



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9th, 1901.

NUMBER 15

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## Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in  
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## BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL RIO DE JANEIRO

In view of the National Census to be taken on the  
1st March, instant, it is requested that particulars  
of all BRITISH SUBJECTS resident in this district be  
registered at this Consulate General on that date or  
as near thereto as possible.

All persons born within the limits of the United  
Kingdom and resident here on the date named are  
particularly desired to report.

C. B. RHINE

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107, Rua da Quitanda.

Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House), Petropolis SIR HENRY NEVILL DERING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashtley & Co., 35 Rua do Ouridor.

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Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, 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 Cattedo. English services every Sabbath at 11 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 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song—Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de Baspandy 78.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, 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. 26, 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.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 9 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.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor. W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: dent. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The shipments of wheat in bulk are increasing, as in 1900 out of 810,000 tons shipped from Rosario, Argentina, 215,000 tons were in bulk.

We hear, says the B. A. Standard, of a failure of one of the oldest consignee firms in the business, a house of 40 years' standing. At one time they were 'barraqueros' and dealt largely in hides. We do not think that the liabilities are very heavy or that the failure will cause commotion, although it is another sign of the times.

The past year was an unfortunate one for the British Hospital at Montevideo. There was a deficit of \$1,732 on the year's working. The receipts were \$8,297, or \$618 less than those of 1899, while the working expenses were \$10,030. There was a decrease of \$569 in patient's fees. The hospital received 186 patients during the year, or 50 less than in 1899. Of these 137 were cured, 35 benefited, 4 not benefited, 10 died and 12 were under treatment on December 31st.

It is officially announced that, for the better internal service of the custom-house, the government has ordained that in future the present private deposits in barracos may only be used for articles of construction, and that all other kind of merchandise at present in such deposits must be removed to the fiscal deposits. The customs authorities have been ordered to put this order into immediate effect. In future it will only be permitted to keep in the private deposits gross articles for building, such as timber, lime, etc.—Montevideo Times, March 30.

In Argentina the Methodist Episcopal Church has 20 congregations served by 17 pastors, with 12 church properties and 5 parsonages valued at \$281,790 gold. The members of these churches number some 2,686 adults, besides 2,653 children who are being trained in the day and Sunday schools. This church possesses a well-equipped printing office, and issues two periodicals weekly, one for adults, and one illustrated Sunday school paper. In Uruguay there are 8 congregations served by 6 pastors, with 4 church properties valued at \$17,750 gold. The membership is 866 adults and 902 children.—Montevideo Times, March 30.

The good people of Montevideo are wont to tell us that, whilst letters and telegrams are received, on this side of the River Plate, speaking of the plots and conspiracies, which are forever being made and incubated, there is no faith to be placed in them, and that either, for the most part, they are pure inventions of those who disseminate them, for private or political motives, or else it is that following a system for many years known in that republic, the authorities, themselves, invent these bigbears so as to establish a wholesome terror amongst those who might be inclined towards subversive action. The effect on the contrary is, however, of the most harmful kind and it only requires a moment's reflection to see that all hopes of honest enterprise and commercial plans thriving, are quite impossible to entertain, since no one wishes to invest capital in a country which is liable to periodical outbreaks of revolution and riot. The papers constantly allude to the imprisonment or arrest of military chiefs, and the Banda Oriental coasts of the river Uruguay, as well as those on the estuary of the Plate, are supposed to be the objects of the most careful vigilance, to take precautions against possible invasions, which, however, do not occur so far, they fit the part of wolves in the story, if the alarm be too often repeated, it may bring about the very catastrophe it is supposed to herald, and the government only have itself to blame for its undignified and pusillanimous conduct.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 30.

Considerable excitement was caused, at the end of last week, by the connection of a well-known honorable name with some frauds, reported to have been discovered in the custom-house. It was soon found, however, that it was the employee of the respected firm that was alone responsible for the crime committed, which consisted in obtaining possession of goods through the ordinary custom-house processes, but without having paid the duties, and this was done by forging no less a name than that of the accountant to the documents against which the delivery of goods was made from the deposits of the custom-house. The custom-house despatcher collected the money from the various importing houses, for payment of duties on the goods, but appropriated same to his own use, and the houses receiving their packages were unacquainted with the frauds they were innocently committing. Now that the guilty party has made a clean breast of his iniquity, the whole system has been discovered, and as it would have been so, in any case, at the end of the month, it points to a dangerous defect in the control over the delivery of the goods, which will need correction. The forging of the name of the custom-house accountant on the 'parcels' which secured the delivery of the goods, did not provide the 'despachante' with a receipt for the duties paid, and even had he forged the latter a comparison with the books of the customs treasury would have established the fact of their falsity. It is said that a large part of the stolen money, amounting to some \$60,000, will be recovered from the dishonest employee, who, with an accomplice, has been put in prison and is awaiting trial.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 23.

On Sunday was held the much announced meeting of the students with the object of organising a protest against the measures of the minister of public instruction in the matter of the secondary education. There are conflicting accounts as to the success of the meeting, for according to one newspaper it was all that could be desired, and the versions of others appear to be to the effect that it was a failure. But whichever account be right there seems to be the general opinion that schoolboys ought to be kept in their proper sphere and not meddle with matters in which their elders alone should have interference. We are aware that in the opinion of many, we hold heretical ideas in this regard, but we must nevertheless persist in our heresies. It is, for us, almost a melancholy reflection that in this country there are no boys, properly so called. From babies they grow up to be men, entirely ignoring the intermediate stage, and we think it is very bad for them: a precocity which is, directly injurious to the race, and productive of an immense amount of harm in the future of the growing Argentine youth. «Comparisons are odorous», as Dogberry remarked, and yet the temptation to resort to them is sometimes irresistible. We cannot, for example, picture to ourselves a group of English schoolboys of varying ages, say from twelve to eighteen, assuming the attitude, under similar circumstances, of the Argentine students on this occasion, the reason of it being, of course, that the discipline in which, for the most part, they have been reared, would teach them not to meddle with the concerns of their elders, their inclinations backing them up, too, in not attaching overmuch importance, at that age, to matters they feel incompetent to decide upon. The speeches on Sunday, as samples of frothy bombast, were not bad, and the allusions to their own modest intellectuality, and the modesty of St. Martin to that was invidious, and supposed to be regarding their present attitude with benevolent aspect, excruciatingly funny, for we can hardly take them seriously. One budding orator explained how much nobler it was to look on, and see the imported European delving the soil, encouraging in this way the honest industry of inferior races, than themselves to take the spade in hand, to the detriment of their intellectualities. And yet there may be as much, or more, intelligent progress the mind derivable from books, as from higher studies, which lead to no good practical results, and often to the objectionable one of recruiting the ranks of the too numerous political agitators, or undignified hunters of places under government.—Review, Buenos Aires, March 23.

THE BACTERIA CRAZE.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat gives the following amusing experience of a man who apparently has no fears of bacteria:

"I have a son who is taking a medical course at Tulane," remarked a member of the board of trade, "and he has been specially interested in the study of bacteriology. I am sorry to say it has proved a great affliction to the entire family. Our troubles began about two months ago, when he laid aside a few samples of his breakfast and remarked casually that he intended to put them 'under the glass'—meaning his new \$125 microscope. Next day he told his mother that we'd have to change our milkman and grocer immediately. He said it was next door to a miracle that any of us were alive, and when he gave me the Latin name of the microbes he had discovered I was inclined to agree with him. The idea of absorbing that many syllables at every mouthful was enough to scare anybody, so to be on the safe side we followed his suggestion. A few days afterwards he saw some fish being delivered at the gate, and immediately hacked off a sample. In less than two hours he rushed down and threw two fine pompano into the slop barrel. 'You've had a narrow escape, father,' he said, when I made a gentle protest, for I am very fond of pompano boiled. 'If you'd eaten that fish,' he said, 'you'd have been a dead man in a week.'"

"After that we had no peace. He insisted on making what he called a 'superficial investigation' of all pantry supplies. He said he was looking for only three or four of the most deadly forms of bacteria, and would reserve the moderately dangerous ones for a future campaign. The result was that he condemned nearly everything we had on hand. Then he wanted to sterilize the kitchen utensils, and posted up a set of sanitary rules and regulations for the guidance of the cook. Fortunately the cook cannot read, but the rest of us were being rapidly reduced to starvation, and day before yesterday I headed a revolt and organized a society for the prevention of enjolia to microbes. Everybody in the house joined except my son, and I gave him a solemn warning that if I ever caught him molesting any bacilli on the premises I would cut him off with a microscope. Since then we have gorged ourselves with impunity and microbes, and gained twenty-six pounds, grand total."

The Leopoldina railway shares among Brazil, are coming into demand on their good traffic and on the company obtaining the full title to the Campos and Carangola railway, whose receipts will now be included in the Leopoldina taking. It will, therefore, be necessary to discriminate in the increases which are coming, which will not necessarily be quite so good as they may appear.—Daily Mail, London, March 6.

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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

Draws on:  
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 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft London  
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 Rio de Janeiro:  
 No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

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 Idem paid up..... „ 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... „ 840,000

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31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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.

DRAWN ON:

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

LONDON Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited.

GERMANY Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg. Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL AND OPORTO J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents. Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Leon Housset,

Inspecteur-Général.

**H. KILBURN SCOTT**

**MINING ENGINEER**

Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses.

21, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI

Telegraphic Address:—MINING.

P. O. Box 634.

**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. Baring Brothers & Co Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg. Banco de Portugal HAMBURG. 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.**

OLD ACCOUNT:  
 Assets.  
 Feb. 28. March 31.

Government bonds belonging to reserve fund.....	8,046,000\$000	6,894,000\$000
Other public funds.....	28,616,787\$545	28,870,725\$405
Shares and debentures of banks and companies.....	55,190,325\$535	54,983,894\$215
Guaranteed accounts current.....	71,769,914\$541	71,774,102\$191
Bills discounted.....	7,685,198\$602	6,750,501\$750
Bills receivable.....	2,585,010\$660	2,492,933\$860
Real estate.....	9,674,155 \$83	9,444,733 195
Agents' indebtedness	353,241\$549	213,698\$403
Bonus loans, principal.....	29,586,404\$610	28,965,365\$120
Do, interest.....	4,509,932 420	5,047,014 240
Total.....	218,015,971\$315	215,436,968\$579
Lloyd Brasileiro a/c Sundry assets.....	9,062,300\$000	9,062,300\$000
Inscrições.....	9,530,891\$766	8,420,802\$316
Securities in liquidation	1,631,700 000	2,092,000 000
Cash.....	12,694,995\$026	13,044,197\$188
	14,622,698\$645	16,068,673\$492
Total.....	265,367,756\$762	264,125,141\$575

Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank  
 238,140,126 \$047 236,965,336\$617

Total... 503,707,882\$809 501,090,477\$972

Liabilities

Deposits.....	11,737,893\$934	11,564,496\$860
Certified cheques.....	162,491\$121	162,094\$561
Bank's indebtedness to agents.....	957,943\$221	821,399\$485
Unpaid dividends.....	282,173\$000	273,605\$000
General accounts-current.....	395,206\$715	360,061\$682
Total.....	13,465,707\$991	13,181,657\$588
Debt to National Treasury.....	13,725,039\$895	13,725,039\$895
Notes of Banco do Brazil to be redeemed.....	1,065,975\$000	1,065,975\$000
Lloyd Brasileiro account.....	9,000,000 000	9,000,000 000
Sundry liabilities.....	37,256,722 886	36,972,672 483
Inscrições.....	8,829,561 492	9,816,996 228
Capital, reserve funds and suspended profits	84,075,800 000	82,505,600 000
Total.....	135,405,672\$274	134,829,872\$664

Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank  
 238,140,126 047 236,965,336 617

Total... 503,707,882\$809 501,090,477\$972

In commenting on the foregoing figures we shall merely call attention to two circumstances: One of these is the little progress made last month in the work of winding up the affairs of the bank on old account. The other is the persistence of the bank, in spite of the large amount of cash shown by the balancesheet, in disposing of the government bonds belonging to its assets, even including those in which the bank's general reserve fund was invested.

The first of these circumstances we have no hesitation in attributing to the extreme difficulty in realising on the greater part of the bank's assets, not only on account of the nature of those assets, but also on account of commercial and financial depression. To account for the second circumstance there are several theories more or less plausible, which, however, we prefer not to state at present, since the facts by which they are supported are not yet sufficiently conclusive.

**NEW ACCOUNT:**

Exchange business:

Remittances:	
Feb. 28.....	£ 1,049,996
March 31.....	940,306
Decrease.....	109,690

Drafts:

Feb. 28.....	£ 1,563,842
March 31.....	1,308,420
Decrease.....	255,422

**Deposit and discount business:**

Deposits:

With interest:

March 31.....	9,082,350\$743
Feb. 28.....	8,452,860 033
Increase.....	629,590\$710

Without interest:

March 31.....	2,133,626\$384
Feb. 28.....	2,041,612 684
Increase.....	92,013\$700

Bills discounted:

Feb. 28.....	7,476,797\$800
March 31.....	6,911,244 462
Decrease.....	565,553 338

Loans on guaranteed accounts current:

March 31.....	1,721,625 972
Feb. 28.....	1,378,459 570
Increase.....	343,166\$402

**Agencies**

Sums in hands of agents:

	Feb. 28.	March 31.
Pará.....	3,001,555\$200	673,861\$410
Santos.....	1,231,719 600	1,953,920 680
Pernambuco.....	313,000 000	85,200 000
S. Paulo.....	59,229 940	28,788 970
Bahia.....	30,234 440	721,450 660
Total.....	4,635,739 280	3,493,223 720
Decrease.....	1,142,515\$560	

**Cash balance:**

March 31.....	12,247,670\$833
Feb. 28.....	10,920,914 958
Increase.....	1,326,755\$875

The foregoing figures show that during the month of March the bank increased its cash balance, which had been reduced in February, and restricted its operations.

**AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL.**

It is a well-known fact that there is a large German colony in Brazil which is being developed under the most encouraging auspices of the German government, and which is bent upon producing a commercial and industrial revolution in its adopted country, but what is not generally known is that there is a growing Austrian colony there. This colony, which includes some of the most important merchants in Brazil, has now definitely refused to ally itself with the Germans. Besides this the Association of Austrian Merchants in Brazil has sent a petition to the government in Vienna with a view to gain from their country the same encouragement and support which Germany gives to the Germans in Brazil. This movement is deemed of considerable importance in Vienna in view of the long-standing rivalry between Hamburg and Trieste, for the petition lays particular stress on the failure of the one Austrian port and of Vienna to take advantage of their exceptionally favorable geographical position. The association is convinced that Trieste, owing to its central situation, ought to be able to attract the bulk of the Asiatic and East African trade of Europe. It is believed in Vienna that there is very little likelihood that the Austrian commercial classes will imitate the Germano-Brazilian Union in Berlin and enlighten the public by means of lectures on the economic condition of Brazil and the openings which it offers for trade and colonization. Nor is it thought that a society similar to that in Berlin will be established in the Austrian capital. It is the consensus of opinion in Vienna commercial circles that the Austrian settlers in Brazil will eventually find themselves obliged to throw in their lot with the Germans, and thus help to promote the interests in Brazil of the most dangerous commercial and industrial competitor of Austria. It is also believed that unless a great and unexpected change takes place in Austrian commercial policy the Austrian merchants in Brazil are destined to contribute a valuable element to that independent political organization of different Teutonic races on Brazilian soil which the powerful and influential colonial party in Germany has in view.—Exchange.



—The police at Juiz de Fóra, being previously advised, had the wife of Capt. Candido Pereira do Valle searched recently and found 11,000 in counterfeit notes concealed in her dress.

—Eight persons have lately been condemned at Porto Alegre. Rio Grande do Sul, for the crime of complicity in the issue of counterfeit money. The terms of imprisonment range from four to eight years.

—During the time when the Rio officials were trying to make us believe that a conspiracy had been discovered, false reports of an impending federalist revolution in Rio Grande do Sul were also circulated.

—At the Tres Corações do Rio Verde cattle sales during March 2,914 head were sold at 98000 the arroba, producing a total of 332,552,000. If these figures are correct the average weight of the animals was only 405 pounds.

—The «conditioned» students of the São Paulo Gymnasium have appealed to the minister of interior through Deputy Bueno de Andrade, to help them through their troubles. Better do a little hard studying, boys, and work out your own salvation!

—The recent election in the state of Rio de Janeiro resulted in the choice of the official candidates, Dr. Martins Torres as senator and Sr. Rangel Pestana as deputy to the federal congress. The *Pais* is quite right—these elections are hopeless fares.

—The report of the São Paulo caixa economica (savings bank) for 1900 shows that 14,998 deposits were made during the year amounting to 5,793,991,870,000, while 13,011 withdrawals were effected in the same period, amounting to 5,518,720,8165. The decrease in deposits during the year was 751,928,165.

—The Spanish drama «Electra», which has created so much trouble in Spain, was reproduced in São Paulo on the 6th, but created no enthusiasm. A few gilded youths tried to stir up an anti clerical demonstration, but failed. On the second night, however, they succeeded, and the police stopped the representations.

—The São Paulo legislative assembly was formally opened on the 7th inst. The governor reports the receipts of the past year to have been 4,651,253,690, and that the net balance passing to account of the current year is 16,000,000. The public funded debt aggregates 20,000,000. On July 14th the assembly will be transformed into a constituent assembly.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Pará states that on the 25th ult. at Macapá the police and judiciary authorities attempted to depose the municipal government. In the fighting which ensued and which is said to have lasted all night, civilians, policemen and federal soldiers seem to have taken part. Six men are reported killed and the house of the district judge is said to have been destroyed. A police force and fifty federal soldiers have been sent from Pará to Macapá.

SHIPPING NOTES

—A light-horse was inaugurated last week on Point Castellanos, Ilha Grande.

—The minister of industry has replied to a reclamation of Thomas Scott Bradley, captain of the Argentine str. «Freda», for indemnity for £ 527 prejudices suffered by salt ship at Paranaguá in May, 1900, through having been repelled from said port on account of the pest. He alleges that the federal government is not responsible for the damages, because the expulsion was by the people of Paranaguá, and not by the federal authorities, and the petitioner should therefore address his reclamation to the state of Paraná.

LOCAL NOTES

—The government has refused the petition of Admiral Custodio de Mello for a court of inquiry on the cause of his first arrest.

—The director of the mint, Dr. Firmo Martins, who is a *compadre* of the minister of finance, has gone to Alagoas on a leave of absence.

—It is announced that President Campos Salles and family will return to this city today, and will reside for a time at Silvestre. He will not return to the Friboiro palace until about the middle of May.

—Berlin telegrams of the 6th inst. first informed us that the Kaiser is ill and is becoming very unpopular because of his attachment to England and his recent autocratic utterances, and then stated that he would seek to

—The usual complication has arisen over the municipal licences for cow stables. The agents of the prefect are imposing fines of 20\$ for the lack of such licences, while the proprietors assert that they applied for their licences some time ago, and do not know why the dispatch has been delayed. This is a common complaint, for it is almost impossible to get a licence through the municipal offices.

—A report has been current that Mr. Otto Petersen has decided to resign as a director of the Banco da Republica. The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 7th denies the report and says he has no such intention as long as his health holds good.

—Smith wishes to know why it is that certain persons condemn despotism in Russia, China, Turkey and Morocco and approve of it in Brazil. The comundrum is too difficult for our limited ingenuity. Ask us another hard question, Mr. Smith.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* celebrated its 51st anniversary on the 1st inst. The *Jornal* resembles *The Rio News* in this one particular, for *The British and American Mail* changed both ownership and title on April 1st, 1879, twenty-two years ago.

—On the 3rd inst. Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio* left for Europe on another government commission. It has been stated that his purpose this time is to initiate negotiations for the unification of the foreign debt, while another report states that a municipal loan is in view.

—If we are correctly informed, we are now living in this country, practically, under the regime of official lawlessness and terror known as martial law. Arbitrary arrests, it is stated, continue to be made, and persons against whom no charge has been made continue to be held in prison in spite of the efforts made by friends to secure their release.

—A part of the press has been engaged in discussing the government's expulsion of the merchant Borlido from Brazilian territory. It seems to us that the mere supposition that so simple a question requires elucidation is a deplorable symptom of mental anarchy. In our opinion it is only necessary to read the constitution in order to recognize that the action of the government was arbitrary and abusive. *Lisez la constitution, jeunes gens. Lisez la constitution.*

—I am puzzled about the origin of this conspiracy scare, continued Smalwyf, after reading the particulars of the precautions the government is taking. «We all know that the President is a little skittish, on that subject, but did he dream it, or is some one working on his fears, or is it a political move, or is it a precaution against the impending rising on account of heavy taxation and distress? Something is to be said in favor of each supposition, but I can't decide between them.»

—The *Tribuna*, edited by Dr. Alcindo Guanabara, whose Jacobin sentiments are well known, advises the government to expel certain foreigners from the country for promoting disorders, spreading alarming reports and fomenting revolution. We know of no foreigners who fall within such a category, and we certainly know of no foreigners who were ever concerned in the assassination of a president. Sr. Guanabara is the last man who should bring up such a question.

—It will be remembered that the positivists tried to have all the religious holidays ignored when the republic was created. The result now is that government offices are only too anxious to close their doors on such days. Last week the post office was closed at 1 p. m. on Thursday, Friday and Sunday. All the public departments were closed just as in the days of the empire, and there was just as much interest shown in church observances as in the days before the positivists began to trouble us.

—We have received another correction of our item relative to Mr. Frank Carpenter's book on South America. It is published in New York by Western W. Wilson, and is entitled «South America, Social, Industrial and Political.» Only 122 of its 618 pages are devoted to Brazil. It would appear that Mr. Carpenter has therefore published two books: one for general circulation and one for school use. Both of our correspondents speak of having seen and read the books, and this precludes all idea of mistake.

—No insoluble problem, no unavoidable peril is threatening the development of Brazil. She is not living, like the countries of Europe, under the pressure of irritating questions and imminent conflicts with her neighbors. Only two apprehensions weigh upon the mind of whoever meditates upon her destinies, should she continue to have bad government and institutions incompatible with her character. These apprehensions are:—separation of the national territory into various states; intervention in her affairs by some foreign power. — Afonso Celso in the *Commercio de St. Paulo.*

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, under the influence of the day, delivered last Friday a very pungent criticism on police administration in this country. «Whoever knows the history of our police,» says the *Jornal*, «should know that the great evil of various administrations has consisted principally in the real pressure which local political influences have succeeded in exercising upon the directors of this important department of the public service.» The *Jornal* then goes on to say that our present chief of police will not submit to the same exigencies, and is even now resisting influences exerted to change his subordinates to please the political managers of certain districts.

—There seems to be considerable trouble in the postoffice here, the accountant having made charges against the director and vice-director on questions of administration. Another report states that the director-general of the postoffice will resign. We gather these reports from telegrams to the São Paulo press.

—Reports have been current for some time about the purchase of the Melhoramentos do Brazil concession for port improvements at this capital, now belonging to the Banco da Republica through the failure of the company, by the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Docks Company. The price is said to be 5,500,000. As the latter concern has been unable to show much capital for the prosecution of its own undertaking, the negotiation is one which excites much curiosity. There are some really good features in the Melhoramentos project, which covers shore-line improvements, quays, etc., and the city would benefit by their execution, but we can not say as much of the other scheme.

—Some of our colleagues are complaining of the frequency and audacity of the thefts occurring in this city. But what else can we expect? Life has become so difficult and employment so insecure and rare that the poor man is practically driven to it. So corrupt and inert also has become every branch of government, that repression is quite out of the question. Our colleagues really want to put a stop to this epidemic of crime, they must begin by demanding a better police force and better means for trying prisoners without the delays which now occur. Let us have a new police department and police courts, and let politics be driven out of its administration, and then we may hope for better things.

—There was a very pretty little comedy enacted at the 4th circumscription police station on the morning of the 3rd inst. On the preceding evening two «well-known thieves» — «Cabeça» and «Praia Grande» — were arrested at the Alcazar and brought in and presented to the inspector José de Moraes Miranda. An inspection showed that «Praia Grande» had 1,450,000 in his pocket. The inspector had «Praia Grande» locked up and kept «Cabeça» with him in his sala. The next morning the two thieves were set at liberty, and the money was returned to «Praia Grande.» The two rogues then invited Inspector Migalhões to come to a neighboring saloon with them to celebrate their release, which the inspector promptly accepted. The *allegado* did not like this proceeding on the part of the inspector, so he at once sent for the two thieves and interrogated them as to the object of this celebration and the conversation. He then had the money re-counted, when it was discovered that it had shrunk to 1,150\$. «Praia Grande» then declared that he had loaned 200\$ to «Cabeça», but a search of the latter failed to produce it. «Cabeça» tried to show that he had given the money to «um individuo» when he had gone out to see his mother the night before, but the story was not credited. The fact is that 300\$ disappeared within five minutes when the two thieves and the inspector went out to get a drink.

—The following extraordinary telegram appeared in the London papers of March 12th.—*Rio de Janeiro, March 11.*—The financial statement for the year 1900 shows a surplus of 26,762 contos in paper and 15,000,000 francs in gold, or a total of about 70,000,000 francs. During the year 344,000 contos of paper were burned and 55,000,000 sent to London on deposit.—*Reuter.*

BUSINESS NOTES

—The building No 3 Rua da Uruguaiana was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst. The Manchester had an insurance on the property and is therefore in for another loss.

—It is announced that the minister of finance has decided to adopt the «flimsy» gelatine stamps for the consumption taxes, and has ordered 300,000 green ones for national products and 300,000 red ones for foreign products. How long will such an order last?

—When the government has occasion to change the administration of a public department in the interests of economy and honesty, we would naturally expect the new administration to be an improvement on the old. But what are we to think when the minister selects a *compadre* who has long since made a conspicuous failure in the management of a private company, who has been accused of irregular practices in his accounts, whose temperament is wholly unsuited to the business of managing men, and whose private life is full of scandal? Can we expect any improvement from such an appointment?

—A strike was on at the mills of the Companhia Manufactora Fluminense at the beginning of last week. The operatives waited four days for the directors to act on their reclamations, and on Wednesdays they were advised that the latter had resolved to allow the petition for an advance in wages. They also decided to temporarily close the factory. This led to disturbances on Wednesday and Thursday, and some arrests resulted. On Friday the managing director met the operatives' committee and explained that high exchange and bad times made it impossible to increase wages. The workmen were to have decided yesterday whether to return to work, or not.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The gold cheques issued by the banks of this city last month for the payment of import duties aggregated 1,089,696,8188.

—The Santos *recolhedoria* (state taxes, principally export duties on coffee) yielded the sum of 1,655,997,690 during the month of March.

—It is stated that Judge Godofredo Cunha has given an unfavorable decision on an application made by Dr. João Alves Meira for the judicial liquidation of the Buco Rural e Hypothecario.

—We can understand the finance minister's anxiety to make a good impression in Europe, but we can not understand the circulation of falsehoods which time can not fail to expose. Even there very few well-informed men will credit the absurd report that 344,000 contos of paper money had been burned last year.

—It is stated that the minister of finance is making another gold remittance to London this week. The amount is stated to be 400,000, which, according to the *Pais*, raises the government's deposit in London to £ 2,900,000, while the *Jornal do Brazil* says it will be £ 2,100,000.

—The following extraordinary telegram appeared in the London papers of March 12th.—*Rio de Janeiro, March 11.*—The financial statement for the year 1900 shows a surplus of 26,762 contos in paper and 15,000,000 francs in gold, or a total of about 70,000,000 francs. During the year 344,000 contos of paper were burned and 55,000,000 sent to London on deposit.—*Reuter.*

—It is interesting to note that schemes for «scaling», unifying, consolidating, and converting the public debt always arise when a country is in difficulties. And, it is needless to add, these schemes are inevitably prejudicial to the bondholders, who are compelled to give up a part of the interest on the money they have advanced. In good time all interest payments are suspended, and the principal itself is repudiated.

—Much discontent has been caused by the resolution voted by the municipal council, authorizing the prefect of the federal district to impose and farm a new tax, to be called the sanitary tax, whose product is intended for paying the cost of street-cleaning and of removing garbage from houses. The *Gazeta da Tarde* says that the tax is unconstitutional and other journals have also attacked it. Moreover the present revenue of the municipal government is already amply sufficient if it were properly expended. It is consequently to be hoped that the prefect will veto the resolution. Every new burden laid upon the people will contribute to aggravate the present deplorable financial situation.

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

	1901	1900
Rio de Janeiro	4,480,624\$911	4,342,289\$966
Santos	2,523,991\$937	1,570,192\$746
Aracaju	42,837\$200	not stated
Victoria	36,316\$245	28,140\$090
Penedo	10,786\$240	25,288\$575
Natal	5,330\$181	16,311\$683
Pernambuco	1,299,141\$096	1,859,474\$816
Bahia	1,096,906\$587	1,236,357\$007
Santa Catharina	102,271\$207	102,268\$611
Maranhão	294,181\$048	447,862\$515
Jaraguá	96,038\$305	120,432\$956
Ceará	80,345\$318	72,393\$564
Paraguayana	72,098\$487	57,038\$626
Rio de Janeiro	47,134\$305	not stated
Porto Alegre	283,997\$146	“

— It is reported that the governor of Ceará is arranging a new loan to cover deficits left by his predecessor and to meet expenditures on account of the seca.

— Many complaints have been made over the delay in the distribution of last week's mails. There were holidays to observe, consequently the mails are not all distributed even yet. Then, too, there are complaints of the loss of letters, magazines and papers. What is the matter with the postoffice anyway?

— The following statement has been published in relation to the government savings bank (caixa economica) at S. Paulo:

Table with financial data for Caixa Economica at S. Paulo, including amounts of deposits and withdrawals for 1899 and 1900.

During the year 1900 there were 3,162 new depositors. Of the old depositors 3,101 withdrew the full amounts of their deposits, the net increase in the number of depositors being, consequently, 61. Of the new depositors 1,632 were foreigners, 1,515 Brazilians and 15 corporations.

THEN AND NOW.

It has been my good fortune, said Smalwyd, tilting back in his chair, to have known the Bernerjo family for more than twenty years. The name, by the way, is not Bernerjo, but it will do for my present purpose. There were the father and mother, half a dozen boys and girls, two or three maiden aunts, a good-for-nothing nephew who disliked the idea of striking out for himself and was waiting for something to turn up, such as a wife with money, a couple of enteadas, who found a comfortable home with these good people, and several others whose relationship to the family I was never able to fathom. You see, life of the good old patriarchal order in such Brazilian families, where it is not charity but a duty to receive and shelter any relative, no matter how far removed, who may apply. They are not called "poor relations," nor are they bidden to go forth and earn their own living. The front door is always open to them; they can count upon a place at the table, and they are treated as members of the family. There are reasons to show that such customs are mistaken, and it may perhaps be correctly said that they are obstacles to the development of society according to modern ideals, but I care nothing about that. I like the old custom, and I'd like to see more of it at home, where a "poor relation" is too often looked upon as a burden and a nuisance. In our strenuous life, a man has been known to send his father or mother to the almshouse, and as for taking in a maiden aunt,—they are the salt of the earth who do it!

Well, the Bernerjo family had no such feelings. They were careful enough with their money, and when anyone owed them they exacted the last cent—and also the odd change. But hospitality was a religion with them, and there was a smile even for the undesired visitor. And I very much doubt whether a single one of their many dependents—if I may call them so—ever felt that he was abusing their hospitality by making his permanent home with them.

My acquaintance with the Bernerjos began in the days of slavery and under the monarchy. They were planters originally, and still owned and visited one or two large plantations up-country, where one could go and sleep sixteen hours a day without feeling that it was a waste of time. They treated their slaves well, in comparison with the average planter, and with the result that their labor probably cost them much more than well paid free labor would have done. I never figured it out, but that was the conclusion at which I arrived.

But it is not my purpose to talk about that, nor to give a history of the family. I simply wished to show that they were people in good circumstances and of good standing. The sons and daughters were as well educated as the schools of this capital would permit, and one of the sons was even sent abroad to study engineering. That among them were accomplished and knew how to entertain their friends, and the parents were never happier than when their house was full of company. They did not take an active part in politics, but they were attached to the institutions under which they were born, and which had always protected their interests as fully and zealously as any reasonable mortals could expect. There were many such families in Brazil in those days. But few travelers ever came in contact with them, their names rarely appeared in the newspapers, they were never prominent in politics. They were planters for the most part, though some of them were occasionally found in other occupations. But they were good citizens, conservative to a fault, and intensely loyal to crown and church.

Well, the times have changed since those good old days, and changes have also come to the Bernerjos. That among them were accomplished and knew how to entertain their friends, and the parents were never happier than when their house was full of company. They did not take an active part in politics, but they were attached to the institutions under which they were born, and which had always protected their interests as fully and zealously as any reasonable mortals could expect. There were many such families in Brazil in those days. But few travelers ever came in contact with them, their names rarely appeared in the newspapers, they were never prominent in politics. They were planters for the most part, though some of them were occasionally found in other occupations. But they were good citizens, conservative to a fault, and intensely loyal to crown and church.

grieved over the ingratitude and disloyalty shown to the Emperor, and they regretted the expulsion from public affairs of the men whom they had learned to trust. But they made no protest and took no part whatever in public affairs. They did not even take the trouble to register as voters. This, in my opinion, is a serious blunder, for it is the duty of a good citizen to oppose bad government just as much as it is his duty to support good government.

During these last ten years the fortunes of the Bernerjos have waned and changed in a manner to give one a genuine heartache. Their plantations no longer give them a large revenue, they have stopped entertaining, and their home is silent and partially closed. As monarchists and relics of an old regime they were suspected and avoided. Many of their old friends went to Europe to live; the family was broken up, and they were ignored and spurned by men whose antecedents unfitted them to enter a respectable drawing-room.

Such is the Bernerjo family to-day. One son and one daughter are living abroad, and the old people even are praying for an opportunity to follow them, never to return. They are aliens in their own country and strangers to their own countrymen. They bewail the desolation which has come upon them and their neighbors, and the anarchy which has seized upon a government once noted for its good faith and stability. And they say there is no hope for them in the future!

Well, I do not know, I am sure! If such people as the Bernerjos have lost all hope and want to leave, who can blame us, poor money-grubbing foreigners, for holding the same opinion?

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 9th, 1901.

Table showing par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) and exchange rates for various currencies.

Table showing bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, and present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).

EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including Hamburg, Southampton, Marseilles, Genoa, Antwerp, Trieste, Bordeaux, Vigo, and Havre.

Table showing exchange rates for other countries including River Plate, Valparaiso, and Cochin.

Table showing exchange rates for northern and southern ports, and total exchange rates.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th April, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—The reported sales for the past week were on a much more limited scale, both because of the holidays and because of the resistance of sellers to the fall in price on account of the rise in Exchange. The reported sales for four days were 30,000 bags, while the receipts for the week were 42,954 bags and the shipments were 33,810 bags. Yesterday the market

continued firm, the sellers refusing to make any concession.

Foreign advices report the following sales for the week:—New York 70,000 bags, Havre 55,000, Hamburg 76,000, and London 18,000—total 219,000 bags, against 213,000 bags in the corresponding week of last year and 248,000 in the preceding week. The sales reported in our last issue were evidently meant for the month of March.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Table showing rating prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

The shipments since our last report have been: 24,553 bags for the United States, 5,089 " " Europe, 2,157 " " Cape of Good Hope, 1,611 " " River Plate, etc., 33,810 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table listing ships, destinations, and dates, including United States, Mar. 30, Apr. 3, Apr. 4, Apr. 5, Apr. 6, Apr. 7, Apr. 8, Apr. 9, Apr. 10, Apr. 11, Apr. 12, Apr. 13, Apr. 14, Apr. 15, Apr. 16, Apr. 17, Apr. 18, Apr. 19, Apr. 20, Apr. 21, Apr. 22, Apr. 23, Apr. 24, Apr. 25, Apr. 26, Apr. 27, Apr. 28, Apr. 29, Apr. 30.

The stock was estimated this morning at 316,360 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 275,817 bags according to one of our prominent brokers.

The shipments of coffee during March were 245,149 bags, with the following destinations:

Table showing destinations for coffee shipments, including United States, New York, New Orleans, Baltimore, and various European ports.

Table showing destinations for coffee shipments, including River Plate, Valparaiso, and Cochin.

Table showing destinations for coffee shipments, including Northern ports, Southern ports, and total.

And shipped by the following exporters:

Table listing exporters and their respective shipment amounts, including J. W. Doane & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Ornstein & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Ar buckle & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., Ar buckle Brothers & Co., Senha, Ramos & Co., Zequeira & Co., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Haupt, Biehn & Co., Gustavus Gudgeon & Co., John Moore & Co., Gustav Trinks & Co., P. S. Nicolson & Co., Karl Kriesche, Norton, Megaw & Co., Ed. Ashworth & Co., Levering & Co., Dablow & Wilberg, Rich, Biemer & Co., Pierre Prader & Co., Jorge Dias & Irmao, Roberto do Couto & Co., Karl Valais & Co., Figueira & Irmao, J. J. Ramos Sobrinho, Romão Ribeiro & Salles, Paulino Timoco & Co., Sundry.

The movement of the market during the nine months of the present harvest, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 66 kilos:

Table showing market movement for Entrées, Shipments, and United States, Europe, Cape of G. Hope, River Plate, and Coastwise.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro.

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, including Receipts, Shipments, and various categories like U.S. States, Europe, etc.

Imports.

Table showing import data for Flour, Trieste, American 1st, American 2nd, River Plate, and Local Mills.

Codfish.—The Buffon brought 1,514 tubs, 366 cases, and 100 half cases from New York. The Patagonia 574 cases and the Troja 875, both from Hamburg. Broker's changed the prices only for C. R. C., which is quoted at 30,000 per package.

Lard.—250 c kegs and 210 cases came last week by the Buffon from New York. We quote from 750 to 760 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—The Buffon brought 10 cases from New York. There were no quotations for this article.

Rice.—The Jom arrived with a cargo of 60,000 bags from Rangoon. The wholesale price is from 17800 to 18000 per bag of 60 kilos.

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

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

Swedish Pine.— There were no arrivals, and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—The receipts were 8,000 cases by the Buffon from New York. Prices are nominal.

Rosin.—The Buffon brought 610 barrels from New York. Market unchanged.

Cement.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th MARCH 1900.

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Shareholders, unrealised capital, Cash, Branches and agencies, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, Accounts current, interest, Accounts current with fixed maturity, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April 1901. For the Banque Française du Brésil, L. Honset, Inspector General, V. Marsot, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000

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

Liabilities:

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

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1901. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, J. W. Apple, Actg. Manager, Harold Eves, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, Ident realized, Reserve fund, etc.

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.

Liabilities:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Declared capital of this branch, Deposits, fixed maturity with notice, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th April 1901. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, W. J. Cramack, Actg. Manager, A. Goffroy, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

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

Assets:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital, unutilized, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, etc.

Liabilities:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, without interest, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1901. For the London and Brazilian Bank Limited, F. Broad, Manager, L. W. Turner, Actg. Accountant.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 30th, 1901.

Table with 5 columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Includes Stock 5% currency (apolicies), Bonds of 1885, 1897, 6%, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Commercial do, Credito Movel, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, Macaé e Campos, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes Carioca, Carris Urbanos, Corcovado (and Hotel), etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes Empresa Rio de Janeiro, Empresa de Sal e Navegação, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Includes Alliana, America Fabril, Botafogo (textile), etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Includes Alliana, Argos Fluminense, Botafogo, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Includes Cruzeiro (match factory), Docas de Santos, Empresa Industrial Brasileira, etc.

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

Pernambuco and Maceió	110,000—115,000
Bahia and Aracaju	90,000—95,000
Campos	90,000—95,000
Angra and Paraty	115,000—125,000
Paralyha	105,000—110,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.	120,000—145,000
ditto 40 deg.	160,000—165,000

### SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 7.

OPORTO.—Port. sc. *Minho*; 304 tons; Veloso; 57 ds; studries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

SAVANNAH.—Br. sc. *Louisa*; 568 tons; Warner; 48 ds; resin to order.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 4.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Baltimore*; 670 tons; Laplanche; coffee.

#### FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—30 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.

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 900 kilos.

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

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

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

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

LONDON. } —50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

CAPE-TOWN. } —50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

PORT NATAL. } —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

PAST LONDON. } —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

DELAGOA BAY. } —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MOSSIL BAY. } —57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO. } —3,800 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

R. AIRRS. } —3,800 per bag of 60 kilos, and 6,500 per barrel of 75 kilos.

#### ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Heidelberg* 2,100 bags of coffee

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. *Cordillere*... 125 do do

Buenos Aires.—Br. str. *Clyde*... 375 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Il. str. *Piemonte*... 500 do do

GENOA.—Il. str. *Piemonte*... 500 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Fernando*... 2,420 do do

HAVRE.—Fr. str. *Concordia*... 200 do do

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Clyde*... 2,650 do do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Espagne*... 802 do do

MONTEVIDEO.—Br. str. *Clyde*... 310 do do

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Buffon*... 28,500 do do

SAMSON.—Il. str. *Piemonte*... 125 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Chilli*... 272 do do

#### Vessels Aloft & Chartered for Rio

<i>Bristol</i> .....	Pennacola	—
<i>Eagle Wings</i> .....	Philadelphia	—
<i>Good News</i> .....	Baltimore	—
<i>Josephine</i> .....	Baltimore	—
<i>Louisa</i> .....	Savannah	—
<i>Maria Blaquier</i> .....	Cardiff	—
<i>Mourasia</i> .....	Liverpool	18 Dec.
<i>Prince Regent</i> .....	Glasgow	—
<i>Redevada</i> .....	Midtlesbrough	—
<i>White Wings</i> .....	Baltimore	—

#### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Apr. 1	Troja	Hamburg 12 ds.	T. Wille & Co.
1	Windsor	Cardiff 27 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
2	Sapphire	do 30 ds.	B. Rodrigues & Co.
3	Damibe	River Plate 4 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
3	Castanos	Cardiff 25 ds.	Central Ry.
3	Deiftord	Newport 27 ds.	M. Maritimes
4	Clyde	Southampton 10 ds.	C. J. Cazaly
4	Mozart	Manchester 21 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
4	Pernambuco	Santos 18 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
4	Caprigo	do 10 ds.	do
4	Wainington	Genoa 21 ds.	F. & De Vincenzi
5	Horace	River Plate 4 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
6	Wierforce	Newport 27 ds.	M. Maritimes
7	Antisena	Liverpool 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.

#### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Apr. 3	Herschel	Santos	In transit.
3	Damibe	Southampton	Sundries.
3	Palagonia	Santos	In transit.
4	Buffon	New York	Sundries.
4	Clyde	River Plate	do
4	Aysgarth	Santos	In transit.
4	Troja	do	do
5	Washington	Genoa*	Sundries.
5	Horace	Antwerp	In transit.
6	Pernambuco	Hamburg*	Sundries.
7	Caprigo	New York	Sundries.
7	Vala	Maceio	Ballast.

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

#### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 6th, 1901.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEE
<b>American</b>				
bk. J. H. Ungersoll	531	Mar. 19	New York.	Franzoni Co.
bk. Glad Tidings	603	25	Baltimore.	D. Bisset.
<b>Argentine</b>				
bk. Mosses B. Twer	599	Sept. 30	Rosario...	To order.
<b>British</b>				
sc. Glenrosa	487	Feb. 14	Rosario.	To order.
bk. Lancashire	1144	Mar. 27	New York.	To order.
bk. Belvidere	782	30	Rosario.	To order.
sc. Louisa	568	Apr. 7	Savannah.	To order.
<b>French</b>				
bk. Gers	1905	Mar. 19	New-Castle	To order.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
sp. Prince Louis	1321	Mar. 28	Liverpool.	Gaz Co.
bk. Fjord	1079	30	Cardiff.	Irraz Coal Co.
bk. Dovre	798	31	Cardiff.	To order.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
sc. Minho	304	Apr. 7	Oporto.	Macedo Jr.

#### BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1901.

#### Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.....	4,893,957,850
Head office, branches and agencies.....	12,478,313,797
Bills receivable.....	3,676,656,379
do discounted.....	8,346,552,000
do pledged.....	2,530,049,520
Securities pledged.....	7,154,943,000
do deposited.....	12,274,085,400
Cash, in current funds.....	10,489,885,859
	61,831,858,225

#### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).....	10,000,000,000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest.....	7,914,663,785
Without interest.....	4,081,216,582
Head office, branches and correspondents	7,836,003,870
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	7,910,770,955
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	21,957,079,920
Sundry accounts.....	1,824,000,153
	61,831,858,225

E. R. O. R. Directors—Thiel—Gutschow.

#### BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1901

#### Assets:

Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund ( <i>Garantia</i> to the Treasury for the Loan of £ 900,400-10-0).....	6,894,000,000
<b>Bank Securities:</b>	
Federal, State and municipal apolices, free and unencumbered.....	22,555,072,800
Federal and municipal apolices, given as security to the Treasury for the above loans.....	5,315,052,095
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Europe.....	465,266,571
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered, in Brazil.....	36,862,272,668
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury.....	22,595,328,170
Less:—Old bonificação (rebate) in this account.....	59,563,161,449
	87,433,886,854
	4,579,472,344
	82,854,419,510
<b>Bills discounted:</b>	
Not matured, with 2 endorsers.....	4,410,801,750
Not matured, with 1 endorser.....	1,539,700,500
	5,950,508,250
Bills matured, of the Treasury of the State of Bahia.....	800,000,000
Matured.....	127,379,210
Not matured.....	250,000,000
	377,379,210
<b>Bills receivable:</b>	
For own account.....	2,448,305,100
For outside account.....	44,702,700
	2,493,007,800
<b>Securities in Liquidation:</b>	
Value of the securities.....	28,285,766,370
Less:—Credits to sundry others.....	17,019,8170
Old bonificação in this a/c, bills protested.....	15,224,513,012
	15,241,899,182
	13,044,197,188

#### Accounts current, guaranteed:

Debtors, with guarantee (not closed).....	41,890,232,268
Debtors, under judicial process.....	23,558,999,595
Debtors, in accord with Bank.....	3,243,338,045
Debtors, in liquidation.....	51,442,747,849
Less:—Old bonificação in this account.....	48,361,246,596
	71,774,102,191

#### General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee

Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee.....	4,665,702,379
	1,355,704,800

#### A. Tax de Circulação:

Buyer at auction of the Cia. Lloyd Brasileiro.....	9,662,409,000
Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee.....	147,858,810

#### Loans to Industries:

Capital.....	28,965,365,120
Interest.....	5,047,014,810
	34,012,379,930

#### Agricultural Loans in Northern States:

Balance of this a/c.....	272,664,367
Agencies: Debit balance.....	23,099,8403

#### Real Estate:

Plantations.....	5,448,804,773
Land and buildings.....	1,913,418,715
Railways.....	772,202,604
Factories.....	1,650,095,681
S. Pedro theatre.....	1,185,338,660
Advances to Julio de Salles.....	29,000,000
	11,156,769,433

#### Less: Old bonificação in this a/c.....

	1,711,429,235
	9,444,738,195

#### Bank Edifices: Nos. 9 and 1: Rua da Alfandega.

Bank Furniture.....	100,000,000
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#### Values deposited:

As commercial security.....	213,678,948,065
Belonging to sundry parties.....	23,286,388,852
	236,965,336,917

#### Repaid exchange (reembolso):

SHARES REEMBOB (for redemption of capital) fraction of 30	564,604,800
Redemption of 30% inscriptions during March.....	4,498,000
Cash: in money.....	2,092,020,000
	16,658,673,892
	501,099,477,992

#### LIABILITIES

Capital.....	100,000,000,000
--------------	-----------------

Reserve Fund: Special a/c.....	15,355,868,285
Profits in Suspense: Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss a/c.....	6,260,863,605
Profits in Suspense: Special a/c resulting from account of 1900.....	11,856,618,851
Exchange Operations: para prejuizo (for losses).....	6,477,907,823
Profits and Losses: Profits this half year.....	2,055,001,834
	2,049,653,895
	2,379,145,660
	41,314,872,953

Valuations of industrial properties (profits).....	60,682,810
Fiscalizing loans to industries (profits).....	131,108,8467
	191,848,587

#### NOTE EMISSION ex-BANCO DO BRAZIL: to pay.....

Brazil.....	1,066,975,000
	2,900,000

#### Deposits:

By bills bearing interest.....	2,302,331,813
In account current with fixed maturity.....	1,118,378,847
In open account current, with interest.....	2,686,860,842
In open account current, without interest; privileged and judicial deposits.....	5,366,928,668
	8,053,789,510

#### Cheques: vised at 60 days.....

Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro, in judicial liquidation, product of sale at auction.....	162,094,661
Accounts Current on loans to industries:	9,000,000,000
Amount to strike from debit of <i>mutuarios</i> .....	426,316,683
General Accounts Current: credit balances.....	350,061,1882
AGENTS' credit balances.....	821,394,885
GUARANTEED-ACCOUNTS CURRENT:	
Debtors who have become creditors for a balance of.....	228,800
Municipal Loan of Alen Paralyha.....	169,488,870
INTERVENCA MUNICIPAL:	
Interest account, on apolices.....	959,180,510
BANK DEBITOS unpaid.....	273,603,600
Federal Treasury: Special account for exchange with guarantee.....	1,528,738,428,885
Dividends of securities deposited.....	52,780,054
DEPOSITORS OF VALUES, as stated in assets.....	235,095,338,017
Profit on redemption of 3% inscriptions.....	1,410,180,895
Emission of 7% inscriptions: Emission to date.....	114,355,000,000
Redeemed in 29 December and burned.....	31,870,400,000
Interest on 3% inscriptions: Balance payable.....	82,805,600,000
	1,730,973,000
	501,099,477,992

#### Dividends of securities deposited.....

Deposits of values, as stated in assets.....	273,603,600
Redeemed in 29 December and burned.....	1,528,738,428,885
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Interest on 3% inscriptions: Balance payable.....	82,805,600,000
	1,730,973,000
	50



STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 1.			
2	Apollices, \$8	765	400
68	do	765	
1	do	3,500	(cert.) at rate of
139	do	712	
7	do	735	
16	do	886	
100	do	885	
24	do	881	
25	do	880	
3	Inscription 3/10	661	
150	do	660	
10	Emprestimo Municipal	130	
300	deb. Empresa Viação	10	
<b>Banks.</b>			
20	Commercial	80	500
14	Republica	59	
<b>Cotton mills.</b>			
25	Petropolis	115	500
<b>Railways.</b>			
2000	V. F. Sapucahy	100	000
300	do do	10	250
<b>Tramways.</b>			
30	S. Christoval	100	500
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
800	Melhoramentos no Brazil	14	500
1275	do do	750	
2050	do do	12	
<b>APR. 2.</b>			
14	Apollices, \$8	765	400
43	do	770	
14	do	712	
5	do	75	
do	do	705	
306	do	13,700	(cert.) at rate of
50	do	222	
48	do	886	
2	do	875	
35	do	880	
1	Inscription 3/10	665	
77	do	660	
do	do	2,200	(reg.) at rate of
409	deb. Empresa Viação	9	500
102	do do	9	750
<b>Banks.</b>			
400	Commercial	80	500
50	Republica	57	
<b>Railways.</b>			
500	V. F. Sapucahy	100	000
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
750	Melhoramentos no Brazil	14	500
1563	do do	750	
200	do do	14	250
300	do do	12	500
<b>APR. 3.</b>			
20	Apollices, \$8	775	400
48	do	770	
48	do	725	
do	do	4,800	(cert.) at rate of
2	do	735	
7	do	740	
19	do	780	
5	do	875	
87	do	795	
10	do	720	
7	do	886	
49	Inscriptions 3/10	660	
2	do	661	
58	Emprestimo Municipal	130	
11	deb. E. C. Jardim Botânico	10	
100	" do do	9	750

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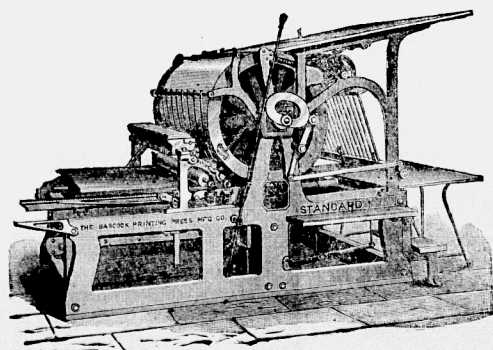
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" 20	Trier	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES.**  
1901

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" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 29	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
May 1	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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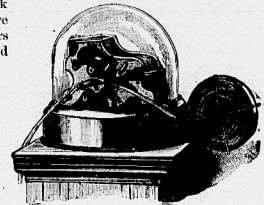
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