

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 40

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POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.—Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3rd, 1901.

When the editor of THE RIO NEWS left for the United States, he informed the public through this journal that he could not insure the publication of the paper on established lines during his absence, but that efforts would be made by his office employes and some of his friends to publish the customary commercial information and such local news as circumstances would permit.

To a certain extent those efforts were successful; but the illness of the editor's attorney and some other contretemps caused an interruption in the publication of the paper.

The publication is now resumed and will, we trust, hereafter continue without interruption. Under these circumstances we renew the editor's request to his old friends for indulgence and support.

The failure of the experiments of Dr. Caldas at Havana are not at all surprising. He was given opportunity to use the serum which he discovered, on non-immune patients who were afterwards subjected to the bites of mosquitoes infected with yellow fever. All the cases, four in number, developed yellow fever and resulted fatally, and then the medical board in charge of these experiments declined to have anything further to do with the Caldas serum. And with very good reason. Dr. Caldas made a mystery of his discovery, just as Dr. Domingos Freire did. He refused to exhibit the microbe he claims to have discovered, or to permit other medical men to study his serum. This is what we might expect a patent-medicine man

manufacturer to do, but a scientific investigator claiming to have discovered a remedy against yellow fever could not be expected to act in that way. When Dr. Sternberg came here to investigate Dr. Freitas's immunizing fluid, the latter made exactly the same mistake and refused to give his visitor any of the vaccine (if we may use that term) for examination. Had Dr. Caldas taken the American and Cuban physicians into his confidence, his failure would have presented a very different aspect than it now does.

THE WAR IN MATTO GROSSO.

The news received from Matto Grosso is meagre and untrustworthy, and we are consequently unable to give our readers much information in regard to the progress of the war. There seems to be no doubt that there have been several engagements, in one of which Col. Mascarenhas, a revolutionary leader, appears to have been killed; but the facts made public do not enable us to decide whether those engagements were important or not.

It is asserted that troops of the State government have seized a number of non-combatants that had taken refuge on the Conceição plantation and have murdered some of them. In the senate on the 20th ult. Senator Antonio Azeredo offered a motion to ask the government for information on the subject. This motion was opposed by Senator Metello and vigorously supported by Senator Artur Rios, who declared that this is a question in which the honor of the government and of the country is at stake. The senate voted the motion; but President Campos Salles has answered that he is unable to furnish the information required by the senate. The president's answer has been severely criticized in the senate and in the press.

On the same day Senator Antonio Azeredo applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the supposed victims, and the court ordered them to be presented at its sitting on the 21st inst.

For reasons that have not been made public Capt. Francisco José Vieira has been relieved of the command of the Matto Grosso flotilla. On 21st ult. 30 mercenaries engaged by the State government left Montevidéu for Matto Grosso. The State legislature has passed a law sanctioning the increase in the military force of the State and authorizing a still further increase. It has also approved of the loans contracted by the State government and authorized additional loans to the amount of 3,000,000\$.

After passing through many dangers, hardships and privations Senator Generoso Ponce's wife and children have at last succeeded in reaching Assunção, where they were met by the senator.

At Rivera a man who claimed to be recruiting for account and order of Minister Martinho has been threatened with arrest by the Uruguayan authorities and forced to leave the country. He is said to have crossed the boundary and taken refuge in Rio Grande do Sul. At Curitiba Dr. Barros Cassal, Engineer Celso Passini and Narciso Barcellos have been arrested by order of the State government. Engineer Celso Passini is son-in-law to Senator Generoso Ponce. He is one of the persons in whose favor the supreme court, on application of Senator Antonio Azeredo, issued the order for presentation on the 21st inst.

It is reported that a body of 300 recruits organized in Uruguay by agents of the State government has been disbanded because there was no money forthcoming for the payment of expenses.

Recent telegrams report several victories for the revolutionists.

CALDAS HELD AS NON IMMUNE

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Wed Line steamer *Mercator*, from Havana, was Dr. P. Caldas, the Brazilian, who went to Havana to test a yellow fever serum of his own discovery. Dr. Caldas said that he had yellow fever at Rio Janeiro thirty years ago, but was unable to produce any evidence beyond his own word to that effect. He failed to satisfy the sanitary authorities at Havana that he was an immune. Therefore they refused to issue a certificate passing him through quarantine. He, with fifty-one other passengers, was sent to Hoffman Island for observation. Dr. Caldas speaks little English, but through an interpreter said that on his release he would embark on the first steamer for Brazil.

Three weeks ago, as told in *The Tribune*, the war department appointed a board of medical officers, headed by Major Havard, chief surgeon of the department of Cuba, to examine into the proposition of Drs. Caldas and Bellingham, who alleged that they had discovered a cure for yellow fever and a serum designed to prevent the taking of the disease. Dr. Caldas, who was induced by the Brazilian minister at Washington, believes that if infected mosquitoes are allowed to bite non-immunes the latter will become immune. To men were set apart for the experiments. Dr. Caldas, and in both cases the mosquito proved fatal. Notwithstanding these facts, Major Havard, because persons voluntarily underwent the operation, and because of the importance of the matter from a scientific point of view, permitted Dr. Caldas to inoculate another non-immune with the serum. Miss Clara Mans, of New-Jersey, a girl at Las Animas, was the patient. She on the seventh day after she was taken on August 28th a fourth non-immune developed a genuine case of yellow fever. The

following day the commission definitely severed its relations with the Brazilian expert. At that time Dr. Caldas announced that he would return at once to Brazil, but later decided to visit this country first. His stay here will be a brief one.—*New York Tribune*, Sept. 4th.

REPORT ON CALDAS'S SERUM

Havana, Sept. 6.—Acting Governor-General Scott has received the report of the yellow fever board presided over by Major Havard, chief surgeon in Cuba, which was appointed as a special commission to investigate the Caldas serum. The conclusions are:

First—That Dr. Caldas has kept his alleged discovery from the study of other scientists.

Second—That the claim made by Dr. Caldas that the pathogenic agent of yellow fever is found only in the intestinal tract is in direct opposition to the evidence furnished by the mosquito inoculations and direct blood inoculations made by the board presided over by Surgeon-Major Reed.

Third—That the attempt made by Dr. Caldas to immunize an individual against yellow fever by means of the vaccine prepared by him has failed.

The commission, therefore, recommends that further experiments with the vaccine serum of Dr. Caldas be discontinued.

Dr. Caldas said that the man who was inoculated by him with the serum and was subsequently bitten by a mosquito did not have yellow fever, but suffered from putrid fever, caused by the bite of the mosquito, but numbers of other physicians who saw the case, in addition to the members of the commission, all agreed that the patient had yellow fever.—*New York Tribune*, September 7th.

INTERVENTION IN SOUTH AMERICA

Secretary Hay's message to Colombia and Venezuela, reported yesterday in our special dispatches from Washington, should serve a triple purpose. It should, and probably will, prevent those two countries from drifting into a causeless and ruinous war. It should serve as an effective rebuke to those thoughtless or malicious mischief makers in this country who have been clamoring for forcible intervention by this country under the provisions of the Monroe Doctrine. (Query: Why not under the Binomial Theorem?) And it should reassure those in foreign lands who, misled by our domestic mischief makers, have looked to see this country enter upon a career of arbitrary aggression and conquest against its southern neighbors. There is not a hint in the message of anything but impartial friendliness toward the two countries and respect for their independent sovereignty and the just maintenance of treaty rights and obligations. There is no brazening of the Monroe Doctrine, because the Monroe Doctrine is not at all involved in the case. There is a proper expression of hope that no breach of peace will occur. There is also a proper expression of readiness to offer the friendly aid of this country for the settlement of disputes, provided both disputants desire it. And there is an equally proper expression of determination to maintain treaty stipulations.

The warning to Venezuela, which is believed to have had some restraining influence upon that country, is contained in the last named expression. It is based not upon the Monroe Doctrine, which is not pertinent to the case, but upon the treaty of 1846 with New-Granada which is now operative upon Colombia. That treaty (Article 55, Section 1) declares that "the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned isthmus." (Panama) . . . and the United States also guarantee . . . in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said territory." For New-Granada read Colombia, and we have the text which forms the basis of Secretary Hay's timely and judicious warning to Venezuela. That guarantee of perfect neutrality is not a guarantee against change of government in Colombia by domestic revolution, for the treaty is binding upon that country as a whole, and not upon some one particular government of it. Were the present government overthrown and a new one established by revolutionists, the treaty would not lapse, but would continue in full validity upon the new government. But it is a guarantee that the Colombian nation, under whatever government, shall have undisturbed possession of the Isthmus of Panama, and as such it is an unmistakable warning to Venezuela, and to every other country in the world, not to take any action against Colombia which would menace her possession and control of that territory. It is evident that a foreign invasion of Colombia for the purpose of subverting her independence and forcing her into annexation to or federal union with another State would involve such a menace, and accordingly it is well to recall the provisions of that treaty and to let it be known that the United States means to maintain them.

Such is the "intervention" which has been effected in South America, and which bids fair to assure the preservation of peace. It is an excellent illustration of the proper attitude and conduct of this country toward its southern neighbors, and it should serve to make stronger and to draw closer the bonds of friendship between it and them. An arbitrary attempt to keep the peace, or a pretence that the Monroe Doctrine was a charter for illimitable meddling, would have aroused sus-

picious and antagonisms, and would have done incalculable harm. An expression of unmistakable disinterested friendship and an impartial and disinterested assurance that pledges will be kept and that results will be maintained must result in good to all concerned.—*New York Tribune*, September 5th.

NEWS AND NOTES

— It is thought that the Ceará coffee crop for 1902-1903 will be comparatively large.

— The committee representing commission merchants estimates the Rio coffee crop for 1902-1903 at 2,250,000 bags.

— By order of Judge Gama e Souza the Sorocabana railway will go to auction on the 27th inst. for the payment of creditors.

— Debts to the amount of 384,402\$525, belonging to the assets of the Companhia Industrial Sul do Brazil, have been sold at auction for 518\$.

— Manoel Antonio Gomes Himalaya has obtained from the Brazilian government a patent for a machine for the industrial utilisation of the heat of the sun.

— The *Correio da Manhã* has recently made damaging disclosures of affairs committed in the management of the affairs of the Lloyd Brasileiro navigation company.

— The following dividends have been declared:—London and River Plate Bank, 20%; London and Brazilian Bank, 14%; Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland, 8%.

— The State government of Minas Geraes is reported to have annulled the Charter of the Oeste de Minas railway and also its guarantee of interest and other official favors.

— Why has not the reciprocity agreement between Brazil and Chile in 1897 been adopted as the basis of a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil?

— On the 20th ult. a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, caused damage estimated at 40,000\$ to a building and its contents belonging to the Central Railway.

— At the office of the *Jornal do Brazil* a subscription has been opened for masses to be said for the souls of the citizens said to have been murdered by Matto Grosso State troops.

— In consequence of the prevailing commercial and financial depression there are in this city at the present time, it is stated, several thousand mercantile clerks that are unable to obtain employment.

— It is stated that for three days before the arrival of Gen. Quintino at Campos there were no new cases of the so-called bubonic plague. Did the ferocious microbe flee in terror before the triumphant march of the redoubtable general?

— Unless the opposition voters, as is, unfortunately, nearly always the case in Brazil, refrain from going to the polls, there will probably be some disturbances at the municipal elections to be held on the 16th inst. in the State of S. Paulo.

— On the 15th ult. the vice-president of the military club called at Friburgo Palace and congratulated President Campos Salles on the overthrow of the monarchy in 1889. And now Campos Salles vows eternal gratitude (reconhecimento eterno) to the military club.

— Some days ago there was a meeting of business men in this city for the purpose of protesting against inter-State taxes. We think that they would do well to give a wider scope to their protest and exert themselves to obtain relief from other taxation no less oppressive.

— The *Correio da Manhã* severely criticizes Martinho's scheme for an issue of 20,000,000\$ in gold notes of the Banco da Republica. This measure, says the *Correio*, like nearly all the measures of the Brazilian government at the present time, is intended to promote jobbery and corruption.

— The government is calling for tenders for furnishing in the first half of next year 50,000 tons of coal to the Central Railway. The terms are very unfavorable to American operators, who are not permitted to furnish more than 10,000 tons and who must present a sample of two tons before the 16th inst.

— A convention of Rio Grande federalists met at Bagé on the 20th ult. and elected an executive committee. It was resolved to solicit the cooperation of the S. Paulo federalists in promoting the holding of a national convention in Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of organizing a revisionist party.

— The decree for granting military medals is regarded by many persons as unconstitutional. In order to obtain the opinion of the senate on the subject Senator Antonio Azeredo converted the decree into a bill and introduced it in that house of congress, which, by a vote of 45 to 1, promptly rejected it. It is probably that those medals will never be coined.

— The senate seems to have grown tired of being deprived of the exercise of its right to discuss and amend the budget. And as it is only now that it is permitted to begin discussing it, it is probable that the work will not be completed before the end of the year. If at the beginning of next year no budget shall have been voted, will the government attempt to collect taxes illegally? And, if it does, will the people pay them?

— The sale of oranges is prohibited at Pelotas. Why?

— At Curitiba in the month of September there were 105 births and 39 deaths.

— The monarchist contributors of the *Correio da Manhã* have quit writing for that journal.

— It is proposed in Rio Grande do Sul to impose a State tax of 5 reis per kilo on foreign flour.

— At the Paraná government savings bank (caixa economica) the deposits amounted in October to 49,065\$000 and the withdrawals to 51,514\$700.

— The public revenue of the State of Parahyba amounted in the first half of the present year to 186\$183\$98 against 340\$792\$475 in the first half of last year.

— On the 18th ult. President Campos Salles signed decrees making appropriations to the amount of 2,300,000\$ for compensating two companies whose contracts with the government have been annulled.

— The liabilities of the Giannelli flour mill (Moimio Fluminense) amount to 3,950\$175\$48. Among the creditors are the Banco da Republica, London and Brazilian Bank, Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland, British Bank of South America, Banco Rural e Hypothecario, Banco de Depósitos e Descontos, Banque Française du Brésil, Banco Nacional Brasileiro, Empresa Industrial Brasileira and Duvivier & Co.

— And now they say that the disease that has been spreading at Campos under the name of bubonic plague is our old enemy typhoid fever. On the professional mind the present mania for giving new names to old diseases is bewildering, but this in itself is not disagreeable to the public, which delights in novelty. If the official plague doctors were not so drastic in their methods, the bubonic plague would doubtless become fashionable.

— Are any business men in Brazil prospering at the present time? This question is asked by the board of directors of the Companhia Commercio de Lencas e Materias. The board answers its question by saying that, if there are any, they are very few indeed. The business of the company during the year ended on the 30th of last June was operated at a loss, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 14,227\$518.

— It seems to be now a current dogma in official circles that no chief of police that has any respect for himself can fail to discover a plot against the government or invent one. It generally occurs, however, that the discovery or invention is not a success and this is certainly the case with the recent offering of the perspicacity or ingenuity of Chief Menelik as his friends, admirers and flatterers (amigos and engrossadores) delight in calling him. The affair has caused scarcely a ripple of excitement.

— Several army officers, evidently at official instigation, have thanked President Campos Salles for the military medals decree, and in the semi-official press it was ostentatiously announced that the chief of staff of the navy would call on the president for the purpose of expressing the gratitude of the navy. But, it is said, some one wiser than Wardenkolk gave him the advice that *Punch* gave to young men about to marry. Consequently no signs of the navy's gratitude have been discovered at Friburgo Palace.

— Curtailing profits, checking enterprise and absorbing capital, exorbitant taxation necessarily destroys the prosperity of a country. And when a country fails to prosper, there is, of course, a shrinkage in sources of revenue. Consequently the burdensome taxes collected by the general government are ruining the finances of the State governments, some of which are not even able to pay their employees punctually. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the State government of Espirito Santo should recently have had much difficulty in obtaining money for paying the October coupon of the loan which it contracted in 1899.

— There have been many protests against the surtax of 40% voted by the chamber of deputies, on imported flour not packed in wood. Deputy Serzedello says that this tax is a concession made to the United States government in consideration of its refraining from taxing Brazilian coffee. It does not, however, seem possible that that government should demand a concession imposing an additional burden on the already overtaxed people of Brazil, and it is asserted that the U. S. legation at Rio de Janeiro has, in obedience to instructions from Washington, filed a protest against Serzedello's statement. The senate will probably reject the tax.

— As we had predicted, there have been many strikes and disturbances of public order during the year that is now drawing to a close. Recently there have been a strike on the Estrada de Ferro Central in Pernambuco and two unsuccessful attempts to strike on the Carris Urbanos tramway at Rio de Janeiro. In this city of the Confiant Industrial spinning and weaving factory there have been two strikes, one of which still continues. This strike was accompanied by disturbances, in which several persons were wounded. It is reported that operatives at several other factories are contemplating strikes. Of some of the previous strikes and disturbances we have given an account in various issues of this journal. Next year we shall probably have to chronicle a still greater number.

DEATH

On September 23th at 13, Great Bedford St. Bath, Clara, wife of Arthur E. Jones, formerly of S. Paulo, aged 54.

BIRTH

KEALMAN.—On September 25th at Denmark Hill, London, the wife of Alex. Kealman of a daughter.

COFFEE NOTES

—In the vicinity of Franca, S. Paulo, a hail storm has destroyed the coffee blossoms.

—It is reported that in the district of Atibaia, S. Paulo, the coffee trees have been injured by drought.

—There has been much complaint against the Sorocabana railway for failing to furnish conveyance for coffee.

—The Hills Brothers Co. has established a coffee roasting plant in connection with its green coffee department.

—The American Grocer says that no return to high cost of coffee can be expected unless there is a crop failure of great magnitude.

—In the month of September the trains of the Mogiana railway delivered at Campinas to the Paulista railway 640,508 bags of coffee.

—In the four months from July to October, inclusive, the State of Espirito Santo exported 210,353 bags of coffee weighing 12,651,666 kilos.

—Messrs. Rose & Knowles are said to estimate the present Santos coffee crop at 10,500,000 bags. There have been protests against this estimate.

—A joint list of the State of Minas Geraes, Luiz C. Ferraz, is endeavoring to organize a cooperative association with a capital of 6,000,000\$ for direct trade in coffee.

—At New York licences have been issued by the Coffee Exchange for ten new warehouses to the New York Dock Co., and twenty-two to the Bush Co. This increases storage capacity for coffee by over 500,000 bags.

—When the first news of the prospective light coffee crop for 1902—1903 reached New York (where appeared to be) says the Journal of Commerce, "a growing disposition to take crop damage reports from Brazil cautiously."

—The Santos coffee crop for next year is said to be estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bags by the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo, at the maximum of 4,500,000 bags by the Associação Commercial of Santos and at 6,000,000 bags by Messrs. Neumann Gepp & Co.

—In commenting on the news received in London in regard to the next coffee crop in Brazil the Daily Mail says:—Two unsatisfactory flowerings have to be reported and, even though the third may be all that is hoped, the prospects can only be changed from somewhat poor to moderate. That is the view among the produce brokers.

—At New Orleans the board of dock commissioners is constructing a wharf to meet the increasing demands of the coffee trade. The wharf will be 900 feet long and will be equipped with a modern steel shed 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. It will be so constructed that the shed may, when necessary, be extended so as to cover the entire wharf space. This is a work that the coffee trade has long demanded and it will remove the last objection to New Orleans as a coffee port. It will cost \$37,500.

—Should future developments, says the New York Journal of Commerce, "prove that damage has been done to the growing Santos crop, prices must eventually work higher by a few cents, but it is more than likely that the upward progress to values will be slow and accompanied by many reactions until the markets here and in Europe find some relief from the present weight of excessive supplies. It is of course possible that speculation can enter the market from time to time, based on prospective improved conditions, and force prices rapidly upward, but it will very probably be found that speculation alone cannot hold prices. The weight of available supplies is bound to be felt, and, should further unfavorable crop news from Brazil develop an outside speculative demand and advance prices sharply, they will very likely be followed by almost as sharp reactions, although eventually prices must work to a higher basis with any curtailment in the production."

—Predictions have been freely made," says the New York Commercial, "that Rio N. 7 would sell as low as 4 cents within a few months. But, notwithstanding... bearish factors, it is evident that a change of sentiment is taking place among shrewd operators. It is seen that professional traders are afraid to remain short of the market and that the strong interest that has supported the market for many months—standing in the breach made by heavy receipts and enormous stocks—is gaining ground and making converts to its ideas. This interest, indeed, is credited with holding 2,000,000 bags of spot coffee—but that is mere rumor and is denied by large dealers. Be that as it may, however, there are many dealers with country and local operators who are convinced that coffee is low at the present price. Signs are multiplying that there is much quiet buying."

—From the district of Redempção, S. Paulo, it is reported that the present coffee crop is smaller than that of last year, but that the quality of the coffee is excellent. The weather has been very favorable for gathering coffee and preparing it for the market.

—The United States government has repealed the special rebate of \$3.40 per 100 kilos allowed on coffee imported from Porto Rico into Cuba. This was found necessary in consequence of the shipment of Brazilian coffee from New York to Porto Rico for the purpose of being reshipped to Cuba, thus evading the payment of the general duty of \$12.15 per 100 kilos. The repeal of the rebate places coffee from Porto Rico on the same footing in Cuba as that imported from other countries.

—The New Orleans Picayune says that, when Louisiana rice planters are able to avoid glutting the market, they will secure the desired control of prices. May not the same be said of the Brazilian coffee planters? But how are they to avoid glutting the market? One method is to diminish production, but to adopt this method is to check progress. A much better method, it seems to us, is to accelerate the increase in consumption, making it keep pace with production. And this, we think, cannot be efficiently accomplished without relieving production and trade of unnecessary burdens. According to the New York Merchants' Review the average retail price of coffee in the United States is at present 20 cents per lb. At that price the people were not willing to consume the whole of the 6,116,290 bags imported during the last crop year and the market was consequently glutted. The deliveries amounted to only 5,343,833 bags, so that there were added to the already large stock 272,457 bags, which, no doubt, would have been readily taken by consumers, if there had been a slight reduction in price. Every reduction that can be made in the unnecessary burdens on production and trade will be conducive to the restoration of the equilibrium between supply and demand.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd, 1901.

Table with 2 columns: Description of goods and prices. Includes 'Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)', 'Bank rate of exchange, official on London', and 'Present value of the Brazilian mil reis'.

EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Description of bills and exchange rates. Includes 'Nov. 25.—Official quotations on London were', 'Nov. 26.—Official quotations on London were', and 'Nov. 27.—Official quotations on London were'.

MARKET REPORT

Exports

Coffee.—The detailed movement of our market during the past week were as follows: Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Table with 3 columns: Santos, Good, Rio N. 7. Rows show reported sales and average prices per arroba and per 100 kilos.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with 3 columns: Ship name, destination, and date. Lists ships like 'United States', 'New York Br. str. Mozart', and 'Europe'.

The receipts during the past week amounted to 103,176 bags.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Price, and Quantity. Shows prices for Nov. 30 and Nov. 23.

The stock was estimated this morning at 568,751 bags according to the Journal do Commercio, and 5,848,365 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,520,360 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table with multiple columns: Receipts, Shipments, Stock, and various exchange rates for different dates from Nov. 24 to Nov. 30.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

NOVEMBER 29 SHIP ISLAND.—Nor bk. Magellan; 1188 tons; Moller; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS

NOVEMBER 30 BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Good News; 627 tons; Myrick; coffee.

FREIGHTS

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. NEW ORLEANS.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee. ANTWERP, BREMEN, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, LIVERPOOL.—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

GENOA.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. MARSILLAS.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. HAVRE.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos. TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. LONDON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos. CAPE-TOWN, P. ELIZABETH.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton. PORT NATAL, PAST LONDON.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton. DELAGOA BAY, MOSSEB BAY.—2500 per bag of 60 kilos. MONTEVIDEO.—2500 per bag of 60 kilos. B. ATRRS.

ENGAGEMENTS

Table with 3 columns: Location, Ship name, and quantity. Includes 'SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. Thames, 200 bags of coffee', 'GENOA.—It. str. Las Plumas, 500 do do', etc.

Vessels At and Chartered for Rio

Table with 3 columns: Ship name, destination, and date. Includes 'Birman Wood, Ship Island', 'Cambusdon, Savannah', etc.

Arrivals of foreign steamers

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned to. Lists arrivals for Nov. and Dec.

Departures of foreign steamers

Table with 4 columns: Date, Name, For, Cargo. Lists departures for Nov.

*Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December, 1st, 1901.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From/Consignees. Lists foreign sailing vessels like 'British', 'Danish', 'Norwegian', 'Swedish'.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER 1901

Assets:

Table of assets including Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund, Bank Securities, Bills discounted, Bills deposited, Bills receivable, Securities in Liquidation, Accounts current, General Accounts Current, A. Paz de Carvalho, Loans to Industries, Agricultural Loans in Northern States, Real Estate, Bank Furniture, Values deposited, Repeated exchange (recambios), Liquidations in accord with Law 689 of Sept. 20, 1900, and Cash in money.

LIABILITIES

Table of liabilities including Capital, Reserve Funds, Profits and Losses, Note emission ex-Banco do Brazil, Deposit for redemption of hypothecary notes ex-Banco do Brazil, Special creditors, Privileged creditors, Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro, Accounts Current on loans to industries, General Accounts Current credit balances, BANK DIVIDENDS unpaid, DEPOSITS OF VALUES, Profits in redemption of 3% inscriptions, Emission of 3% inscriptions, Returned to both September and burned, Interest on 3% inscriptions: Balance payable.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 31ST October 1901

Assets

Table of assets for the new account including Accounts Current, guaranteed, Bills discounted, Bills receivable, Securities pledged, Agents in Brazil, Agents in Europe, Securities belonging to the Bank, Sundry Accounts, Cash, Liabilities, Accounts current, European Agents, Federal Treasury, Interest account on apolices, Exchange account, Profits and losses.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th November, 1901 A. MESQUITA, Chief Accountant.

ALMERDA MAGALHAES, R. DE CASTRO MAAY, Directors.

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One of the nicest dinner clarets that comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

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Electro-Galvano Therapia

LIST OF DISEASES CURABLE BY THE ED. B. KNEESE SYSTEM :

Table listing various ailments such as Aborrecimento da vida, Alieação mental, Anemia, Asthma, Azia, Beriberi, Bronchite, Calambres, Chlorose, Cacos ou geral, Consequencias do parto, Constipação, Consumpção, Convalescencia, Convulsões, Coqueluche, Dança de S. Guido, Debilidade, Delirio, Desmaio, Dor de cabeça, Garganta, Histeria, Impureza de sangue, Inflamações, Influenza, Insomnia, Laryngite, Lymphatismo, Melancolia, Molestia da bexiga, Dor de ouvidos, sciatica, Dyspepsia, Dispnéia, Entorpecimento, Enxaqueca, Epilepsia, Erysipela, Escrofulas, Estereolidade, Excitação nervosa, Extremidades frias, Falta de appetite, lethe, memoria, vista, Molestias de coração, do estomago, dos rins, nervosas, Neuresthenia, Neuralgia, Obichie, Palpitações, Paralytia, Pesadelos, Prisão de ventre, Prostração, Tremores, Rachitismo, Rheumatismo, Soluços, Surdez accidental, Suspensão de menstruo, Tetano, Torturas, Tosses, Tremores, Tísica, Velhice prematura, Vertigens, Vomitos, Zedna nos ouvidos.

The public in general, those who suffer, and the enlightened medical profession are invited to examine this new perfected system for the application of ELECTRICITY BY CONTINUOUS CURRENT, which its inventor will have great pleasure in explaining.

ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERIES

OF

Ed. B. Kneese.

Industrial Inventor.

Are always used, whether the application be in insoles or webbing, with the face stamped, in contact with the skin, and are to be used day and night until a complete cure, removing only when taking a bath.

PRICE LIST:

Table listing prices for electric insoles, batteries for the head, neck, breast, sides, abdomen, arms, bracelets, thighs, and legs.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAM BUREAU

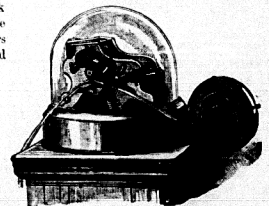


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AMSTERDAM - JACOB VAN CAMPENSTRAAT 490. BERLIN - C. - HEILIGEELIENSTRASSE, 8-9. HAMBURG - ALTERWALL, 76. MANNHEIM - D 4, NO. 5. BASEL - GREIFENGASSE, 2. ZÜRICH - FRAUMUNSTERSTRASSE, 13. VIENNA - HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4. PRAGUE - NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13. BRUNN - FRIEDRICHSGASSE, 23. BUDAPEST - MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12. BRAILA - RUE ORIENTALA, 89.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies--December 2nd, 1901.

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various bonds and public funds with their respective values and market prices.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Banks, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various banks and financial institutions.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last quotation. Lists various cotton mills and textile companies.

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

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

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Financial statement for The British Bank of South America, Limited, including Capital, Assets, and Liabilities as of 31st October 1901.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1901. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, J. W. Applin, Actg. Manager, Harold Evans, Accountant.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Financial statement for Banque Française du Brésil, including Assets and Liabilities as of 31st October 1901.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th November 1901. For the Banque Française du Brésil, G. Henriot, Director, L. Desvres, Acc. antant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Summary financial statement for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, showing Capital, Reserve Fund, and other figures.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1901.

Financial statement for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, including Capital, Assets, and Liabilities as of 31st October 1901.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th November, 1901. For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, F. Broad, Manager, A. G. C. Blake, Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST OCTOBER, 1901.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.....	4,931,464.424
Head office, branches and agencies.....	11,509,450.701
Bills receivable.....	4,451,197.944
do discounted.....	4,427,222.719
do pledged.....	1,338,714.690
Securities pledged.....	2,601,685.000
do deposited.....	18,374,790.400
Cash, in current funds.....	9,017,382.590
	66,719,806,817.6

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).....	10,000,000.000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest.....	8,220,305.321
Without interest.....	2,657,036.029
Head office, branches and correspondents.....	7,587,743.090
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	4,468,793.515
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	23,287,800.000
Sundry accounts.....	2,102,772.652
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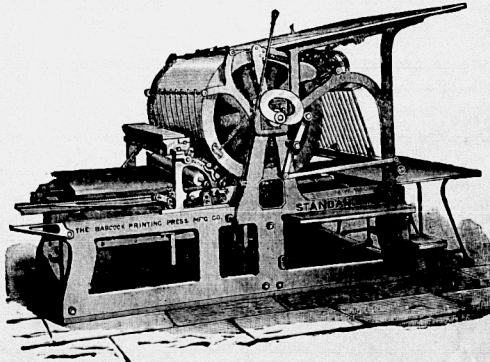
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