

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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NUMBER 24

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Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alexander Weinstein whose address was given as at Rua Senador dos Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. L. the British Consul General at this port desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Scheidt and Chamberlain.

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A. J. LAMOURRUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11TH, 1901.

ACCORDING to the recent decision of the federal supreme court in the Borlido case the foreign residents of Brazil are now subject wholly to the arbitrary pleasure of the executive and have no recourse at law for their protection. Taking the Borlido case as an example, a foreigner may be arrested, imprisoned, denied all communication with family, friends and lawyer, and deported to any part of the world as a steerage passenger without money and other clothes than what he may be wearing. All this may be done secretly, and the excuse of the executive power that it is done because he "had become inconvenient to public order," is sufficient to deprive him of all constitutional and legal guarantees. The court does not allow that the government may be actuated by personal motives, that its act may be an abuse of authority, or that a mistake may have been committed. It is admitted that the constitution expressly offers guarantees to foreigners against such arbitrary treatment, but to escape this the judge who rendered the decision of the court, makes the astounding declaration that because under the monarchy the Emperor swore to serve the country in accord with the constitution, while the President now swears to serve the country and the republic, therefore "the condition is not imposed upon him of being in accord with the constitution." The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the President is invested with powers superior to the constitution, that he is not bound to observe the provisions of that fundamental compact, and that he is virtually a dictator because his acts are not limited by law and no power exists to hold him in check. Of course the argument is based on false premises and the doctrine is false, but the decision of the court is in harmony with the judge's reasoning, and that view of the subject will prevail until some new decision corrects it. In justice to the court it should be said that its decision was based on another point. The minister of justice informed the court that Borlido was deported in accordance with an executive decree (unpublished) of March 23rd "because his permanency in this capital had become inconvenient to public order," (although at the same time the government sent out information that this same "public order" was not endangered), which decree had been revoked by another of May 6th. The court thereupon declared the case prejudged and dismissed it, leaving the principle at stake untouched, except by declarations made in the discussion of the subject. It was also held by the government, in its presentation of the case, that Borlido's claim to be a citizen under the decree of 14th December, 1889 (which declared all foreigners residing in Brazil on 15th November, 1889, to be citizens unless registering their refusal) is not valid because proofs are wanting that he was here on that date, and also that the evidence offered of that citizenship by his

having registered as a voter, is not conclusive because such registry affords no proof of the acquisition of Brazilian citizenship. Under the dictatorship of Floriano Peixoto the government refused to allow the British minister to interfere in behalf of an imprisoned British subject, because it was claimed that he resided here on 15th November 1889 and had not formally declared his wish not to accept Brazilian citizenship, but no proofs were tendered. It will be seen, therefore, that the government is ready to interpret the law either way to suit its own purposes. If now the executive is privileged to arrest and deport foreigners at pleasure, and if there is no recourse at law against such acts, the government not being obliged to answer for its proceeding in such cases, then there remains no protection whatever for them in this country. It may be urged that no government would abuse such a power, but to this it may be said that no conservative, law-abiding government would do so, while a reactionary government would be constantly abusing it. It is evident that Borlido was arrested on a false alarm, and that his presence here was no more inconvenient to public order than the thousands who talk politics in the cafés every day. And if a man may be deported for talking politics, why may not the broker for speculating in exchange, or the banker who puts down the rate, or the coffee buyer who pays too little? If the reasons are not to be reviewed in court nor made public, then any reason will serve as a pretext. The position of the executive in this matter is certainly not tenable, but this does not lessen the danger to foreign interests. Unfortunately the executive power now dominates both the legislative and judicial branches of the government, and there is practically no organized opposition to its will. And there are very few men in Brazil independent enough and courageous enough to oppose the executive on mere questions of principle. The foreigner must therefore accept the situation as Minister Epitacio Pessoa defines it, and as the federal supreme court assents to it. We are here on sufferance, and no matter what our work may be or what our services may have been, it is within the power of the executive to ship us away like castles or anarchists at any moment.

In speaking of the visit together of the American and Chilean ministers at the foreign office on Wednesday last the *Journal do Brazil* intimates that its object was to induce Brazil not to withdraw from the approaching session of the Pan-American congress in Mexico. The *Journal* intimates that Brazil's withdrawal would be a great victory for a certain European power whose colonies in Brazil are creating so much alarm in the United States. It would show Brazil's absolute indifference to these alarms. The two ministers are therefore anxious to induce Brazil not to make common cause with the weaker nations of South America and withdraw from the congress. The *Journal* adds, however, that it still believes that Brazil will not accept restrictions of any kind. It is to be said that the *Journal do Brazil* is not a government organ and does not in any manner represent the opinions of the administration, but as the views of that paper are those of a large and influential class, and as we have heard no one defend the effort to exclude arbitration from discussion at Mexico, it may be inferred that the sentiment of the government is not altogether different from what our colleague expresses. It must be remembered that it was a Brazilian delegate who introduced the subject of arbitration into the recent Latin-American scientific congress at Montevideo, to the great annoyance of Chile, and that this incident was warmly applauded throughout the whole of Brazil. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that Brazil will be so inconsistent as to reject at Mexico what she applauded at Montevideo—and all within the same year. In our opinion, Brazil can not logically support any proposition for the suppression of discussions on arbitration in any American international congress.

THE STATUS OF FOREIGNERS.

The *Journal do Brazil* of last Thursday contains an excellent article on the present status of naturalized and un-naturalized foreigners in Brazil in view of the decision of the supreme court on the case of the merchant Borlido expelled from Brazil by the government on the 23rd of last March. A case characterized not only by the arbitrary nature of the order for expulsion, which was not authorized by any law, but also by the barbarous cruelty with which the order was executed.

In a communication addressed to the court the minister of justice stated that the expulsion of Borlido had been effected in virtue of an

executive decree of March 23, which has since been repealed by another executive decree, dated May 6. Neither of these decrees has been published.

The minister claimed for the government the right to exercise discretionary, absolute and unlimited power in the matter of expelling foreigners from Brazil. Borlido's lawyer denied the existence of such a right, since there is no law conferring upon the government the authority claimed by the minister. He moreover contended that, even if the government had the right to expel foreigners, it had no right to expel one who was a naturalized citizen of Brazil. He asked for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of his client and for the prosecution of the persons responsible for the abuse of power that had been committed.

The court, however, neither granted the writ of habeas corpus, nor ordered the prosecution of the persons who had ordered and effected the expulsion of Borlido, thus apparently sanctioning the government's claim to extra-legal authority.

As the *Journal do Brazil* points out, the status of both naturalized and un-naturalized foreigners, which the provisions of the constitution seemed to render very plain and simple, has now become, in consequence of the action of the government and supreme court, doubtful and complicated. If the government's doctrine is to prevail, the personal security of foreigners will depend entirely on the will of the executive. And it may be added that this doctrine, if accepted, will moreover open the question of the origin of the government's authority.

THE IMPORT TRADE.

The following figures are taken from official data published by the custom-house showing the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Rows include 1898, 1899, 1900 for various countries like British Empire, Argentina, Germany, France, United States, Portugal, Uruguay, Belgium, Italy, Chile, Spain.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—On last Tuesday the senate voted in 3rd discussion the moratorium bill for the Bahia banks.
—The bill for suspending the execution of the new regulations on public instruction was voted by the senate on last Tuesday.
—On Wednesday the senate voted a motion for referring to the committee on public instruction the regulations framed by the government. The committee will report on the subject and indicate the modifications which it deems advisable.
—In the chamber on last Friday Deputy Marcolino Moura spoke in defence of ex-Gov. Luiz Vianna. It is now known that at least three members of the chamber support the governor, and it is probable that there are others who have not yet expressed themselves.
—On the 3rd inst. the chamber of deputies rejected the bill for an increase of 30% in the water rates of the city of Rio de Janeiro and by a vote of 74 to 49 passed the substitute bill for applying to the increase of the water supply the net income of the water works.
—On Saturday, in the chamber of deputies the military conscription bill was referred to the committee on war and marine, which will report on the expediency of postponing the discussion of this bill until the plan for reorganizing the army, mentioned in the President's message, shall have been sent to congress.

—There is a great deal more of sentiment than sense in the project now under discussion in congress which requires the civil marriage ceremony to take precedence of the religious. What does it matter? All the state need care about is the legal registry, and that the ceremony is celebrated by persons legally empowered. The American practice is much more rational, for it leaves the ceremony to personal choice and recognizes the religious ceremony as of legal effect. Consequently there is no conflict between the churches and the state in regard to the matter.

COFFEE NOTES

—Municipal coffee markets are now proposed in some of the municipalities of southern S. Paulo.
—The planters of Itatiba, São Paulo, have addressed a petition to the governor of the state asking for further efforts to increase the consumption of coffee, the importation of a larger number of immigrants to supply them with cheap labor, and the creation of agricultural schools. They also protest against the tariffs on coffee imposed by the Itatibense railway.
—The planters of Valença, São Paulo, are proposing the following measures as a solution of the crisis in coffee production: (1) a reduction of 5% in the export duties; (2) total abolition of taxes on the products of small farming; (3) creation of sliding scale tariffs for coffee; (4) reduction of wages to 500 reis a day when board and lodging are given; (5) cultivation of cereals on a large scale and great care in the preparation of agricultural products for market.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Steps have been taken to secure the arrest of the treasurer of the Pará post-office for irregularities discovered in his accounts.
—São Paulo telegrams of the 5th state that conflicts have occurred between the populace and police at Franca and Pedregulho on account of political dissensions.
—It would seem that the castillistas of Rio Grande do Sul are doing more to promote a blanco revolution in Uruguay than is permitted by the rates of neutrality.
—At Bariguy, near Curitiba, Paraná, a hog recently pulled a nine-month-old child out of a hammock and had partially devoured it before the mother came on the scene.
—The Italian consul at São Paulo has lodged a protest with the chief of police against the barbarous beating inflicted on Pedro Carbone who had been arrested for some trifling cause.
—At Pará also conflicts are reported between the regulars and police. On the 5th six regulars actually attacked the police guard at the governor's palace, and in the presence of the governor himself.
—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 4th inst. states that a large number of Boer immigrants have arrived at Rio Grande who desire to settle in the colony of Ijuhy. Is there not some mistake in this?
—An Italian named Carbonio, who was using the name of Evangelista, has been arrested at Guariba, São Paulo, at the request of the Italian legation. He had been condemned to life imprisonment in Italy for assassination.
—The contractors for the fresh beef supply of Rio de Janeiro have recently purchased some cattle at the Benefica, Minas Geraes, cattle fair. The price offered has been only 6500 per arroba, which has not been at all satisfactory to the stockmen.
—The officers of the briso national guard, acting in unfile, or as plain citizens, have declared themselves solidario with the São Paulo deputation in congress—that is, they approve putting forward a priest to call a man a coward because he cannot be called out on account of his cloth.
—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul state that preparations are being made for another revolution in Uruguay. Rifle and machine guns have been landed at Uruguayana and forwarded to certain places on the frontier, and particularly to the care of João Francisco, who seems to be assisting the revolutionists.
—There seems to be some difficulty in Sergipe in regard to the prosecution of Jonathan de Oliveira, who is accused of a large defalcation in the state treasury. He first demanded an inspection of the accounts in his presence, which resulted in a confirmation of the first accusation. He was then intimated to refund the money in five days, under penalty of prosecution, to escape which he sought to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. The juiz de direito avoids the application on the ground of being a relative, and so does the public prosecutor. If all the judges are relatives with consciences, Jonathan may escape without habeas corpus.
—It is worthy of note that the minister of justice has created a brigade of infantry, another of cavalry and another of artillery, all of national guards, in the comarca of Quixeremobim, in the state of Ceará. We do not exactly know the population of that comarca, but if the women and children are enrolled there may possibly be enough to complete the three brigades, but we are not quite sure of it. The minister is quite safe, however, for these brigades only exist on paper, and serve no other purpose than that of permitting the appointment of officers—a recourse of great value to the government in securing loyal retainers in rural districts.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 5th says that the Italian consul had just returned from Rio de Janeiro; and had informed the Tribuna de Italia that he had obtained a promise from President Campos Salles that steps would be taken to guarantee the wages of colonists on the plantations. He promised to have a project introduced in congress by Senator Bortolin...

RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry has appointed Dr. Francisco Bicalho as director of the Recife and S. Francisco line recently taken over by government and which will be delivered next month. —The directors' report in regard to the affairs of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway for the year ending 31st December last shows that the gross receipts were 1,563,147,995, against 1,717,546,150 in the preceding year, while the expenses in Brazil were 1,464,743,800, against 1,533,109,840 in 1899...

Bahia Blanca has prospered exceedingly during the past five or six years. Five years ago its export of wheat was only 50,000 tons; last year it amounted to about 350,000 tons. The export of wool is very much what it was some years ago as regards the number of bales; but as the bales are now subjected to hydraulic pressure whereas formerly they were compressed by the old fashioned appliances...

LOCAL NOTES

—We see that that pile of old iron lying on the new quay of the war arsenal has at last been sold and is being removed. —A Washington telegram of the 6th inst. says that the landing in the United States of immigrants suffering from pulmonary consumption has been prohibited. —A Paris telegram of the 4th inst. announces the death there of Barão de Sant'Anna Nery...

—We are glad to see that the French miners of Saint Etienne have at last resolved to resist obligatory military service. Civilians in every part of the world should rise against the abuses of militarism and compel the abolition of a service which absorbs the best part of a man's life.

BIRTH.

On June 3rd, at Arraquara, São Paulo, the wife of Dan G. Rose, of a daughter.

LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

The fourth Ciderella of the season was the best attended so far by the ladies, although the number of dancing men being rather limited prevented several of them from enjoying themselves as thoroughly as they might have done, had all the bachelors who were asked, accepted the invitation.

The ladies have fulfilled to their utmost the request made last time, viz. to bring guests. It is hoped that now the gentlemen will follow the example and bring the dancing men.

There were several "every" young ladies present who we hope in a short time to welcome at the Club as constant attendants.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Hime, Mr. and Mrs. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Quennell, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Masset, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Fierz, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Navarroz, Misses Lowndes (2), Robinson, Pullen (2), Lefebvre, Hime, Tatum (2), Swanwick, Harris, Hampshire, Coggin, Wilson, Poulter, Wright, Navarroz, Naegele; and Messrs. Atlee, Lefebvre, Mill, Whitborne, Hampshire, Broad, Swanwick, Pullen, Weigall, Lynch, Hime, Shaw, Robinson (2), Wilson, Tatum, Broad Jr., and several others.

Tea was kindly provided by Miss Wilson

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. P. L. & R. P. BANK.

Played at Icarahy on 6th inst. and won by the Association by 16 runs.

Table with columns for player names and runs scored. Includes names like L. & R. P. BANK, E. A. Tootal, G. H. Lomas, F. O. Quennell, L. F. A. Nobrega, W. S. Tate, H. P. Wright, J. A. Robinson, H. C. Hampson, S. Francis, S. F. de Bulnes, Extras.

Total 103

R. C. A. A. P. L. & R. P. BANK. — 1st innings.

Table with columns for player names and runs scored. Includes names like E. V. Morrissy, Ernest Morrissy, H. C. Hampson, W. T. Gims, P. Morrissy, E. E. Hime, O. W. Rolls, C. Jackson, E. S. Evill, H. W. Jeans, C. Hay, Extras.

Total 119

L. & R. P. BANK. — 2nd innings.

Table with columns for player names and runs scored. Includes names like E. A. Tootal, E. J. Robinson, F. O. Quennell, S. F. de Bulnes, G. H. Lomas, L. F. A. Nobrega, C. H. T. Allen, H. P. Wright, W. S. Tate, H. C. Smallpiece, Extras.

Total 42

R. C. A. A. — 2nd innings.

Table with columns for player names and runs scored. Includes names like E. E. Hime, C. Jackson, C. Hay, O. W. Rolls, H. C. Hampson, E. S. Evill, E. V. Morrissy, Extras.

Total (5 wks) 19

R. C. A. A. — Bowling.

Table with columns for player names and bowling statistics. Includes names like Gims, E. Morrissy, F. Morrissy.

L. & R. P. BANK. — Bowling.

Table with columns for player names and bowling statistics. Includes names like Allen, Wright, Francis, Quennell, Tootal.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The revenue of the state telegraph lines last year was 6,087,407,592 in currency and 790,913,75 francs in gold. Compared with 1899 this shows a decrease of 59,553,493 in currency and an increase of 59,553,75 francs in gold. The gold revenue this year is estimated at 1,300,000 francs, which appears to be much too high.

—On May 31 the amount of bills discounted by the Banco da Republica on new account was 5,829,141,822, against 6,420,820,515 on the 30th of April, the decrease being, consequently, 591,678,693.

—A telegram of the 6th says that 200 business houses in Pará have applied for moratoriums since the beginning of the crisis. Does the President think that this indicates an improvement in the situation?

—It appears that the letter boxes in the postoffice have been opened by thieves and the mails removed. In one case the thief tried to get a registered letter with the avizo thus stolen. He did not get the letter, and was allowed to go without question.

—On May 31 the liabilities of the Banco da Republica on old account, not including collaterals and other securities deposited, amounted to 259,084,253,004, against 259,476,902,550 on the 30th of April. The reduction was consequently 392,649,576.

—The deposits on account current at the Banco da Republica (new account) amounted on May 31 to 9,936,071,580 with interest, and 2,231,491,450 without interest, against 10,786,852 with interest and 1,913,375,840 without interest on 30th April.

—It is stated that the price paid for the property purchased by the government from Messrs. Lage Brothers for an extension of the Gumbó maritime station, was 2,000,000. We do not know whether any deep water was acquired with the property, or not.

—There is one small item in the Banco da Republica's balance sheet which is disturbing our curiosity. It is the item of "S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre" under the head of "Real estate", and our curiosity is aroused by the changes in valuation from month to month.

—We have thus far heard nothing from the printers whose efforts last year to secure an equitable adjustment in the tariff resulted in failure. They did nothing at the polls to defeat the men who betrayed them, and they are now lamely submitting to the injustice without further protest.

—Business men in Pará have asked for the abolition of state and municipal duties on imports. They say that these duties are driving trade from Pará to Manaus. It is generally understood that such duties are forbidden by the constitution, but they are imposed in many places nevertheless.

—The official value of the cotton fabrics imported at Rio de Janeiro in 1900 was as follows:

Table with columns for country and value. Includes 'From the United Kingdom' and 'other countries'.

Total 9,008,639,000

—The official statement of the currency circulation shows that 4,000,000 were burned during the past month according to the terms of the funding agreement and 16,112 of damaged and called in notes. The total circulation on 31st May was 688,610,227, showing a reduction of 99,754,387,500 since 31st May 1900.

—"Lest we forget", a telegram has been sent on from London to the effect that the Melhoramentos people are about to conclude an important deal for the projected improvements in this port. So many promises have been made to this effect that we are content to wait until the negotiation is finished. No one will be awake thinking about it.

—Notwithstanding the precarious state of our municipal finances, the prefect and council are going on with the idea of having a municipal theatre. Offers have been made of predios for the theatres, in response to a call for tenders, the prices varying from 130,000 to 190,000. It is a pity that offers have also been made for constructing the new theatre. But where is the money to come from?

—The management of the Buffalo exhibition has assigned to Brazil for private exhibition purposes 500 square feet in the agricultural building and 400 square feet in the grounds to establish a "Brazilian fazenda" in miniature, showing the cultivation of coffee, rubber and other products of that country which, besides being very rich, has the greatest population and the most extensive territory in South America. —Merchants' Review.

—The decline in exchange at the end of the past month was readily explained as due to liquidations, in which the banks were trying to corner the speculators. Exchange continued to fall during the following week, however, and this was not so easily explained.

—One banker says the situation in an artificial one and exchange is really higher than it should be, from which we infer that a little artificial support has been withdrawn and the rate has accordingly had a fall. All this may be mere presumption, however, as no one seems to have a very clear idea of the subject.

—The manager of the telephone company complains that thefts of wire are interfering seriously with the working of the line. No less than 300 kilometres of wire, valued at 65,000, have, he asserts, been stolen. This statement confirms what Senator Arthur Rios says in regard to the inefficiency of the police. And it also bears out our conclusion that the pinch of poverty is demoralizing the people and is driving them to criminal excesses which would be unheard of in prosperous times.

—The following is a statement of the Banco da Republica cash balances on April 30 and May 31:

Table with columns for date and balance amounts. Includes 'On old account' and 'On new account'.

THE RIO NEWS

The amount of government bonds being long to the Banco da Republica reserve fund on old account was reduced in May from \$5,226,000 to \$3,342,000. In discussing the recent panic on Wall street and the insane speculations which led up to it, the New York Journal of Commerce says: 'It is not easy to see where banks and bankers find their compensation for services rendered to speculative interests. For these things are not harmless financial games. They benefit nobody. They regulate nothing, they cause many losses and not seldom considerable social suffering, whilst they end in an interruption to business at large and an unwholesome contraction of credit.' We have often been puzzled by the same query. For instance why should the banks give credit and facilities to exchange speculators, which they are not willing to give to merchants and manufacturers? We have even known them to help a bankrupt broker to his feet and give him an opportunity to try his luck again. The balance sheet of the Banco da Republica, old account, for the past month shows some notable changes in construction, which will render it less easy to follow the movement of certain accounts. A new 'profit and loss' entry appears among the liabilities, which includes the items heretofore covered by 'profits in suspense', 'profits in suspense, special of', 'exchange operations', 'profits and losses: profits this half year', 'liquidations', and several other small entries. The reserve fund in Federal apolices disappears and likewise the special reserve fund, and the amount of the two funds is reduced from 16,407,048\$55 to a new fund of \$3,842,000\$00. In the assets the apolices deposited with the federal treasury to guarantee the loan of \$600,000, is reduced from 5,246,000\$00 to \$3,842,000\$00.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The government remitted to London by the 'Orellana' last week \$65,644.49 francs and £317,636.43. The remainder was imported from Austria, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Russia and other countries not specified. In the month of May the balance in favor of the national treasury on new account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from 3,663,355\$67 to 3,179,355\$67. As Brazilian securities were beginning to weaken in European markets something had to be done to check their fall, so the Journal des Debats of Paris came to the rescue on the 3rd with an article summarizing the financial situation in Brazil. It is asserted that \$7,000,000 have been issued for account of the funding loan, while \$2,000,000 of other loans have been redeemed. The Brazilian government has a balance of £2,300,000 in cash in London. 'It is satisfactory,' says the Economist of 4th ult., 'to receive an official assurance that the payment of interest in sterling will be resumed at the date appointed, but the statement that the treasury will have a reserve of \$4,000,000 as a guarantee for future years must be accepted with some reserve of another kind. It may be that the government can calculate upon a revenue that amount from the customs duties which are paid in gold. But gold revenue is not necessarily free revenue, and unless the expenditure be kept within the amount of the revenue from other sources, the gold revenue cannot be regarded as available solely for the service of the foreign debt. And it is quite delicate to speak of it as a 'reserve' set apart for that purpose. There are critics on the spot who do not hesitate to affirm that, unless a great change arises in the economic conditions, the gold payments cannot possibly be maintained for any lengthened period.' The following return of customs receipts for the month of May, in addition to those published in last issue, have been made public:

Table with columns for month (1901, 1900) and various items like Maranhão, Ceará, Pará, Natal, Pernambuco, Bahia, Jaraguá, Aracajú, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Victoria, Macaé, Pará, Uruguayana, Livramento.

COMMERCIAL

Table with columns for 'Rio de Janeiro, June 11th, 1901' and 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) gold', listing various items and their values.

EXCHANGE.

Jun. 3.—The market was weak and with little business done. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Private bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Official value of the milreis 435.438 reis gold. Jun. 4.—Today's market was disorganized but animated. The reported transactions were regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Private bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Official value of the milreis 428.433 reis gold. Jun. 5.—The market was irregular and without animation. There was an average amount of business done. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Private bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Official value of the milreis 419.431 reis gold. Jun. 6.—Church holiday. Jun. 7.—The market was firmer than during preceding days. A regular amount of business was reported. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Private bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Official value of the milreis 419.421 reis gold. Jun. 8.—The market was firm and with a tendency to improve. Reported transactions were fair. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Private bills opening 11 1/16—11 27/32 closing 11 1/16—11 27/32 Official value of the milreis 437.435 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Coffee.—There was but little movement in the coffee market last week, the total sales reported being only 20,000 bags for the five effective days. Prices show but little change, there having been a decline of only 100 reis per arroba between Monday and Saturday. The receipts were 45,728 bags. Yesterday's operations showed another slight decline in prices, and the negotiations were greatly impeded by fluctuations exchange. Foreign advices report the following sales for the week: New York 78,000 bags, Havre 120,000, Hamburg 91,000, London 39,000—total 238,000 bags, against 238,000 in the same week of last year, and 185,000 bags in the preceding week. The detailed movements of our local market during the week were as follows:

Table with columns for 'Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good per arroba rates Average' and rows for June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The shipments since our last report have been 31,956 bags for the United States, 12,162 for Europe, 3,575 for Cape of Good Hope, 265 for Coastwise. 47,763 bags. The following ships sailed with coffee last week: Europe, Jun. 6 Bordeaux Fr. str. La Plata, Algiers, Oran, Antwerp Germ. str. Coblenz, Hamburg Germ. str. Mendoza. Elsewhere, Jun. 1 Montevideo Fr. str. Andes, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso Br. str. Ligaria, Talcahuano, Punta Arenas, Corral, Montevideo Fr. str. Cordillera, Buenos Aires.

The receipts for the past week were 53,000 bags against 42,346 bags for the previous week and 46,557 bags for the week before. Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6, 7, 8, 9. The stock was estimated this morning at 254,169 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 215,756 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 255,000 bags.

The movement of the market during the eleven months of the present harvest, as compared with the two preceding years, were as follows in bags of 60 kilos: Entries, 1895-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901. Shipments, United States, Europe, Cape of G. Hope, River Plate etc., Coastwise.

The shipments of coffee during May were 198,530 bags, with the following destinations: United States, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans. Flour, The arrivals were 4,500 barrels ex Wordsworth from New York, 1,000 bags ex Ligaria from Liverpool, 1,500 ex Sid and 2,000 ex Les Alpes, both from the River Plate. The market is steady and quotations are unchanged, as shown below: Trieste, American Ist, River Plate, Local Mills. Coffee, The receipts were 96 tubs from New York, the Camoros 200 cases from Liverpool, the Buenos Aires 90 and the S. Paulo, 755 from Hamburg. Brokers quote \$2500 for C. K. C., 4500 for Norwegian, and 3800 to 4800 for other marks. Lard, From New York came 6,800 kegs and 500 cases by the Wordsworth. We quote from 740 to 770 reis per pound wholesale. Pitch Pine, Spruce Pine, Swedish Pine, Rosin, Cement, Indian Corn, Oil.

Table of exchange rates for various locations: Europe (Hamburg, Liverpool, London, etc.), Other countries (River Plate, Cape of Good Hope, Chile, etc.), Coastwise (Northern ports, Southern ports).

Table of daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro, showing receipts in sacks, shipments in sacks, and average price per arroba.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing date, name, from, and consignee for June.

Table of departures of foreign steamers, listing date, name, to, and consignee for June.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing date, name, from, and consignee for June.

Hay.—By the Sid came 2,000 bales from the River Plate. Market unchanged. Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Cardiff ex Germania 2,950 tons, Norfolk ex Arverna 5,405 tons, Cardiff ex York 3,745 tons. Rice.—Receipts continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown below: Pernambuco and Macae, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angon and Paraty, Parahyba, Alcohol of 38 deg, ditto 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 9. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 570 tons; Davis' sundries to John Moore & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 4. KINGSTON, (Jamaica).—Br. bk. Lancashire; 1,144 tons; Crowell; ballast. JUNE 8. NEW YORK.—Amer. sc. Eagle Wing; 1,076 tons; Morgan; coffee. JUNE 9. BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. White Wings; 654 tons; Gayle; coffee.

Table of freight rates for various locations: New York, New Orleans, Antwerp, Bremen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Liverpool, Copenhagen, Genoa, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Trieste, Prime, London, Southampton, Cape Town, Port Natal, West London, Delagoa Bay, Mossel Bay, Montevideo, A. Aires.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table of engagements for various locations: BORDEAUX—Fr. str. La Plata, BRESOS AIRES—Br. str. Magdalen, GENOA—It. str. Pionata, SALONIQUE, CONSTANTINOPLE, HAMBURG, VALPARAISO.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table of arrivals of foreign steamers, listing date, name, from, and consignee for June.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table of departures of foreign steamers, listing date, name, to, and consignee for June.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including names like Annie Smith, Caspe, Baltimore, etc.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 9th, 1901.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 9th, 1901, including names like America, bk. Julia Rollins, Argentine, bk. Moses T. Twier, etc.

BAIQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY 1901.

Assets:

Balance sheet for Banque Française du Brésil, Assets section, including Shareholders, unrecalled capital, Cash, current funds, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Banque Française du Brésil, Liabilities section, including Capital, Accounts current, interest, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th June 1901.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, L. Houssot, Inspector General, L. Desbarrats, Accountant.

BRASILIENSISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1901.

Assets:

Balance sheet for Brasiliensische Bank für Deutschland, Assets section, including Guaranteed accounts, Head office, branches and agencies, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Brasiliensische Bank für Deutschland, Liabilities section, including Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Directors:—Theil-Gutschkow.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1901

Assets:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil, Assets section, including Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund, Bank Securities, Shares and debentures, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil, Liabilities section, including Accounts current, with interest, Deposits of securities, etc.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund, etc.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY, 1901.

Assets:

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Assets section, including Capital, unrecalled, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Liabilities section, including Capital subscribed, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June, 1901.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Brond, Manager, L. W. Turner, Actg. Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Capital, Idem realized, Reserve fund, etc.

Assets:

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Assets section, including Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Loans guaranteed, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Liabilities section, including Declared capital of this branch, Deposits, fixed maturity, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th June 1901.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, W. Crumack, Actg. Manager, A. G. Gofers, Actg. Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, Capital, do paid up, Reserve Fund, etc.

Assets:

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, Assets section, including Capital, unrecalled, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited, Liabilities section, including Capital, Deposits in account current, etc.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 7th June, 1901.

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

Table with financial data, including Bills discounted, Not matured, with 2 endorsers, etc.

Table with financial data, including Bills matured, of the Treasury of the State of Bahia, Bills deposited, etc.

Table with financial data, including Bills receivable, For own account, Securities in Liquidation, etc.

Table with financial data, including Accounts current, guaranteed, Debtors, with guarantee (not closed), etc.

Table with financial data, including General Accounts Current, Debtors without guarantee, Accounts Current, etc.

Table with financial data, including Loans to Industries, Capital, Interest, etc.

Table with financial data, including Agricultural Loans in Northern States, Agencies, Debt balance, etc.

Table with financial data, including Real Estate, Plantations, Lands and buildings, etc.

Table with financial data, including Bank Edifices, Nos. 9 and 11 Rua da Alfandega, Bank Furniture, etc.

Table with financial data, including Values deposited, Commercial security, Belonging to sundry parties, etc.

Table with financial data, including Replaced exchange (recambios), SHARES RECEIVED, Redemption of 3%, etc.

Table with financial data, including Liquidations in accord with Law 659 of Sept. 20, 1900, Cash, in money, etc.

LIABILITIES

Table with financial data, including Capital, Reserve Fund, Profits and Losses, etc.

Table with financial data, including Note emission ex-Banco do Brazil to pay, Amount to strike from debt of industria, etc.

Table with financial data, including Special creditors, in accord with Law 659 of Sept. 20, 1900, Balance of liquidation of inscriptions and in cash, etc.

Table with financial data, including Privileged creditors, By judicial deposits, By deposits in account current, etc.

Table with financial data, including Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro, in judicial liquidation, product of sale at auction, etc.

Table with financial data, including Accounts Current on loans to industries, Amount to strike from debt of industria, etc.

Table with financial data, including General Accounts Current, credit balances, INTENDENCIA MUNICIPAL, etc.

Table with financial data, including Interest account on apolices, BANK DIVIDENDS unpaid, etc.

Table with financial data, including Deposits of VALTES, as stated in assets, Profit on redemption of 3%, inscriptions, etc.

Table with financial data, including Emission of 3%, inscriptions: Emission to date (including 222,908,000 deliverable), etc.

Table with financial data, including Redeemed to 30th April and burned, Interest on 3%, inscriptions: Balance payable, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1901.

J. ROSA, Chefe da Contabilidade.

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 31ST MAY 1901

Assets

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil, Assets section, including Accounts Current, guaranteed, Bills discounted, etc.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil, Liabilities section, including Accounts current, with interest, Deposits of securities, etc.

Table with financial data, including European Agents, Our drafts, 00 d/s on London, Paris and Hamburg, etc.

Table with financial data, including Federal Treasury, in current account, money at fixed maturity, etc.

Table with financial data, including Exchange account, Exchange a/c, £ 700,000 at 27 d, etc.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June, 1901

A. MESQUITA, Chief Accountant

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing stock sales for various companies and sectors like Apolices, Emprestimo Municipal, Republica, and others, including dates and prices.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --May- 31st, 1901.

Main table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Includes sub-sections for Banks, Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Cotton Mills, etc., and various company names like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, Leopoldina, etc.

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CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

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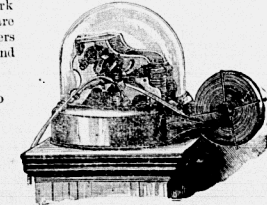
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- BERLIN, C.:—HEILIGEGEISTSTRASSE, 8-9.
- HAMBURG:—ALTERWALL, 75.
- MANNHEIM:—D 4, NO. 5.
- BASEL:—GREIFENGASSE, 2, Z 17.
- ZÜRICH:—FRAUMÜNSTERSTRASSE, 13.
- VIENNA:—HOHENSTAUFENGASSE, 4.
- PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
- BRUNN:—FRÖHLICHGASSE, 23.
- BUDAPEST:—MÁRIA-VALERIEGASSE, 18.
- BRILA:—RUE ORIENTALA, 39.

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