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NUMBER 11

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British Chaplain.

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IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month. Portuguese services: S. S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-7 1/2 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messiaes for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Bapendy 78. M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises. BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 357

PETROBOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 2. English service at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays: 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

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Miscellaneous.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine minister at Washington, Dr. Eduardo Wilde, has been transferred to The Rio.

—The Argentine government has formally denied that carbuncle has appeared among the cattle in that country.

—The "North vs. South" cricket match in Argentina this year resulted in another win for the Northern team. The feature of the game was the bowling of Dorning of the victorious team who took nine wickets for 14 runs. The record now stands six to four in favor of the North.

—At last The Herald sees another of its suggestions bearing fruit in the organization of a mutual defense association. In the present case it is confined to produce exporters, but the idea once made plain there will be other associations of the same kind which will resist the unlawful acts of petty officials.—B. A. Herald.

—At San Martin de los Andes and Las Lajas the commercial class is alarmed at the rapid decrease of the population which is caused by the rapacity of the tax-collectors. The colonists of the state land can hardly make ends meet and the tax collectors take all their produce and animals in lieu of preemption tax.—B. A. Herald.

—The comisario and judge of Villarino were on Friday riding in a carriage in the camp between Villarino and Bahia Blanca when they met a criminal who was wanted. The comisario got down to put some questions to the man, who drew a revolver and fired at him. The comisario was wounded and the criminal took the carriage and drove off. The judge and wounded comisario were left in the open camp.—Southern Cross, Feb. 22.

—Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, says the B. A. Standard, have the mosquitoes in the suburbs, and in town wherever there are plants, been so fat and so ferocious as this year; and the purveyors of Bouché and Skivit are unable to meet the demand for these famous means of defence against their terrible bites, which even go through shoelatcher. A Quilmes subscriber tells us that the increased size and blood thirstiness of the Buenos Ayres mosquitoes is due to inter-marriage with a large batch of their relatives from Bengal who recently came here in a rice cargo, to enrich their fortunes.

—About once a year there is a movement to have meat sold in markets of this city by weight, and in a few weeks it subsides and nothing more is heard of the project until its turn comes round the following year. In the meantime meat is not sold by weight. "Some attention, not to say excitement, has been produced by the discovery that the exorbitant price of meat in this city is owing to the meat ring or trust which has been formed. The public should make common cause against such an imposition and the authorities should break up the monopoly by allowing absolutely free trade and transit of food in the city.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

—The public debt of little Uruguay on 31st December last was \$125,506,953 gold, showing a reduction of \$1,652,576 during the year. This means a debt of about \$150 for every man, woman and child in the country. The public should make common cause against such an imposition and the authorities should break up the monopoly by allowing absolutely free trade and transit of food in the city.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

—The Uruguayan people have certainly very little cause to celebrate "independence day." In a new country like this labour is sometimes at a premium, while it is often poorly remunerated. Take, for instance, the case of the labourers who go round with the threshing machines. They are paid from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. They work from 3.30 or 4 o'clock in the morning and keep it up all day, except for an interval now and then dedicated to hastily despatching a meal or collation. Work is only left off at 8 o'clock. Sometimes when the moonlight is strong work goes on until 9 or 10 o'clock. Now a man who works from, say 4 o'clock in morning until 9 o'clock at night, at hard, rough, dirty work, and is paid only \$2.50. He gets in the way of making a fortune. He not only the caña he can drink, and has as much meat and "jackass" as he can swallow, but for one day's wage he works a day and a half.—Southern Cross, Buenos Aires.

—The echoes of the great failure are still reverberating through the market and monopolizing attention. It was rumored that another Antwerp firm has gone to the wall with bills drawn on them from here, but a leading export firm cabled for confirmation without receiving reply, so that the report may safely be quarantined. But the air is still charged with unsavory rumors of houses in difficulty. We attribute this to sheer nervousness, shying at shadows. Business is certainly very bad. That there is something rotten in the state of Denmark there is no denying, but this does not suppose that the whole system is corrupted. Later on there is no reason why we should not be back on a proper course again, a bit stormtossed but sound above and below. We do not desire to minimize the critical state of affairs in commercial circles; what we point out is that though the clouds are thick they are not going to last for ever. As to the gold market there is no change of any consequence, the closing price being 229 with buyers, and the utter insignificance of transactions effected at the second ring bespeaks a liquidated market. Stocks seem tired all round.—Buenos Aires Standard, Feb. 28.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'The medical report of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires for 1900 is as follows: In hospital 31 Dec. '99... 56 Admitted during 1900... 972 Discharged: cured, relieved, etc... 1028 Died... 50 In hospital 31 Dec. 1900... 54'

Out-patients' visits..... 1028 2597 The receipts of the hospital during the year were \$12,381.65 gold and \$32,995.58 paper, and the expenditures \$5,202.36 gold and \$37,744.29 paper. After providing for all debts the hospital has a cash balance of \$3,924.38 gold and \$2,577.30 paper at the end of the year.

—The general press opinion of the first three days of carnival is that it is dying. Never before have there been less carriages. Quantity of wheels has taken the place of quality. Most of the wheels were those of hired and market carts. Hired livery stable carriages took the place of private carriages. The criminal class had it all their own way whilst the police were busy trying to arrange how the people should enjoy themselves. More robberies than ever were committed. In the corsos where there were at times more policemen to a square than carts, men were assaulted and robbed with impunity. The Tuesday of carnival was a day of blood. A murder was committed in Corrientes and another in the Swiss Hall in Rodriguez Peña. In Madrid a policeman was wounded whilst pursuing a thief. From all the corsos come tales of robbery and assault with crowds of policemen about in six or seven different fancy uniforms.—Buenos Aires Herald.

From The Chamber of Commerce Journal, London, for February.

TRADE AND FINANCE OF BRAZIL. To the Editor of The Chamber of Commerce Journal.

Dear Sir.—A letter has recently appeared in the press on the above subject, which may do a great deal of mischief, as some of the statements therein are positively incorrect. Knowing the interest you always take in such matters, I almost thought it my duty to send you a statement of my experience with Brazil, which you may use as you think fit.

It is not within my province to make any remarks to the first portion of the letter in question, and I pass over everything till we come to a sentence comparing England and Brazil in this way, that one might as well doubt England paying interest on consols on July 1st next as Brazil's not paying interest on their coupons, etc. This characterizes the whole letter. The writer goes on to say, "I may state that those trading with Brazil will acknowledge that engagements taken by the commercial world there are scrupulously and religiously kept, that bad debts incurred by foreign houses there are very rare, and that their percentage, compared to the huge figures represented by the entire trade, are infinitesimally small." My reply to this is that of late years there are continuous changes in the styles of Brazilian firms, and it appears that in many instances the customers, from firms, draw out their capital and leave many without means as their successors, that when applied to to pay their debts they refer to the new firm and decline to have anything to do with the payment of debts incurred by them. When you want to use legal means to get your money you are informed that this is impossible, you can get nothing.

Further, there are a great number of failures in Brazil, much larger than in any other civilized country, and when a firm in any other country is unable to pay in full, a dividend of 20 per cent. is considered a very large dividend. Brazilian commercial firms have also the following habits—which cause tremendous losses to European merchants:

(a) If you happen to state terms on your invoice which the Brazilian thinks he has not agreed to, or if meanwhile any article has gone down in price, the Brazilian merchant leaves the goods in the customs-house and writes you that he has done so, which means that after one month you have to pay high custom-house rent, etc., which custom-house rent is doubled every month, so that after a few months the goods are eaten up by the rent; you are therefore absolutely at the mercy of your client.

(b) If an unfortunate manufacturer happens to deliver goods differing slightly in weight or otherwise, his goods may be left for account after having been cleared, and the goods must be realized for his account with the heavy duty on. I have known cases sometimes when not even this duty was realized.

I am of the opinion that for the last four years at least no one exporting goods to Brazil has made both ends meet, and this not only because the business has been bad, but because the Brazilian merchant has deteriorated.

If any manufacturer came to me and asked me at what rate I would guarantee Brazilian accounts selected by myself in a reasonable way, that is to say, not confining myself to large firms, but also taking small firms, provided they were known to be respectable, my answer would be, "You keep the merchandise risk; for the credit risk I require 7 1/2 per cent. commission."

When I finish up by saying that the length of credits required by or rather taken by the Brazilian merchant is a great grievance to you as a consequence, the closing price being 229 with buyers, and the utter insignificance of transactions effected at the second ring bespeaks a liquidated market. Stocks seem tired all round.—Buenos Aires Standard, Feb. 28.

Yours very truly, E. M. W. London, December 29th, 1900.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 529,000
Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caieta 208.)

BRANCH OFFICES IN SAO PAULO AND SANTOS. (Caieta 220.) (Caieta 185.)

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1901.

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

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 340,000

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AUTHORIZED BY

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

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

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, PARIS.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and agencies. Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

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

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd. Messrs. Haring Brothers & Co Ltd., LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal, HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

Opens accounts current; Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA.

An increase of 2,816,651\$117 in its cash balance and of 1,077,197\$810 in the amount of securities in liquidation and a reduction of 957,000\$ in the amount of government bonds belonging to the reserve fund, of 1,882,128\$632 in that of bills discounted, of 1,520,878\$510 in the principal of the bonus loans, of 2,203,743\$554 in the amount of sundry public funds, shares and debentures of banks and companies, guaranteed accounts current, bills receivable, sums in the hands of agents, real estate and interest on the bonus loans and of 113,854\$722 in that of sundry assets: these are the chief results accomplished last month by the Banco da Republica in the work of winding up its affairs on old account.

The amount of liabilities on Jan. 31 and on Feb. 28 is shown in the following comparative statement:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Government bonds, Other public funds, Shares and debentures, Guaranteed accounts current, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Real estate, Agents' indebtedness, Bonus loans principal, Bonus loans interest, Total.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Account of A. Vaz de Carvalho (Lloyd Brasileiro), Sundry assets, Inscriptões, Securities in liquidation, Cash, Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank, Total.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank, Total.

The following is a comparative statement of the liabilities at each of the two dates:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Debt to National Treasury, Deposits, Certified cheques, Bank's indebtedness to agents, Unpaid dividends, General accounts current, Notes of Banco da Republica to be redeemed, Inscriptões, Total.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Transport, Sundry liabilities, Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank, Total.

From the foregoing statement our readers will see that the reduction in liabilities in February, as shown by the bank's balance-sheet, was due almost exclusively to the burning of inscriptões and withdrawal of collaterals or other securities deposited at the bank.

Of the inscriptões thus burned 19,121,900\$ were furnished by the government. In the settlement of accounts on Jan. 4 the bank handed the government 39,917,800\$ in inscriptões and the government returned 19,121,900\$. Of course this transaction could have been effected by the bank's simply handing to the government the difference of 20,795,900\$. But the government and bank preferred to give the transaction a form that would furnish 19,121,900\$ to burn. The law authorizing the issue of 3% bonds (inscriptões) requires 20% to be redeemed annually. By issuing 19,121,900\$ that were unnecessary the government and bank were able, without any expense beyond the cost of paper and printing, to redeem 20% of an issue of 95,609,500\$. Whether this process has been applied to any of the other inscriptões redeemed by the bank we have no means of ascertaining. The total amount burned up to the end of last month was 30,217,700\$, equivalent to 20% of an issue of 151,088,500\$, but up to the same date only 114,293,500\$ had been issued.

Après tout le deluge. By means of the simple expedient of redeeming inscriptões with inscriptões the minister of finance, in conformity with his well-known policy of postponing, instead of reducing expenditure, leaves to his successors the task of finding currency for future redemption purposes. It was doubtless with this view that he abandoned the original intention of limiting to 100,000,000\$ the issue of inscriptões evidently hoping that this stratagem will enable him to prevent during his administration the terms on which these bonds are issued from sharing the fate of those on which the 6% loan of 1897 was contracted.

The balance-sheet of Feb. 28 on new account shows that the tendency to give prominence to the exchange business in the affairs of the reorganized bank is becoming more and more pronounced. The following is a comparative statement of the amount of remittances to bankers in Europe and drafts on London, Paris and Hamburg:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Remittances, Increase.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Drafts, Increase.

In the deposit and discount business there was in February an absolute decrease, as is shown by the following figures:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Deposits, Increase.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Decrease, Increase.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Bills discounted, Increase.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Loans on guaranteed accounts current, Increase.

The bank seems to be remitting money to other Brazilian cities, especially to Pará, for the balance sheet of Feb. 28 shows a considerable increase in the sums in the hands of agents. On Jan. 31 these sums amounted to 1,420,495\$460 at Pará, 485,193\$930 at Santos and 2,647\$730 at Bahia; total, 1,938,337\$120. On Feb. 28 they amounted to 3,001,553\$210 at Pará, 1,231,716\$600 at Santos, 313,000\$ at Pernambuco, 59,229\$940 at S. Paulo and 30,234\$440 at Bahia; total, 4,635,739\$280. The increase was 2,697,402\$160.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Jan. 31, Feb. 28. Rows include Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank, Increase.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 12th 1901.

We republish in another column a letter from an English merchant to the London Chamber of Commerce Journal on the subject of Brazilian trade, which merits serious consideration. The high respectability of that journal, which is the official organ of the London chamber of commerce, precludes the idea of captious criticism, or petty hostility. And the tone of the letter is distinctly judicious and unprejudiced. There is one conclusion drawn by the writer which should be somewhat modified — which is that the character of the commercial classes here has changed for the worse during recent years. It may be true to a limited extent, for there has been a general demoralization during the past decade, but some allowance must be made for changed conditions of trade and for the thorough exhaustion of commercial resources. When we first came in contact with this market twenty odd years ago, we found the import trade in the hands of large importing houses. They were provided with abundant capital, and the foreign manufacturers and merchants dealing with them rarely suffered loss. They really knew nothing of the native dealers, nor of the conditions of business in this country. And yet we remember hearing the importers complain of the immunities enjoyed by local dealers, who went into liquidation and offered small percentages on their debts then just as they do now. The practice among importers was then to accept whatever was offered rather than take legal proceedings, just as it is at present. Changes have since been made in the law facilitating liquidations and therefore increasing commercial risks, but in other particulars the character of the market, in its personal aspect, remains very much what it was. Legislation, however, has greatly modified the conditions of trade, and this in connection with the gradual disappearance of the great importing houses and the entrance of jobbers and small dealers into the import trade, has greatly increased commercial risks. The foreign manufacturer and merchant who now accept orders from Brazil, are doing so under very different conditions than they did twenty years ago. They are dealing with the customers of the old importing houses, whose capital may be imaginary, or locked up in long credits to up-country dealers. Duties have been heavily increased, the regulations of the custom-house have been made extremely vexatious and onerous, and warehouse charges have been made so heavy as to amount to virtual confiscation of the merchandise wherever delays occur in its dispatch. Add to these the recently enacted consumption taxes on certain classes of goods, the restrictions on the use of Portuguese labels, the consular invoice regulations,

etc., and we have enough to make any foreign merchant believe that Brazilian trade has greatly changed for the worse. As for the personal character of the market, the changes are, perhaps, no greater than the new conditions impose. Business has been cut up and its capital dissipated by the retirement of so many large importing and jobbing houses, and the new men are perhaps less scrupulous than their predecessors. This would be the opinion of the older generation of merchants. Political causes have also contributed to dissipate capital, to foster speculation, and to demoralize the people. There are, in consequence, more risks and more losses in every branch of retail trade, and this either forces the importer or importing dealer into questionable practices, or weakens his resources. During the last few years we have known highly respectable firms to fail in meeting their obligations abroad simply because their cash resources had been locked up in local credits and they had absolutely nothing left. This situation has come upon us gradually, and dealers therefore can not be blamed for not providing against it. One firm which had some seven or eight hundred contos out up country, was unable to meet a bill for eight hundred pounds at maturity, and has been doing business for months on receipts barely sufficient to meet current expenses. Another business man, the head of an important firm, has been obliged to resort to the pawnshop to raise cash to meet an overdue annual premium on his life insurance policy. We could fill columns with instances of this character. It does not prove that the foreigner's want of confidence is unjustified, but it should demonstrate the fact that much of our misfortune is due to circumstances over which we have no control, and not to the degeneration of our commercial classes.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is credited with saying not long since that one of the great developments of international policy in the future will be a European coalition against the commercial expansion of North and South America. This will be wholly unnecessary so far as Brazil is concerned, where international commerce is now subjected to every possible restriction. There is too little commercial and productive development in Brazil to excite any alarm in Europe.

THE army now numbers 15,000 non-commissioned officers and privates and the war department has issued orders for suspending the enlistment of recruits. This army is three times as large as it should be, for 5,000 men well armed, well equipped and well disciplined would be much more efficient and much less expensive. Moreover the present organization is extremely costly, for it requires no less than 69 regimental and battalion staffs. For 5,000 men properly organized not over 10 of such staffs would be required. A large reduction could also be advantageously made in the number of general and company officers.

THE resolution of the chief of police in regard to beggars and vagabonds merits every commendation. Complaints have at last been made so effectively against the plague of beggars that something had to be done, so the chief has ordered his subordinates to send them at once to the establishments designed for them. There is much professional begging in this city, and instances have occurred where beggars have accumulated a comfortable little fortune. Then there are the mendicant jobbers, who send out their beggars and receive the major part of their takings. Such speculations can not be condemned too sharply nor punished too severely. It would be no more than just were such scoundrels sent up at hard labor for a year or two. As for the vagabonds, the only asylum that can be provided for them is a reformatory where they will be compelled to work. The chief of police orders that vagabond foreigners shall be deported, but this is an imposition on steamship companies and an evasion of responsibility. If the government permits sailors' boarding-house keepers to rob ships of their crews, then it ought to find a better solution of the difficulty than deportation. A special tax on sailors' boarding-houses for the support of runaway sailors, might possibly remedy the evil. At any rate, the runaway sailor should not be allowed to turn "beach-comber," nor should any business be permitted to exist which depends upon his abandoning his ship in this port. The police authorities might very well adopt stringent regulations to prevent this, and make use of the sailors' missions to advise arriving sailors of the treatment they may expect on shore. The vagabonds who live in the streets, whether foreign or native, should be placed under restraint and compelled to work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th March, 1901.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—May I be allowed to correct a wrong impression conveyed by the remarks in your last issue in connection with the Hospital.

The cost of treatment in the General ward is 10/- per diem, and in a private ward 15/- per diem for subscribers; the rates for non-subscribers being 15/- and 20/- respectively.

When it is considered that this includes medical attendance, professional nursing, medicines and maintenance, I submit that the charges cannot be termed excessive.

Regarding the restrictions on the admission of patients, I know of none, as the Hospital is open to all, irrespective of nationality, who present themselves with the usual guarantee for payment observed by other kindred institutions.

I might further add that the directors have always been ready to make special arrangements for those pecuniarily unable to pay the full fees, as well as to meet cases of distress.

Your contention that the scale of fees is the cause of the falling off of revenue, is questionable, and I have still to be convinced that lowering the rates will create sickness among the class for which the Hospital was originally founded.

Apparently, to meet your views on hospital management, the Chinese system should be adopted, making it compulsory for those in good health to subscribe, so that in time of sickness they would be treated gratuitously.

As treasurer of the Hospital I most devoutly wish this plan could be adopted.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. M. TAYLOR.

We have no wish to renew a discussion which promises no good results, but we should like to say that, as the fees at the hospital are paid in currency equivalents of the rates mentioned by the treasurer, these should have been quoted as well. For non-subscribers these rates have been as high as 20\$ a day for the general ward and 40\$ a day for a private room—rates which very few have been able to pay. Happily these equivalents are now much lower. Some months ago we met an Englishman who stated that he had been ill for some ten days or a fortnight. "I should have gone to the Strangers' Hospital," he added, "but I can't afford it." Their charges are too high. And this is but one such complaint among many which we have heard. For men receiving large gold salaries, the fees may not seem high, but the hospital management must consider others as well. Those dependent upon currency salaries and low salaries can not afford to pay them, and the proof of the assertion is to be found in the fact that the hospital is actually or nearly empty most of the time. The need of the public is the eating of it—if the fees are not too high, why is it that more patients are not forthcoming? It can not be because there is no sickness, for we all know better than that. We admit that now no restrictions are imposed of the character mentioned by Mr. Taylor, and we are very glad of it, but how generally is this known? In our comment on an unfortunate situation, which situation we regret as sincerely as any member of the board of directors and which we would be very glad to remedy were it in our power to do so, we drew no conclusion and expressed no views on hospital management beyond an opinion that the fees are too high, and that a full hospital on small fees will pay better than a few patients on high fees. If this is a Chinese system, then it is worthy of consideration. But the Chinese system described by our correspondent is what we venture to submit, the one actually followed by the board of directors, which is that of maintaining an empty hospital on the contributions of those in good health.—*Ed. News.*

COFFEE NOTES

—The Associação Commercial of São Paulo has called for the 17th inst. a meeting of coffee merchants.

—It is said that many Minas Gerais planters have concluded to suspend shipments of coffee to Rio and Santos until the large stocks in those markets are greatly reduced.

—The past week was decidedly rainy and agreeably cool. How these continued rains will affect the next coffee crop is problematical, though it is possible that the rains experienced here in Rio may not be general throughout the coffee region. We have watched our exchanges for information on this point, but without result.

—The *Tribuna*, of Franca, São Paulo, says that the coffee crop in that municipality will exceed the estimate of 100,000 arrobas made by the president of the municipal council, because it is rare to find a planter who has not found his crop exceeding his estimate. The same planters are estimating the next crop at 350,000 arrobas. In the district beyond S. Ucahy, in the state of Minas Geraes, last year's crop exceeded 900,000 arrobas, and was exported by way of the Mogiana line. The next crop is estimated at a lower figure because of the almost total exhaustion of the trees. The *Tribuna* believes that the next crop will be inferior to the last one.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pernambuco state assembly was formally opened on the 6th inst.

—A postal employé was arrested at Santos on the 6th inst. for violating letters.

—The steamer *Minas* is expected to arrive at Santos on the 19th inst. with 1,500 immigrants for the state of São Paulo.

—It is said that the government is sending one hundred thousand Comblain cartridges to Pernambuco. Why?

—The fifth anniversary of the assassination of Dr. José Maria by his political enemies was generally observed in Pernambuco on the 4th inst.

—The special sanitary service created by the state of Rio de Janeiro on account of the alleged appearance of bubonic pest, has been suspended.

—A counterfeiter named Luiz Paulino de Figueiredo, with counterfeit 100\$000 notes in his possession, was arrested in Pernambuco last week.

—The Matto Grosso assembly refuses to recognize the writ of habeas corpus issued by the federal supreme court, and insists on its right to try various judges.

—It is stated that the trustees of the Hirsch estate intend to send a representative to Rio Grande do Sul to investigate the suitability of that state for colonies of emigrant Jews.

—It is stated that last year in the city of Campinas and the rest of the respective municipal district there were 1,562 deaths registered. The population is estimated at 90,000.

—The telegrams advising the return of Minister Bryan, seem to have been erroneous. Instead of leaving Pelotas for Rio on the 4th inst., he remained in that hospitable city to end of the week.

—A recent election in Guyay resulted in the choice of Dr. Xavier de Almeida as governor, by a vote 1,078. This is the state can not turn out more voters than this, it would be good policy to reduce its government to a simple territorial form.

—The São Paulo secretary of agriculture has advised the various companies which have undertaken to introduce 20,000 immigrants that the arrivals in February were 632, in transit 2,171, number lacking to complete total 17,227.

—A Mandos telegram from the 9th announces the arrival there from the Acre territory of the Bolivian minister of war, Gen. Luiz Monte, who is on his way to Rio de Janeiro. The Bolivian vice-president, D. Lucio Velasco, is likewise expected there.

—The treasury delegate in Ceará affirms that the reason he is unable to meet the requisitions on him for money is because he has none. The credit of 200,000\$ opened by the government Nov. 12th is exhausted, and he has received no further credit nor authorization since then. He suggests that the new credit, if opened, should be for 300,000\$.

—The monarchists seem to be reorganizing their party. At Uberaba, São Paulo, a local executive committee has been elected, and at Santa Maria Magdalena in the state of Rio de Janeiro the members of the party have issued a manifesto, a well-written document analysing the results of republican rule in Brazil. They thus attack their adversaries at the weakest point, for there is no doubt that in Brazil, as in other South American countries, the so-called republic is a discredit to republican institutions.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The receipts of the Central railway for week before last amounted to 680,243\$704, which amount was deposited in the federal treasury on Tuesday last.

—The government offer for the purchase of the Recife and San Francisco railway is £1,500,000 in 4 per cent bonds, £81,500 in some bonds to meet debenture debt, and £10,000 honorarium to London staff.

—The disinfecting stoves were removed from the Central railway station in this city on Saturday last. The promptitude with which all these quarantine measures are put aside would indicate that everyone is mortally tired of them and of the sanitary dictatorship to which we have been subjected for the past ten months.

—At last the arrangement between the Brazilian government and this company (S. Francisco and Recife Railway) has been so far settled that a circular is to be issued to-morrow (Feb. 9th) to the stockholders, containing the terms and calling a meeting. The price is of course payable in four per cent. bonds, which have generally been valued at about 60. In this connection I may, however, mention that the present Brazilian four per cent. bonds are quoted at 65½, while one more coupon remains to be paid in bonds before cash payments are resumed, and it is only reasonable to assume, when Brazil returns to specie payments in June next, that they will be at least quoted at 70. This fact should be taken into consideration by stockholders of the railway company. The Recife and São Francisco railway stock is likely to shortly see a good rise, unless the terms are worse than I imagine. I do not think that this is likely to be the case.—*South American Journal.*

—The receipts and expenses of the railway from Paranaguá to Curitiba last year were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Main line, Branches and extensions, Total.

Expenses: Main line, Branches and extensions, Total.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 16th February were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, etc.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 9th February were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, etc.

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

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1900, 1899, Increase. Rows include Freight traffic, Passengers carried, Total receipts, etc.

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SHIPPING NOTES

—A telegram from Manóas states that the sanitary condition of the cruiser Tiradentes is very bad. There are twenty sailors ill on board.

—A telegram from Santos of the 9th states that the cruiser «Almirante Barroso» had run aground at Saeco do Pary on entering that port. The cruiser was entering at full speed, at 3 p. m., and was unable to get off. She was still aground at last advice.

—A telegram of the 9th inst. states that at Pará the commercial and financial crisis has become so intense that navigation companies are unable to collect freights or pay the crews of their vessels. Among the steamers lying idle in port is a new one just arrived from Europe. The owners are unable to pay the crew and the steamer is now offered for sale in order that money may be obtained for this purpose.

—The captain of the s. s. «Lisbury» was recently fined \$25 by the port authorities of Rosario, Argentina, for not reporting to them that his chief officer, Mr. George Louis, had accidentally broken his leg whilst engaged in getting up an anchor on board his ship. The captain alleged that he did not know that any such report was necessary in case of accident. The injured officer was sent to the Anglo German Infirmary.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 6th says that the president of the council of hygiene had declared his opinion in favor of raising quarantines on Rio de Janeiro because no cases of pest had been reported since the 18th ult. As yellow fever cases have been reported, it is probable that pest will be imported on that account. Then, where are we? Quarantines raised on bubonic pest and imposed on yellow fever! Are we fools, or are we returning?

—No new cases of bubonic pest having appeared for twenty days, an official order (portaria) was issued by the minister of interior on Saturday last, 9th inst., declaring this city and port clean. The quarantine restrictions imposed upon passengers leaving this city, either by sea or land, are terminated and the special commissarios of hygiene, 42 in number, have been discharged from service. The city and port have been under special sanitary government since May 28, 1900.

—The agents of steamship companies are announcing that hereafter tickets will be sold only at the companies' offices.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 5th states that a fire occurred on the Pacific s. s. «Beria» between that port and the Falkland Islands, which was extinguished by the crew. Some damage to merchandise resulted. A Valparaiso telegram of the 6th says, also, that on entering that port in a fog, the «Beria» struck on some rocks, but owing to the prompt reversal of the engines the steamer escaped being wrecked. Happily the «Beria» suffered no serious injury. It would seem to be an unlucky voyage for the «Beria».

LOCAL NOTES

—The Peruvian minister to this capital, Sr. Del Solar, will be formally received by the President to-day.

—The temperature in this city was exceptionally low during the past week and frequent rains were experienced.

—It is announced that the Gazeta da Tarde will soon reappear under the direction of Dr. Felisbello Freire and Dr. Lopes Trovado, the latter being its political mentor.

—The Argentine and Bolivian ministers, Drs. Manuel Corostaga and Salinas Vega, are booked for Baenos Aires by the Danube, which is to sail on the 18th inst.

—A commission of civil engineers has been appointed to examine the work and results of the last census of this city. It would be much better to take a new census.

—We are glad to say that the wounds received by Mr. Robert Vance through an assault upon him by a discharged employé last Tuesday, were not so serious as first reported. Happily, he is now progressing favorably.

—Some one has informed the Dial that an unutilized Englishman is municipal intendente of Iguaque and major in the national guard. There is danger to the republic in this and steps should be at once taken to avert it.

—This inst. caused by sailors. It would be good policy, in our opinion, for the government to deny permission to soldiers and sailors to go about the city at such a time. If they can not behave themselves, then they should be confined to their quarters.

—There was an unusual movement of police on the night of the 7th inst., strong detachments being stationed near the central telegraph offices, gasworks, waterworks, etc., and another sent secretly in the direction of São Christovão. What the authorities feared we do not know, but it may have been nothing more than bad dreams.

—The many friends of Major James will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at his residence at Corcorana. When at Cordoba the Major fell while climbing among the rocks and received slight bruises and scratches; one of the latter in some way became infected with some poison and a severe case of blood poisoning has resulted. —B. A. Herald, Feb. 28.

—It is worthy of note that the Cidade do Rio, which was so violently opposed to the President and his policy last year and which recently pictured his excellency in its columns as a peacock, is now in sweet accord with the powers who are directing our destinies. The arguments used to convince our contemporary of his error have not been made public, but they were evidently strong ones.

—The cable reports a case of assault on the Kaiser at Bremen on the 6th inst., an epileptic workman throwing a small piece of iron at him. The missile struck him on the cheek, cutting him and causing a trifling wound. The assailant was arrested, the Kaiser kept in his room for a time under the doctor's care, bulletins of his condition were issued, and telegrams were received from many governments congratulating him on his escape.

—We see by the New York Times of January 20th, that Justice Lawrence, of the supreme court of New York, had on the preceding day granted a decree of absolute divorce to James Mitchell from Alice L. O. H. Mitchell, who left him and his children about a year ago in company with a man named Arthur J. Smythe, an employé of the Western Telegraph Co. Mr. Mitchell is a well-known business man of this city and has had the unreserved sympathy of all who know him. The suit for divorce was not defended.

—I do not often drop into foreign affairs, remarked Smalwy, the other day, because domestic affairs really take all my time. But I should like to remark that Gen. Kitchener seems to be most appropriately located in South Africa, where the ostrich is accustomed to hide his head in the sand and think himself concealed. I can not read the war telegrams two days in succession without thinking that the general is wasting a lot of valuable time in trying to suppress news and thus conceal himself. We all know where to find him, just the same.

—On the 5th inst. occurred another case of criminal assault on a little child which makes one hunger for the coming of Judge Lynch. A brute named Augusto Alves assaulted a little girl of 6 years of age and was caught in the crime by his mistress, to whose care the girl had been confided. The brute was arrested and cynically confessed the crime. The unfortunate child, who had been badly injured, was sent to the hospital. We must confess that we should like to see these satyrs strung up to the lamp posts. Of the many who have been arrested for this crime, we know of not one who has been adequately punished. In fact, of the majority we hear nothing more, and for aught we know they are at large.

—At a session of the Instituto Historico on the 5th inst., Dr. Eduardo Prado proposed that the federal government and the state government of São Paulo should be asked to have a catalogue compiled of all the documents existing in European libraries relating to the history of Brazil and the history of the state of São Paulo.

—A punny luncheon opened in Chicago by the St Luke society has been so successful that it is to be followed by 19 others. Every article on the menu is one cent, and the bill includes coffee, with sugar and cream; rolls, mush and milk; oatmeal and cream; doughnuts; soup; wienervurst; pork and beans. In one day no less than 1200 were fed at this room, and the check averaged 3 1/2 cents. For three cents a man can get a wholesome breakfast, and if he can afford to pay five cents he can have an elaborate meal. With 20 rooms in operation, 25,000 to 30,000 can be fed daily, and the present object of feeding Chicago's poor looks simpler. Here in Rio de Janeiro the problem is not so simple. The taxes alone on what a poor man would eat would exceed the cost of a meal in Chicago.

—It seems to us advisable that the press should take some step to secure common usage in the punctuation of numbers. The simple method to which we have always been accustomed is to use the period (.) to express the decimal division, and the comma (,) to divide all integral numbers into divisions of three numbers each. Here there is no common practice on all points, but the rule seems to be the colon (:) to separate the thousands, and the period to separate other divisions. And in one of our River Plate exchanges we find the period used to separate the thousands and the colon to separate the millions. Surely some common usage might be adopted to remedy these diverse methods of punctuating numbers.

—On the 9th inst. a decree was promulgated by the government declaring that in view of the disappearance of bubonic pest in this city and port, no cases having appeared for 20 days, the decree of 28th May, 1900, which placed the municipal sanitary service of this city under the superintendence of the director-general of public health, is revoked and the said service will be resumed by the municipal police in special commissarios of hygiene, 42 in number, representing a cost of 21,000 \$ a month in salaries, are discharged from service, and the duty of verifying causes of disease devolves upon the police as before. This terminates the vexatious supervision of the sanitary commissarios over the professional work of the medical profession in general, as well as their intolerable interference with the public in general.

—The Rua Gonçalves Dias was the scene of a bloody encounter on Saturday last between Benedito da Silva Carmo and his son-in-law Alfonso de Mello, both formerly resident in Brazil. Carmo's daughter was divorced from Mello some years ago, since which time she and her family have suffered constant persecution, Mello being an officer in the national guard and apparently enjoying some immunity. It is stated that he has made several homicidal assaults on members of Carmo's family, who seem to have been forced to exercise constant vigilance to avoid his attacks. On Saturday he is said to have followed Carmo and assaulted him with a knife early in the day, and later on attacked him in Rua Gonçalves Dias with a knife. Carmo then drew a revolver and fired at his assailant, and followed him into a shop, where Mello took refuge in a water closet. The latter was gravely wounded, one of the bullets entering his head. Carmo is under arrest.

—I see by a Pelotas telegram of the 7th, observed Smalwy, reflectively, that the American minister has been visiting the Misericordia hospital and the orphans' and beggars' asylums in that city. The telegram does not go beyond the statement that the minister brought away the best impressions from these visits, which was of course expected, but from a lack of our knowledge of his excellent methods I can very easily supply all deficiencies. At the Misericordia he complimented the management on the cleanliness and good order of the establishment and the scientific skill of its medical staff, which are not surpassed in any similar establishment, either in Europe or the United States. At the orphans' asylum he congratulated its inmates on the good fortune which brought them to so perfect an establishment which he had never seen equalled anywhere. He had quite decided to take up his residence with them, just as soon as circumstances will permit. And at the beggars' asylum, he drank their health and long life in champagne and observed that nowhere, not even in Italy, had he ever seen such healthy, happy and contented beggars, whose skill in their profession has no counterpart in his own country, and whose amity will be one of the pleasantest and most treasured recollections of his whole life. And that he fell upon the neck of the municipal council and said that such paternal interest in the welfare of the people, such disinterestedness, selflessness and integrity, he had never seen equalled, not even in Chicago. And then, when he returns to Rio, he will go around to the Gazeta de Noticias and thank them for calling him an embaixador for a second time. There is nothing like making yourself agreeable to everybody's continued Smalwy, for it makes one popular, smoothes away the rough places in one's path, adds to one's fortune, and insures one a big tombstone and handsome epitaph at the end. The thought of it almost drives me to say something complimentary of the Brazilians.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst. at No. K 1, Travessa Sorocaba, Botafogo, the wife of Cecil, Murly, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst. at Mariano Procopio, Minas Geraes, the wife of C. E. Hogg, of a son.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The commercial and financial crisis in Pernambuco is becoming more acute, and disastrous results are feared.

—The striking workmen of the Agua Branca glassworks met at São Paulo on the 7th inst. and resolved to continue the strike.

—The Carioca mills were reopened on the 8th inst., the directors admitting operatives, including the strikers, except one man.

—The firm of Joaquim José Gonçalves & Co. has been fined 1,000 \$000 for importing labels in a foreign language for wine already imported to a number in excess of the number of damaged labels imported.

—On the 6th the papers announced that the President had signed a decree authorizing the execution of the law providing storehouses in the custom-house and Central railway station for the deposit of merchandise against which warrants can be issued.

—In conformity with the recommendation of the Brazilian consul at Barcelona, the government has appointed D. José y Tomás, vice-consul at Tarragona. The interesting feature in this item is the name, which in English would be Mr. Joseph and Thomas.

—Various firms entitled to receive from the treasury certain sums representing an excess of import duties paid on kerosene in 1896, had advised the minister of finance that they are willing to receive the amounts due them in 3 per cent. inscriptions. The minister has accepted the proposal.

—Telegrams from Pará of the 7th state that the governor is unable to meet the commercial and financial crisis in that market, owing to the limited resources at his command. A telegram to O. Dias says that it is very doubtful whether the new negotiation for a foreign loan will be successful.

—The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics says that 15 boot and shoe factories failed at Rio de Janeiro last year on account of overproduction and want of capital. Exactly. The production was excessive, because the people were too poor to buy. Capital was insufficient, because the government absorbed too much of it with exorbitant interest.

—The directors of the Amazon Telegraph Company report that for the year ended June 30, 1900, the revenue amounted to £14,427 and the expenses to £39,996. After adding £8,900 for debenture interest and sinking fund, there is a debit balance of £34,468, which, added to the debit of £29,500 brought forward, leaves a debit of £63,969 to carry forward. It is proposed to issue £150,000 debentures ranking in priority to the existing ones.

—A Bahia telegram of the 1st inst. says a meeting of lawyers is spoken of to study practically means of solving the present bank crisis. If the lawyers can settle anything of that description, we should be glad to know it. Much of the trouble in this world is due to the lawyer's interference in financial and business matters, of which he knows very little. A lawyer's training does not make a banker in him, nor a financier, nor a merchant. The shoemaker should stick to his last. —If the result of the recent international customs conference held in Paris only be to secure some measure of international uniformity in customs regulations, it will have achieved a great deal in the interests of commerce. Take, for example, the vexation, doubt and uncertainty of traders in the case of the Brazilian customs regulations promulgated by the law of 24 November 14th, 1899. In addition to other matters, this law prohibited the use of labels, wholly or partly in the Portuguese language, on foreign goods not imported from Portugal. As far back as December, 1899, the London chamber of commerce entered into communication with the British foreign office, asking its assistance, on behalf of merchants and manufacturers engaged in trade with Brazil, to obtain the abolition of this onerous regulation, or, if that were impossible, at least the postponement of its application, so as to allow of the utilization of the stock of labels in the hands of exporters. It was also pointed out that as Portuguese is the national language of Brazil, the consumers of the goods naturally preferred the descriptions and labels to be in that language. In commenting on the subject last August, we alluded to some of the most potent reasons why this absurd regulation should not be enforced, and urged that the object of the Brazilian government would be fully met by requiring that the country of origin should be displayed on labels attached to the packages and on the packages themselves. After several postponements of the application of the regulation, we are glad to learn from the foreign office that this course has been ultimately adopted. A new law has been signed by the President of the Brazilian republic, sanctioning the importation into Brazil of goods bearing labels in Portuguese, provided that the country of origin of the goods is stated on each label. This law is to come into force on February 28th, 1901. Thus, thanks to the efforts of the foreign office, the Rio chamber of commerce and a others, a difficulty which threatened to be a serious obstacle to British trade has been satisfactorily surmounted. —London Chamber of Commerce Journal for February.

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts during the past week were 500 bags by the Iris from the River Plate, 7,450 barrels by the Evance and 8,125 by the Baltimore both from Baltimore. The market is quiet and only local mills changed the prices as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Trieste, American 1st, do 2nd, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Codfish.—No arrivals. The stock in first hands is estimated of 3,500 tubs of Gaspe and 400 cases of Norwegian—a total 5,000 packages. Importers quote at 47,500 per tub of Gaspe and 60,000 per case of Norwegian. Brokers prices are from 53,500 to 53,000 per tub, and 59,000 to 60,000 for case.

Lard.—No receipts. We quote from 730 to 740 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—No entries.

Rice.—The receipts were nil. Prices are nominal.

White Pine.—There were arrivals and prices no changes in prices.

Spruce Pine.—There were arrivals and prices no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Kerosene.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Rosin.—The Frances brought 150 barrels from Baltimore. Quotations are nominal.

Cement.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. The wholesale price is from \$500 to \$500 per bag of 62 kilos.

Rum.—No arrivals. Brokers quote from \$520 to \$500 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—No entries. We quote from 150 to 160 reis per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Norfolk, ex Britannia, 4,831 tons. Glasgow, ex Canota, 3,034 tons. Cardiff, ex Saffilo, 2,818 tons.

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pernambuco and Macaé, Bahia and Aracá, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 36 to 48 deg, and ditto 49 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 6.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Frances; 614 tons; Erikson; 42 ds; sundries to N. Megaw & Co.

MARCH 8.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Baltimore; 670 tons; Laplanche; 45 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

FREIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 950 kilos.

BOURDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 950 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 950 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

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

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

CAPE-TOWN.—30 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per P. ELIZABETH 1 ton.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1901

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund, Bank Securities, Shares and debentures of banks and companies, Bills discounted, Bills deposited, Bills payable, Securities in Liquidation, and Less: Old bonificação in this account.

Table with 2 columns: Port and Price. Includes PORT NATAL, EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO, and B. ARKIS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel and Quantity. Includes RIVER PLATE, CONST. NOBLE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, MARSHALLS, VALPARAISO, and LIVERPOOL.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with 2 columns: Vessel and Destination. Includes Dove, Eagle Wing, Ford, Glad Tidings, Good Hope, Justin H. Ingraham, Josephine, Louvina, Maria Blomper, Monarca, Prince Regent, and Prince Louis.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, From, and Consigned to. Includes Mar. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 arrivals.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, For, and Cargo. Includes Mar. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 departures.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 11th, 1901.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, and From. Includes American, British, and other vessels.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Accounts current, guaranteed; Debtors, with guarantee; Debtors, under judicial process; Debtors, in liquidation; Less: Old bonificação in this account.

General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee. Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee.

A. Vas de Carvalho: Buyer at auction of the Cia. Lloyd Brasileiro; Accounts Current for Aid to Industries; Debts from liquidations of bonus loans.

Loans to Industries: Capital; Interest.

Agricultural Loans in Northern States: Balance of this age; Agencies: Debit balance.

Road Estate: Plantations; Lands and buildings; Railways; Factories; S. Pedro theatre; Advances to J. Salles.

Less: Old bonificação in this age; Bank Edifices; Nos. 9 and 11 Rua da Alfandega; Bank Furniture.

Values deposited: As commercial security; Belonging to sundry parties.

Repossed exchange (recambios); SHARES REDEEMED (for redemption of capital fraction of 0.30); Redemption of 3% inscriptions during February; Cash in money.

LIABILITIES: Capital; Reserve Fund; Composed of Federal apolices; Reserve Fund, Special A/c; Profits in Suspense; Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss a/c; Profits in Suspense; Special a/c resulting from accord of 1900; Exchange Operations; para prejuizo (for losses); Profits and Losses; Profits this half year; Liquidations.

Valuations of industrial properties (profits); Fiscalizing loans to industries (profits); NOTE EMISSION EX-BANCO DO BRAZIL; to pay; Deposit for redemption of hypothecary notes of ex-Banco do Brazil.

Deposits: By bills bearing interest; In account current with fixed maturity; In open account current, with interest; In open account current, without interest; privileged and judicial deposits; Cheques: vised at 60 days; Companhia Livrd Brasileira, in judicial liquidation, product of sale at auction; Amount to strike from debit of negociarios; General Accounts Current: credit balances; AGENTS' credit balances; GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS CURRENT; Debtors who have become creditors for a balance of; Municipal Loan of Alcm Parahyba; INTERVENÇA O MUNICIPAL; Interest account, apolices of 1860; Special interest account of apolices.

BANK DIVIDENDS unpaid; Federal Treasury: Special account for exchange with guarantee; Dividends of securities deposited; Deposits of values, as stated in assets; Proceeds from redemption of 3% inscriptions; Emission of 3% inscriptions; Emission to date; Redeemed to 30 December and burned.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1901. J. ROSA, Chefe da Contabilidade.

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 28TH FEBRUARY 1901

Assets

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Accounts Current, guaranteed; Bills discounted; Bills receivable; Bills pledged; Securities deposited.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Agents in Santos; Agents in São Paulo; Agents in Bahia; Agents in Pernambuco; Agents in Pará.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Agents in Europe; Securities belonging to the Bank; Cash: in current money.

Liabilities

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Accounts current, with interest; Bills discounted; Deposits of securities, etc; Agents in Europe; Exchange account; Sundry accounts.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1901. R. Beck, Chief Accountant.

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

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

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for March 4, including Apolices, Inscriptions, and various municipal bonds.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation (buyers/sellers).

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation.

Table with columns: Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation.

Table listing various stocks and shares including Brazil Industrial, Melhoramentos no Brazil, and Transporte e Carruagens.

Table listing stocks and shares including Commercial, Commercial Industrial, and Loterias Nacionais.

Table listing stocks and shares including Apolices, Inscriptions, and Emprestimo Municipal.

Table listing stocks and shares including Commercial, Republica, and Apolices.

Table listing stocks and shares including Alianca, Argos Fluminense, and Confianca.

Table listing stocks and shares including Cruzeiroiro, Docas de Santos, and Industria Brasileira.

330	do	52	500
124	do	52	
77	Rural e Hypothecario	55	
	<i>Cotton mills.</i>		
66	Alliança	160	000
5	Progresso Industrial	150	
45	do do	155	
	<i>Insurance.</i>		
100	Genal	145	000
	<i>Tramways.</i>		
220	S. Christovão	94	000
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
203	Melhoramentos no Brazil	10	000
107	Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	8	
	<i>Mar. o.</i>		
1	Apolicies, \$8	743	000
23	do	743	
1	do (2005) at rate of	720	
49	do 1895	710	
2	do (reg.)	735	
2	do 1897	837	
10	do	830	
8	do (reg.)	843	
10	do	844	
7	do	850	
47	Inscriptions 3/10	650	
21	do	665	
2	do	667	
5	do	675	
4	do 22,500\$ (reg.) at rate of	662	
4	Emprestimo Municipal	116	
150	do do	117	
	<i>Banks.</i>		
20	Brazil e Norte America	5	000
6	Republica	52	
	<i>Insurance.</i>		
2	Argos Fluminense	308	000
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
130	Loterias Nacionais	50	000

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Banco Comercio e Industria	340 000	200 000
Construtor e Agricola	—	—
Credito Real da Carteira H.	77 000	50 000
Lavradores	—	110 000
Mercantil de Santos	—	—
S. Paulo	125 000	110 000
Ribeirão Preto	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	240 000	215 000
do do (40%)	110 000	99 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	45 000	39 000
Santos	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz	—	—
Antarctica	—	230 000
Argos Paulista	—	6 000
Fabril Paulista	—	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—	—
Gaz de S. Paulo	—	25 000
Italo Paulista	—	60 000
Laplon	120 000	116 000
Mechanic	—	—
Melhoramentos de Bras.	—	213 000
Mogyana (all paid)	215 000	213 000
idem (at 30 days)	217 000	213 000
Paulista	214 000	210 000
idem (at 30 days)	214 000	210 000
Progreção	—	35 000
Stupakoff	—	209 000
Telephos	—	214 000
União Sportiva	50 000	36 000
Viagem Paulista	5 000	500

Wanted.

Situation, by a middle-aged woman, to accompany family to Europe, English or German. Apply to **Crashley & Co., 70 Rua do Ouvidor.** (41.)

For Sale.

The chacara (Boa Vista) on the hotel, Curitiba, state of Paraná, ten minutes from train line. This chacara stands on one of the most beautiful and healthy spots, overlooking the city. It is about five acres on extent, the greater part cultivated, a lot of English and native fruit trees, 120 grape vines, and a fine selection of English roses and other flowers. It has also two splendid wells, stoned throughout, with main-piping, tank and water-tower to supply the house. The house is built in the American style, with large porch, of double brick, with flat tile roof. 8 to 9 years old, contains 12 rooms, W. C. with patent pan, bath-room with large zinc bath and heater. Also large wooden building that serves for stable, coach-house and barns, servants' house and small greenhouse. This fine chacara is to be sold cheap. For particulars apply to the office of this paper. (42.)

Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein, whose address was given as Rua Senhor dos Passos No. 55 (Isolado).

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA JOSE D'ALENGAR No. 1

(Cotteto)

Telephone No. 493

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Passages also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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120, Rua do Riachuelo

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

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid-out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its sitting-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

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(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

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SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

S. Paulo

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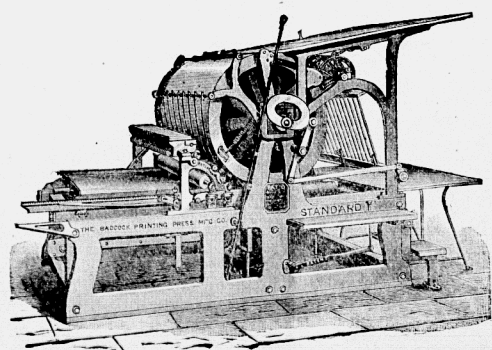
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- Parker's Fountain Pens.
- Stafford's Ink, and
- American notions.

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" 25	Magenta	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
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" 3	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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