



THE RIO NEWS.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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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.

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

F. F. SOKEN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sundays. 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

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Miscellaneous.

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PAYSANDU CRICKET.

NIGGERS vs WHITES.

This match was played at Paysandú on the 29th and 30th June and was left unfinished, the Whites, with two wickets in hand, still required 48 runs to win when stumps were drawn.

Three members of the Santos team, Messrs Miller, Tracey and F. H. Robinson, took part in the match, the São Paulo captain scoring in all 160 for once out.

He batted very well for his runs and his partnership with R. Morrissy, in the Niggers' 1st innings, which yielded 143 runs, constitutes a Rio record.

For the Whites Tate and Pierce played well in the first innings and Jackson saved the situation in the second by his fine unfinished innings of 87.

The wicket on both days greatly favoured the batsmen and so the bowlers met with little success except E. Morrissy who captured in all 14 wickets at a cost of only 179 runs, and performed the 'hat-trick' in his first over of the second innings.

We give below full score and analysis:

NIGGERS: 1st innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. E. Morrissy, Pierce, C. W. Miller, do Sherrard, F. H. Robinson, ct. Tracey, b. Pierce, R. Morrissy, ct. Tracey, b. Jackson, E. V. Morrissy, Sherrard, E. E. Hime, b. Wheatley, C. Hargreaves, b. Tracey, O. Wucherer, do do, J. Robinson, do do, G. Cox Jor, b. Wheatley, R. H. Robinson, not out, Extras.

Analysis.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. N. Jackson, H. G. Pierce, F. Tracey, H. L. Wheatley, R. S. Sherrard, F. O. Quennell.

2nd innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. E. Morrissy, bowled Wheatley, C. W. Miller, not out, F. H. Robinson, not out, R. H. Robinson, absent, Extras.

(Innings declared closed)

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. W. N. Jackson, H. G. Pierce, F. Tracey, H. L. Wheatley, R. S. Sherrard.

WHITES: 1st innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. C. Robinson, do Wucherer, H. G. Pierce, ct. Hargreaves, b. E. Morrissy, F. O. Quennell, b. Wucherer, W. S. Tate, ct. R. b. E. Morrissy, H. L. Wheatley, ct. R. b. E. Morrissy, F. Tracey, st. sub. b. E. Morrissy, C. Henderson, b. Wucherer, R. Sherrard, ct. F. Robinson, b. E. Morrissy, T. M. Kentish, st. Sub., b. E. Morrissy, W. E. Strange, not out, Extras.

Analysis.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. E. Morrissy, R. Morrissy, O. Wucherer, C. Miller, R. H. Robinson.

2nd innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. N. W. Jackson, not out, C. Robinson, ct. R., b. E. Morrissy, F. O. Quennell, ct. Sub., b. E. Morrissy, F. O. Quennell, ct. Sub., b. Morrissy, W. S. Tate, ct. J. Robinson, b. E. Morrissy, H. L. Wheatley, b. E. Morrissy, F. Tracey, ct. J. Robinson, b. E. Morrissy, C. Henderson, run out, R. Sherrard, b. E. Morrissy, T. M. Kentish, did not bat, W. E. Strange, not out, Extras.

(8 wks)

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. F. Morrissy, R. Morrissy, O. Wucherer, C. Miller.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

SANTOS A. C. vs. S. P. A. C.

This match was played at the S. Paulo A. C. ground on 23rd ult., ending in an easy win for the Paulistas by an innings and 115 runs. The scores were as follows:

SANTOS A. C.—1st innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. A. Tweedie, ct. and b. Rule, B. Standen, ct. Snape, b. Rule, C. Pritchard, hit wicket, A. Miller, b. Snape, H. Wright, not out, H. Beardall, b. Snape, N. S. Edwards, b. Rule, S. A. Morgan, b. Snape, J. Thomson, run out, C. S. Smith, run out, H. C. Cross, b. Rule, Extras.

Total 33

SANTOS A. C.—2nd innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. H. Wright, b. Rule, H. Beardall, b. Blomeley, J. Thomson, b. Blomeley, C. Pritchard, ct. and b. Blomeley, N. S. Edwards, ct. Haycock, b. Rule, A. Tweedie, b. Snape, B. Standen, run out, A. Miller, ct. Gray, b. Rule, J. A. Morgan, b. Rule, H. Cross, run out, C. S. Smith, not out, Extras.

Total 52

S. PAULO A. C.—1st innings.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. F. W. Haycock, b. Thomson, J. Blomeley, b. Beardall, H. W. Stacey, c. Wright, b. Beardall, H. Snape, b. Thomson, J. Gray, ct. Morgan, b. Smith, P. Comber, b. Beardall, W. F. Rule, not out, S. J. Glenross, ct. Pritchard, b. Smith, H. Johns, do, do, S. Crowther Smith, ct. and b. Edwards, R. Giovetti, b. Edwards, Extras.

Total 280

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

The all round play of Richards and the bowling of Youle were the features of the match played at José Menino on Sunday 30th June 1901.

The scores were:

MURRAY'S SIDE.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., R., M., WKTS. A. M. Burgos, b. Youle, R. C. Lloyd, ct. Tomlinson, b. Youle, J. Elworthy, b. Richards, C. R. Murray, l. b. w., b. Youle, Harding Jr., b. do, C. Pritchard, do do, B. Standen, ct. and b. Richards, A. L. Tweedie, b. do, H. C. Cross, do Youle, A. Miller, not out, W. J. Jones, b. Richards, Extras.

Total 98

TOMLINSON'S SIDE.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., O., W., R. S. A. Morgan, run out, E. S. Youle, b. Elworthy, M. E. Harding, do do, A. Richards, l. b. w., b. Burgos, G. Tomlinson, c. Lloyd, b. Elworthy, H. Hampshire, c. Lloyd, b. Cross, V. Cross, c. Lloyd, b. Murray, H. L. Wright, b. Murray, W. Bennett, b. Murray, H. G. Beardall, not out, J. Lockley, absent, Extras.

Total 106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Murray's side.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., O., W., R. E. S. Youle, G. Tomlinson, A. Richards.

Tomlinson's side.

Table with 5 columns: Name, B., O., W., R. C. R. Murray, J. W. Elworthy, A. M. Burgos, R. C. Lloyd, H. C. Cross.

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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. HAMBURG.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

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

CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO VS. STATE OF
SAO PAULO.

This important match, played at Icarahy on
the 23rd and 24th ult., was left drawn after a
very interesting struggle. The Rio team dif-
fered in two respects from that originally
selected. E. A. Tootal and W. S. Tate filling
the places of N. W. Jackson and F. C. Quen-
nell, who were unable to play. Rio won the
choice for first innings, and at 10.30 the latter
had his men in the field—play having been
delayed owing to a heavy mist which hung
over the ground. The bowling was entrusted
to Tomlinson and Miller, who were opposed
by F. and E. Morrissy, the former receiving
the first over from Tomlinson, off whose
second ball he was missed at slip from a sharp
change, but with only six runs scored the left
handed batsmen was bowled off his foot.
Pierce filled the vacancy, and opened with a
well timed stroke through the slips; then, in
quick succession, he hit three over pitched
balls from Miller on to the cycle track, but
when the second wicket had put on 57 runs
the Rio stumper was cleverly caught at the
wicket. R. Morrissy joined his brother and
sought some steadily until a drive to the
right boards P. Morrissy sent up the century,
at the same time completing his 50, but in the
last over before lunch he was caught in the
slips off a rising ball from Tracey, who had
relieved Miller, the score standing at 111, R.
Morrissy being not out 18.

On play being resumed the bowlers met
with more success, both Gifford and Tate
being caught from hot returns, and R. Mor-
rissy, who had played in his best style, bowled
by a fine ball which took the top of the leg
stick. Slater quickly hit three fours, and the
innings was brought to a close by a good catch
at third man by Mervyn King. Miller bowled
with excellent judgment, and the fielding
throughout was keen and smart, Burgos at
the wicket particularly distinguishing himself.

S. Paulo opened their first innings at 2.30
to the bowling of Slater and Stutfield, the
latter from the tennis courts end, and before
a run had been scored the fast bowler worked
Brough. With the total at 25 a good ball sent
back Boyes, who had batted in nice style.
Burgos in attempting to place a straight ball
to leg was clean bowled; and the visitors
captain, when apparently set, was caught at
slip off the wicket-keeper's glove—for the 51.
Murray now joined Tomlinson and the first
stand of the innings was made, the partnership
yielding 49 before the former was bowled.
Tomlinson continued to hit well and not till
he had passed 50 did he give a chance. In-
cluded in his 69 were nine fours. Tracey and
Robinson then stayed together until stumps
were drawn for the day.
Punctuated at 10 o'clock on the second day,
the over night not outs continued the S. Paulo
first innings in which six wickets had fallen
for 161. Both batsmen settled down and, in
spite of several bowling changes the score was
steadily increased, 200 appearing on the board
half an hour after the resumption of play.
Tracey was the first to reach 50, but immedi-
ately afterwards was caught at cover from a
mis-hit. King stayed to see Robinson com-
plete his 50, after which both men lost their
wickets through bad judgment in running,
and Slater giving no trouble the innings was
all over at 1.20.

The fielding of the home side was very
disappointing, mistakes being very frequent,
even by men who are usually considered safe,
and the bowling soon lost all its sting. In a
minority of 61 Rio had half an hour's batting

before lunch and lost one wicket, but Pierce
hit with such effect that during the 20 minutes
he was at the wicket he added 38, the score at
lunch time being 4 for one wicket. After the
interval he continued to hit with even greater
power, and after making four consecutive
boundary hits he was unfortunate in pulling a
full toss on the leg side into his wicket. With
his dismissal wickets fell rapidly, and Rio
had a desperately anxious time, with seven
men out and only 40 runs on, when Tate
came to R. Morrissy's assistance and by sound
batting, combined with admirable judgment in
hitting, the two men put a different com-
plexion on the game. In just over the hour
they put on 66 runs, when R. Morrissy, in
attempting to pull a short ball which kept
low lost his wicket. The outgoing batsman
had played an invaluable innings without giv-
ing a chance. Both Tootal and Stutfield
scored quickly, and when the Rio innings was
declared closed, S. Paulo had less than two
hours in which to get the 161 required to win.
Too much praise cannot be given to Tate for
his excellent net out innings, coming, as it
did, at the most critical point of the match,
and all were glad to see him at last show some-
thing of his true form.

With little to play for but a draw, S. Paulo
started their second innings sending in Boyes
and Lloyd, and though at first wickets fell
quickly, Miller and Burgos, by careful cricket,
placed their side beyond all possibility of
defeat. During the match 742 runs were
scored, creating a record for the Icarahy
ground.

RIO.—1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes E. Morrissy, b. Miller (2), F. Morrissy, c. Brough, b. Tracey (57), H. G. Pierce, c. Burgos, b. Tomlinson (31), R. Morrissy, b. Tracey (43), E. R. Gifford, c. and b. Boyes (7), W. T. Ginn, b. Miller (15), W. S. Tate, c. and b. Miller (0), E. A. Tootal, b. Miller (0), C. L. Robinson, c. King, b. Miller (1), W. P. Slater, c. Miller, b. Tomlinson (13), A. L. Stutfield, not out (6), Extras (3), Total (193).

RIO.—2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes E. Morrissy, c. Slater, b. Miller (18), F. Morrissy, c. Miller, b. Tomlinson (2), H. G. Pierce, c. Tomlinson (60), R. Morrissy, b. Murray (50), W. P. Slater, c. Slater, b. Miller (0), E. R. Gifford, run out (0), W. T. Ginn, c. Tomlinson, b. Slater (0), C. L. Robinson, b. Miller (4), W. S. Tate, not out (35), E. A. Tootal, b. Murray (16), A. L. Stutfield, not out (24), Extras (13), Total (222).

* Innings declared closed.

S. PAULO.—1st innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes A. M. Burgos, b. Stutfield (7), A. Brough, b. Stutfield (0), H. Boyes, b. Slater (18), G. Tomlinson, b. Gifford (69), C. W. Miller, c. E. Morrissy, b. Slater (10), C. R. Murray, b. Gifford (18), F. Tracey, c. Robinson, b. Ginn (50), F. H. Robinson, run out (50), M. King, run out (8), R. C. Lloyd, not out (1), A. C. Slater, b. Slater (0), Extras (23), Total (254).

S. PAULO.—2nd innings.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name and Runs. Includes H. Boyes, b. Slater (2), R. C. Lloyd, c. Tootal, b. Stutfield (0), G. Tomlinson, b. Stutfield (8), C. R. Murray, c. Tate, b. Stutfield (22), A. M. Burgos, b. Ginn (13), C. W. Miller, st. Pierce, b. E. Morrissy (19), F. H. Robinson, not out (2), F. Tracey, not out (4), Extras (3), Total (6 wks) (73).

S. PAULO.—Bowling.

Table with 4 columns: Player Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets. Includes Tomlinson (96 1 58 2 84 1 69 2), Miller (121 4 59 5 84 2 45 3), Boyes (60 0 40 1 18 0 14 0), Tracey (72 1 33 2 54 0 34 0), Slater (42 2 30 1), Murray (30 1 17 2).

RIO.—Bowling.

Table with 4 columns: Player Name, Overs, Runs, Wickets. Includes Slater (136 6 68 3 66 6 28 1), Stutfield (126 2 75 2 78 7 19 3), Ginn (60 3 20 1 24 2 3 1), F. Morrissy (30 0 20 0), Gifford (60 2 32 2), E. Morrissy (12 0 16 0 36 1 20 1), E. Morrissy bowled 1 wide ball in the 1st innings and Boyes 1 no ball in the 2nd in- nings.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9th, 1901.

OUR American exchanges and the arrivals here from the United States tell us that extraordinary interest is manifested there in the development of trade relations with South America. Possibly the Buffalo exposition is largely responsible for this, and it may be that the newspaper campaign against the imaginary designs of Germany in Brazil has led to increased inquiries in regard to trade possibilities. But the principal reason is unquestionably that of finding a market for surplus products, a quest that has been initiated over and over again during the last quarter of a century. The enormous production of manufactured goods in the United States at the present time is forcing producers to use greater efforts to increase their export trade, hence the interest shown there in commercial relations with this part of the world. Commercial museums are established, exhibitions are organized, consuls are besieged for information and circulars are sent out by the thousands. Everything is done, in fact, except the essential recourse of going after the trade. This has been the fatal mistake with American merchants and manufacturers. They have tried to promote trade from their offices at home, instead of going into consuming markets for it. They expect the consumer to come to them for their wares. After all these years of failure, they ought now to realize that a new policy must be adopted, and that they must go after the trade if they want it. They have advertised liberally at home and in the export periodicals which are rarely seen by consumers in these countries. Now let them advertise here, and see what the results will be. It is not the merchant to whom they must appeal, for he is concerned only with furnishing what his customers require. They must address themselves to the consumers and induce them to ask for their wares, when it will be found that the merchants will very quickly respond. The shopkeepers are not propagandists, and they do not care a straw whether the goods are antiquated or not, as long as their customers buy them. They are only concerned in selling and making a profit, and as a rule do not care to risk introducing goods of whose sale they are not certain. If now American manufacturers wish to secure a larger sale of their products in these countries, they must first encourage the establishment of American commercial houses at all principal distributing centres, and then they must advertise liberally, not at home, but among their customers. In other words, they must go after the trade, and they must be prepared to spend money and years of hard work in getting it. This is what the English have done, and it is what the Germans are now doing. The consumer will not go after goods when they are offered to him at his own door, and he will not feel the need of American novelties when imitations are offered to him at

perhaps lower prices. For the moment we need not worry about American banks, for they are not at all essential, nor need we wait until American steamship lines are established. Let us to the commercial houses first, and with capital enough to enable them to take rank among the best. A sample room somewhere up-stairs, on a back street, will not meet the requirement, nor will it do to sell goods only on orders. They must have their goods in the market, and they must be prepared to meet every demand. In short, they must come prepared to do business on the most favorable terms and to ask no favors. The South American is very much like the average man—he wants to feel that he is exercising a right of choice, and that he is getting the best terms. And like the average man he dislikes to have his choice limited, and he does not want any one dealer to have a special hold on him, however much he might like to enjoy such a privilege were he in that dealer's place. There is a deal of human nature in South America, and, if the truth must be told, it instinctively resists the assumption of American politicians to any oversight and exclusive privileges on this continent. And this brings us to another condition of success which the American merchant and manufacturer must be prepared to recognize—which is that of surrendering every assumption of privilege or right under the Monroe doctrine. This assumption is distasteful to South Americans, and they are suspicious of it. The American trader must ask for no special favors; he must ignore political discussion on these points, and he must let no man have cause to feel that he is employing political agencies to secure a preponderance in trade. If he will do all this, we have the fullest confidence in his success.

The situation in the Platine republics is anything but reassuring. In Buenos Aires there is a violent agitation against the debt unification scheme of the government and in conflicts on the 3rd two men were killed and many injured. The government has declared martial law for six months and that unification scheme has been withdrawn. In Uruguay the political situation seems to be very critical, for it is reported that the government has sent a considerable military force to watch the movements of Aparicio Saravia. In Chili the election of German Riesco to the presidency insures the domination of the war party, although his friends now state that he entertains the friendliest feelings toward Argentina.

WHATEVER may happen to the country, the responsibility will be a divided one and congress must bear its share. It will be remembered that the representatives of the people assumed the fullest responsibility for the acts of the tyrannical government of Floriano Peixoto by approving all that he and his subordinates had done. And now another congress, equally subservient, not only gives tacit approval to recent arbitrary acts of the executive power, but even refuses to permit an investigation into them, and this in spite of a general popular disapproval and the almost unanimous protest of the press. Good government is impossible under such conditions, and bad government is stamped with the approval of all the constituted representatives of a disoriented people who do not know how to remedy the evil.

THE recent disturbances in Buenos Aires are evidently something more than a popular protest against the projected unification of the foreign debt. As a rule, these questions are not understood by the people and excite but little interest among them. It is therefore very unlikely that such a question by itself would excite a protest which comes very near a revolution. In the application to the senate on the 5th for authorization to declare martial law for six months, it was stated that the disturbances were caused by anarchists, socialists and anti-clericals, but this is evidently an official misinterpretation. The root of the trouble lies deeper than all this. The prime cause of these agitations and disturbances is misgovernment, and this is as true in Argentina and Brazil as it is in Spain and Italy. The people are suffering wrongs which they can not define, and they are enduring miseries which they can not locate. Anything will therefore serve as a pretext for reaction, whether it is Gald's commonplace drama against the Jesuits, or a small increase of fares on a Rio tramway, or a complicated scheme for unifying the Argentine debt. An excuse is wanted for a demonstration to show their discontent, and one can never foresee what it will be. It is to be feared that we are entering upon a period of widespread popular revolt, whose consequences no one can estimate.

THE resumption of cash interest payments in London on the 1st inst. has caused a deluge of congratulations both here and in London. We can understand the appreciation of the foreign creditor, for he wants his money, no matter how it is obtained, but we fail to appreciate the enthusiasm shown here. It is a good thing to meet these obligations and to redeem the promise given, and the government is to be congratulated on that, but it is not a good thing to ruin your property in doing so. The method employed is what we criticize.

AS we feared, the declaration of President Campos Salles in his last message that "the country is now fully prepared to return to the normal condition of specie payments," has created a false impression abroad. One of our most important foreign exchanges accepts the statement literally and congratulates the country on its recovery from the flood of irredeemable paper money which had inundated it. The truth is that the President referred only to a resumption of cash payments of interest on the Brazilian foreign debt, which had been suspended for the last three years. We are not yet even within sight of a resumption of specie payments, and the mass of depreciated, irredeemable currency in circulation is still large enough to make such a resumption impossible for some years to come.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA

The Banco da Republica has published a statement of its profit and loss under the present administration during the eight months from Nov. 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901. The last statement of this kind published by the former administration was that for the year 1899, the public being, consequently, still ignorant of the respective figures in relation to the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1900.

It is interesting to compare the figures for the last eight months with those for the year 1899.

The total gross profits of the bank amounted in 1899 to 14,375,317\$917. In the last eight months, according to the statement just published, they were as follows:

On old account	6,791,497\$221
.. new	1,918,461\$982

Total 8,709,959\$203

Of the total amount of gross profits in 1899 the sum of 3,027,475\$550 was derived from discounts. In the last eight months the profits from this source amounted to 424,138\$214 on old account and 484,297\$029 on new account, making a total of 908,435\$143. The large decrease is due to the present administration's restriction of the bank's discount business.

In 1899 the bank received on public funds interest to the amount of 3,432,405\$266. During the last eight months the interest thus received amounted to 522,650\$000 and the interest receivable to 553,233\$000, making a total of 1,075,883\$000. The amount received in 1899 in interest and dividends of debentures and shares was 2,142,197\$180. In the last eight months the amount received was 730,014\$500 and the amount receivable 265,468\$300, making a total of 1,004,473\$800. The large decrease in the income from these sources is due to the fact that the bank has disposed of the greater part of its most valuable interest-bearing assets.

The total amount received and receivable in interest and dividends in the last eight months was 3,425,199\$555, against 10,680,624\$610 in 1899.

In 1899 the bank had to pay to its creditors interest to the amount of 3,219,365\$011. This sum was, of course, greatly reduced by the forcible conversion of a large part of the bank's debt into *inscriptions* bearing only 3 1/2% interest. Consequently the amount of interest paid by the bank in the last eight months was only 1,501,950\$805, or less than half of the amount paid in 1899.

Administrative and legal expenses, which in 1899 amounted to 888,503\$240, amounted in the last eight months to 753,910\$538, and liquidation expenses to 150,793\$581 in that year and 179,366\$047 in the last eight months.

The losses in the last eight months amounted to 2,722,756\$074 on old account and to 43,754\$740 on new account, making a total of 2,766,510\$814.

The total expenses in the same period on old and new account, including interest and losses, were 6,978,510\$761 against 5,356,139\$138 in the whole of the year 1899.

The income derived by the bank during the eight months from discounts, commissions, interest on loans and other ordinary banking business was 4,670,684\$195. Consequently, if the income of the bank had been limited to its profit on the respective transactions, it would, in spite of the forcible reduction of interest on its indebtedness, have sustained in that period a net loss of 1,367,826\$569, instead of making a net profit of 6,930,207\$979, as it did in 1899, when it paid its creditors the interest to which they were legitimately entitled. And even its exchange business would not have saved it from loss, for its profits on this business amounted to only 904,225\$733, which, deducted from 1,367,826\$569, leaves a deficit of 463,600\$836.

How, then, did the bank save itself from loss? By taking advantage of the depreciation of the *inscriptions*, guaranteed by the national treasury, which, empowered by special legislation, it forced its creditors to accept in lieu of money, or in other words by profiting by its own discredit and that of the government. Under these circumstances ought not congress to repeal the law which it precipitately voted last year and permit the bank to go into judicial or extra-judicial liquidation?

In another issue of our journal we shall make a brief analysis of the bank's last balance-sheet.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—On the 27th ult. the senate rejected the bill making a special appropriation of 559,131-\$23 for legalising the payment of that sum by the government through the Banco da Republica to the Companhia de Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro.

—The resolution of the election committee to send to Pard for the original books showing that Deputy-elect Hosannah had received 1,500 votes in one district, against 5 for his opponent, has apparently frightened the former, for he has waived his claim to the 1,500 votes and allowed his opponent to count the 5. The committee, however, still insists on the production of the books.

—In the senate on the 26th ult. Senator Antonio Azeredo said that he had learned of a trustworthy source that at 11 o'clock p. m. on the 18th ult. during the disturbances 3,000 cartridges belonging to a battalion of regulars had been furnished by the war department to the commander of national guards. He moved to ask for official information on the subject. The motion was opposed by Senator Vicente Macielado and after a lively debate rejected by a vote of 18 to 16.

—It is evidently becoming more and more difficult to postpone the long-expected rupture in congress. On Saturday, apropos of the bill for the reorganization of the courts of the Federal District, whose passage the government is accused of seeking to force without discussion, the proceedings in the chamber of deputies became exceedingly stormy. The minister of justice and the conduct of the police in the recent disturbances were denounced in the strongest terms. Excited deputies shouted ineffectually and furiously thumped their desks. A hostile group, gestulating threateningly, surrounded the government leader, Deputy Dino Raso; but the chair suspended the sitting and the leader was rescued from his uncomfortable situation. At the end of 15 minutes proceedings were resumed, and Deputy Esmeraldino Bandeira, of the Pernambuco delegation, who openly accused the minister of justice of being actuated by the desire to find places for beggarly dependants, concluded his speech amidst loud cheers from the galleries.

COFFEE NOTES

—The long spell of fine dry weather which we have lately enjoyed, has been highly advantageous to the coffee planter, for it has been just what he needed for drying coffee. The season has been a favorable one, and the crop this year will not only be unprecedentedly large, but will be of exceptional good quality.

—Secretary Wilson of the United States department of agriculture says that the American people will soon be commercially independent, as they will produce everything they require. He even expects a total cessation of imports of coffee and rubber from Brazil, because the Philippines and West Indies will produce all the United States can require.

—Perhaps the planter will never have a better opportunity than the present one for making a modification in the method of marketing his coffee. The quality this year will be exceptionally good, and it is just the time for him to send it to market on its merits. Reducing all coffees to a few common grades, and destroying all individuality as to quality, is certainly detrimental to the industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Cases of yellow fever are reported from Pernambuco.

—The Austrian minister has been making an extended visit in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—The students of Porto Alegre are issuing a manifesto proclaiming Julio de Castilhos a candidate for the presidency of the republic.

—The municipal police force of Igaravento, Rio Grande do Sul, is reported to have joined the command of Joao Francisco at Cury.

—A force of 40 policemen has been sent to Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, to hunt "habitans," as the new type of outlaw is called in that state.

—At Lambari, Minas Geraes, the minimum temperature in June was 49 Cent. (32.2 Fahr.), and the maximum 170 Cent. (62.6 Fahr.).

—Some trifling irregularities have recently been discovered in some of the public departments of Sergipe. One instance is mentioned where a man was employed to destroy a nest of ants in a public office. His charge was 80\$, but the receipt on file said 300\$.

—A Mandos telegram says that there is continued public indignation against the merchant José Lopes de Souza, who has poisoned three wives. We should think so! The mansons have deprived him of the title of "venerable," and have expelled him.

—The trial of the Italian Ungaretti, who killed Col. Diogo Salles on a São Paulo plantation last year, was begun on the 4th inst. Ungaretti confesses that he committed the crime, and alleged that it was in defence of his sister's honor. He was condemned to 24 years imprisonment.

An action brought against the state of Amazonas by Lopo Zetto for 800,000 damages on account of the suspension of his contract for a general survey of that state, has been decided in favor of the state.

On the 25th ult., at S. Sebastião de Estrella, Rio de Janeiro, two fiends named Abilio Amarante and Heitor Cardoso, assaulted a poor Italian girl, 14 years of age, but were unable to accomplish their purpose because of her resistance. They then killed her with knives, after which Cardoso outraged her dead body. Will anybody say that lynching would be wrong for such a crime?

There was trouble again in Campos last week between the municipality and the Campos Syndicate because of the non-payment of the company's bills. On the 1st inst. the latter suspended the water and drainage service on this account, and on the 3rd the *colectoria* paid the company 17,000\$. This, however, did not seem to be enough, for a telegram of that date says that the service continued suspended, and that the company's manager had tried to assault the editor of a local paper because of his criticisms.

A Sertãozinho correspondent of the *Pátria*, of Araraquara, S. Paulo, relates that two rogues of that place recently incurred the hostility of an influential planter, who thereupon put 12,000\$ in the hands of the police and exacted the summary dispatch of the fellows. An outside detachment of 12 men was called in and the rogues were arrested and imprisoned. This did not satisfy the planter, who exacted the ears of the men. The police then shot them in cold blood, cut off their ears, and then carried them to the planter.

SPORTS AT MORRO VELHO.

The Athletic Club and Sunday School held their annual sports on St. John's day. The combined events attracted a vast concourse of people to the club's recreation ground, and the keenest interest was shown in the various competitions. The most noteworthy feature was the winning of both bicycle events by Mr. G. W. Mayo. In the "ring of war" the surface team, despite the valued assistance rendered by Mr. Wheatley, had to yield to the superior tugging powers of the mine team.

The Morro Velho brass band justly merited the heartiest thanks and appreciation of those who were privileged to be entertained by their choice selections throughout the day.

Mr. Clemence and the Sunday School staff are to be congratulated for their contribution to the day's enjoyment, and thanks are especially due to the ladies for providing the all-fresco lunch and tea in the evening. Mr. Wheatley very kindly undertook the awarding of the children's prizes and with equally good taste expressed the pleasure it gave him to be again with the Morro Velho people, which remark elicited three hearty cheers. Mr. C. Atherton, with his side shows and refreshment bar, afforded endless enjoyment to all who came within the area of his innumerable attractions. The day's festivities wound up with an impromptu dance illuminated by the glowing rays of a huge bonfire.

The events and results were as follows:

EVENTS.

- Throwing the Cricket Ball—J. Drew, 95 yds. 9 in.
1 Mile Bicycle Race—1st G. Mayo, 2nd J. Watts.
Putting the Shot—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.
1 Lap Bicycle Slow Race—1st G. Mayo, 2nd G. Watts.
100 yards—1st J. Drew, 2nd W. Grenfell.
High Jump—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.
40 yards—1st W. Grenfell, 2nd E. Phillips.
Long Jump—1st J. Drew, 2nd J. Holman.
Three-legged Race—1st Holman and Grenfell, 2nd Shute and Drew.
120 yards Hurdle Race—1st J. Holman, 2nd A. Grenfell.
Sack Race—1st H. Buxter, 2nd E. Drew.
Cock Fight—H. Gent.
Tug of War—Mine v. Surface.—Mine won.

RAILROAD NOTES

The União Soroceabana line has acceded to the request of the government and has accepted the reduced freight charges on coffee adopted by the Paulista company.

It is stated that the S. Christovão tramway company claims 3,500,000\$ as compensation for the damages sustained during the recent disturbances. The company has already filed its protest.

The general meeting of shareholders of the Paulista company was held on the 30th ult., when the report and accounts for the past year were adopted and directors for the ensuing year elected. The presidency of the company continues with Dr. Antonio Prado.

After a long discussion the S. Paulo municipal council adopted a resolution on the 3rd inst. authorizing the unification of the Light and Power and the Viação Paulista tramway companies of that city. It will be remembered that the latter became bankrupt a long time ago and its property was bought by the former in judicial sale.

The March traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway were 1,073,788\$70 against 134,631\$840 last year, showing a decrease of 27,253\$670. The exchange rate was 11 9/16 this year against 7 31/32 last, the sterling equivalent of the currency receipts being £5,173 7/3 this year and £4,470 last year, an increase of £703. Since 1st January last the receipts amounted to £11,475 against £14,256 last year, showing a decrease of £2,781.

The court of appeals has decided against the appeal of the União Soroceabana company in the suit of the London and Brazilian Bank for the judicial collection of overdue interest and drawings due foreign debenture-holders. This is the last recourse. The bank has a judicial execution upon the revenues and property of the company.

The April traffic returns of the São Paulo railway (139 kilometres), compared with the same month of last year, give the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Inward freights, Outward freights, Passengers carried, and Inter-station traffic for 1901 and 1900.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 11th May were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, Increase in sterling, and Total receipts since January.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 18th May were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows include Receipts in currency, Decrease for week, Equivalent in gold, Increase in sterling, and Total receipts since January.

Decree No. 4,058, of the 25th ult., approves of the provisional lease of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway and Timbó branch, recently purchased by the government from an English company. The lessees are Engineers Jeronymo Teixeira de Alencar Lima and Austriacino Honorio de Carvalho, who bind themselves to pay the government in half-yearly instalments 5% of the gross receipts of the roads. The government reserves the right to cancel the lease at pleasure, giving preference, however, to the present lessees in the event of its deciding on a definite lease.

SHIPPING NOTES

The German cruiser "Vineta" arrived in port on the 1st inst.

The United States cruiser "Chicago" left this port on the afternoon of the 7th inst., homeward bound.

The announcement in the *Journal* that there would be a reception on board the U. S. cruiser "Chicago" on the 4th was a mistake, as the officers were to go to Petropolis to be entertained by the minister.

The freight agents of the Lamport & Holt line in New York have advised shippers that owing to the labor involved in preparing manifests under the new Brazilian consular regulations, two clear days are necessary between the closing of the cargo and the sailing of the steamer.

LOCAL NOTES

A long spell of fine dry weather came to an end on Thursday last, preceded by a couple of days of untimely summer heat.

A New York telegram of the 4th says that 362 deaths from sunstroke had occurred in that city since the preceding Sunday.

For the first time in some years the *Journal do Commercio* noticed the anniversary of American independence on the 4th inst.

The secretary of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association requests us to state that entries for the Lawn Tennis Tournament will close on the 15th inst.

It is stated in the morning papers that Admiral Custodio de Mello will today serve notice to the President of proceedings against him for illegal imprisonment in March last.

A Washington telegram of the 4th says that Peru and Bolivia have again protested against the resolution to restrict discussions on arbitration at the next Pan-American congress.

The *Correio da Manhã* denounces a great scandal in the business of supplying this city with fresh beef. It seems to us that there has been nothing else but scandal in this iniquitous monopoly.

The masked battery on the wooded hill in Fort S. João, at the entrance to this port, has been finished and will soon be "inaugurated." It will be known as the Mallet battery, in honor of the minister of war.

On the 26th ult. masses were said at the Candelaria church for the persons killed by the police during the recent disturbances. The attendance was enormous. We have seen nothing like it since the exequies of Saldanha da Gama in 1895. The church was crowded with people, and even the street in front was full. It is looked upon as a moral protest against our present police administration.

The masses said on the 27th ult. at the Candelaria church for Admiral Saldanha da Gama and his comrades, killed in the battle of Campo Ozorio on June 24, 1895, were very largely attended. Masses were also said at Bahia and S. Paulo.

It is stated that the favored idea now is, not to reconstruct the Gloria market for the uses of the Escola de Bellas Artes, but to erect a new edifice for that purpose on the Cattede, corner of Rua Silveira Martins. This is a much better scheme, in our opinion.

The federal solicitor, Dr. Borges Monteiro, has preferred a criminal complaint in the civil and criminal court against Alferes João Augusto da Costa, of the police brigade, for wounding his nephew with a revolver shot on one of the days of the recent disturbances.

The Club Internacional, of Icarahy, gave one of their enjoyable concert-soirees on Saturday evening last, for which an invitation was courteously sent to this office. We sincerely regret our inability to attend, for these entertainments are greatly appreciated by the residents of Icarahy.

Unfortunately the police are still giving much cause for complaint on account of arbitrary arrests and brutal treatment. It is a pity there is no better protection for the people, for government of this character, no matter what it is called, tends to degrade and demoralize the masses and closes all avenues to progress.

The officers of the Brazilian ironclad "Floriano" were entertained with a banquet by London business men on the 30th ult. Mr. Reginald Johnston, president, and the Brazilian minister, Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, and Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, were present and made speeches. The latter took special pains to declare that the funding loan scheme was initiated by the London and River Plate Bank.

We regret to say that continued ill health has again interfered with our work, compelling us to omit last week's issue. We are hoping to arrange matters so that the paper can be published regularly and at the same time give us an opportunity for rest and treatment, but up to the present moment we have been unable to do this. Until we can make some such arrangement we trust our subscribers will be lenient with our shortcomings.

We are informed that the Larangeiras Club has resolved to make the members of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association and Paysandu Cricket Club temporary honorary members of the Club during the approaching visit of a cricket eleven from Buenos Aires. This will afford additional opportunities for the entertainment of our visitors and will, we trust, contribute largely to their enjoyment. The committee of the Larangeiras Club deserves every praise for this thoughtful courtesy.

The telegrams from New York report a great loss of life in that city during the first days of the month on account of the heat. It is said that the people were passing the night in the streets and on the roofs, and that thousands were going into the country. It would perhaps be wise to provide more open spaces in the city, where trees and grass might help to modify the heat. It is worthy of note that at the same time the cable reports intense heat at Buenos Aires, and we were also experiencing an exceptionally hot term here in Rio de Janeiro.

The appearance a few days ago of a suspected case of bubonic pest in one of the unsanitary old buildings in Rua D. Manoel, has given the director-general of public health an opportunity to repeat his complaints against the public and many physicians of systematic opposition to sanitary precautions. Dr. Nuno de Andrade should know that the opposition is rather against the puerile and arbitrary measures so frequently enforced. Experienced physicians do not like to have their opinions overriden by young practitioners, nor do the people like to be treated brutally.

DEATHS.

CARSON.—On 30th June, 1901, at n. 11 Rua Senador Vergueiro, ROBERT PATRICK CARSON, aged 30 years, son of the late William D. Carson, of this city, of congestion of the lungs.

OBITUARY.

On 30th ult., of congestion of the lungs, ROBERT PATRICK CARSON.

That is the last of one of the most cheery, kindly, hearty young Englishmen who ever lived in Rio de Janeiro. It would not be too much to call "well loved," for he was one of those peculiarly constituted men who make the saddest every one who knew him, young and old alike, liked him, and whenever he entered the home of one of his numerous friends, the little children would leave their play to shout "here's Bob." He was the same on the cricket field and in ladies' society, and it is safe to say that he goes to his grave without having made a single enemy.

He was born in Rio de Janeiro, but was always an Englishman to the backbone. Excepting the few years devoted to his education in England, he always lived among us. His death will make a great void here, and will leave many sore hearts.

A preliminary funeral service was held at No. 11, Rua Senador Vergueiro, on the day of his death. It was most touching to see the respect and sorrow of many of the ladies present, most of whom kissed his forehead before the coffin was closed. The saddest circumstance of all attending this untimely death is that—He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow.

THE CINDERELLA.

The sixth Cinderella given by the Larangeiras Club on Saturday evening last was all that could be desired, and was well attended as any yet given. The fact that it was again past midnight before the company dispersed shows that it was well enjoyed by those present.

Among those present we may note Mr., Mrs. and Miss Robinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cazaly, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Hime, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses (2) Gordon Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Sfezzo, Mr. and Mrs. Thom, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, the Misses (2) Tatam, Miss Coggin, Miss Lefebvre, Miss Rouchon, Messrs. Santos, Nathan, Wheatley, Reeves, Thom, Jackson, Altee, Wright, Whidborne, Lynch, Weigall, Mill, Robinson (2), Shaw (2), Hargreaves (2), Tatam, Cazaly, Pullen, and Rouchon.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Almanak Laemmert—1901-1902. The present issue of this standard directory of the city of Rio de Janeiro is in many respects an advance on its predecessors, not because of any change in its preparation, but because of the additional information given. This new material includes the customs tariff, bases for the Central railway tariffs, the federal budget law for 1901, and the municipal budget for 1901, together with the information usually given from year to year. This adds largely to the value of the book and renders it indispensable in every office. The printing, binding and indexing are all excellent and help materially to make the directory useful. The publishers—the Companhia Typographica Brasileira—are entitled to the warmest praise for the enterprise shown in the preparation and manufacture of the book.

BUSINESS NOTES

The gold cheques issued by the various banks of this city for the payment of gold tickets in June amounted to a total of 1,193,155\$326.

The deposits in the government savings bank (caixa economica) at Manóas amounted last year to 1,728,294\$500 and the withdrawals to 2,338,373\$860.

The district judge at Manóas has dismissed the suit brought against the governor of Amazonas by the federal district attorney for issuing apolices to serve as currency.

The investigation into the disappearance of registered letters in the postoffice, covering some serious losses, is continuing. As we stated in our last issue, the name of an ex-ammunition, Jeronymo Luiz da Costa Couto, is comprised.

Mr. Cazaly, superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., has complained to the minister of finance that the customhouse requires a bond for merchandise not accompanied by a quadruplicate consular invoice.

Police authorities on Governador island are requiring market gardeners to take out a certificate when they make shipments of vegetables. For this certificate, no matter what quantity of produce is shipped, they collect 25\$00. This extortion is exciting complaint.

At a general meeting of shareholders on the 27th ult. it was decided to wind up the business of the Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. The reason alleged for taking this step is that in the present state of affairs there is no longer any profit or security in making mortgage loans on agricultural property.

After eighteen months of judicial investigation the courts have absolved Dr. Rodolpho Henrique Baptista on the charge of responsibility for the defalcations discovered in December 1899 in the administration of the S. Christovão tramway. The particulars of the case will be found in the *Journal do Commercio* of to-day.

Many of the laborers on the plantations in S. Paulo are Italians, who, not having received their wages, have complained, it is said to their consul. In view of the complaints made by these laborers the chief of police, it is stated, has promised the consul to telegraph to the local authorities instructing them to seek to promote, without resorting to co-ercive measures, an agreement between the planters and laborers.

Last year the output of coal at the mines of the Companhia de Estrada de Ferro e Minas de S. Jeronymo in the state of Rio Grande do Sul was 15,800,220 kilos against 15,816,768 kilos in 1899. It would have been larger, had there not been a decrease in the demand in consequence of the critical condition of the manufacturing and transportation industries in that state. The board of directors reports a profit of 143,934\$620 on sales against 209,164\$878 in the previous year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The state government of Minas Geraes is said to have made arrangements for the payment of interest now due on its foreign debt. The amount of this interest is 1,300,000 francs.

The *Journal do Commercio* is jubilant over the resumption of the payment of interest on the foreign debt. The *Journal do Brazil* and *Paiz* say that it is yet too early to rejoice, since in view of the wretched financial condition of the country it may possibly be necessary to suspend payments again. And it must be added that for this wretched financial condition.

dition the principal responsibility belongs to the government, which, instead of preparing for resumption by reducing expenditure, has preferred to increase taxation.

The customs receipts at Par  in the last three years were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1895, 1899, 1900) and Amount (e.g., 22,791,112\$007 for 1895).

At Mandos they amounted to the following sums: 1898, 6,668,429\$728; 1899, 8,484,949\$735; 1900, 7,543,295\$939.

Returns thus far made public show that at both these ports the decrease observed in the figures for 1900 has continued during the present year. In view of these returns it seems probable that the decrease for the first half of 1901 in comparison with the corresponding period of last year amounts to about 4,000,000\$.

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

Table with 3 columns: Port (Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande, Sul, Porto Alegre, Maranh o, Cear , Paralyha, Santa Catharina, Uruguayana, Livramento, Victoria, Natal), 1901, 1900.

The foregoing figures show that last month, in comparison with June, 1900, there was an increase of 1,627,754\$322 in the customs receipts at the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Natal, and a decrease of 2,322,622\$352 in those at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranh o, Cear , Paralyha, Santa Catharina, Uruguayana and Victoria. There was consequently a net decrease of 691,868\$020 in the receipts of the 12 customshouses.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Par value of the Brazilian milreis, Bank rate of exchange, Present value of the Brazilian mil reis, etc.) and Value.

EXCHANGE.

Jun. 24—Church holiday. Jun. 25—The market was weak with decline in rates. Business reported was regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. Jun. 26—The market was quiet and with an improving tendency. The reported transactions were few in number. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. Jun. 27—Today's market was firm but in the afternoon some variations in rates were reported. The amount of business transacted was regular. The official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. Jun. 28—The situation of the market was unchanged. Business transacted was only for liquidations. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. Jun. 29—Today's market was with improvement in rates. The movement was regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. Jun. 30—The situation of the market continued firm with an average amount of business done. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold.

July 4.—The market was unchanged. The reported transactions were regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 421-426 reis gold. July 5.—Today's market continue firm. Business reported was regular. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. July 6.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold. July 7.—The market was quiet and firm, but with little movement. Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Private bills opening 11 1/2-11 3/4, closing 11 1/2-11 3/4. Official value of the milreis 417-419 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th July, 1901.

Exports. Coffee.—The market during the past fortnight has been only moderately active, the total sales reported being 36,000 bags. The receipts for the same period were 58,883 bags, and the shipments 22,267 bags, showing a large increase in our local stocks. Prices have decreased about 500 reis the arroba during the fortnight, probably under the influence of increasing stocks.

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

Railing prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sale of the former market.

Table with 3 columns: Date (June 25-30, July 1-6), Price (7800-7500), and Quantity (15,000 bags, 45,000).

The shipments since our last report have been: 44,765 bags for the United States, 2,600 for Europe, 1,600 for Cape of Good Hope, 4,312 for River Plate, etc., 17,117 for Coastwise, 97,267 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Date (June 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30), Ship Name (United States, New York Germ. str. Capri, etc.), and Quantity (bags).

The receipts for the past two weeks were 159,316 bags against 52,625 bags for the previous week and 42,788 bags for the week before.

Imports. Flour. The receipts were 7,500 barrels ex Good News, and 5,200 ex D. Pedro II from Baltimore, 2,200 ex Syracuse and 2,200 ex Helvetus from New York, 1,000 bags ex Casoria and 1,000 ex Orpesa from Liverpool. The market is quiet and quotations are unchanged, as shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Item (Trieste, American 1st, do 2nd, River Plate, Local Mills) and Price (nominal, 26,000-27,000, 25,000-26,000, 23,000-24,000, 25,000-26,000).

Codfish. The British Frigate brought 2,150 tons from New York, the Spanish Lasis cases, the Troia 835, and the Pernambuco 1,250, all from Hamburg. Brokers prices are unchanged.

Lard. By the Helvetus came 8,750 kegs and 50 cases and by the British Frigate 250 kegs from New York. We quote at 750 reis per pound wholesale.

Pork.—The arrivals were 50 barrels and 50 cases ex Helvetus from New York. Prices are nominal.

Rice.—The Baron arrived with 88,658 bags, and the Eton with 62,911, both from Rangoon, the Troia 835, and the Pernambuco 100 from Hamburg, the Casoria 8,500 from Liverpool, and the Troia 200 from Bremen. The price is 180 per bag of 65 kilos.

White Pine.—The Helvetus brought 650 pieces from New York. Market nominal.

White Pine.—The Bonum Wood arrived with a cargo of 11,228, 87 feet ordered.

White Pine.—No receipts.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following: No. 6, 7, 8, 9. July 6, June 28.

The stock was estimated this morning at 321,666 bags according to the Jornal do Commercio, and 281,773 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 431,630 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with 3 columns: Date (Jun 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30), Receipts (Ships, Europe, etc.), Shipments (Ships, Europe, etc.), and Stock (Santos, Rio de Janeiro).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 3 columns: Date (June, July), Name (Nile, Pernambuco, etc.), From (Southampton, Genoa, etc.), and Consigned to (C. J. Cazaly, etc.).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 3 columns: Date (June, July), Name (Nile, Pernambuco, etc.), For (River Plate, Santos, etc.), and Cargo (Sundries, etc.).

Cement.—The receipts were 2,180 barrels from Hamburg by the Troia, and 1,000 from Bremen by the Troia. Market nominal.

Indian Corn.—The Magdalena brought 1,557 bags from the River Plate. Quotations unchanged.

Wool.—No arrivals. Native is quoted at \$300 per bag of 40 kilos.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: Nor Norfolk ex Kapo, New-Castle ex Algonia, Cardiff ex Cape Colony, New-Castle ex Dunstons, New-Castle ex Cape Colony, Cardiff ex Dunstons.

Wool.—Entries continue regular. Prices are improving, as shown in the following table: Pernambuco and Macieiro, Bahia and Aracaju, Campos, Angra and Paraty, Paralyha, Alcohol of 38 deg., ditto 40 deg.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 28. BALTIMORE—AMET. bk Good News; 677 tons, Myrick; 89 ds. sundries to D. Bisset. JUNE 29. MOBILE.—Br. bk Birman Wood, 1,823 tons, Morris; 74 ds. lumber to order.

CA RIFF.—Br. sp. Scottish Lachs; 2,465 tons; Parkhill; 487 tons to Brazilian Coal Co. BALTIMORE.—Amer. fr. Pedro II; 465 tons; Kiehne; 59 ds. sundries to John M. Ore & Co.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

Table with 2 columns: Port (ANTWERP, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL, COPENHAGEN, GENOA, MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, TRIESTE, LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON, CAPE-TOWN, PORT NATAL, PART LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEL BAY, MONTEVIDEO, R. ATRKS) and Freight (e.g., 35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos).

ENGAGEMENTS.

Table with 3 columns: Port (NEW ORLEANS, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, HAVRE, HAMBURG, CONSTANTINOPLE, RIVER PLATE, SALONIQUE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ODESSA, VALPARAISO, PUNTA ARENAS, MARSEILLES, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, BREMEN, HAMBURG, HAMBURG, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, BORNEUX, GENOVA, MARSILLES, COQUIMBO, VALPARAISO, ODESSA, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE) and Consignment (e.g., 12,000 bags of coffee, 3,300 do, 3,125 do, etc.).

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with 3 columns: Date (June, July), Name (Nile, Pernambuco, etc.), From (Southampton, Genoa, etc.), and Consigned to (C. J. Cazaly, etc.).

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with 3 columns: Date (June, July), Name (Nile, Pernambuco, etc.), For (River Plate, Santos, etc.), and Cargo (Sundries, etc.).

Cement.—The receipts were 2,180 barrels from Hamburg by the Troia, and 1,000 from Bremen by the Troia. Market nominal.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 28. BALTIMORE—AMET. bk Good News; 677 tons, Myrick; 89 ds. sundries to D. Bisset. JUNE 29. MOBILE.—Br. bk Birman Wood, 1,823 tons, Morris; 74 ds. lumber to order.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, July 7th, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNMENT. Lists various ships like American, Argentine, British, French, Norwegian, Uruguayan.

Vessels Afflot & Chartered for Rio

Table listing ship names and destinations: Annie Smith (Gaspé), Amy (Baltimore), Bristol (Pensacola), Creedmore (Pensacola), Hudson (Rangoon), Leona (Pensacola), Alouatta (Liverpool), Normandy (Portland), St. Mary (New York).

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 25TH JUNE 1901.

Assets:

Balance sheet for Banque Française du Brésil showing assets like Shareholders, Cash, Bills, Loans, and Liabilities.

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July 1901.

For the Banque Française du Brésil, G. Herriot, Director, L. Deshayes, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 25TH JUNE, 1901.

Assets:

Balance sheet for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland showing assets like Guaranteed accounts, Cash, and Liabilities.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland showing liabilities like Capital, Deposits, and Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E.

Directors:—Thell—Gutschow.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 25TH JUNE, 1901

Assets:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil showing assets like Apolices in guarantee, Bank Securities, Shares, and Liabilities.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and Assets.

Assets:

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited showing assets like Capital, Bills, Loans, and Sundry accounts.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited showing liabilities like Capital, Deposits, and Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1901.

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and Assets.

Assets:

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited showing assets like Capital, Bills, Loans, and Sundry accounts.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America, Limited showing liabilities like Capital, Deposits, and Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 2th July, 1901.

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

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED:

Established in 1862.

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and Assets.

Assets:

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited showing assets like Bills, Loans, and Sundry accounts.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for London and River Plate Bank, Limited showing liabilities like Capital, Deposits, and Sundry accounts.

R. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd July 1901. For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, W. Crumack, Actg. Manager, A. Giffery, Actg. Accountant.

Bills discounted:

Table showing bills discounted: Not matured with 2 endorsers, Not matured with 1 endorser, Bills matured of the Treasury of the State of Bahia.

Bills deposited:

Table showing bills deposited: Matured, Not matured.

Bills receivable:

Table showing bills receivable: For own account, Securities in Liquidation.

Accounts current, guaranteed:

Table showing accounts current, guaranteed: Debtors with guarantee, Debtors under judicial process, Debtors in liquidation.

General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee

Table showing general accounts current: Debtors without guarantee, A. Vas de Carvalho.

Real Estate:

Table showing real estate: Plantations, Lands and buildings, Factories, S. Pedro theatre, Advances to Julio de Salles.

Less: Old bonificação in this a/c.

Table showing less: Old bonificação in this a/c, Bank Equities, Bank Furniture.

Values deposited:

Table showing values deposited: As commercial security, Belonging to sundry parties, Repossessed exchange (recambios).

Cash: in money.

Table showing cash: in money, Special creditors.

Capital:

Table showing capital: By judicial deposits, By deposits in account current, without interest.

Compagnia Lloyd Brazileira:

Table showing Compagnia Lloyd Brazileira: In judicial liquidation, product of sale of assets.

DEPOSITS OF VALUES, as stated in assets:

Table showing deposits of values: Emission to date, Redeemed to 31st May, Interest on 3/4 inscriptions.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1901.

J. ROSA, Chefe da Contabilidade.

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 25TH JUNE 1901

Assets:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil showing assets like Accounts Current, Bills, Agents, Bills, Sundry Accounts.

Liabilities:

Balance sheet for Banco da Republica do Brazil showing liabilities like Accounts current, Deposits, Agents, Bills, European Agents, Federal Treasury, Exchange, Profits and losses.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th July, 1901

A. MESQUITA, Chief Accountant

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock sales for June 24, 25, 26, and 27, listing various companies like Apolices, Republica, and Nacional de Linho with their respective prices.

Table of stock prices for July 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, listing companies such as Apolices, Republica, and Nacional de Linho.

Table of stock prices for July 6, 7, and 8, listing companies like Apolices, Republica, and Nacional de Linho.

Cotton.—Only 6,355 sacks cotton came in last month as compared with the entry of 45,679 sacks in May 1900. Generally the advices from the sertao of this and the adjacent States, are encouraging as regards this staple; intermediate districts however, lying between the sugar zone and sertao, have not had so much rain; and the want is being felt. Shipments have been, almost solely confined to home markets, and my quotations are today for 1st permans, per 15 kilos on shore 18,200 off red 18,500 asked. Prices during May receded to 9,500 per 15 kilos on shore, but owing to small receipts, and a weaker exchange have recove ed.

Cereals.—I confirm my last remarks respecting cereals etc.

Table showing shipments of sugar from Pernambuco, listing destinations like Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Bahia, and various grades of sugar.

From the June Freight Report and Shipping List of Mr. Arthur B. Dallas, we extract the following notes: Sugar.—Receipts in May almost double those of the same month in 1900 as 12,223 bags came to market.

As a general rule the sugar zone has been favored with rain and the canes to-day show extremely good growth, and weather permitting, grinding operations should commence earlier than usual. The coming crop as represented by the growing cane, should prove a most prolific one, but with the existing financial crisis its dimensions may, very probably, be seriously curtailed; as a large percentage of the planters will be unable to find the necessary funds to plant, for the ensuing year, and grind their canes.

There are in many districts outstanding canes, which in the majority of instances have been abandoned as current prices would not pay for cost of production, whilst in others the owner has delayed in the hopes of obtaining more remunerative figures for his produce. At the present moment the actual stock of all grades does not exceed 70,000 bags and this includes entries to date; it is not probable that what has still to come forward of the present crop will amount to more than 50,000 bags. There seems every likelihood of commencing the new crop without stock in packer's hands. There has been some slight improvement in prices during the past fortnight, caused by a lower rate of exchange, and also by better enquiry from the Southern Brazilian market. Moderate shipments have been made to U. States ports, and on a larger scale for Liverpool. Very little Mascavados remain here for export, and the outputs are exhausted. I quote to day as follows viz:

Table showing sugar quotations with free 1900-1901 per 15 kilos on shore unshredded viz: listing various grades of sugar and their prices.

Shipments of Sugar hence and from out ports to U. States.

Table showing shipments of sugar to various ports like Liverpool, London, and others, listing ship names and quantities.

