumerated manufac-No! Ha Hang it all, wrong again! Start

«to Doz. Nickel em obras.»

"to Dox. Nickel em obras."

Don't sound right somehow! to Dox.

Nickel? to Dox. Nickels would be better,
but there's that "Official Nomenclature"—it's

singular there, and it will be pretty singular

in my invoice. However, as I've been half an
hour over that one item and there are dozens

to follow, it must stop as it is. Three cheers

for the to Dox. Nickel em obras, and pass on

to the next article!

«5 Doz. Iron Door Locks.»

os Doz. Iron Door Locks.

Not a large line, perhaps, as they only cost 4/- a dozen, but if I call them out of their name, Goodness only knows what they may cost me. I look 'em up in my «Official Nomenclature.» They are not under Locks! Must be somewhere! I could understand seat levers or hornblocks not being in it. You wouldn't expect to find them anywhere—but Door Locks, that's an every day sort of article. They are not under Iron and Steel, but they must be lurking in some unexpected corner, and as I certainly can't afford to be fined for twenty shillings worth of locks. I read the «Nomenclature» through, from A to Z and from cover to cover. It's not exciting, but it takes me the best part of an hour. Well, well, down it goes among the 'unenumerated etceteras'. I'm getting reckless. Next article—

«10 Doz. Brass Hinges.»

«10 Doz. Brass Hinges.»

Lock up Hinges. Not there! Confound it all! There's nothing in the "Nomenclature", and yet it took me an hour to read through it. Look up Brass—No such thing! Bronze—See Copper. I do:

"Copper and alloys."

compiling an 'Official Nomenclature' for things like Statistical Bureaus, Brazilian Re-views, Wile men and Busylodies. I don't know what heading they'll come under, but anyhow they'll all be 'enumerated', and I fancy a lot of them will come under D.

Yours, etc. INVOICE CLERK.

London, January 10, 1901.

COFFEE NOTES

COFFEE NOTES

—The total sales of coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange last year amounted to 7.442.—250 bags, against 4.427,500 bags in 1899. The highest price for futures was in July when a March delivery was sold at 9,30 cents, and the lowest in December when a January delivery was sold at 5,35 cents.

—The now well-known apologist for the present government who writes to the Correio Pradistano under the nom de plame «José Estevão», devoted his letter of the 3rd inst. to the question of coffee. This is naturally the dominating question with the \$30 Paulo planters, and as the outlook for them is not improving the pen of this skilful writer is called into requisition. But he forgets that the planter is a practical reasoner when he asserts: «The greatest duty of the state to agriculture, as it is to all classes, is to insist on the redemption of paper money, seeking to improve the value of the circulating medium, whose depreciation has so profoundly disturbed every commercial relation and has caused large prejudices to private fortune.» This sound very much like a sermon from the minister of finance, but unfortunately the planters are finding that a currency of improved value is really an obstacle to them at the present moment. Here as well as in Argentina, the agriculturists are benefited by a great depreciation in the currency, and will continue to be until prices go up.

Provincial Notes

—There were 218 deaths from small-pox in the city of Ceará in the month of January. —Deputy Eries Coelho is spoken of as the successor of Quiutino Bocayuva in the federal

Last year before the federal court in São
Paulo there were 90 prosecutions for counter-

-Reports of cases of lynching in the ict of Ubá, Minas Geraes, continue published.

published.
—Some days ago a dynamite bomb was-thrown on the roof of the house of the vicar of Batataes, S. Paulo.
— A telegram of the 9th inst, says that the postmaster of São João d'El Rey has disap-peared with a large sum of money.

The politicians are already agitating for the next gubernatorial election in Minas Ge-raes, and Cesario Alvim is spoken of as a raes, and candidate.

Advices from Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, state that a commission of French engineers is expected there to examine gold and diamond

—It is stated that the party that opposed the administration of Gov. Alberto Torres will shortly hold a convention for an electing exe-cutive committee.

shortly note a convenion to an eccurage executive committee.

—A telegram from Bello Horizonte of the 6th inst. announces the death of Dr. João da Matta Machado, who has been prominent in political life for some years past.

—According to the census returns from Perdões de Lavras, Minus Geraes, that district has 6,562 inhabitants and 12,020 houses, or nearly two houses per inhabitant. House-rent is probably cheap in Perdões de Lavras,

—A telegram from Pará says that ex-Gov, Paes de Carvalho embarked for Europe on the 8th inst. Senator Lauro Sodre embarked for Rio on the same day, but Deputy Serzedello is remaining in Pará to hold the place down.

—It is reported from São Paulo that the

It is reported from Sao Paulo that the elections to fill the three vacancies in the elections to fill the three vacancies in the federal chamber of deputies, will be effected only after the opening of congress in Maynext. In that case São Paulo will not be fully represented at the opening of congress.

—We are glad to see that Augusto Montenegro has at last sent in his resignation as deputy from Pará. He stuck to the post until he had safely secured the governorship of Pará, and theu resigned. It is pitiful to see how anxious some of these politicians are to keep an official position in their grasp.

keep an official position in their grasp.

—Complaints are again made of the exactions of the S. Paulo sanitary inspectors, who are now ordering the removal of closets to other places without the slightest regard to the location of sewer drains, or the fah of the land. As the closets have been located by sanitary engineers, the question arises whether these medical inspectors are competent to order changes.

—Out the Sthinut at Park the police disperse.

to order changes.

—On the 8th inst. at Pará the police dispersed a meeting of mercantile clerks, called, it is stated, for the purpose of protesting against a municipal tax of to "jo on their salaries. A telegram of the roth inst. says that the Gazeta de Betém has proved that there is no truth in the report that the municipal government intends imposing this tax. Well, if it ever intended to do so, it has, we hope, abandoned its intention.

—Interviewed at Pernambuco on the 8th inst. Dr. Frederico Froes, surgeon of the steamer Alagoas, statet that that on his arrival at Rio de Janeiro he would defend himself from the charges made against him by the sanitary dictators.

—A telegram from Pernambuco says that the army officers belonging to the garrison of that city have organized a carnival club called the Club Cara-Dura. We suspect that those officers hope to succeed the eminent strategist and military critic now devoting his consummate abilities to the organization of the statistical army.

—In order to get rid of Judge Navarro Lins, who had forbidden the execution of the order for the removal of municipal superintendent Raulino Horn, the governor of Stuta Catharina appointed that judge to the office of solicitor general. But the judge has declined the appointment, which, moreover, has been declared illegal by the president of the superior court.

RAILROAD NOTES

— The Juiz de Fóra tramway will be sold at auction on the 25th inst.

—Owing to the rains of Saturday last further interruptions to traffic from landslides occurred on the Minas section of the Central railway.

—The federal treasury received 650, 3765936 from the Central railway on Tuesday last, that sum representing the receipts of the preceding week.

The Rezende a Bocaina line, which was obliged to suspend traffic by damages caused by recent heavy rains, has resumed traffic between Suruhy and Bambús.

—The January traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the follow-ing results:

| | 1901 | 1900 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Inward freights tons. | 51,917 | 47,103 |
| do since 1st Jan.» | 51,947 | 47,163 |
| Outward freights » | 30,960 | 20,360 |
| do since 1st Jan. » | 30,960 | 20,360 |
| Passengers carried | 91,120 | 78,019 |
| do since 1st Jan. | 91,120 | 78,019 |
| Inter-station traffic, tons. | 21,444 | 16,555 |
| | | |

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 ½ miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

| For week ending | g October 13 | th: | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|
| Freight traffic, | 1900 | 1899 | increase |
| kilos | 3,007,511 | | *369,373 |
| ried Total receipts, | 9,072 | 9,428 | *355 1/2 |
| week do since Jan. | 39,092 \$ 590 1,572,507 \$ 370 | 31,509\$510 1,204,351\$660 | 7,583 \$ 080 368,155 \$ 710 |
| For week ending | g October 20 | th: | *decrease |
| Passengers car- | 3-745,529 | 3-947-454 | *201,925 |
| ried Total receipts. | 9,338 | 9,259 | 79 |
| week do since Jan. | 42,930 \$ 990 1,615,438 \$ 360 | 39,412#300 1,243,793#960 | 3,488\$590 371,644\$400 |
| For week endin | g October 27t. | h: | *decrea se |
| Freight traffic. | 3,981,108 | . 0. 0 | increase |
| Passengers car- ried | | 3,848,157 | 132,951 |
| Total receipts. | 9,348 1/2 | 9,862 1/2 | *514 |
| do since Jan. 1 | 48,978 \$ 690 1,664,417 \$ 050 | 43,642\$580 1,287,436\$540 | 5-3369110 376,9809510 |
| For week endir | g November | 3rd: | *decrease |
| Freight traffic | 1900 | 1899 | increase |
| kilos Passengers car- | 3,669,510 | 3,778,516 | *109,005 |
| ried Total receipts, | 10,414 | | ½ *343 ½ |
| weekdo since Jan. 1 | 47,698 \$ 990 1,712,116 \$0 40 | 44,501 1 380 1,331,937 1 920 | 3,197 \$ 610 380,178 \$ 120 |

6

— The continued rains were said toward the end of last week to be still causing considerable embarrassment to railway traffic up country. Great difficulty has been experienced in running trains on schedule time.

SHIPPING NOTES

The U. S. S. «Chicago» and the U. S. S. «Atlanta», will leave Montevideo this week for Bahia Blanca where Admiral Schley and his staff will attend the opening of the new fort which will take place about the 28th inst.—
B. A. Herald, Jan. 30.
—The ironclad Agnidaban has again been disabled and is now undergoing repairs in the port of Angra dos Reis. It is reported that this ironclad will be replaced by another in the naval division to which it now be longs. If we understand the dispatch correctly the division has been anchored at Angra ever since its arrival from Rio de Janeiro, and has therefore done nothing in the line of evolutions.
—The training ship "Sarmienton, will sail on February 15th and spend two months on the south coast. It will then go through the Suez caula and after visiting the Mediterranean will sail for the Atlantic coast of Europe, Britain and the Baltic. It will return by Canada and Brazil. It is expected to be back by December 1992 after sailing and steaming 45,000 miles and spending 250 days in ports.—B. A. Herald, Jan. 30.

LOCAL NOTES

- A considerable number of cases of bubo pest have been reported from Capetown nic pest have South Africa

nic pest have been reported from Capetown, South Africa.

— The London Daily Mail of the 5th inst. says that a death from bubonic pest occurred at Cardiff on the preceding day.

— It is expected that Dr. Alfredo Maia will return to Rio and reassume charge of his portfolio before the end of the month.

— During the past mouth twelve infants were lett in the wheels of the foundlings asylum of this city, of which six were makes and six females.

— The impossible seems to have occurred, for the cable tells us of anti-clerical manifestations in Spain. The new century has brought us a surprise, surely!

— A Portuguese paper says the Pope has

us a surprise, surely!

— A Portuguese paper says the Pope has conferred the title of Conde do Natal (Count Christmas?) on Dr. João Neiva, deputy from the state of Balhia.

— New cases of bubonic pest are reported at San Nicolas, Argentina—a port on the Paraná river. Cases are also reported from Belleville, in the province of Cordoba.

— A severe epidemic of small-pox is now raging in Gla.gow, Scotland, but the health authorities here seem to have no interest in it. Up to yesterday the number of cases reported was 436.

— There seem to be many constant.

Up to yesterday the number of cases reported was 436.

—There seem to be many counterfeit notes in circulation in Rio as well as in the provinces, and our readers will do well to be careful. The principal counterfeits, we believe, are of the 508 and 1008 notes.

—Telegrams from Lisbon of the 6th inst. amounce the death of Conselheiro Thomaz Ribeito, recently Portuguese minister at this capital. He was a poet and author of note, and enjoyed great popularity both here and at home.

home.

— Occasional cases of bubonic pest still continue to be reported, but they seem to attract no more attention than cases of yellow fever. The sanitary officials, however, are keeping up the farce of disinfection, quarantime and the sanitary officials.

keeping up the farce of disinfection, quarantine, etc.

—As customary nowadays the chief of police has prohibited the entrado practices of carnival. The throwing of entertia and serpentinas and the explosion of torpedoes, however, are permitted, providing no vexatious use of them is made.

—This city and vicinity were visited by a heavy rainstorm on Sunday evening, after an excessively hot day. Considerable inconvenience and no slight obstruction to street traffic were caused by the rainfall, and much damage is reported.

—Trouble has already arisen over the use of bisnagas, because of the use of injurious liquids in them. One of them is said to have been charged with phenic acid. The police authorities have prohibited their use, and some scizures and arrests have already been made.

—Reports were current in this city on the 6th inst, that a revolution had broken out in the state of Matto Grosso, and that fighting had begun between the friends of Senator Generoso Ponce and the forces of the state. The report had no official confirmation, however, and no news has since been received in regard to it.

— A pluvsician of this city is accused of rob-

regard to it.

— A physician of this city is accused of rob-— A physician of this city is accused of robing a patient of jewellery. The reputable members of the profession ought to unite and take some cognizance of such acts. Subsequently the said physician has returned the jewellery and the lady now announces that he did not purloin it, but that she deposited it with him.

it with him.

— It is now claimed that the census recently taken in this city is incorrect, and that the fault is with people who refused to fill out the papers. Perhaps they are afraid that the census is a device of the minister of finance to squeeze more taxes out of them. Where the people mistrust the government it is extremely difficult to get any information out of them.

— Next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to the senseless follies of carnival. There has been less disturbing preparations than usual, and we are led to hope that carnival itself will be less vexatious.

—On the 7th inst, the Dutch consul general at this capital, Mr. F. Palm, received visitors at the consulate in bonor of the wedding day of Queen Wilhelmina. A large number of officials and business men called to tender their congratulations.

of Queen Wilhelmina. A large number of officials and business men called to tender their congratulations.

—The chief of police has very properly and wisely ordered that the infernal practice meetings of the carnival societies shall be permitted, beginning with Sunday last, only between the hours of 6 and 9 p. m. Formerly they were beating drums and triangles and blowing horns until after midnight. Besides this, no meetings for such practice are to be permitted uear hospitals.

—The 1st delegado of police has decided upon the prosecution of Dr. Abel Parente for malpractice, the case being that of a married lady who had submitted to an operation for sterilization invented and advertised by the accused. After 43 visits for treatment the poor woman went insane and was taken to the insane asylum. The case was denonneed last November, various police and medical investigations have been held, and now the accused is to be prosecuted.

—If the telegrams are to be believed, the Boer commandant, Gen. Dewet, is the most wonderful man living. One day he has invaded Cape Colony, the mext he has fought a battle in eastern Transvaal, the next he escapes investing forces at Thabanchu, the next he is seeking to cross the Orange river into Cape Colony. It makes one giddy to follow him. The man with the seven league boots is nowhere beside him.

—The suppreme court having decided that the closure of the Club Militar was illegal, it will be for the course of the club Militar was illegal, it will be for the course of the club Militar was illegal, it will be for the club Militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club Militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal, it will be for the club militar was illegal,

Doots nowhere beside him.

The supreme court having decided that the closure of the Club Militar was illegal, it will be formally reopened on the 24th inst. The facts show that this club was more political than military, and that it was engaged in subversive discussions against the government. It was frankly hostile to the administration, which in military circles means indiscipline and mutiny. There can be no objection to a military club, but it can not be permitted to mix in politics and to conspire against the authorities.

We are in received the Section of the Section of the control of the Section of the control of the Section of the Secti

against the authorities.

— We are in receipt of the Sunday edition of the New York Herald of December 30th containing an illustrated article on Minister Assis Brazil as a marksman and sportsman. He is represented as making bullseys shots from a variety of positions, and of shooting with pistols two birds perched on either side of him. The article is also highly complimentary to the Brazilian minister as a diplomat, and describeshim as one of the most popular ministers in Washington. Our New York correspondent will accept our thanks for the copy sent us.

— We have a new idea for the minister of

ministers in Washington. Our New York correspondent will accept our thanks for the copy sent ns.

— We have a new idea for the minister of finance, and we shall expect to see it incorporated in his next financial report. In a recent lecture on the Sun (not the newspaper of that title), Sir Robert Ball says that it is shrinking at the rate of nine inches a day, or, say, five feet a week, or one mile every 20 years. Under such conditions the decrease in our exchange rate is perfectly legitimate. If the sun can not help shrinking, then surely no one can expect Brazilian exchange to stop decreasing. Perhaps our shrinkage has not been regular and has been over-rapid, but that is due to our making a late start.

— A meeting of the general committee appointed to decide upon a suitable permanent memorial to Queen Victoria, was held at the British consulate on Sturday last. It was decided that the fund should be entitled the Queen Victoria Memorial Funds, and that it should be devoted (r) to the expenses of the memorial service at the church, (2) to placing a commentorative plate in Christ Church, (3) to endowing, one or more beds in the Strangers' Hospital or any other charitable purpose. A subscription list has been left at this office, on which we shall be pleased to receive the offerings of our friends. We are also glad to place our columns at the committee's disposal, but as no information of the last meetings was sent us we find it difficult to render the service which we cordially offer them

— Through a letter recently received here by a friend of the late Mr. Cecil Block who

Through a letter recently received here them

Through a letter recently received here by a friend of the late Mr. Cecil Block, who died at Torquay on January 12th, we learn that he had been hopelessly ill for some time. He was suffering from both diabetes and phthisis, which rendered it impossible to treat him properly for either disease. He died at a nursing home in Torquay, and was buried in a pretty cemetery overlooking the town. Two old residents of Rio, Messrs. D. Roberts and H. D. Clayton, were present at his burial, and were also with him at intervals during his last illness. Mr. Block was a member of the firm of Messrs. Walter Block & Co., of this city, and had resided here for some years. He was a highly esteemed member of Eureka Lodge F. & A. M. of this city, a director of the Strangers' Hospital, an ardent lover of outdoor sports and member of the R. C. A. A., and leaves a host of friends to launent his death. His friends in England write that he was constantly speaking of Rio and his friends here during his last days, showing how warmly attached he had become to the place. It is needless to say that he will be deeply missed by his many intimate friends in Rio de Janeiro, who would be glad to tender their heart-felt sympathies to his aged mother and other members of his own family.

BIRTH.

At No, 16 Rua do Mundo Novo, Botafogo, the 6th instant, the wife of R. J. Davis, of

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

U. S. Consular Reports; Nos. 223 and 224, December 1900 and January, 1901. We find nothing of importance relating to Brazil in these two numbers.

nothing of importance relating to Balzi in these two numbers.

O Jonal Baptista; the organ of the Brazilian Baptist churches. A neatly, well-print-ted, 4-page sheet, with one or more illustrations, containing discussions and news interesting to the members of those churches.

Supplement of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, of New York, giving an «Economic Retrospect of the Nineteenth Century». An important study of the events and progress of the past century.

Business Notes

—A telegram of the 9th inst. states that the manner in which the consumption taxes are collected in Pernambuco is exciting much discontent.

—We are sorry to say those filmsy revenue stamps are again in circulation, worse even than the first ones. It is extremely difficult to sign across them.

—The defalcation in the S. João d'IE.Rey postoffice has been found to be 30,400\$ in the receipts for December and January last. It is reported that the agent has confessed his criminality and then disappe ered.

—At the Bemfica fair, in Minas Geraes, there were sold last year in the 8 months from May to December, inclusive, 25,34\$ head of beef, cattle, the sum realised being 2,837-257\$, that is an average of nearly 112\$ a head.

—It is asserted that the state government of Amazonas is now requiring vessels arriving from Bolivian and Peruvian territory to land at Mandas merchandise intended for Parf. A telegram states that at the latter place there will be held to-d y a meeting for the purpose of taking action on the subject.

—Referring to the consular invoice difficulty to which a Londom correspondent calls attention in another column, it may not be amiss to say that to classify articles not mentioned in the sofficial nomenclature as amenumerated manufactures of etc., may seem an easy way out of the difficulty to the author of that official publication, but will it work? After all, the real test is at the custom house. The merchant who accepts the suggestion of a statistical editor, who is not an official, may find himself in trouble when he reaches the fine-hunting conferente at the custom-house door.

—Were a hundredth part of the absurdities and vexations to which business men are subjected in this capital, related to intelligent men abroad, they would argue that no serious government could countenance such abuses, and as they believe that Brazil has such a government they would consider these occurrences in dustries and professions. But the treasury clerk entrusted with the receipt of such and they would consider th

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The cash balance of the Banco da Bahia on the 31st ult. was 3,051,000\$.

The negotiation for a loan for the state of Rio de Janeiro is still in progress.

-In the first week of the present month the

—In the first week of the present month the receipts of the Bahia state treasury amounted to only \$4,000\$£.

—W. L. Lowrie. United States vice-consul general, returned last Thursday from a ten days trip to \$500 Paulo.

—It is announced that the federal treasury will remit £ 300,000 to London by one of the steamers sailing this week.

—It is worthy of note that the capital of the Banco da Republica was reduced to 100,000,000,000 furing the month of January.

—There is great rejoicing in the tabernacle of Murtinho & Co. The gold receipts of the Penedo custom house amounted last month to 53\\$615.

—The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office in January were 1,912,976\\$987, against 1,901,202\\$963 in the corresponding month of 1900.

—It may be no more than a question of ethics, but has a bank in liquidation a right to make money from the depreciated promises it issues to creditors?

—There were 3,000,000\$ of paper currency burned during the month of January, and 2,090\$ redeemed, reducing the outstanding total to 696,629,629,000 on 31st January.

—On Saturday last the minister of finance had another thousand contos of currency burned, together with 3,09 Banco da Republica inscriptors representing a value of 20,438,500\$.

—Balia telegranus of the 7th inst. announce be

had another thousand contos of currency burned, together with, 20,9 Banco da Republica
inscriptors representing a value of 20,438,
5008.

Bahia telegrams of the 7th inst. announce
the temporary suspension of payments by
the calka economica (savings bank) of that
city. The bank was unable to meet the run,
and is now awaiting assistance from the government.

It is now asserted that the loan said to
have been obtained by the government of the
state of Rio de Janeiro will have to be repaid
in five monthly instalments of 1,000,000
each. The general government is reported to
be responsible for the loan.

The national treasury remitted to London by the "Nile" last week the sum of
£ 29,765, for the payment of eighth and last
instalment for the ironclad "Fforiano". We
had understood that the preceding payment
was the last, but like some theatrical celebrities, there seems to have been another
farewell appearance.

It is the universal testimony in business
circles that money is now searcer than ever.
It is idle to talk of discounts, for they are almost impossible. A prominent merchant, in
good standing, informed us some days ago
that it is still impossible to discount scomas
assignadase at the banks, and that he had recently effected a transaction of this character
with a private individual.

The Paiz is not finding any food for congratulation in the last balance sheet of the
Banco'd Republica, and even the formal do
Commercio says a the liquidation of the banks
now in moradorium may cause new difficulties for the market, and it will be necessary
for the government to reorganize the Banco
da Republica in the shortest time possible and
upon bases which inspire confidence in the
market.*

It seems that there is one source of
revenue whose productiveness the government
thas not yet succeeded in destroying. The
receipts from lotteries, estimated in the budget
for last year at 1,000,000,000, are said to have
amounted to 2,346,526540. The government
the scene spaged in recruiting.

The following returns of cust

1901 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1,340,370\$68 | Pernambuco | 2,524,793\$417 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$4 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$57 | 1,178,809\$6\$5 464,041\$106
444.978\$157
173.507\$823
116,46 \$773
111,863\$073
105,114\$528
21,400\$525
19,419\$221
19,117\$195
13,760\$294
3.932\$612
3.778\$140 275,652\$751 353,571\$775 not stated.

Bahia 2,004,389,567 779,784,502
Porto Alegre 464,0414106 no! stated.
Maranhão 444,9784157 275,5524751
Ceará. 173,507,8523 353,571475
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Paranajuba 21,400,5525 not stated.
Nictoria 19,449,8221 11,640,6524
Aracajú 19,117,8195 20,497,876
Penedo 13,766,294 not stated.
Fatal. 3,932,8612 """
Macaliá 3,778,8140 """
—Financial affairs seem now to have reached a point at which it becomes absolutely necessary to dismiss public employés that the country is unable to pay. A recent telegram says that the state government of Pará has already commenced reducing the personnel of its public service, and it is asserted that the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro is preparing to follow the example. In due course will doubtless come the turn of other state governments and that of the general government. Would it not have been much better for all concerned to have commenced this work much sooner? It would then have been possible to do with deliberation and order what, we fear, will now be done in a precipitate, disorderly and incomplete manner. And before the country had been impoverished as it is now there would have been greater facilities for finding useful employment for the office-holders that lose their places. What is now desirable is that the work, thus tardily commenced after having been long and harmfully postponed, shall be executed as well as circumstances permit and with a thoroughness that will not only re-establish an equilibrium between public reveue and expenditure, but will also leave a margin for a large reduction in the burdeps of taxpayers.

Common acces

| | COMMERCIAL. |
|--|---|
| | Rio de Janeiro, February 12th, 1901. |
| Par cali | e of the Brazilian milreis (15000), |
| do | of the Brazilian milreis (15000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86,65 per £ |
| do do | 1 stg. 54.75 cts \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1827 of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 890 |
| Bank ra | te of exchange, official, on London to-day 10 ¼ d, |
| Present | value of the Brazilian mil reis |
| Present | value of the Brazilian mil reis |
| Present | (paper) |
| Value o | t stg |
| Value of | Brazilian currency (paper) 4530 |
| | EXCHANGE, |
| Feb. 4. moveme | —To-day's market opened firm with a regular nt of business reported. |
| | quotations on Loudon were: |
| | bills opening 10 5/32—10 3/16 |
| D+ | nte bills opening 10 7/32 closing 10 7/32—10 5/16 |
| Official | value of the milreis 375-377 reis gold. |
| tant with | —The situation of the market was unimportan improvement in rates and a limited busis reported. |
| | quotations on London were: |
| | bills opening to 3/16 " closing to 7/32 tte bills opening to 7/32 |
| | value of the milreis 375-377 reis gold. |
| Feb. 6. dency in | The market opened with an upward ten- quotations, and on the afternoon closed firm- ions reported were regular. |
| | quotations on London were as follows: |
| Bank | bills opening to 1/4 |
| Priva | te bills closing 10 3/16—10 3/8 te bills opening 10 9/32 " closing 10 9/32—10 7/16 |
| | value of the milreis 377-382 reis gold. |
| Feb. 7 was firm. | -To-day's market continued to improve and Business transacted was important. |
| Official | quotations on London were |
| Bank | bills opening 10 ¾ -10 13/32 bills opening 10 ¾ -10 7/16 closing 10 ¾ -10 7/16 te bills opening 10 13/32-10 7/16 |
| | " closing to 13/32—10 ½ |
| Official Feb. 8 Rates cor was regul | value of the milre is 382-387 reis gold. -The situation of the market was undecided- itinued sustained. The movement transacted |
| Official | quotations on London were: |
| Bank | bills opening to 1/2 |
| 19 | bills opening 10 ½ " closing 10 ½-10 ½ bills. opening 10 17/32 " closing 10 13/32-10 9/16 |
| | value of the milreis 384-387 reis gold. |
| | The market opened very uncertain but te day a firmer tendency was reported, eported was important. |
| | eported was important. |

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

| Canit. | | € 1,500,000 |
|----------|----------------|-------------|
| - Lapite | al realized | |
| raem | reanzed | 900,000 |
| Reser | ve fund | 1,000,000 |

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 31ST JANUARY 1901. Assets: Bills discounted. 460,523\(\frac{2}{6}\)50 Bills receivable. 8,952,778,920 Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc. 2,380,541,720

| Head office, ageucies and branches. Sundry accounts. Securities for loans, guaranteed a/cs etc. Values deposited. Cash | 16,340,161 450 5,712,855 620 6,757,683 810 22,791,896 080 15,147,468 010 |
|--|--|
| | 78,543,409\$260 |
| Liabilities: | |
| Declared capital of this branch | 1,500,000\$000 |
| Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice | 7.355,742 230 |
| do without interest | 10,701,283 030 |
| Sundry accounts | 9,106,357 320 |
| Securities pledged and on deposit | 29,549,579 890 |
| Bills payable | 229,415, 230 |
| | |

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7TH FEBRUARY 1901. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, W. J. Crummack, Acig. Manager. A. Godfers, Acig. Accountant.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY 1900.

| Assets: | |
|--|-----------------|
| Shareholders, unrealised capital | 5,000,000\$000 |
| Cash, in current funds | 8,803,115 117 |
| Branches and agencies | 100,255 450 |
| Bills discounted | 2,327,646 815 |
| Bills receivable | 1,263,235 664 |
| Guaranteed accounts current | 2,554,312 800 |
| Securities deposited | 9,728,049 035 |
| Securities pledged | 5,324,186 926 |
| Sundry accounts | 3,073,421 465 |
| | 38,174,223\$272 |
| NGS (1985) 1985 (1985) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (1986) (19 | |

| Liabilities: | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Accounts current, with and without | 10,000,000\$000 |
| interest | 862,415 904 |
| Accounts current with fixed maturity | 651,380 012 |
| | 11,179,516 100 |
| Bills payable | 62,871 830 |
| Securities pledged and on deposit | 12,328,532 875 |
| Sundry accounts | 3,009,300 331 |
| | |

S. E. & O.

S. E. & O.
Rio de Janeiro, 6th February 1901.
For the Banque Française du Brésil,
P. Llewellyn, Actg. Manager.
V. Marsot, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

| Capital do Reserve | 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000 paid up |
|--------------------------|---|
| RAI | ANCE SHEET, 31st January, 1900. |
| | .1ssets: |

| Capital, uncalled | 4.444.444*140 |
|--|----------------|
| Bills discounted | |
| Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc | |
| Bills receivable | |
| Securities for loans, accounts current | 100-11-4 |
| etc | |
| Sundry accounts | 2,092,457 550 |
| Cash | 2,618,331 800 |
| 경영하는 얼마를 살아내면 있다면 살아 되었다. | |
| | 30,131,914 010 |

| Capital Deposits in account current, without in- | 8,888,888,880 |
|--|---------------|
| terest | 2,233,612 600 |
| do in account current, with notice | 2,122,522 760 |
| do fixed maturity and by bills | 510,572 790 |
| Head office and branches | 3,898,550 050 |
| Securities pledged and on deposit | 7,029,062 530 |
| Bills deposited | 1,529,832 730 |
| uo pavabie | 227,468 440 |
| Sundry accounts | 3.691,403 230 |

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th February, 1901.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited, J. W. Applin, Actg. Manager. Harold Evers, Actg. Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1901. Assels: Assels:

| Capital subscribed (1 mark = 15000) | to 000 000\$000 |
|---|-----------------|
| Liabilities: | 62,219,182\$136 |
| Casa, in current funds | 12,875,958 378 |
| do deposited. Cash, in current funds | 11,705,710 400 |
| do deposited | 5,450,345 000 |
| do pledged | 3,388,343 990 |
| do discounted | |
| Bills receivable | 3.888,638 477 |
| Head office, branches and agencies | 12,461,169 686 |
| Unid office beauty | 5,812,298,28 |

| Deposits in account current : | | |
|--|------------------------|------|
| With interest | 7.062.234 | 501 |
| Without interest | 7,062,234 6,938,399 | 245 |
| Head office, branches and correspondents | 4,270,834 | QQO |
| Deposits with fixed maturity | 9,360,821 | 683 |
| Securities pledged and on deposit | 20,544,399 | 390 |
| Sundry accounts | 4,042,492 | 237 |
| | 62,219,182 | 1 36 |

S. F. & O. Directors:-Theil-Gutschow.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a considerable increase in the shead uting the past week, the in great part to the break in prices caused by the rise in exchange. The sales reported aggregated 6,5000 bags, against 3,4000 bags in the preceding week. The receives amounted to be succeeded to the sales of the sales were accordingly greatly restricted.

The sales of the sales were accordingly greatly restricted. The sales for the week were: New York 17,000 bags, Havre 96,000, Hamburg 4,000 and London 4,7000 bags, and 18, 1000 bags, against 682,000 bags in the preceding week of last year and 4,0000 bags in the preceding week were as follows:

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

| | | at th | e for | mer n | arket | |
|------|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | ŀ | lio N. | 7 | Repor | ted | Santos, Go Average |
| | pe | r arro | ba | sale | 5 | per 10 kilo. |
| Feb | 9540 | 0-9 | 500 | 11,000 | bags. | 5\$700 |
| 5 | | 0-9 | | 6,000 | | 5 500 |
| ,, 6 | | | | 17,000 | •• | 5 500 |
| n 7 | | | | 9,000 | ** | 5 400 |
| ,, S | | 0-9 | | 10,000 | ** | 5 600 |
| ,, 9 | | 0-9 | | 10,000 | | 5 600 |
| | | | | | | ave been : |
| 25 | 1,107 | hags | tor tl | ie Unit | | ates |
| | ,567 | *** | | Euro | | |
| | - | 11 | ** | Cape | of Go | od Hope |
| | ,790 | ** | ** | | | e, etc. |
| | . 115 | | | Const | Wise | |

37.579 bags. The following ships sailed with coffee last week United States: ba

| | 'Feb. | 2 | New York Br. st | tr. Buff | on | 20.166 |
|---|-------|----|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | -7 | New York Gern | 1. Str. 2 | nenagg to | 23,255 |
| | | £. | neupe: | | | |
| ı | Feb. | 1 | Marseilles It. str | r. Ci.tá | di Milano | 1,130 |
| | | | Phillipeville | do | | 125 |
| | | | Algiers | do | | 125 |
| | | | Constantinople | do | | 1,500 |
| | | | Trebizonde | do | | 125 |
| | | | Samsonn | do | | 125 |
| | | | Odessa | do | | 125 |
| | | | Genoa | do | | 50 |
| | | 2 | Hamburg Germ. | str. A | ntonina | 4.860 |
| J | | , | Antwerp Germ. | str. Ho | eland | 625 |
| ŧ | | 8 | Marseilles Fr. st | r. Les | Ubes | 2,875 |
| | | | Constantinople | do | , | 375 |
| | | | Algiers | do | | 125 |
| | | | Phillipeville | do | ******** | 125 |
| ı | | | Bougie | do | | |
| ١ | | | Dougie | 40 | | 125 |

| | Aigiers | OD. | | | | | | | ۰ | | ٠, | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|
| | Constantinople | do | | | | | | | | | | | | ı |
| | Trebizonde | do | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Samsoun | do | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Odessa | do | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Genoa | do | | | | | | | | | i | Ì | | |
| 2 | Hamburg Germ. s | tr. Anton | ń | n | a | | | | | | | | | 1. |
| 3 | Antwerp Germ. st | r. Hoglan | d | ! | | | ì | | | | | ı | | 1 |
| 3 | Marseilles Fr. str. | Les Albes | ٢. | | Ì | ì | ĺ. | | ĺ | ľ | ľ | Ī | | 2. |
| | Constantinople | do | | | i | i | | | | Ī | Ĵ | i | | |
| | Algiers | do | | i | ì | ì | | | | i | | | 0 | |
| | Phillipeville | do | | | ì | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bougie | do | | ě | ì | ì | | Ĺ | | Û | ĵ | i | Ĉ. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | Bougie do | | | | | | | | | 1 |
|------|---|------------------------------|----|----|----|--|---|----|--|---|-----|
| | E | Isewhere: | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. | 6 | Buenos Aires Br. str. Clyde | | | ı, | | | | | | 9 |
| | | Montevideo do . | ٠. | | | | | ٨. | | | 3 |
| | C | oastwise: | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. | 1 | Northern ports str. Itabira | ŀ | | | | ċ | | | | - 4 |
| | 2 | Southern ports str. Itaituba | 'n | á | ě, | | | | | · | 1,4 |
| | 5 | Northern ports str. Italiava | | ٠, | ò | | | | | | 2 |

The receipts for the past week were 60,185 bags against 44,994 bags for the previous week and 42,655 bags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

| the following | , . | |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| | Feb. q | VE. 1 |
| No. 6 | 9\$600 | -,5800 |
| 7 | 9 200 | 9 400 |
| 8 | 8 800 | 9 100 |
| | S 600 | 8 800 |

The stock was estimated this morning at 310,801 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and CODENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6.1 and 5.% primage per 270,445 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,156,150 bags MARSHILLES.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL.

CDENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6.1 and 5.% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HOWENOOL.

COMENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6.1 and 5.% primage per ton of 2,000 kilos.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

| Oroca at Sautos | tock at Source Cago. | eceints at South | Steamer freight, vol. primage | Exchange on London | at a spot quot. N. 7 | N V shot clict N | Do do No. S | per arroba | N. Y. | | - Same | | Coastwise | " KIVET Plate, etc. " | , | Cape | Europe | ompanente o. otates " | Shipments T State Dags | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| : | : | : | | | | | | | | 286,675 | : | | | : | : | | | : | 8,291 | Feb. 3 |
| 1,201,256 | 30,734 | 3000 | | 10 3/16 d. | 7 1/16 6. | 00246 | 200 | 05500 | | 296.852 | 1,039 | : | | | : | | | 1,089 | 17,266 | Feb. 4 |
| 1,197,650 | 22,857 | 30 6. | | 10 3/16 d. | . 7 C | 92000 | 200 | 06200 | | 294,880 | 9,642 | : | | 1,324 | | CCote | 3835 | 5.483 | 7.670 | Feb. 4 Feb. 5 |
| 1,100,700 | 25,216 | 50 6. | | 10 F/16 d. | 7 c. | 55,700 | 00100 | 2 | | 296,934 | 8,119 | | | | : | *100* | 2 182 | 5,737 | 10,173 | Feb. 6 |
| 1.101.686 | 26,414 | 50 C. | | 10 7/16 d. | 7 c. | 85800 | 900 | | | 301,578 | 5.075 | : | : | | : | 17 | | 5,055 | 9,719 | Feb. 7 |
| 1 188 820 | 27,234 | 50 C. | The same | P 9112.01 | 7 % c. | 85800 | 9\$200 | | | 300.624 | 5,402 | 700 | : | | : | 205 | 40,000 | 7.401 | 7.458 | Feb. 7 Feb. 8 |
| 181 | 24.404 | 50 6 | 10 70 14. | 10 34 4 | 7 C. | 8.800 | 95200 | | 300 390 | 200 000 | 5,252 | 415 | 400 | | : | 125 | the state of | 4015 | 5,608 | Feb. 9 |
| | : | : | : | | : | ; | : | | : | | 38,746 | 1,115 | 1,,00 | | : | 5,907 | *** | 20.874 | 72,839 | Totals since Feb. 1 |
| | : | ; | : | | | ; | : | : | : | | 1,661,660 | 132,789 | 40,210 | | 66.020 | 502,494 | 20,1216 | 010 111 | 1,849,978 | Totals since July'r. |

Imports.

Flour,—The receipts for the past week were 25 lags by the Les Alps, and 20438 by the Mann to the River Plate, 49 ex Puto Alegar from Montevide 1000 barrels ex Worksorth from New York, and ex Orion from Trieste. The market is quiet at withouth demand, Prices are declining except for the New York and withouth demand. Prices are declining except for the New York and the New York and the New York and Prices are declining except for the New York and New York an

| Trieste | nominal. |
|--------------|---------------|
| American ist | 285000 201000 |
| do 2nd | 26 000-27 000 |
| River Plate | |
| Local Mills | 30 000-31 000 |
| | |

Codfish.—The Bahia brought 1,000 cases from Hamburg, the Cervanies to from Liverpool, and the Wordstanith 1,764 tibs. 488 cases and 8 half cases from New York. Brokers quotations are from 50500 to 50500 per tib, 60500 to 61500 for case and 57500 for C. R. C.

Lard.—The arrivals were 4.350 kegs and 50 cases from New York by the Wordsworth. Prices are unhanged.

Pork. Only too barrels arrived here by the Words worth from New York.

Rum.-Entries continue regular. Prices are un-changed, as shewn in the following table:

| Pernambuco and Maceió, | 116,800 | 115,400 | Bahia and Aracajú | 100 000-110,800 | Campos | 105 000-110 000 | Augra and Paraty | 115 000-115, 000 | Parahybu | 110 000-115, 000 | Alcohol of 55 to 58 deg | 140 000-165, 000 | ditto | 40 deg | 150 000-165, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 | 150 000-185, 000 |

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 8

BARBADOS .- Br. sc. Success; 199 tons; Smith; ballast

FREIGHTS.

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

ANTWERP.
BREMEN.
ROTTERDAM
HAMBURG.
LIVERPOOL.

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

BORDEAUX.-40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos. HAVRE.—30 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 900 kilos.

1105. -45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. (-30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. CAPE-TOWN. | -50 shillings and 2 1/2 % % primage per PORT NATAL | EAST LONDON. | -57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 ½ % of primage per ton. MONTEVIDEO. }

-3\$000 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6\$000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

| LINGAGEMENT | S. | | |
|---|--------|------|-----------|
| ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Stolberg ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Coblenz | 1,250 | bags | of coffee |
| RIVER PLATE Fr. str. Bresil | | do | do |
| HAVREFr. str. Paranaguá | | do | do |
| | 1.000 | | do |
| NEW YORKBr. str. Cyrène | 26,000 | do | do |
| NEW ORLEANSFr. str. Cordoba. | 9,800 | do | do |
| ODESSAIt. str. Savoia | 250 | | do |
| SOUTHAMPTON,-Br. str. Clyde | 400 | do | do |
| TRIESTEAust. str. Orion | 1,650 | do | do |
| VALPARAISOBr. str. Iberia | 1,000 | do | do |
| [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] | | | |

Vesnels Affort & Chartered for B

| . Come in A tront ie C | nariered for | Rio |
|---|---|--------|
| Alkaline | Fernandina Baltimore Baltimore Cardiff | Ξ |
| Eagle Wing | Cardiff Philadelphia Cardiff | 8 Oct |
| Falshaw (str) | Baltimore Cardiff | = |
| Glad Tidines | Savannah Baltimore | = |
| Maria Blanquer | New York Cardiff | Ξ |
| Nomada | Liverpool Oporto | 18 Dec |
| Ootmarsum (str.) Prince Regent | Cardiff Glasgow | 3 7411 |
| Prince Louis Rossetti (str.) Veronica | Liverpool Norfolk | = |
| | Savannah | _ |

Arrivals of foreign steamers. **E**

| DAT | NAME | FROM | CONSIGNED TO |
|--|--|---|---|
| 75 66 77 78 88 88 88 88 88 90 | Cyprian P. Clyde Nile Les Alpes Orion Durham Manin Cervantes Repton Wo'sworth Coblenz Cordoba Piemonte Wash'gton Inca Bré-il | South pton 17 ds. River Plate 5 ds. do 8 ds. Trieste 88 ds. Cardiff 26 ds. River Plate 6 ds. Manchester 20ds. Glasgow 45 ds. New York 19 ds. Havre 39 ds. Genoa 26 ds. do 10 ds. | do O. Antunes & Co. Rombauer & Co. Rombauer & Co. Rombauer & Co. Wilson Sous & Co. N. Megaw & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. N. Megaw & Co. H. Stoltz & Co. J. Lapert H. Campos A. Fiorita & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. |

Departures of foreign steamers.

| NAME | FOR | CARGO |
|---|--|--|
| Seb.5 Clyde 3 Cyprian Princ 6 Mile 6 Mainz 6 Vilna 7 Bellangio 7 Amazonas 7 Glenroy 8 Les Alpes 9 Piemonte 9 Washington 10 Cyréne | River Plate Santos Southampton* River Plate do New York Santos do Marseilles* Genoa* do New York* Santos | Sundries. In transit. Sundries. do Ballast. Sundries. In transit. Ballast. Sundries. do do do |

*Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 10th, 1901.

| NAME | TONS | ARRIVED | FROM | CONSIGNRES |
|--|------|---------|------------|------------|
| British | | | | |
| bk. M. Claasen. bg. John Roberts bk. Auriga bk. Conductor | 887 | Feb 2 | Pensacola | L. A. Mag. |
| Argentine | | | | |
| bk. M. B. Tower | 599 | Sept 30 | Rosario | To order. |
| Norweg ian | | | | |
| sp. C. Dickens., | 1329 | Jan.12 | Pascagoula | To order. |

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

FEBRUARY 4.

| 69 | Apolices, | 58 | | | 730\$000 |
|-----|------------|-----------|--------|----|--------------|
| I | do | (200\$) 8 | t rate | of | 715 |
| | do | 9,600\$ | do | | 715 |
| 1 | do | 1895 | | | 710 |
| 18 | do | | | | 705 |
| 51 | do | | | | 705 |
| 2 | do | (reg.) | | | 728 |
| 1 | Inscriptio | n 3% | | | 660 |
| 12 | do | | | | |
| 6 | do | | | | 655 |
| 14 | do | | | | 650 |
| .4 | | (reg.) . | | | 650 |
| | do | (800\$) s | t rate | of | 640 === |
| 40 | Emprestin | no Munic | ipal | | IIO |
| 187 | deb. F. C. | Jardim P | otanic | 0 | 188 |
| | | В | anks. | | |
| 156 | Commerci | al | | | 858000 |
| 520 | Construct | or | | | 2 750 |

| 5 Republica | | | INE | | O NEWS. | [February 12th, | , 1901 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | 52 500 | , | Miscellaneous. | | Accounts current, guaranteed : | | |
| Cotton mills. | 53 | 500 | Cantareira e V. Fluminense | | Debtors with guarantee (not closed) | 42.947,667 \$ 662 23,558,936 \$ 525 | |
| 2 Dengenous Industrial | | 100 | Loterias Nacionaes | | Debtors, under judicial process. Debtors, in accord with Bank Debtors, in liquidation | 23,558,936\$525 3,836,498\$995 51,493,201\$649 121,836,304\$831 | |
| 3 Progresso Industrial | 150\$000 | | FEB. S. | | Less: - Old bonificação in this account | 49,215,532\$650 | 72,620,77 |
| or oge Miscellaneous, 10 Industrial Americano | 50\$000 | 148 | Apolices, 5s | . 695\$000 | General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee | | 4,658,86 1,868,06 |
| FEB. 5. | 20\$000 | 7 | dodo | 696 | A. Van de Carnelho | | 1,868,06 |
| | 725\$000 | 116 | do | . 700 | Buyer at auction of the Cia, Lloyd Brazileiro | | 9,062,50 |
| ió do | 722 | 10 | | | tions of bonus loans | | 100,33 |
| 2 do (200\$) at rate of | 725 715 | 3 20 | | | Loans to Industries: | 31,106,283\$120 | |
| 17 do 1895 00 do (reg.) | 705 725 | 75 | do | . 700 | Interest | 4,639,997#230 | 35,746,28 |
| 33 do 1897 | 850. | 12 39 | H HARRES [25] (25의 Harris | | Agricultural Loans in Northern States : Balance of this ajc. | | |
| I do | 848 845 | 6 | do | . 660 | Agencies: Debit balance | | 280,550 445.761 |
| 14 do (reg.) | 850 | | do 5.600\$ (reg.) at rate of do 17,900\$ do | | Real Estate: | | |
| 5 Inscriptions 3 % | 655 650 | | do 1,000\$ do | . 655 | Lands | 6,215, 67\$838 1,711,006\$415 710,035\$104 | |
| 50 Emprestimo Municipal | 112 37 500 | 200 | do do (reg.) | . 112 | Railways. Factories. S. Pedro theatre. | 1,660,306 844 1,179,863 970 | |
| 30 » do do | 37 | 60 | deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R | . 37 | Advances to Luiz Soares de Gouvêa | 193,000\$000 11,660,280\$121 | |
| o » Carioca (mill.) | 180 | | Banks. | 00 | Less : Old bonificação in this afe | 1,711,026\$238 | 9.9 58, 25 |
| Banks. | | 124 | Credito Real do Brazil | 2,000 | Bank Edifices: Nos. 9 and 11 Rua da Alfandega | | 1,500,00 |
| 3 Republica | 52 \$ 000 52 500 | | Republica | | Values deposited: | | |
| o Rural e Hypothecario | 70 | | Kailways, | | As commercial security. Belonging to sundry parties | 217,498,460 8 315 27,631,491 8 441 | 245,129.95 |
| o do do (2nd s.) | 25 | 18.30.30 | Minas de S. Jeronymo | . 26\$000 | | -77-3-17-147 | |
| Tramways, | | | FEB. 9. | | Repassed exchange (recambios). SHARES REDEENEED (for redemption of capital) fraction of 0.30 Redemption of 3° / ₀ inscriptions during January. Cash: in money | | 662,60 16 20,438.50 |
| o Jardim Botanico | 98\$000 | 20 | Apolices, 5sdo | | Casa: in money | | 11,776,04 |
| FEB. 6. | | 57 | do | , 701 | LIABILITIES | | 532,239,26 |
| 5 Apolices, 58 | 720\$000 717 | 124 | do | | | | |
| o do | 716 | 17 | do 1895 | . 700 | Capital. **Keserve Fund: Composed of Federal apolices. **Keserve Fund: Special alg. **Profits in Suspense: Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss the | 11,101,412\$525 | 100,000,00 |
| do | 715 714 | 4 | . do (reg.) | . 699 | Profits in Suspense: Balance from half yearly profits in profit | 6,260,863,605 | |
| 5 do | 712 720 | 116 | dodo 1897 (reg.) | . 700 | and loss ale Special age resulting from accord of 1900. Profits in Suspense: Special age resulting from accord of 1900. Exchange Operations: para preprize (for losses). Profits and Losses: Profits this half year Liquidations. | 11,585,621\$081 7,558,612\$499 2,056,034\$644 | |
| do (200\$) do | 720 | 2 | Inscriptions 3 º /o | . 660 | Profits and Losses; Profits this half year Liquidations | 2,056,034#644 2,562,042#092 2,379,1164860 | 12.50 |
| do 2,000\$ (cert.) do do 1895 | 680 705 | 16 | dodo 200\$ (reg.) at rate of | | [사용 - 1 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 | 2,379,116 4 860 60,680\$430 | 43,503,7 |
| do | 700 | 10 | Emprestimo Municipal | | Valuations of industrial properties (profits) | 124,852\$037 | 185,53 |
| do (reg.)do | 722 850 | | Banks. | | Deposit: for redemption of hypothecary notes of ex-Banco do | | 1,065,97 |
| Inscriptions 3 % | 650 | | Commercial | | Brazit | | 2,90 |
| dodo | 655 660 | | Lavoura e Commercio | | Deposits: By bills bearing interest | 2,407,843 753 | |
| do (reg.)do | 642 645 | 251 | do | | By bills bearing interest. In account current with fixed maturity. In open account current, with interest. | 2,413.393\$436 | |
| do 300\$ at rate of | 650 | | Railways. | | In open account current, without interest; privileged and | 6,158,350\$154 8,571,743\$590 | 12,128,48 |
| do 1,900\$ do Emprestimo Municipal | 640 110 | | V. F. Sapucahy | | Cheques: vised at 60 days | | 224,42 |
| deb. Carioca (mil) | 185 | | <u> </u> | | sale at auction | | 9,000,00 |
| Railways. | | S | SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. FA | | | | 399,39 |
| V. F. Sapucahy | 8 250 | | sellers. | | General Accounts Current: credit balances. AGENTS: credit balances. GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS CURRENT: | | 290,200 958,87 |
| FEB. 7. | | Banc | co Commercio e Industria 320\$000 Constructor e Agricola | | Municipal Loan of Alêm Parahyba | | 54 |
| A polices, 5sdo | 708 \$000 | " | Credito Real da Carteira H 100 000 Lavradores | 70 000 | Interest account, apolices of 1896. | 958\$370 | 109,48 |
| do | 700 | " | Mercantil de Santos | = | special interest account of aponces | 5, \$33\$150 | 6,79 |
| dodo (600\$) at rate of | 700 700 | " | S. Paulo 122 000 Ribeirão Preto | 116 000 | BANK DIVIDENDS unpaid | 76.1,cco-o-o | 290,630 13,725,639 |
| do (500\$) do | 715 | ,, | União de S. Carlos (all paid). 240 000 | | Dividends of securities deposited | | 53-53 |
| do 1895 | 698 700 | " | do do (40 %) 110 000 União de S. Paulo (all paid). 42 000 | 90 000 35 000 | DEPOSITS OF VALUES, as stated in assets | | 1,570 245,129,95 |
| do (reg.) | 700 | Cio A | Santos | - | Securities payable for accounts of others. Deposits of Values, as stated in assets. Profit on redemption of 3% inscripções. Emission of 3% inscripções: Emission to date. Redeemed to 30 December and burned. | 114,228,1008000 | 713,31 |
| do 1897 (reg.) Inscription 3 % | 845 660 | " | gua e Luz | 230 000 | | 9,979,200\$000 | 532,239,26 |
| do | 650 640 | " | Argos Paulista | 6 000 | Rio de Janeiro, 4th Febuary, 1901. | 5 | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| Emprestimo Municipal | 110 | " | Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro | | J. Rosa, Chefe da Contabilidade. | | |
| Apol. do Est. de Minasdeb. Empreza Viação | 720 10 | " | Gaz de S. Paulo | 25.000 | | PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, | Directo |
| Banks, | | 11 | Lupton 120 000 | TRACE AND ADDRESS OF | | | |
| Commercial | 90\$000 | " | Mechanica — — — Melhoramentos de Brotas — | 115 000 86 000 | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | | |
| do | 85 | - 11 | Mogyana (all paid) 230 000 | 226 000 | | | |
| Lavoura e Commercio | 10 80 | " | idem (at 30 days) 230 000 | 229 000 | BANCO DA REPUBLICA D | O BRAZIL | |
| Republica | 52 | ,, | idem (at 30 days) | | New Account | | |
| Cotton mills. | -3 | ., | Stupakoff | 35 000 | | | |
| Progresso Industrial | 150\$000 | | Telephonica | So cco | BALANCE SHEET OF 31ST DECEMB | ER 1900 | |
| | 150 | | Viação Paulista 10 000 | 20 000 | Assets | | |
| | | | | | Accounts Current, guaranteed | | 1.644 .00 |
| BANCO DA R | EPUB. | LIC | A DO BRAZIL, | | Bills discounted | •••• | 7,644,438 7,657,393 26,400 |
| BALANCE | SHEET, | gist D | DECEMBER, 1900 | | Securities pledged Securities deposited | | 3,802,14 |
| | Asse | | | | Agents. In Santos | | . 1139 |
| polices in guarantee of Reserve Fund (G | uarantee t | to | | | in Sanos In Babia. In Pará | 32,6478730 | |
| the Treasury for the Loan of L 900,140-1 | 10-10.) | | 9,0 | 003,000\$000 | | | 1,938,33 |
| ederal, State and municipal apolices, free | e and | | 22 Tr. 1 22 Tr. 1 | | Agent in Europe: Remittances s/c to London, Paris and Hamburg in the possession correspondents | of our £ 748,032 @ 27 d | 6.6 |
| unembarrassed | is se- | | 22,751,031\$395 6,220,722\$680 | | Securities belonging to the Rank . | | 6,650,002 |
| curity to the Treasury for the above loan hares and debentures of banks and con | 18 | | 6,239.722\$680 28,990.754\$075 | | British consols. Prussian consols. | £ 838.726 £ 16,000 | |
| | 46 | 65,260\$7 | II , | | | | 7,598,514 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe | 38,89 | ¢6,425₹5 | 68 39,361,686 \$ 279 | | Cash: in current money | | 13,971,915 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe hares and debentures of banks and con- nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil | n as | | 22,595,228\$470 61,956,914\$749 | | F . 1 | , | 63,563,543 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe hares and debentures of banks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil hares and debentures of companies give | | | 90,947,668\$824 | | Liabilities. | | |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe. hares and debentures of bauks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil. hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury | | | 87,287\$580 6,169,956\$144 6,257,243\$724 84,6 | 590,425\$100 | Accounts current, with interest. idem without interest. idem foreign | ······ | 8,940,077 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe, hares and debentures of bauks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil, hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury | ount. | | | ,-,4-34 100 | Deposits of securities, etc | | 2,257,866 254,148 24,076,539 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe. hares and debentures of banks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil. hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. css:— Credit balance. discounted: discounted: | | | | | | | 75,690 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe, hares and dehentures of banks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil, hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury | | | 6,836,466\$499 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 | | Agents, their accounts. Judicial deposits | | 20 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe. hares and debentures of banks and con nies, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil. hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. cas:— Credit balance. Old bonificação (rebate) in this acce discounted; ot matured, with 1 endorsers. ot matured, with 2 endorsers. | | | 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 | | Bills, at interest. | :::::: | 30,302 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe, hares and dehentures of banks and con nics, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil, hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. cas:—Old bonificação (rebate) in this acco- discounted: of matured, with 2 endorsers. of matured, with 1 endorsers. of matured, of the Treasury of the Stat adoption. | te of Bahia | ia | 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 800,000\$000 9,5 143,261\$790 | 507,327\$234 | Bills, at interest. | :::::: | 30,302 68,556 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe. shares and debentures of banks and con nics, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil. shares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. 455:— Old bonificação (rebate) in this acce discounted: of matured, with a endorsers. of matured, with i endorser. illis matured, of the Treasury of the Stat data- deposited: of matured. | te of Bahia | ia | 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 800,000\$000 9,5 143,261\$790 | | Bills, at interest. European Agents: Our drafts, 50 dfs on London, Paris and Hamburg Pederal Treasury, in current account. | £ 1,221,376 @ 27 d | 30,302 68,556 10,858,032 2,663,130 2,000,000 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe. hares and debentures of banks and con nics, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil. hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. credit balance. credit balance. credit balance, office (rebate) in this acco discounted; of matured, with 2 en dorsers. of matured, with 1 endorser. ills matured, of the Treasury of the Stat deposited: atured of matured. con matured. | te of Bahia | ia | 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 800,000\$000 9.5 143,262\$790 250,000\$000 3 2,550,495\$400 | 507.327 \$ 23 .4 593,26 2\$ 790 | Bills, at interest. Europhan Agents: Our drafts, 50 d/s on London, Faris and Hamburg Federal Treasury, in current account, iden money at fixed maturity, iden Hexhange als, 2 70,000 at 27 d. | £ 1,221,376 @ 27 d ; | 30,302 68,556 10,858,032 2,663,130 2,000,000 6,222,222 4,934,372 |
| nies, free and unembarrassed in Europe, hares and debentures of banks and con nics, free and unembarrassed, in Brazil, hares and debentures of companies give security to the Treasury. css:— Credit balance. css:— Old bourifea@do (rebate) in this according to the treasury of the security of the treasury. css:— Old bourifea@do (rebate) in this according to the treasury of the security of the treasury of the State deposited: altered. | te of Bahia | ia | 1,930,860\$735 8,767,327\$234 800,000\$000 9,5 143,362\$790 250,000\$000 3 | 507,327\$234 | Bills, at interest. European Agents: Our drafts, 50 dfs on London, Paris and Hamburg Pederal Treasury, in current account. | £ 1,221,376 @ 27 d ; | 30,302 68,556 |

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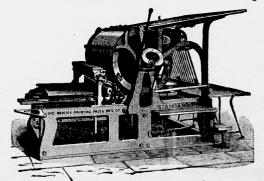
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|------|----------|--|--|--|
| Feb. | 6 Nile | Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton. | | |
| ,, 1 | 8 Thames | Montevideo and Buenos Aires. | | |
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