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DATE	NAME	COMPANY	DESTINATION
1904 FOR EUROPE & THE STATES			
Aug. 18	Magdalena	Royal Mail	Southampton
19	San Nicolas	H. S. G. D.	Copenhagen
23	Chili	Messageries Maritimes	Bordeaux
25	Orita	C. S. N. C.	Liverpool
26	Halle	S. Lloyd	Bremen
Sep. 2	Tennison	Lampoort & Holt	New York
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Notes

The Loan. We are informed at the Bank of the Republic that a large percentage of the six per cent bonds have been already presented for conversion and that subscriptions, especially on the part of small subscribers, are even better than anticipated. Amongst the larger subscribers, the Bank of the Republic and the Banco Commercial have taken £600,000, whilst from Lisbon, Oporto, and other foreign markets, where subscriptions have been opened the response has been also most encouraging.

The Banco Rural e Hypothecario. The composition offered by the committee, that will be decided at the meeting of creditors on 18th inst, stipulates for full settlement at the rate of 30% in cash or 60% in shares of the new Bank, whose capital is fixed at 5,000,000\$.

CONGRESS

Half of the Chamber having accompanied the President on his trip to Minas and the rest having struck work and declined even to quarrel, there is nothing to chronicle. The most important bill at present before the house is that making vaccination obligatory throughout the country. The feeling amongst the public is, however, so strong against the measure that, even if passed, it seems likely to become a dead letter. Even in the most advanced countries, where the greatest precautions are taken to ensure the purity of the vaccine, the advantage or disadvantage of vaccination is questioned; whilst here, where things are done anyhow, the feeling against it even amongst the better classes is intense.

REVENUE

For the month of July last, the revenue collected at the Rio Customs amounted to 5,938:398\$, of which 1,531:094\$ in gold and 4,407:304 in currency.
Compared with the previous month June, these returns

show an increase of 316:701\$, and compared with the month of July 1903 a decrease of 404:772\$ nominal.

For the seven months (January to July) receipts for 1904, were 41,165:519\$, or 2,406:636\$ less.

From 15th July 1903, when the surtax for the Port-Works was first put into execution, it has yielded 3,137:670\$ gold, or £352,987 in little over a year.

THE SOROCABANA

With regard to some remarks of ours in a previous number, *O Correio Paulistano* of the 5th August says:

"The organ of English interests is mistaken. The Government of São Paulo has not and could not desist from expropriating the line in 1905, as stipulated in the contracts. The Legislature has authorised the Executive to open the necessary credits and the São Paulo Government does not and cannot desist from its unquestionable rights. The Sorocabana and Itanaa Railways are State railways, because they were conceded by the State and the State aided their construction and guaranteed interest. A reasonable arrangement was proposed by the State which was not accepted. The Government, therefore, awaits the date (1905) fixed by the contracts to put its rights into execution."

It is probable that the Sorocabana and Itanaa railways will now be leased by the Union Government, who would scarcely have purchased without being practically certain that the State of São Paulo could not exercise the right of expropriation one year after! The lessee will thus have the advantage of a federal guarantee and, in case the courts were to decide against the Union, might claim compensation.

The claim of the State of São Paulo, however, seems, on several accounts, to be open to question: firstly, as to the meaning of the term *titulos publicos*, in which expropriation is proposed to be paid — whether bonds of the Union or State Government — and secondly, whether, in virtue of the concession by the Union Government of rights of extension into the neighbouring State of Paraná, the rights and privileges of the State of S. Paulo to expropriate the trunk have not disappeared; and, finally, whether the acquisition by the Union does not, in any case, supersede the claims of a State.

These are questions that can be settled only by the Courts and as, when it is desirable, they can spin out proceedings almost *ad infinitum*, there seems no particular need of lessees to worry on that account.

The sensible thing for São Paulo to do would be, if it must have the line, to compete with other candidates for its lease on equal terms and if the money cannot be arranged to secure the best possible terms from the lessee for efficient and economical working. In reality, it does not matter who works the line, so long as it is worked well and to the advantage of the clients and patrons.

As regards the function our contemporary has been good enough to credit us with, though, naturally, blood is thicker than water, and some partiality is almost unavoidable, we do not regard this journal, nor is it generally regarded, as the organ of exclusively British or any other interests but those of this country. As to what may constitute such interests, opinions, no doubt, differ; but, in our opinion, the first requirements for this or any other undeveloped country are labour and capital, which must come from abroad. Any scheme, not otherwise objectionable, with that aim will, therefore, secure our support, whether the capital be English, German or otherwise.

The report of the general director, Dr. Alfredo Maia, for the year 1903, just published is very opportune. For the first time in its history, has this valuable but unfortunate concern been

honestly administered, with results that show how shameless the robbery that shareholders so long tamely submitted to must have been.

In 1903, revenue, in spite of a smaller coffee crop, rose to 10,097,048\$ whilst expenditure was reduced to 6,697,091\$, leaving a surplus of 3,399,958\$, working expenses being, therefore, 66.3 % of Receipts.

Expenditure was distributed as follows:—

General Management	381:281\$
Traffic.....	1,243:898\$
Traction.....	1,592:584\$
Rolling Stock	971:948\$
Permanent Way.....	2,443:198\$
Sundry	64:181\$

The items of Revenue were as follows:—

Coffee	4,829:484\$
General goods.....	3,272:118\$
Passengers.....	1,219:072\$
Luggage and parcels.....	362:221\$
Cattle.....	214:271\$
Telegraph.....	57:712\$
Storage.....	16:418\$
Sundry	125:751\$

During 1903 13.9 kilometres were added, raising the total length of the line of this company to 912.8 kilometres, of which 625.3 correspond to the Sorocabana and 287.5 to the Ituaia.

THE FINANCES OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The experiments of Dr. Nilo Peganha's administration are interesting and important, because, being here generally sympathetic, they are being closely followed and on the slightest evidence of success are sure to be widely imitated.

Dr. Nilo Peganha found the affairs of the State in a most lamentable condition, with only 16\$000 (sixteen shillings) in the Treasury and a floating debt of hundreds of thousands of pounds to be liquidated! He has done his best to straighten matters and no one can do any more. If he has not yet completely succeeded in restoring prosperity, it is because the task is well-nigh impossible with the elements at his command.

For not only are the finances disorganised but production is failing, agriculture decadent and manufactures languishing under the burden of taxation, too heavy to be borne.

The soil, exhausted by incessant cropping and unscientific treatment, yields less coffee year by year. The sugar industry also declines year by year and promises soon to cease altogether.

Meanwhile, administrative expenditure has grown incessantly, tax has been piled on tax in the vain effort to screw sufficient revenue out of failing industries.

To redress the balance, people are to be obliged to produce more and spend less, by prohibitive or what is termed "intellectual protection."

As if we had not protection enough already! What has protection done for sugar or, for that matter, for any single interest in this country, except a few manufactures!

The only really prosperous industries in the country are coffee, cocoa, cotton and rubber, which not only never enjoyed nor required protection but have for years been victimised by taxation to "protect" the others!

Dr. Nilo Peganha's was an ungrateful task. With some indulgence from creditors, he has succeeded in meeting engagements and in considerably reducing the floating debt at the expense, however, of further additions to the funded debt. Digging one hole to fill another! Expenditure has been reduced, whilst revenue seems to be increasing but, nevertheless, the statement for the half-year shows a deficit of 3,555,069\$ to be made good by renewed borrowing. The funded debt, that in 1903 stood at 21,117,600\$, has been raised to 28,945,800\$ on

31 December last, whilst the floating debt (exclusive of overdue accounts depending on legislative sanction and deposits in the State's Savings Bank as well as Orphans' funds, amounting in 1903 to 4,976,949\$) has been reduced to only 2,944,480\$000.

Compared with 1903, the Funded and Floating debts together show a nett increase of 2,222,932\$ and amount to 31,890,282\$, or 36,367,231\$ in all, including deposits, compared with 34,644,303\$ last year.

The service of the funded debt alone absorbs 25% of the whole nominal revenue and is out of all proportion to production in this State, and, whilst giving the Governor every credit for the honest and determined effort he is making, we fear the task he has undertaken is nigh to impossible. Dr. Nilo Peganha proves by his figures that production in the State is increasing. But if it be so, as we do not doubt, it is due certainly to his liberal policy as regards exports, rather than to the extravagant "protection" of which he is so proud. Relieved of part of the crushing taxation, production reacted and exports naturally increased. It is a pity that the lesson thus conveyed should be so misunderstood and that, instead of doing his best to still further lighten the burdens of producers by allowing them to purchase their raw materials—food, clothes and labour—in the cheapest markets, they should, by a mistaken idea of "protection" be forced to acquire them at extravagant prices or to give time and labour to their production that might otherwise be more profitably employed.

The malady in the State of Rio is fundamental—the decline of production. To set it right it is not more but less taxation that is wanted. With the best will in the world, the governor would, however, be powerless, because even if inclined he could neither relieve local production of the burden of Federal import duties nor, so long as interstate taxation continues, could he secure even Brazilian markets for its surplus produce.

The only real road to success, here, lies in reducing taxation still further and that, it would seem, is only possible at the expense of creditors, by reducing the service of the debt—a measure that seems to us, sooner or later, inevitable.



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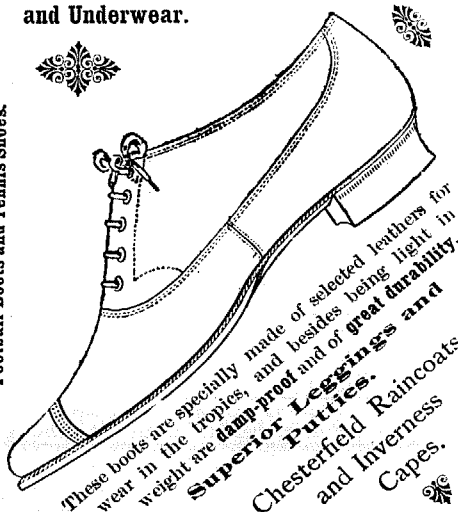
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TIJUCA

HOW TO GET THERE AND WHAT TO DO WHEN THERE

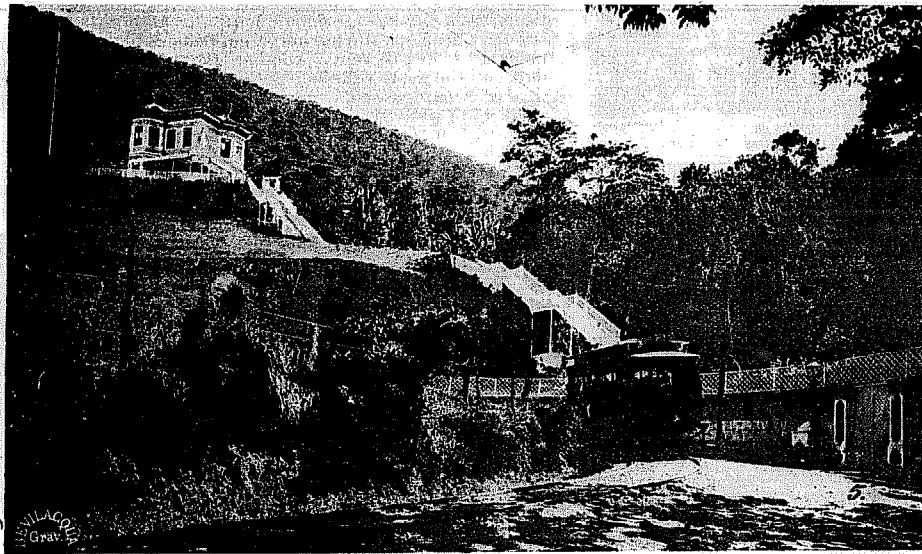
ADVICE TO VISITORS AND TOURISTS

THE village of Tijuca lies in a gorge known as the Alto da Boa Vista, and though only 1,300 feet nearer to Heaven than the sweltering town, what a difference those few feet make!

To get away from the glare and heat of Rio to shade and coolness, all poor, panting humanity has to do is to take the S. Christovão mule car at the São Francisco square, at the head of the Rua Ouvidor, to the junction with the electric railway, which can't be missed, and then in one half hour's delightful ride in the electric car to the top of the hill! There a good Hotel will be found and carriages to carry visitors to the different points of interest.

A pleasant day may thus be spent that will linger long in memory.

If he do not wish to stay the night, the visitor can take a car down in the cool of the evening up to 10.33 p.m. The journey up takes about 1 1/2 hours from the S. Francisco square and 1 hour to 1 1/4 down.



AGUAS FERREAS ON THE TIJUCA ROAD

To expedite matters, breakfast should be ordered at the Hotel White by telephone from the S. Christovão station in the Largo S. Francisco, as also carriages or saddle horses to visit the different points of interest.

Some of the points well worth visiting in the neighbourhood are: — the "Chinese View", the "Emperor's table": Cachoeira or greater Cascade: Cachoeirinha or little cascade: the Grotto of Paulo and Virginia: Excelsior View, and if possible the peak of Tijuca itself. Most, if not all these points, with the exception of the peak, can be comprised in a circular drive of 2 to 3 hours through delightful woods. But should the visitor desire to visit the peak itself, saddle horses,

which are not always obtainable, must be ordered in advance by telephone. The Peak is 3,608 feet above the sea, and is higher even than the Corcovado and, indeed, the highest point on the chain. After about half an hour's drive the carriage has to be left and another hour's climb carries one to the peak, in which steps have been cut out of the rock and a hand rail assists the weary climber to reach the top where he is rewarded with a view that has its like nowhere in this wide world, and beggars all description!

The unit of the money of the country is the mil réis (1\$000, worth just one shilling). This is subdivided into fractional nickel coins of 100, 200, and 400 réis, worth 1 1/4 d., 2 1/2 d., and 5d. respectively. Travellers had better change some gold at a money-changers (a respectable house will be found at 17, 1^a de Março street), before leaving the city, and if unable to speak either Portuguese, Spanish or French, had better engage an interpreter (at Crashley's the English book-seller's, of 36 Rua do Ouvidor) for whom the charge is commonly Rs. 25\$000, for the day. Charges for breakfast at the Hotel White are at the rate of 4\$000 per head without wine. Carriages to visit the different points of interest cost 30\$000 for the round trip. Saddle horses cost 15\$000 per day but are difficult to obtain. As the electric cars only run on week days at stated intervals and there are none between the hours of 11.04 a.m. and 2.16 p. m., if the 11.04 car be missed it will be advisable to order a *special* by telephone, for which the charge is very moderate, only 25\$000 for 20 persons for the up journey.

Fares by mule tram to the junction with the electric railway are 200 réis each, and thence by the electric railway a return costs, 2\$500 or 2s. Roughly, one mil-réis goes about as far as 6d. would in England.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

FROM LARGO DE S. FRANCISCO DE PAULA
A. M. 5.04—6.24—6.50—(from rua da Conceição luggage and passenger cars)—8.16—9.28 and 11.04.
P. M. 2.16—3.23 (from rua da Conceição luggage and passenger cars) 3.37—4.28—5.40—6.49 and 9.04.

FROM ALTO DA BOA VISTA
A. M. 6.49—8.01—(luggage and passengers cars)—8.40—10.00 and 11.10.
P. M. 12.48—4.01—5.04 (luggage and passengers cars)—6.00—7.10—9.00 and 10.33.

HOLIDAYS and SUNDAYS

Departure from the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula
A. M. 5.04—5.52—6.28—7.04—7.28—7.52—8.28—8.52—9.16—9.52—10.16—10.40—11.16—11.40.
P. M. 12.04—12.40—1.04—1.28—2.04—2.28—2.58—3.23—3.52—4.16—4.52—5.16—5.46—6.16—6.40—7.04—8.04—9.04.

Departure from the Alto da Boa Vista for the Largo de São Francisco de Paula
A. M. 6.45—7.41—8.09—8.37—9.05—9.33—10.01—10.29—10.57—11.25 and 11.53.
P. M. 12.21—12.49—1.17—1.43—2.13—2.41—3.09—3.37—4.05—4.33—5.01—5.29—5.57—6.25—6.53—7.21—7.49—8.17—8.45—9.41— and 10.33.

FARES

By horse cars from the Largo de S. Francisco to the Rua Uruguay, connecting with the electric cars.....	Ordinary cars.....	200 réis
.....	Special cars.....	500 réis
.....	.....	300 réis
.....	.....	500 réis
.....	.....	200 réis
Electric cars from the Junction to the Usina.....	.....	300 réis
.....	.....	500 réis
.....	.....	500 réis
.....	.....	300 réis
Book of 30 tickets available between the Junction and the Alto da Boa Vista.....	.....	300000
.....	.....	150000

I X X

MESSAGE

OF H. E. THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF AMAZONAS

DR. SILVERIO NERY

Read at the opening of the State Congress on the 10th July, 1904

GENTLEMEN :

It is with the greatest pleasure that, complying once more with the Constitutional usage, I bring to your knowledge the events and state of public business since you last met.

In the first place, order and tranquility have been maintained uninterrupted in that interval. You are already aware of what happened regarding the region beyond the Cunha Gomes line, generally known as the Aere. After signature of the treaty of Petropolis with Bolivia the Federal Government gave a provisional organisation to that district, which it alleges to have been acquired from the Republic of Bolivia, but in fact was, for long, in possession and under the dominion of Amazonas. With the approval of the Federal Congress the Union Government is now putting into execution this extraordinary organisation, so contrary to constitutional precepts as to make it impossible for my government to be passive under so flagrant a violation of State autonomy. I have, therefore, taken steps to defend the rights of Amazonas and to that end have secured the services of the eminent juriconsult Dr. Ruy Barbosa. Putting aside constitutional reasons, however just or reasonable the intentions of the President of the Republic might be, which I am the first to recognise and respect, I, as governor of Amazonas, could not under our State Constitution have proceeded in any other manner.

We must now await with patience and confidence the verdict of that Tribunal.

Uninfluenced by these untoward events during the critical state of relations between Brazil and Perú, I have given every possible assistance to the representatives of the Union here to provide all that is wanted for the land and naval forces. With that end in view I telegraphed to the President Dr. Rodrigues Alves, offering the two police battalions of this State fully equipped, as well as the despatch boat *Cidade de Manaus*, which H. E. can always count on if wanted.

I am happy to state that the best of relations have ruled between General Luiz Antonio de Medeiros, Rear admiral Joaquim Marques Baptista de Leão and my Government.

Nor must I overlook the admirable conduct of the troops, whose discipline and fraternisation with the State forces leaves nothing to desire and are a credit to their illustrious commander.

By telegram of 5th June, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated the decision of the King of Italy in the dispute that, for years, existed between Brazil and Great Britain with regard to the limits of this country and the British colony of Guiana. By this decision, all the land lying between the rivers Mahu and Cotingo and the mountain range were adjudicated to us, whilst to that country was allotted the district to south of the Tacutu, comprehending the river Pirarira and lake Anaetu.

In this decision the august arbitrator sought natural features for the dividing line between the two countries and thus brought to a close a long standing dispute in a manner honorable to both. We desire to add our tribute of admiration to the untiring efforts of H. E. Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, who for five years has been engaged in these negotiations and, in the name of the State, I have telegraphed our thanks for the invaluable service he has lent to the country.

Taking advantage of the leave of absence granted last session, on 2nd December I passed the administration over to the vice-governor, Monsignor F. B. da Fonseca Coutinho, until the 2nd April last. I am happy to say that precisely during the interregnum of the vice-governor the largest amount of revenue has been collected during this administration and, in fact, the largest on record, receipts from December exceeding 10,000,000\$000.

One of the subjects that has constantly occupied my attention since my election has been the delimitation of the frontiers of Amazonas with the neighbouring State.

As you are aware, the old *comarca* (district) of S. José do Rio Negro, as can be irrefutably proved by documents, commenced at the Maracá-assu hill on one bank of the Amazon and the main mouth of the river Nhamundá on the other.

When the Province of Amazonas was legally constituted, the limit on the right bank was changed to the Parintins range with the object of securing a more definite landmark, but by express disposition of the deed the limit on the left bank was left unaltered. The matter, therefore, was resolved with determination of the exact point of the principal confluence of the river Nhamundá with the river Amazon, but opinions differed and, abusing its former preponderance, the State of Pará continued to exercise jurisdiction on territory belonging indisputably to Amazonas.

With the object of determining exactly where the jurisdiction of Pará terminated and that of Amazonas commenced, at the close of 1902, with the consent of Congress, I appointed a commission composed of officers of the General Staff, Majors

Felinto Alcino Braga Cavaleanti and Augusto Raymundo Gomes de Castro with lieutenant Antonio Nogueira of the Navy, to draw up the necessary plans for determination of the point in dispute—the location of the principal mouth of the river Nhamundá. This survey has been carefully and efficiently executed, but, owing to the services of the two senior officers being required for occupation of the Aere, the plans have not yet been delivered.

I expect, however, that the necessary plans and calculations will be shortly at our disposal and enable my successor to revindicate, either by an agreement with the authorities of Pará or through the courts, the territory that belongs to Amazonas, now under alien jurisdiction. Another matter that requires some notice is the representation at the St. Louis exposition of the State of Amazonas. The requisite appropriation having been voted, I appointed a commission of qualified persons to collect exhibits. The proposal, it must be confessed, was received with indifference by the industrial classes, and it was only by purchase that an adequate collection could be made. Finally, a large variety of articles, representative of our manufactures as well as of the flora and forest products, were collected and their exhibition, previous to being forwarded, produced a deep impression of the wealth and luxuriance of our resources. I also directed that the Album of Amazonas should figure in large numbers as an exhibit. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking the worthy members of the Exhibition commission: Srs. Bernardo Azevedo da Silva Ramos, Col. Manoel Francisco da Cunha Juníor and Dr. Augusto Cesar Lopes Gongalves, for their invaluable services, of whom the last proceeded to St. Louis as representative of this State.

I am happy to say that according to telegrams received from St. Louis our exhibit has proved a complete success, having thus complied with the wishes of the Federal Government: that the State of Amazonas, one of the richest of the Union, should be properly represented.

I am happy to advise you that from the 15th to the 19th June the State of Amazonas was visited by H. E. Monsignor Tonti, Archbishop of Ancyra who, in his official capacity as papal *nuncio*, is making a tour of the country. Advised by telegram of H. Ex's intention I made the requisite preparations for an adequate reception that, backed by the spontaneous public enthusiasm, has proved a brilliant success. H. E. was entertained at the Executive mansion, where he received the homage of all classes, including Federal, State and Municipal authorities, as representative of his Holiness Pio X. With characteristic affability and courtesy H. E. returned official visits and inspected the principal institutions and public buildings of this city, with regard to which he expressed the most flattering opinions.

Before closing this summary of internal and external affairs and entering upon the details of administration, I have to notify you that, in accordance with the Constitution, election for governor and vice-governor for the coming quadriennium, 1904-1908, took place on the 25th March last. In this, as in every other election held during my administration, the rights and freedom of voters were amply respected and guaranteed.

For the coming quadriennium, lieutenant-col. Dr. Antonio Constantino Nery was elected Governor and col. Antonio Clemente Ribeiro Bittencourt, vice-governor, both of whom were yesterday officially recognised and acclaimed. As regards col. Bittencourt the manifestation of the people of Amazonas is a just recompense for the action of the Senate which a few months previously had eliminated him from the post of senator to which he had been elected. The Senate may be sovereign in the recognition of the powers of its own members, but above the power of the Senate is the sovereignty of the people.

Public Health

Although the plague made its appearance in two neighbouring States, owing to the serious precautionary measures adopted by the authorities, there has been no sign of it here.

With this end in view the requisite material for the service was acquired, including a Clayton apparatus, Geneste & Herscher stoves, pulverizers, Le Blanc disinfecting apparatus, Honot autoclaves etc., etc.

The despatch boat, *Cidade de Manaus*, was stationed at Parintins with a medical officer aboard instructed to disinfect every vessel intending to anchor in this port. In the capital, the requisite prophylactic measures were executed with judgement and despatch. During the last months of 1903, 3759 domiciliary visits were paid, 729 house drains were sluiced and disinfected with sulphate of copper and lime laid in the kennels.

Later on, the municipality took over and still continues the service and all the public buildings and hospitals are regularly disinfected every week to the number of 325. At the same

time a good stock of serum and vaccine was obtained from Rio and Paris.

The health of the capital is now the best possible, as will be seen by the demographic tables annexed to the report of the Sanitary Service, showing that the number of deaths during the last 12 months—1 January to 31 December—were only 1,772, inclusive of a not small number of deaths from fever patients coming from up country.

It is the opinion of the Sanitary Service, with which I concur, that the mortality in the capital is largely the effect of the wretched system of drainage, with regard to which I have been unable to do anything, owing to a pre-existing contract, which the concessionaire will neither carry out nor abandon, having failed to raise the necessary capital. By decree 449 of 30 December of last year, the Department of Hygiene has been divided into different sections, which are now thoroughly organised and, with the new and perfected appliances with which it is provided, is now fully equipped to successfully combat any epidemic threatening this city.

Education

Although since the commencement of my administration peculiar attention has been given to this important subject, results, so far, have not responded to the sacrifices entailed.

Still, something has been attained thanks to decree 448 of 25 September 1900 as regards education, one of the most noteworthy measures yet adopted by Amazonas, in virtue of which the courses of the Gymnasium have been remodelled on the model of the National Gymnasium and similar prerogatives have thus been secured.

The Normal School has been separated and made entirely independent of the Gymnasium. Model schools have been created on modern principles and the regulations for primary education remodelled so as to complete the course in four years. These measures have effectually contributed to improve the conditions of education in the primary schools of the capital, where the direct supervision of the directors of this department has powerfully contributed to the proper execution of the scheme.

In the country districts, primary education is yet far from responding to its cost—535:686\$ per annum—having, for various causes, made absolutely no advance during the last two years.

In his report, the Director General of Education proposes that the Municipality should be assisted by the State by an annual grant for construction of adequate and sanitary school buildings, as well as for the payment of teachers, on condition of fiscalisation of the service by the State. The proposal would certainly secure proper inspection and seems advantageous.

Statistics show attendance of the schools to be diminishing to a lamentable degree, and a large part of the population to be growing up without any teaching at all. It would, therefore, seem advisable to make attendance at the schools obligatory by law and to create penalties for non-attendance.

Cases of indiscipline at the *Gymnasio Amazonense* obliged government to close it for a time and to take other measures of a repressive character. Under the new direction, matters have improved and the gymnasium has been reopened. His report, however, is far from satisfactory as regards the progress of the secondary classes. Out of 50, matriculated during the past year, but very few passed their examination. The blame lies entirely with the pupils, who do not seem to appreciate the sacrifice made by the State on their behalf.

Up to this date this year, 65 new pupils have matriculated in all and it is to be hoped will show better results.

Experience having shown the inconvenience of classes for different sexes being carried on in the same building, the Normal school has been entirely separated from the Gymnasium, for which a new hall for physics and chemistry is requisite. The director insists on the necessity of creating a preparatory school annexed to the Normal school, where candidates for teaching may be prepared for the higher curriculum.

The services of the Benjamin Constant Orphan's Asylum are invaluable, and the number of girls being brought up exceeds, in fact, the maximum fixed by law. By the regulations for this institute, just completed, qualified pupils are allowed to pass into the Normal school on completion of their course at the Institute, or to compete for appointments as schoolmistress in country districts.

It is advisable to provide this school with a steam laundry and thus to obviate the necessity of interrupting the studies of the pupils. As will be seen by the report of the director, the Model School has been efficiently managed and continues to give satisfactory results.

From the second year of the curriculum, however a slight falling off has been noted in the attendance, which the Director General attributes to the superior attractions of the Normal School and Gymnasium, where the educational level is nearly the same and greater advantages are offered. The Director General proposes to make the classes of the Model School more elementary and to put pupils, who complete their course, on a similar footing with the other two schools, a proposal that I recommend to your attention.

As you are aware, the custom of the Normal School obeyed the general plan of education introduced by my administration, that I am happy to say has given satisfactory results and corresponded to the expenditure entailed.

So far, only one of the three schools projected has been created, as it seemed advisable, especially under the financial circumstances then ruling, to await the results of the initial experiments. It is, however, now necessary to make provision for completion of the scheme.

Public Safety

As I already said, during the period now treated of, there has been no disturbance of order.

The anthropometric laboratory, authorised last year, has been obtained from Europe and duly installed.

The policing of the Capital, performed by the military force, is satisfactory and popular. A day as well as a night service has been lately established, that has given satisfaction, which it would be advisable to extend to the whole area of the city, which increases incessantly. For this purpose, it would, perhaps, be better to create a new body of civil police, such as exists in other cities; the functions of the military body being different and directed rather to guaranteeing and reestablishing order, repressing sedition and aiding the Government to maintain peace, whenever it may be disturbed.

Another matter that requires your earnest attention is the increasing number of vagrant children. The police, having no legal means of repressing this growing evil, can only refer them to the courts, which have proved unable to cope with the difficulty by the appointment of guardians, the only legal remedy in their power. To detain them in the prisons in company of criminals is not to be thought of, and the only remedy seems to be the foundation of a correctional school or reformatory, where they may be trained. This is a matter of the greatest importance that merits your best attention.

In consequence of the consecutive droughts that have desolated the Northern States, immigration has greatly increased and numbers of the immigrants proceed at once to the rubber estates in the interior whilst others, destitute of resources and unable to work, remain in the city. In most civilised countries the case of beggars is undertaken by private benevolence. In Manaus, however, there is no institution of the kind and I propose that a subsidy should be granted to the first society founded for that purpose.

The medical department of the Police is not on a satisfactory footing, possessing neither the means nor the machinery for efficient investigation. This subject demands your most earnest attention.

Duly authorised by the law voted last session, I have levelled and prepared the site alongside the Electric Power Station for erection of a Prison to replace the old inadequate building that, so far, has served for that purpose. For the erection of the new prison a fresh credit will be requisite.

Forces

The well disciplined forces, under command of Major Ulysses Saturnino de Freitas, continue to enjoy the complete confidence of the Government for the zealous manner in which their duties are invariably performed.

In accordance with the authorization conferred last year, a fire-brigade has been created, which I feel certain will prove of inestimable value.

The works undertaken at the Barracks, have now been terminated, but there are still some improvements which will be executed out of the savings of this appropriation. The military hospital at Itacoatiara, the prison, the sanatorium for officers and the State collector's offices have been put at the disposal of the General in command of the first military district for the accommodation of the 26th Battalion of Infantry. I, consequently, have taken measures to secure another locality for the sanatorium.

Public Works

One of the principal subjects that has engaged the attention of this department has been an adequate water supply for the capital.

For a city of the size and importance of Manaus, with its constantly growing population, the present defective system is quite unsuitable and must be replaced by drawing its supply from several different catchment areas at a distance from the city.

The pumping machinery by which the water is raised into the reservoirs is also very defective and has added to the difficulties of distribution caused by an insufficient supply. To overcome the first I have ordered from Europe the necessary mains to replace the old material, with the object of augmenting the supply. After ascertaining that a supply of 18,000,000 litres per 24 hours could be relied on, I directed the collecting tanks to be repaired. This water is much purer and more limpid than that supplied by the large reservoirs at Mocó.

So long, however, as supplies are intermittent it will be impossible to meet all the requirements of the population, especially in the more central and crowded districts where consumption is heaviest. Nevertheless, since the new hydrants have been adopted complaints seem to have ceased.

To supplement the pumping power, I recommend that two Babcock & Wilson boilers should be erected in the large building already existing close to the Electric Power Station at Cachoeira Grande. This will, at the same time, augment the power at the disposal of the electric tram service. From catalogues and estimates that have been furnished me I calculate the cost of the two boilers of this description at 80:000\$000.

Defects having been noticed in the steel girders forming the roof and the walls of the Amazonas theatre I ordered it to be inspected and, though I am assured that it is not unsafe, think it advisable to at once take steps to make this handsome edifice quite secure and have ordered the requisite plans and specifications to be drawn up, by which I shall be guided as to the course to pursue.

The building in which the Treasury and Collectors' Office are housed is too small. I have, therefore, resolved to acquire a

separate building for the Treasury, the Collectors' Office, which has the more numerous staff, remaining where it is.

A new building has been erected on the site of the old school to North of the Remedios Church and facing *rua*s Leovigildo Coelho and Andradas. In this building a marble tablet has been set as a tribute to the services of Col. Francisco Publico Ribeiro Bittencourt, the senior of our professors, to whose devotion the cause of education is here so deeply indebted.

Almost all the State buildings, here and in the interior, have undergone repairs during the course of the year.

A bridge has been built between the Benjamin Constant Institute and the Chacara at Cachoeira Grande, which will shorten the road between these points used by the female pupils.

Some streets, like Silverio Nery, have been paved with dressed granite blocks and others with undressed. Believing this to be of the greatest importance to Manaus I have ordered the materials necessary for continuing.

The number of certificates for works issued by the department of Public Works during the fiscal year was 63, of the aggregate value of 214:459\$321.

It would be well to vote an appropriation for the acquisition by the Observatory of the requisite instruments for accurate meteorological observations.

Public Lands

This Department has regularly performed all the functions for which it was created. In consequence of the new regulations the work of this Department has increased to such a degree as to make it necessary to appoint two more amanuenses.

It is early yet to judge of the results of the application of the new regulations approved by decree of 10 December 1903, but so far as can be seen the modifications thus introduced seem advantageous.

The reorganisation of the archives is almost complete, a most useful work seeing that delays in this the most frequented section of all, entailed by the necessity of overhauling thousands of documents, used often to reach 40 days. The work is long and fatiguing and numbers of documents were found to be missing, some being lost entirely and others found in the Delegacy of the Federal Treasury, of which a list has been made and their delivery requested of the Federal Government.

During the year 1903, titles for 200 lots were granted comprising an area of 3,058,128 square metres of the value of 161:258\$800, exclusive of 22:500\$ costs. Up to 31 May of the current year, 167 definite titles were granted, comprising an area of 2,584,464,990 square metres, valued at 138:178\$592 exclusive of 9:650\$ for costs.

In 1903, 11 provisional titles were granted representing about 48,630 square metres, valued at 2,190\$842 including costs.

Riverside rights were conceded in sixteen cases, the costs amounting to 395\$758. From 1 January to 31 May last, 51 titles for colonial lots embracing an area of 9,330,542 square metres for which 5:453\$ were paid as costs and 11 provisional titles for the aggregate of 422,160,000 square metres valued, inclusive of costs, at 18,365\$000. Land Sales have been rapidly increasing and have already almost attained the maximum of 1902 and 1903.

The regulations for colonisation have not yet been fully applied, owing to the state of the finances, which does not admit of increase of expenditure in any branch of the administration. It must, however, be confessed that the improvement of this service is urgently required. The department to which it is entrusted is not provided with the means or mechanism requisite to put the regulations into complete execution, which demands the intervention of the State in order to secure the foundation of agricultural centres that will, in the course of time, amply repay the cost of foundation.

As regards small holdings, the measures most urgently required are already law, but their execution must depend on the state of the finances. That regarding agricultural schools I think, however, to be particularly urgent and should at once be attended to by founding regular schools under competent professors. The introduction of machinery and its substitution for paid labour will doubtless greatly stimulate production, as soon as its utility is comprehended.

The introduction of machinery and its substitution for hand labour will doubtless greatly stimulate production as soon as its utility is comprehended. The development of the "colonies" already existing and creation of new ones as soon as those are self-supporting should, in the interests of the State you represent, engage your best attention.

The creation of agricultural and pastoral interests will be advantageous in another way, because it will give more stability to the population than at present and fix them on the soil, where the greater part is engaged only in the collection of rubber. For such purposes the appropriation of the product of sale of lands not yet claimed by the buyers would be of great assistance. It would, therefore, be advisable that you should authorise Government to promote judicial recovery of such debts and their application to this purpose, and the large landed proprietors, who abandoned their purchases, thinking them insufficiently guaranteed, will be thus forced to contribute to the establishment of small holdings.

With regard to the existing "colonies" the direction of the department recommends the construction of buildings for offices of the administration and schools, utilising the colonists labour for that purpose and thus reducing expense, a measure that seems to me to be acceptable.

Nothing yet has been done with regard to the missions (*catheces*) work that, from its humanitarian nature, well deserves your attention.

The last administration attempted in vain to establish agricultural settlements on the Rio Branco which, however, did not prosper and were only a source of expense. A North American missionary, Mr. Witt, was also sent to that region, but being unfortunately attacked by fever was obliged to withdraw.

Near to Tabatinga, at a place known as Caldeira, the Indians have been induced to give up their nomad habits and to gather into villages, where the rudiments of agriculture are being taught. On the river Machado, deputy Antonio Monteiro has established commercial relations with the Indians and for the credit of the State it is necessary to do all in our power to attend to this matter so important from every aspect.

Navigation

Gradually the cost of this branch of the service is lightening. Some contracts, which had terminated, have been renewed with the obligation of substituting barges and boats by steamers, with better accommodation for both passengers and cargo. These contracts will be submitted to your judgement, when it will be advisable to peremptorily determine the elimination of barges. The Ligure Brazilliana steamers having ceased to touch at this port that company has incurred the penalty of rescision of its contract. The Treasury has, therefore, protested and deposited the balance to the credit of that company in the London & Brazilian Bank.

Part of the subvention of the Ligure company was applied by engineers to the line between this port and Camoecin, whence large supplies of cattle and cereals from Ceara and Piahy are expected.

A line that seems to me of the greatest importance for regulation of freights and fares is that to the Upper Jurua, which I recommend to your urgent attention. This rich and productive district is the only one that does not already possess a subsidized service for correspondence and conduct of Government business.

The service of fiscalisation of the subsidized service is well attended to by a competent department. In the course of the year 1,201 vessels entered the port of Manaus with 33,783 passengers and 1,040 left with 22,162. During the first six months of 1904 there were 527 entries with 27,481 passengers and 538 clearances with 17,877 passengers.

These figures are extraordinary and show that Amazonas is one of the States that attracts the largest number of immigrants and that its climate is now more justly appreciated; as, were it what it was once represented to be, no one would care to come to a death trap!

Statistics and the Archives

This department satisfactorily performs the duties prescribed by law and the figures it now presents are really remarkable.

The director complains of the impossibility of organising a complete statement of the Finances of the State, because the municipalities in general refuse to supply the details of municipal revenue and the only data available are those referring to the collection of duties on exports, supplied by the Treasury and collectors.

Judicial statistics are likewise deficient because the returning officers will not take the trouble to supply the necessary data. For this reason, several tables are missing from these statistics for 1902. It is advisable to provide against this in future and oblige these officers to furnish the necessary information. It is also advisable to provide for a draughtsman for the Department of Statistics for drawing up the necessary diagrams.

The catalogue of all the papers and documents in the Archives, which is complete, will prove a great convenience to the Public.

The Official Press

This department is beginning to show positive financial results, receipts, as shown in the balance sheet published in May, having reached 132:332\$552 and Expenditure only 114:181\$728, leaving a surplus of 17:850\$824, without counting the work done for the several departments.

The official Printing Works are now self-supporting, but would give better results were some of the old and worn out machines substituted by new ones.

The numismatic museum attached to the Printing Works is scarcely ever visited, except by foreign visitors.

Junta Commercial

Sr. Bernardo Ramos, who so ably directed this institution, resigned the Presidency on 17th December, accompanied by deputy Adriaõ Nepomuceno. In his place was named Sr. Francisco Mentor de Vasconcellos, who has exerted every effort to respond to the confidence of the Government.

During 1903, ninety commercial contracts, representing the aggregate capital of 14,053:063\$821 and 39 devolutions of contracts to the value of 1,469:381\$562, were registered. The *Junta Commercial* contributed 3,451\$500 to the State Revenue, besides 18:000\$ deposited as security by two official brokers and 3:000\$ by an auctioneer.

Justice

The manner in which justice is administered over this vast section of the Republic is an honour to Amazonas, where, supported by the authority of a Supreme Court composed of austere and upright judges, the rights of our citizens are perfectly guaranteed.

During 1903, 217 sentences were given of which, it is worthy of remark, only 11 were criminal cases. The number of judges of this Court is insufficient, which leads to tedious delays. Practice has shown that nine at least are requisite, a measure I propose to your serious consideration.

The Electric Service

Every day I am more convinced of the value of the operation realised in New York, in 1902, for acquisition of the electric tramway service and the water and lighting service.

Since 15th November 1902 these services were all transferred to the State and are being regularly administrated. One lamentable accident has, however, to be recorded by which, in consequence of the explosion of a boiler, one of the workmen lost his life, others were badly injured and the Engine house was almost completely destroyed. Within 15 days the public lighting, however, was renewed and steps are being actively taken to reestablish the private service too.

As regards the tramway, in response to a general demand, I authorised the construction of a new circular line from the Praça Tamandaré via ruas Marquez de St. Cruz, Barés, Silverio Nery, Leonardo Malcher and Major Gabriel to join the main line again near the Mocó reservoir. This line, which may be termed Central, will have a length of about four kilometres and will be paid for under appropriation No. 155 of the current budget and be executed under the supervision of the electric department.

In the accompanying report of the Superintendent, you will find all the necessary details of administration, to which I beg to draw your attention. In view of the result already attained, I have abandoned the proposal to lease these properties and believe that, with careful administration, they will prove a source of considerable profit to the State.

With the construction of the new line, renewal of the rolling stock and the installation of new boilers for the pumping station, this service will be put on a footing to attend to all the requirements of the public.

From 16th November 1902 to 30 June last, the number of passengers carried by these lines was 5,518,062.

Municipal Affairs

Last year, I had occasion to draw your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of municipal affairs. To-day I am glad to say that under capable direction they have much improved. Their conditions are generally prosperous, now that better judgment and example are shown in administration. This, no doubt, is in part owing to supervision by the Government, and proves the truth of Dr. Americo Werneck's opinion as to municipal governments, which, he says, "whether Federal or centralized, can never dispense with the supervision of a superior power, because, even leaving out of the question the incompetence of most of the counsellors, local conditions always require some restraining influence."

Municipal conditions are now unusual and finances generally prosperous. Almost all the municipalities show balances in their favour at the treasury, which are regularly remitted by mail steamers, in packets duly sealed and insured. In this way, I have put a stop to the abuses that arose from orders drawn on the Treasury for payment.

I beg to remind you again of the necessity of a fresh delimitation and more equitable distribution of the area of the municipalities.

As regards the Capital, its situation is well known. The obligations inherited from previous administrations have been largely reduced, thus allowing many improvements to be realized, to the embellishment of the city.

Finances

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am now able to announce that the financial situation of Amazonas is prosperous, as you will see from the report of the Inspector of the Treasury.

If, indeed, the organization of the Acre Territory has introduced a somewhat disturbing element in our finances, in consequence of the measures so suddenly adopted by the Union Government, by which a part of the revenue of this State has been withdrawn, you will also see by the Tables presented by the Department of Finance that the floating debt has been reduced from 7,194,777\$519 to 494,608\$336 on 30th. of June last, 6,700:169\$183 having thus been paid off, without suspension of any item of ordinary or extraordinary expenditure.

Employés are regularly paid, and all obligations and subventions have been punctually met, including items for the navigation service with contractors.

Of the Internal Funded Debt, authorized by laws Nos. 307 of 15th September 1900, 325 of 26th January, and 355 of 10th September 1901, only 13,394:500\$ now remain in circulation, as against 15,998:000\$ last year, 2,603:500\$ having, therefore, been paid off.

Of the External Funded or Gold Debt of 4631,965 strg., bonds were withdrawn and destroyed to the value of 4397,425 strg. equivalent at 121. to 7,948:500\$000. Adding this to the previous sum of 2,603:500\$, the total reduction of the funded debt, gold and currency since last year, amounts to 10,552:000\$000.

If to this be added the value of the floating debt, likewise paid off, it will be found that during the period of my Government, i. e. up to the 30th June of the current year, the obligations of the Treasury have been reduced by 17,272:169\$183.

Although the first and foremost obligation of my government has been to liquidate, in so far as possible, the debt left by my predecessors, my administration has not been wholly sterile. If I cannot point to any magnificent edifices, or sumptuous constructions as the fruit of my administration, at least I have the consolation of knowing that many vital and important improvements, previously neglected, have been effected.

Waste places in the City have been filled up, others levelled,

many streets have been paved, buildings re-constructed and re-decorated, and almost all those belonging to the State have been renovated. All of the above has been accomplished without extra burden to the Treasury or prejudice to the other services of the State.

On 31st August and 19th & 21st of December of last year, 1,253 gold bonds of £15, £30 and £100 each, to the value of 4397,425 were incinerated in the furnaces of the Manaus Harbour Company Ltd., in the presence of the Manager of the London & Brazilian Bank, and of the Vice-Consuls of the U. S. A. and of Great Britain.

The synopsis of the final Balance-Sheet for 1903 shows revenue, which was estimated at 14,465:000\$, to have yielded 18,290:066\$566, which, with 5,731:136\$204 for Extraordinary Revenue, raised the total to 24,021:202\$760.

Expenditure was fixed at 14,067:110\$940, but was exceeded and amounted to 14,824:688\$551, and with special credits rose to 19,158:425\$120.

The difference corresponds to the Export Revenue belonging to the municipalities and to that of the Bank of Amazonas as also to deposits.

The different accounts of the Treasury on the 30th. June showed the following Cash Balances:—

General	495:838\$336
Deposits	567:397\$845
Pension Funds	27:944\$107
Service of debt	37:508\$053

In all, 1,128:680\$341 in specie, and furthermore 204:414\$900 in bonds, or in all Rs. 1,333:095\$241.

Such figures speak highly in favour of the administration which, on taking office on 23rd July 1900, had to face obligations to the extent of 33,088:524\$524, and, on retirement, has reduced them to only 18,085:305\$000.

If from the above be subtracted 9,971:200\$, the price of the acquisition of the whole of the electrical material, which I have already had occasion to refer to in connection with the early part of my message, a transaction that, from a financial standpoint, reflects the utmost credit upon the government, the debt is reduced to only 8,114:100\$.

No doubt, with your laudable desire to economize, this debt might be still further reduced if it were not necessary to provide for the loss to revenue caused by the ceding of the Acre Territory.

As regards our chief export, rubber, the following is the information received from the Treasury. During 1903, the production amounted to 15,786,327 kilograms, of the official value of 83,071:216\$739, which produced 16,614:263\$347, revenue.

The total amount of revenue derived from rubber, deducting 2,516\$020, corresponding to sundry restitutions, amounted to 17,316:919\$862. To the increase of 2,486,193 kilograms of rubber, compared with 1902, and to better prices, is to be attributed the increment of 4,533:962\$175. In transit 721,010 kilograms of rubber, and 32,834 of Piassaba, from neighbouring Republics, were shipped from our port. Rubber, to the amount of 102,562 kilograms, from Matto Grosso was packed and shipped from this port.

On account of the municipalities 1,968:103\$386 were collected, which, after deduction of expenses, left 1,844:507\$020, that were deposited in the Treasury.

On account of the Bank of Amazonas, as authorized by laws Nos. 409 & 410, of 9th. September of 1903, 361:211\$020 were collected from the 5th. October to the 31st. of December.

From January to May, 1904, 11,073:582\$782, were collected, including that on account of the Bank of Amazonas.

The production of the principal articles exported is as follows.

	Kilogs.
Rubber	8,260,324
Cocoa	172,376
Dried Fish	169,438
Brazil Nuts	56,295
Piassaba	17,102

Such, Gentlemen, are the particulars that I have to bring to your knowledge and that will aid you in your deliberations.

In conclusion, on this, the last occasion I shall have of addressing you as the representatives of Amazonas, I beg to offer my most sincere congratulations for the wise and able measures you have enacted.

To you who are now in possession of all the necessary elements, I confide the judgment of my administration. I now leave the government, satisfied of having done all that was possible for the renown and prosperity of the State of Amazonas, to which I am so deeply attached.

In the honorable post that I have occupied for almost four years, I have endeavoured to be always just and tolerant, unmoved by either flattery or discontent.

As at the memorable battle of the Riachuelo, on unfurling his standard on the fregate *Amazonas*, the indomitable Barroso signalled to the fleet—"Brazil expects this day each man to do his duty." I also, in this contest with intrigue and unloyalty, and enemies innumerable, have marched straight to one goal,—the prosperity of the State and the happiness of the people of Amazonas. You, weighing well my actions, will now decide what the decision shall be.

Allow me also to express my sincere thanks to the public employés, civil and military—as well as the great commercial body—who have served me and the State with such good-will.

GENTLEMEN,— I SALUTE YOU!

General News

Local Items. The returns of the Director General of Public Health for week ended 7th August are as follow :— Yellow fever 0 ; bubonic plague, 4 ; small-pox, 118 ; measles, 1 ; scarlet fever 0 ; diphtheria 4 ; whooping cough, 1 ; influenza, 11 ; typhoid fever, 1 ; dysentery, 4 ; Beriberi, 2 ; leprosy, 0 ; erysipelas, 0 ; marsh fevers, 4 ; pulmonary diseases, 48 ; other contagious diseases, 0 ; Total 198. Violence, (including suicides) 5. Non-contagious diseases, 157. Total deaths from all causes, 360 ; equal to an annual death rate of 22.14 per 1,000 inhabitants. Mortality of contagious diseases to total number of deaths 60%. Under treatment in hospitals : yellow fever, 0 ; small-pox, 337 and bubonic plague, 14.

— Amongst the firms that tendered for supply of four locomotives to the Central Railway were; Messrs: Guinle & Co; The Brazilian Contracts Corporation; Norton, Megaw & Co; A. C. de Freitas & Co. of Hamburg and Quayle Davidson & Co.

— H. B. M. gunboat *Ducay* left for S. Vincent on the 10th inst.

— The German cruiser *Fulke*, under command of Cap. Betucke, entered the harbour on the 10th inst. and, after a stay of 10 days, will go on to Santos and thence down the coast to Florianopolis.

S. Paulo. During the month of June, 1784 immigrants arrived at Santos and 1,997 left. For the six months, arrivals were 10,681 and departures 12,741, or 2,060 more than the former. In 1902 there were 4,189 more departures than arrivals, the latter showing a slight increase for the current year, whilst departures are slightly less. The improvement is due to the renewal of subsidies to the shipping companies by the State of São Paulo.

— The leader of the majority has presented a bill to the São Paulo Chambers for the guarantee of 5% interest on the capital of £2,000,000 of an agricultural Bank to operate in this State. Agricultural loans shall not exceed one-third of the value of the holdings or, in case of urban property, of one-fourth. The rate of interest to be charged may not exceed 10% per annum. When dividends exceed 10%, 25% of the excess shall go to the Treasury in repayment of guarantees.

Bahia. The firm of Machado Mello & Co. of Bahia have protested against the action of the Rio Flour Mills for suppression of trade marks used by that firm: *Ceres*, *Cybele* and *Nathalia*, in imitation of those of the Flour Mills and demands compensation for damages.

Pará. *O Jornal do Commercio* of Manaus, criticising the motive of Senator Lemos' trip to Rio de Janeiro, says that he and the Governor Dr. Montenegro being unable to agree about the succession, after a period of 30 years' uninterrupted residence at Pará, he went to Rio to consult Dr. Paes de Carvalho and offer to support his candidacy. We doubt very much, however, if Dr. Paes de Carvalho will accept, as his health is not what it used to be and, except for very young men, one experience of governing a State like Pará is generally enough. The other candidates are: Montenegro, who wishes to offer himself for re-election, Sr. Joao Coelho, at present secretary of the Municipality, and Demetrio Bezerra.

Amazonas. During the first half of the current year, exports of rubber from Manaus reached 10,779 tons, of which 5,749 to New York, 3,487 to Liverpool and 1,543 to Havre, Hamburg and Antwerp.

FOR THE STOMACH. Try Dr. Benicio de Alencar
8, Rua 1º de Março
PHARMACIA CARVALHO "Elixir Eupéptico"

"Superaris" Is where purity is paramount.

Nervous Exhaustion & Debility Use "Tonicina Carvalho"
8, Rua 1º Março a Vigorous Tonic
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"Superaris" Adds not only years to one's life but life to one's years.

ACHES & CHILLS Use "Alliviador Carvalho"
8, Rua 1º de Março Instant effect
PHARMACIA CARVALHO

"SUPERARIS" Is where popularity is.

Money Market

QUOTATIONS DURING WEEK CLOSING AUGUST 12th, 1904.

WERE AS FOLLOWS— (COMPILED, BY PERMISSION, FROM THE FIGURES GIVEN DAILY IN THE JORNAL DO COMMERCIO)

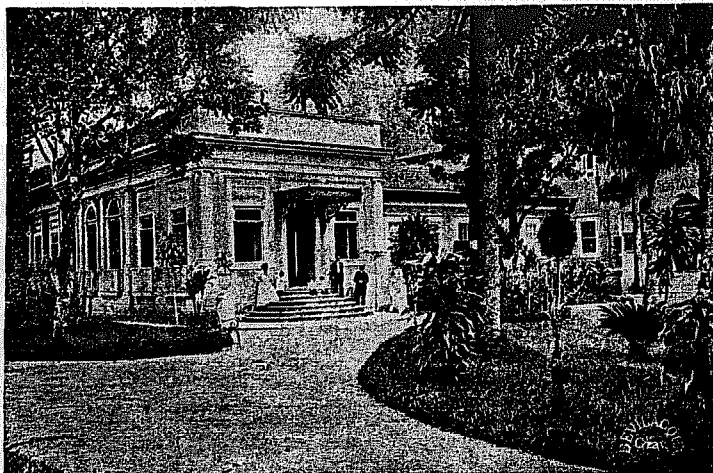
OFFICIAL RATES	SIGHT	New York		Italy		Hamburg		Paris		London	
		réis	4.000	réis	4.171	réis	4.174	réis	4.100	réis	4.103
30 d/s	London	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
		12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
3 d/s	New York	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185
		4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185	4.163	4.185
90 d/s	London	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
		12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2

Extremes at which business was done during the week ended Aug. 12th were 12 1/4 for 90 d/s Bank paper and 12 1/2 for private. The average Bank 90 d/s counter drawing rate for the week comes out at 12 d. the corresponding sight rate being 11 15/16 d. against 11 29/32 d. the average sight rate of the *Camara Syndical*. The average depreciation for the week, calculated on the basis of the Bank's sight rate, is 55.78 % and the premium on gold 126.19 % against 55.78 % and 126.19 % last week. At these rates:

GRAND HOTEL WHITE

THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF COUNT TAMARATY
ALTO DA TIJUCA - RIO DE JANEIRO

The Paradise of Brazil



Managed by the proprietor, "MARTIN."

The building has been entirely renovated and contains fine saloons and rooms as well as an excellent Restaurant à la Carte and good cuisine, and the celebrated "ZÉZÉ" spring water for use of the guests.

- Fine airy bedrooms.
- Pure spring-water on the premises.
- Choice Wines, Liqueurs & Cigars.
- Shower, needle, douche & plunge baths.
- First class table.
- Billiards. Prices from 10\$ a day.

N. B. Every attention paid to the comfort of the guests.

TELEPHONE NO. 1094.

MOVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN BANKS AND BRANCHES

Assets	London & Brazilian Bank Limited	London & River Plate Bank Limited	The British Bank of South America Ltd	Brasilianische Bank for Deutschland	TOTAL for June	TOTAL for May	TOTAL for April
	Capital unallocated	6,696,696\$	16,211,610\$	4,444,444\$	13,150,204\$	11,111,111\$	11,111,111\$
Cash	31,047,028\$	16,211,610\$	2,898,170\$	13,150,204\$	65,307,033\$	63,255,118\$	63,670,972\$
Discounts	6,531,461\$	3,975,288\$	3,214,062\$	21,139,846\$	31,801,241\$	34,098,868\$	32,300,225\$
Accounts with head offices and branches	22,892,452\$	13,151,411\$	5,661,984\$	14,511,990\$	57,519,733\$	62,551,248\$	58,741,158\$
Loans	11,550,325\$	3,537,408\$	6,895,730\$	10,800,081\$	32,675,336\$	31,071,618\$	30,423,121\$
Bills receivable	27,075,928\$	13,082,327\$	5,013,852\$	13,382,814\$	58,554,902\$	59,021,724\$	61,755,568\$
Miscellaneous	21,473,466\$	43,902,357\$	13,099,402\$	37,594,919\$	128,010,144\$	125,168,638\$	124,285,024\$
Total	129,237,054\$	100,162,596\$	48,019,304\$	110,549,816\$	387,968,770\$	386,281,398\$	382,896,170\$

Liabilities	London & Brazilian Bank Limited	London & River Plate Bank Limited	The British Bank of South America Ltd	Brasilianische Bank for Deutschland	TOTAL for June	TOTAL for May	TOTAL for April
	Shareholders	13,333,333\$	3,500,000\$	8,888,888\$	10,000,000\$	35,722,222\$	35,722,222\$
Deposits - Sight	11,359,723\$	16,852,370\$	5,324,824\$	15,395,858\$	79,152,755\$	79,910,365\$	82,054,396\$
Term	3,848,904\$	1,114,988\$	1,311,753\$	7,504,306\$	16,809,028\$	17,014,278\$	17,371,832\$
Accounts with head offices and branches	14,908,369\$	13,607,259\$	8,261,781\$	29,731,837\$	67,272,897\$	69,079,628\$	69,672,304\$
Miscellaneous	56,726,145\$	62,058,872\$	23,320,020\$	47,917,817\$	189,041,854\$	184,554,252\$	184,075,448\$
Total	129,237,054\$	100,162,596\$	48,019,304\$	110,549,816\$	387,968,770\$	386,281,398\$	382,896,170\$

The balance sheets of the 21 different branches of the four foreign banks in different States for 30th June show a shrinkage of 983 contos in deposits, compared with May, of which 778 on "sight" and 205 on "term". The debit with Head Offices increased by 3,228 to 9,753 contos, whilst cash showed 2,052 contos more and bills discounted 763 contos. The branches that showed the largest amount of cash were: Rio, with 14,406; Parã, 18,058; and São Paulo, 10,219 contos. Of the four different banks, the largest amount of cash, 33,047 contos, was held by the branches of the London & Brazilian Bank, equivalent to 79.9 % of the total cash. In the aggregate the ratio of cash to deposits to rose from 65 % on 31 May to 67.7 % on 30 June.

The largest amount discounted was by the branches of the Brasilianische Bank, 21,139 contos, more than three times greater than any of the others

Tenders and Contracts

Municipality of Rio de Janeiro DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WORKS

By order of his Excellency, the Prefect, I hereby declare that the date for the presentation of plans for the construction of a Municipal theatre is hereby extended for 30 days, that is, to the 29th of August next.

Dated the 2nd July 1904, (signed) - C. A. Nascimento Silva, Acting-Director.

Coffee Market

Rio de Janeiro, August 13th, 1904.

Joint entries at Rio and Santos for the week ended 12th August were 13,007 larger than for the previous week but 18,532 less than the corresponding week's last year of which they represent 95.4%. The increase again is almost entirely at Santos, where entries are, in spite of the lateness of the crop, almost on a level with last year's, whilst here they are still less than half.

The weather continues dry and cold. We refrain from publishing the usual weather report this week, because at only two stations, Teixeira and Atafona, was any rain at all reported. A southerly wind has, however, brought a sudden depression of temperature and frost is reported on the nights of the 11th and 12th from Ribeirão Preto, Jahu, Cravinhos, Batataes, Mocoça, Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Dourados and Tiete, that, just on the eve of the early flowering, can scarcely fail to damage the crops.

Shipments (embarques) were smaller again, being 12,714 bags less than the previous week's and 48,899 less than last year's.

The market, however, was very active and several dealers, who had already carried over from July, being known to be short, prices were pushed up here to fancy figures, business being reported as high as 78000 per 10 kilos. The average for the week consequently rose here from 68071 to 68434 per 10 kilos for No. 7 and at New York from 7.45c. to 7.72c. per lb. as against 5.15c. last year and 5.36c. in 1902.

Stocks, however, are accumulating and on 12th inst. showed 194,736 bags more than on the previous Friday and 106,054 more than on the corresponding date last year.

In the table we published last week, owing to carelessness on the part of one of the staff, the figures for coffee shipped by different firms from Rio and Santos during the last crop were inextricably muddled up. Lack of space prevents its republication this week, but in our next number the correct figures and names will be given in full.

Santos, August 12th, 1904.

Owing to Messrs. Naumann Gepp & Co's low estimate of only 6 1/2 million bags for the current São Paulo crop, foreign markets at the beginning of the week showed great firmness, which was naturally reflected on our market.

News of frost received on Friday from the interior upset the market so that by closing hours commissarios had withdrawn their lots altogether.

As without the frost, prospects were already for a small 1905-6 crop it is only natural that on such advices the market should become alarmed, reliable provisions being altogether out of the question.

Information, so far available, is too indefinite so that any opinion thereon would be premature.

The highest prices paid for Superiors last night were 68300 to 68400. Business in specialities was naturally neglected.

Receipts during the week were large and our stock reached today 1,096,564 bags, of which 600,000, at least, must be in exporters' hands. Ponto stands at 590 réis, with exchange at 12 3/4 d.

According to the returns of the New York Coffee Exchange, the highest price at which sales were made during the trading periods between July

1901 to June 1904, was 9.40 c. in February 1904 for delivery in December of same year, and the lowest 3.55c. in June and August 1903, for delivery in July, August and September of same year.

COFFEE ENTRIES

	FOR THE WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	Aug. 12 1904	Aug. 5 1904	Aug. 14 1903	Aug. 12 1904	Aug. 14 1903
Rio					
By Central Ry	36,536	39,946	112,287	171,716	601,017
Leopoldina Ry					
Inland	39,468	20,682	19,557	115,251	110,880
Conswise, discharged	7,436	5,252	4,654	20,118	32,251
Total	74,170	65,920	136,294	307,085	744,148
Transferred from Rio to Nietheroy	1,577	2,492	978	8,652	4,513
Net Entries at Rio	72,893	63,428	135,316	298,433	739,635
Conswise, in transit	1	5,500	10,000	9,504	31,200
Nietheroy from Rio & Leopoldina Ry	2,597	3,509	1,108	13,157	6,893
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit	75,491	72,837	146,424	321,144	777,698
SANTOS:	318,591	308,151	254,099	1,399,177	1,513,599
Total Rio & Santos	393,982	380,988	399,523	1,720,321	2,291,297

The coast arrivals for the week ended Aug. 12th, were from:—

S. João da Barra	5,945 bags
Victoria	924 "
Muenhé	521 "
Paraty	46 "
Total	7,436 bags

The total entries by the different S. Paulo Railways for the Crop to August 12th, 1904 were as follows:—

	Per		Total at Santos	Total at S. Paulo	Remaining at S. Paulo
	Past	Sorocehana and others			
1904/1905	1,366,366	112,930	1,419,395	1,390,177	29,128
1903/1904	1,247,330	137,802	1,385,132	1,373,569	11,563

COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES)

	DURING WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	1904 Aug. 12	1904 Aug. 5	1903 Aug. 14	1904 Aug. 12	1903 Aug. 14
Rio	113,130	71,050	108,289	373,083	586,732
Nietheroy	1,738	2,074	2,357	10,586	6,484
In transit	1	5,500	10,000	9,504	31,200
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit	115,232	78,624	120,646	393,173	624,416
Santos	148,636	197,958	192,120	848,424	1,063,625
Total Rio & Santos	263,868	276,582	312,766	1,241,597	1,718,041

Coughs, Bronchites, Hoarseness Try "Peitoral de Jurua" S. Rua 1^a de Março Marvellous effect
PHARMACIA CARVALHO

Nervous Exhaustion & Debility Use "Tonicina Carvalho" S. Rua 1^a de Março a Vigorous Tonic
PHARMACIA CARVALHO

"Superaris" About one half the water now sold is Superaris - we're after the other half.

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE FROM BAHIA
IN JULY, 1904

Europe.....	508
U. States.....	6,000
Elsewhere.....	
Total.....	6,508

RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	BAGS	TOTAL
Aug. 4	<i>Nile</i>	London	Sundry		7
6	<i>Tijuda</i>	Hamburg	Sarton, Meg. Co Ltd	1,100	
	do	do	Gustav Trinks & Co.	300	
	do	do	Pinto & Co.	500	
	do	do	E. Johnston & Co.	150	
	do	do	Eugen Urban	284	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	275	
	do	do	C. Dabelow	250	
	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	27	3,791
6	<i>Itapeuna</i>	Paraguai	Sundry	20	
	do	Pelotas	do	80	100
6	<i>Melpomene</i>	Trieste	Theodor Wille & Co.	6,500	
	do	do	Eugen Urban	750	
	do	do	Gustav Trinks & Co.	730	
	do	do	C. Dabelow	578	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	330	
	do	do	Sundry	250	9,356
7	<i>Provence</i>	Marseilles	do	96	
	do	do opt.	do	1,750	
	do	do	Rich. Riemer & Co.	750	
	do	do	Pinto & Co.	250	
	do	do	Rich. Riemer & Co.	125	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	125	
	do	do	do	250	
	do	do	Rich. Riemer & Co.	125	
	do	do	Odessa	250	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	500	
	do	do	Smyrna	250	
	do	do	Sundry	250	
	do	do	Gustav Trinks & Co.	125	
	do	do	Constantinople	625	5,224
7	<i>Salinas</i>	Pernambuco	Eugen Urban	502	
	do	do	Sundry	373	
	do	Ceara	do	400	
	do	Para	do	1,208	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	527	
	do	do	Pinto & Co.	180	
	do	do	Eugen Urban	85	3,275
9	<i>Atlantique</i>	Bordeaux	Sundry	250	
	do	Oran	Ornstein & Co.	125	375
9	<i>Amiral Rigault de Genouilly</i>	Buenos Aires	Eugen Urban	273	
	do	do	Rich. Riemer & Co.	75	
	do	do	Sundry	1,238	
	do	Montevideo	do	151	1,740
10	<i>Lubira</i>	Pelotas	do	80	
	do	do	Pinto & Co.	425	
	do	Porto Alegre	Sundry	2	
	do	Rio Grande	do	250	
	do	Paraguai	do	100	87
11	<i>Las Palmas</i>	Salonica	Pinto & Co.	250	
	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	250	
	do	do	Theodor Wille & Co.	625	
	do	Palermo	do	125	1,250
11	<i>Homer</i>	New Orleans	Ornstein & Co.	6,421	
	do	do	E. Johnston & Co.	6,200	
	do	do	Theodor Wille & Co.	5,250	
	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	1,000	
	do	do	Pinto & Co.	2,000	
	do	do	C. Dabelow	500	
	do	do	J. W. Doane & Co.	120	24,491
Total.....				50,471	

The coffee sailed during the week ended Aug. 12th, was consigned to the following destinations

	UNITED STATES	EUROPE & MEDITERRANEAN	COAST PLATE	RIVER PLATE	CAPE	OTHER PORTS	TOTAL FOR WEEK	TODAY
Rio.....	21,491	20,008	4,292	1,740	—	—	50,471	286,515
Santos.....	39,411	111,880	—	1,958	—	—	212,879	819,812
Total	123,662	131,888	4,292	3,298	—	—	266,350	1,106,327
1904/1905	123,662	131,888	4,292	3,298	—	—	266,350	1,106,327
1903/1904	90,595	210,760	6,349	2,456	—	—	311,160	1,628,695

VALUE OF COFFEE CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS
Week ended

	Aug. 12		Aug. 5		Crop to Aug. 12	
	Bags	£	Bags	£	Bags	£
Rio.....	46,239	53,200	93,718	102,572	263,916	506,485
Santos.....	212,879	288,683	406,516	534,907	819,006	1,520,191
Total 1904/1905.....	259,118	341,973	500,234	637,479	1,082,922	2,026,676
do 1903/1904.....	301,152	455,918	353,411	201,080	1,589,670	2,085,671

World's Visible Supply of Coffee
ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH

	Deliveries in Europe				Deliveries in the United States									
	1904-1905	1903-1904	1902-1903	1901-1902	1900-1901	1903-1904	1902-1903	1901-1902	1900-1901					
July.....	12,361,454	11,500,000	11,261,000	6,867,627	5,840,561	700,618	641,678	656,489	854,175	699,077	569,410	480,082	394,889	
August.....	12,580,000	12,370,000	11,590,000	7,534,789	5,817,759	708,494	719,096	738,412	625,548	560,004	583,346	478,009	280,000	
September.....		13,148,000	12,227,000	7,654,801	6,380,448	857,717	874,312	838,200	618,907	592,029	622,663	560,111	262,201	
October.....		13,918,000	13,233,000	10,576,965	7,420,359	1,041,333	925,046	1,000,645	830,008	649,401	620,565	700,402	501,051	
November.....		13,898,000	13,218,000	10,736,719	7,874,142	785,982	689,649	780,891	547,510	528,316	493,649	513,886	603,328	
December.....		13,758,000	13,218,000	10,870,939	7,500,346	940,505	782,345	548,007	748,001	727,628	624,778	617,281	380,215	
January.....		13,312,000	12,769,000	10,884,089	7,217,325	780,199	698,798	418,155	647,111	670,296	621,716	510,509	420,496	
February.....		13,181,000	12,517,000	11,179,643	7,276,668	693,265	849,851	693,285	721,440	620,839	624,292	525,432	350,203	
March.....		12,918,000	12,381,000	11,247,903	7,412,277	666,217	726,093	642,580	680,808	494,082	604,639	555,628	618,184	
April.....		12,749,000	12,248,000	11,382,746	7,359,112	641,542	870,085	808,001	668,012	386,106	641,842	527,137	514,110	
May.....		12,670,000	11,857,000	11,325,000	7,192,321	705,144	592,277	880,400	700,708	465,324	541,667	498,027	549,068	
June.....														
Total.....							9,280,651	9,118,621	8,869,094	8,486,012	6,853,056	6,847,877	6,663,599	5,843,883

OUR OWN STOCKS

Table with columns for RIO Stock on Aug. 5, Entries during week ended Aug. 12, Loaded (Embarques) for week ended Aug. 12, Stock in Rio on Aug. 12, Stock at Nietheroy and Afloat on Aug. 5, Entries at Nietheroy plus total embarques including transit, Deduct: embarques at Nietheroy and sailings during the week, Stock at Nietheroy and afloat on Aug. 12, Stock in 1st and 2nd hands and those at Nietheroy and afloat on Aug. 12, SANTOS: Stock on Aug. 5, Entries for week ended Aug. 12, Loaded during same week, Stocks in Santos on Aug. 12th, 1904, do do on Aug. 5th, 1904, do do on Aug. 14th, 1903.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Table with columns for United States Ports, Havre, Both, Deliveries United States, Visible Supply at United States ports, and dates: Aug. 5/1904, July 29/1904, Aug. 7/1903.

COFFEE PRICE CURRENT

For the week ended Aug. 12th, 1904

Table with columns for DESCRIPTION, Aug. 6, Aug. 8, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Aug. 11, Aug. 12, Aver. ages. Rows include RIO N. 6, N. 7, N. 8, N. 9, SANTOS superior per 10 kilos, N. YORK per lb., Spot N. 7, Options (Sept, Dec, Mar), HAVRE per 50 kilos, Options (Sept, Dec, Mar), HAMBURG per 1/2 c., Options (Sept, Dec, Mar), LONDON per cwt., Options (Sept, Dec, Mar).

COFFEE SAILED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1904 Per Shipping Companies

Table with columns for NAMES, RIO bags, SANTOS bags, TOTAL bags. Rows include Lamport & Holt Line, Messageries Maritimes, E. N. Gran Parâ, Lloyd Brasileiro, Norddeutscher Lloyd, C. N. Paranaense, Empresa Sald e Navegacão, Hambourg-Süd D. Gesellschaft, Companhia de Navegação "Costeira", La Velocê, The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Société Générale de Transports Maritimes, Chargeurs Réunis, Prince Line, Empresa Freitas, Empresa Esperança Maritima, Royal Hungarian S. Navigation "Adria", Pacific Steam Navigation, Hambourg Amerika Linie, Empresa de N. Norte e Sul, Rob. M. Sloman & Co, Empresa de N. Italia, Ligaria Brasileira, Empresa Maritima Brasileira, Sundry, Total 1901, 1903, 1902.

Per Destinations

Table with columns for NAMES, RIO bags, SANTOS bags, TOTAL bags. Rows include New York, Antwerp, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Montevideo, Cape-Town, Genoa, Port Elizabeth, Marsailles, Oran, Algiers, Philippeville, Mostaganem, East London, Viborg, Gêles, Guttenberg, Buenos Aires, Palermo, Salonica, Sandy Point, Leixões, Helsingfors, Oporto, Bergen, Landskrona, Trieste, Odessa, Smyrna, New Orleans, Southampton, Baltimore, Alton Bay, Freibzand, Dedagatch, Mostaganem, Constantinople, Brayla, Copenhagen, Alexandria opt, London, Durban, Rotterdam, Trieste opt. Fiume, Fiume, Channel F., Barcelona, Venice, Naples, Coastwise: Rio de Janeiro, Paramagu, Porto Alegre, Oran, Manâos, Park, Laguna, S. Francisco, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Maranhão, Maceió, Pernambuco, Paralyha, Total 1901.

Per Shippers

Table with columns for NAMES, RIO bags, SANTOS bags, TOTAL bags. Rows include Pinto & Co., Orstein & Co., Eugen Urban, Richard Riemer & Co., Dabelow & Wilberg, C. Dabelow, Gustav Trinks & Co., Hard, Rand & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd., F. Johnston & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., Ed. Ashworth & Co., John Moore & Co., Aebuckle & Co., Horn Stoltz & Co., Carl Hellwig & Co., Natunann, Gepp & Co. Ltd., Holworthy, Ellis & Co., Zerremer, Bilow & Co., W. F. Mc Laughlin & Co., Kriese & Co., Lion & Co., Prado, Chaves & Co., W. H. Lawrence & Co., Schmidt & Trost, A. Trommel & Co., Nossack & Co., Hayn & Rosenheim, F.H. Puglisi Carbone & Cia., Henry Walfge & Co., Sundry, Total.

SALES OF COFFEE for the week ending

Table with columns for Aug. 12/1904, Aug. 5/1904, Aug. 14/1903. Rows include Rio, Santos, Total.

"Superaris" Fastidious drinkers demand it.

Strangers Private Hotel

(PENSÃO LARANJEIRAS)

192, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 192

Splendidly situated in the HEALTHIEST part of Rio, offers every comfort to visitors

ENGLISH CUISINE. Trams pass the door. Terms from Rs. 10\$000 (10/-) per day.

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For further information apply to the Manager

x x

Shipping

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO During the week ended August 13th, 1904

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FROM
Aug. 7	Belgrano	German	S. S.	3,083	Hamburg
7	Las Palmas	Italian	do	1,222	Genua
7	Provence	French	do	2,130	Buenos Aires
7	Lovaine	British	do	1,958	Cardiff
7	Ben Cruachan	do	do	1,978	do
7	Malverri	do	do	2,433	do
7	Queen Louise	do	do	2,170	Santos
7	Alcalde	do	Barque	625	Rosario
7	Esprito Santo	Brazilian	Schooner	11	Cabo Frio
7	Satellite	S. S.	do	852	Montevideo
7	Anaximus	do	do	927	do
8	Victoria	do	do	431	Porto Alegre
8	Campos	do	do	290	S. João da Barra
8	Planeta	do	Schooner	37	Cabo Frio
8	Chili	French	S. S.	2,771	Bordeaux
9	Atlantique	do	do	2,700	River Plate
9	Antisana	British	do	2,317	Liverpool
9	Oravia	do	do	3,318	Valparaiso
9	Capri	German	do	1,299	New York
9	Conselheira	Brazilian	Schooner	320	Itapiponna
9	Amelia Clara	do	do	41	Cabo Frio
10	Vencedor	do	do	18	Macahé
10	Itatiba	do	S. S.	514	Rio Grande
10	Nanette	British	do	1,368	Leith
10	Tintoretto	do	do	2,643	Santos
11	Panama	do	do	3,057	Liverpool
11	Dee	do	do	1,182	Santos
11	Erlangen	German	do	3,135	do
11	Las Palmas	Italian	do	1,222	do
11	Alexandria	Brazilian	do	317	Porto Alegre
11	Rudi	do	do	161	Florianopolis
12	Mayanhão	do	do	1,363	Mandós
12	Ferreira Machado	do	Schooner	124	Paranaguá
12	Walf	do	do	28	Itajahy
12	Falun	Swedish	Barque	849	Bangkok
12	Austad	Norwegian	do	910	Santos
12	Prinz Waldemar	German	S. S.	2,926	do
13	Gothic	British	do	1,975	Wellington
13	Industrial	Brazilian	do	309	Laguna
13	Annie	do	do	95	Iguape
13	Tigre	do	do	223	Itajahy

SAILINGS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO During the week ended August 13th, 1904

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FOR
Aug. 7	Provence	French	S. S.	2,130	Genua
7	Liansamor	British	do	2,368	Buenos Aires
7	Las Palmas	Italian	do	1,222	Santos
7	Garcia	Brazilian	do	711	do
7	Salmus	do	do	74	Paris
7	Calburga	British	Barque	1,250	Barladous
8	Canoe	Brazilian	S. S.	1,003	Araucary
9	Pinto	do	do	239	S. João da Barra
9	Macahense	do	Schooner	30	Cabo Frio
9	Atlantique	French	S. S.	2,700	Bordeaux
9	Chili	do	do	2,771	River Plate
9	Amiral Rigault de Genouilly	do	do	-	Santos
9	Conway	British	do	2,591	do
9	Oravia	do	do	3,318	Liverpool
10	Belgrano	German	do	3,083	do
10	Halle	do	do	2,564	do
10	Namy	Brazilian	do	152	Paranaguá
10	Itatiba	do	do	167	Porto Alegre
10	Guasca	do	do	643	Antonina
10	Portinho	do	Schooner	61	Cabo Frio
11	Jorge	do	do	32	do
11	Las Palmas	Italian	S. S.	1,222	Genua
11	Honer	British	do	1,641	New Orleans
11	Panamá	do	do	3,057	Valparaiso
11	Arlington	do	do	1,986	Rosario
11	Ternero	Argentine	do	923	do
12	Erlangen	German	do	3,135	Bremen
12	Dee	British	do	1,182	London
12	Muguí	Brazilian	do	850	Victoria
12	Fidélense	do	do	290	S. João da Barra
13	Prinz Waldemar	German	do	2,926	Hamburg
13	Capri	do	do	1,299	Santos
13	Mandós	Brazilian	do	1,959	Mandós
13	Victoria	do	do	431	Porto Alegre
13	Itatiba	do	do	707	do
13	Vencedor	do	Schooner	18	Macahé
13	Dois Amigos	do	do	33	Cabo Frio

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS During the week ended August 12th, 1904

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FROM
Aug. 6	Provence	French	S. S.	2,130	Buenos Aires
6	Dana	Austrian	do	1,230	Fiume
6	Satellite	Brazilian	do	887	Montevideo
6	Annie	do	do	95	Rio de Janeiro
7	Victoria	do	do	431	Porto Alegre
7	Santo Antonio	do	Schooner	18	S. Francisco
7	Alton	British	S. S.	2,243	Cardiff
8	Las Palmas	do	do	1,222	Genua
8	Atlantique	French	do	2,890	Buenos Aires
9	Chili	do	do	2,770	Bordeaux
9	Amiral Rigault de Genouilly	do	do	3,643	Havre
9	Sao Nivalus	German	do	3,014	Hamburg
9	Lewisham	British	do	1,785	Rosario
10	Conway	do	do	1,639	Antwerp
10	Canocim	Brazilian	do	1,021	Mossoró
11	Annie	do	do	95	Iguape
11	Guasca	do	do	277	Rio de Janeiro
11	Belgrano	German	do	3,083	Hamburg
11	Halle	do	do	2,564	Bremen
12	Garcia	Brazilian	do	141	Rio Grande

SAILINGS FROM THE PORT OF SANTOS During the week ended August 12th, 1904

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FOR
Aug. 6	Provence	French	S. S.	2,130	Marseilles
6	Queen Louise	British	do	2,170	Rio de Janeiro
6	D. Rodolpho	Brazilian	Schooner	47	Tijucas
6	Satellite	do	S. S.	887	Rio de Janeiro
7	Victoria	do	do	431	do
7	Austad	Norwegian	Schooner	310	do
8	Annie	Brazilian	do	95	Iguape
8	Atlantique	French	S. S.	2,890	Bordeaux
9	Chili	do	do	2,770	Buenos Aires
9	Tintoretto	British	do	2,643	New York
10	Dee	do	do	1,182	London
10	Las Palmas	Italian	do	1,220	Genua
10	Prinz Waldemar	German	do	3,297	Bremen
11	Amiral Rigault de Genouilly	French	do	3,643	Buenos Aires
12	Annie	Brazilian	do	95	Rio de Janeiro
12	Guasca	do	do	643	Paranaguá

Companhia



Nacional

NAVEGAÇÃO COSTEIRA

Weekly Passenger service between RIO DE JANEIRO and PORTO ALEGRE, calling at Paranaguá, Florianopolis, Rio Grande and Pelotas.

The steamer

ITAPACY

PARANAGUÁ, FLORIANOPOLIS, RIO GRANDE, PELOTAS AND PORTO ALEGRE

17th, August 1904.

Freight and parcels received through the Trapiche Silvino until day previous to sailing.

Valuables at the office, on the day of sailing, till 2 p. m.

No parcels of any description will be received at the Company's offices

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS
RUA HOSPICIO, 9

x x

CURRENT COFFEE FREIGHT RATES
FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 12th, 1904

	Rio	Santos
Aden via Trieste	50/- & 5/0	50/- & 5/0
Antwerp 1,000 kilos	35/ & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
Alexandria**	55 fcs. & 10/0	55 fcs. & 10/0
Alicante	61 fcs. in full	50 fcs. in full
Algiers via Marseilles	51 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	51 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Almerie	58.50 fcs. in full	—
Aguiles	73.50 fcs. in full	—
Algoa Bay	40s. & 2 1/2 0/0	—
via England	40/- & 5/0	—
" New York	40/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Hamburg	40/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
Bassorah	99 fcs. & 10/0	99 fcs. & 10/0
Barcelona	35 fcs. & 10/0	35 fcs. & 10/0
Beira	78/0 & 2 1/2 0/0	55/- & 5/0
via Hamburg	80s. & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Trieste	55/- & 5/0	—
" Southampton	80s. & 2 1/2 0/0	—
Bilbao	56.50 fcs. in full	60.50 fcs. in full
Bremen	35/ & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
Bordeaux, 900 kilos	35 fcs. & 10/0	25 fcs. & 10/0
Bombay via Trieste	50/- & 5/0	50/- & 5/0
Braila**	57.50 fcs. & 10/0	57.50 fcs. & 10/0
Brindisi**	49 fcs. & 10/0	49 fcs. & 10/0
Buenos Ayres per bag, 60 kilos	18500	18500
Beyrouth**	70 fcs. & 10/0	70 fcs. & 10/0
Cadiz	35 fcs. & 10/0	35 fcs. & 10/0
Calcutta via Trieste	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0
Carthagena	61 fcs. in full	50 fcs. in full
Colombo	50/- & 5/0	50/- & 5/0
Corfu**	55 fcs. & 10/0	55 fcs. & 10/0
Currachee	50/- & 5/0	50/- & 5/0
Corunna	53.50 fcs. in full	53.50 fcs. in full
Cavalla**	48 fcs. & 10/0	58 fcs. & 10/0
Christiania	45/9 in full	—
Copenhagen	44/3	34/3
Cape Town	40/- & 5/0	—
via New York	40/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Hamburg	40/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Buenos Aires*	45/- in full	—
" Southampton	40/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
Constantinople**	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Cochin	50s. & 5/0	—
via New York	45/- & 5/0	—
" Hamburg	47/6 & 2 1/2 0/0	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
" Trieste	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0
" Southampton	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
" New York	45/- & 5/0	—
Delagoa Bay	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0
via Hamburg	55/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Trieste	55/- & 5/0	—
" Southampton	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
" New York	45/- & 5/0	—
East London	47/6 & 2 1/2 0/0	—
via Hamburg	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Southampton	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
Fiume	40s. & 5/0	35s. & 5/0
Galatz**	62 fcs. & 10/0	62 fcs. & 10/0
Genoa 1,000 kilos	35 fcs. & 10/0	35 fcs. & 10/0
Gibraltar via Genoa	65 " "	40 fcs. in full
Gijon	56.50 fcs. in full	56.50 fcs. in full
Hamburg	35/ & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
Havre, 900 kilos	30 fcs. & 10/0	25 fcs. & 10/0
Hongkong via Trieste	60/- & 5/0	60/- & 5/0
Kobe via Trieste	65/- & 5/0	65/- & 5/0
Liverpool	35/ & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
London 1,000 kilos	32/6 & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
Do (options)	32/6 & 5/0	—
Lourenco Marques via Hamburg	55/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
Malaga	35 fcs. & 10/0	35 fcs. & 10/0
Malta do do	53 fcs. & 10/0	53 fcs. & 10/0
Marseilles 1,000 kilos	35 fcs. & 10/0	35 fcs. & 10/0
Messina**	45 fcs. & 10/0	45 fcs. & 10/0
Metelino	63 fcs. & 10/0	63 fcs. & 10/0
Montevideo per bag, 60 kilos	28500	28500
Mombassa via Trieste	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0
via New York	65/- & 5/0	—
Mossel Bay	45/- & 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Hamburg	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
" Southampton	50/- 2 1/2 0/0	—
Mostaganem via Marseilles	53 fcs. & 10/0	53 fcs. & 10/0
Naples	43 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	43 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
New York, Liners per bag	35c. & 5/0	35c. & 5/0
N. Orleans Liners "	35c. & 5/0	35c. & 5/0
Odessa**	57 fcs. & 10/0	57 fcs. & 10/0
Oran	51 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	51 fcs. & 10/0
Pasajes	60.50 fcs. in full	—
Palma de Mallorca	53.50 fcs. in full	—
Penang via Trieste	60/- & 5/0	60/- & 5/0
Patras**	55 fcs. & 10/0	55 fcs. & 10/0
Pireus**	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Port Said**	55 fcs. & 10/0	55 fcs. & 10/0
Rotterdam	35/ & 5/0	25/- & 5/0
Rangoon via Trieste	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0
San Sebastian	60 1/2 fcs. in full	60 1/2 fcs. in full
Santander	56.50 fcs. in full	60.50 fcs. in full
Samsoun**	58 fcs. & 10/0	58 fcs. & 10/0
Seville	46 fcs. in full	50.50 fcs. in full
Shanghai via Trieste	65/- & 5/0	65/- & 5/0
Smyrna**	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Southampton 1,000 kilos	30/ & 5/0	25/ & 5/0
Suez via Trieste	50/ & 5/0	50/ & 5/0
Salonica**	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	52 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Salina**	57 fcs. & 10/0	57 fcs. & 10/0
Talahuanu	48s. & 5/0	—
Taragonne	53.50 fcs. in full	50 fcs. in full
Trebizond**	58 fcs. & 10/0	58 fcs. & 10/0
Trieste	40/ & 5/0	35s. & 5/0
Tunis**	53 fcs. & 10/0	58 fcs. & 10/0
Valencia	53 50 fcs. in full	50 fcs. in full
Valparaiso	47/ & 5/0	—
Varna**	62 1/2 fcs. & 10/0	62 1/2 fcs. & 10/0
Venice via Genoa or Marseilles	50 fcs. & 10/0	50 fcs. & 10/0
Vigo	53 50 fcs. in full	60.50 fcs. in full
Yokohama via Trieste	65/- & 5/0	65/- & 5/0
Zanzibar via Trieste	55/- & 5/0	55/- & 5/0

* Royal Mail Steamers in combination with Houlder Bros.
** Conference rates via Marseilles, Genoa or Trieste.

FOREIGN VESSELS AFLOAT
IN RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOUR
on August 13th, 1904.

Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
<i>Pilar de Lavrinaga</i>	Tons 2,691	<i>Canada</i>	Tons 2,137
<i>Cavalier</i>	" 517	<i>W. W. McLoughlan</i>	" 457
<i>Norseman</i>	" 568	<i>Avoca</i>	" 1,334
<i>Tolosa</i>	" 2,099	<i>Susanna</i>	" 1,733
<i>Entre Rios</i>	" 2,785	<i>Gua Pou</i>	" 613
<i>Chatou</i>	" 3,321	<i>Sierra Miranda</i>	" 1,740
<i>Progress</i>	" 1,641	<i>Glad Tidings</i>	" 603
<i>Senior</i>	" 597	<i>Bolsen</i>	" 306
<i>S. Paulo</i>	" 198	<i>Lortzinger</i>	" 257
<i>S. Nicolas</i>	" 3,041	<i>Antigua</i>	" 735
<i>Lovaine</i>	" 1,998	<i>Alkaliar</i>	" 625
<i>Ben Cruachan</i>	" 1,978	<i>Julius</i>	" 800
<i>Malverri</i>	" 2,493	<i>Anstad</i>	" 310
<i>Queen Louise</i>	" 2,170		
<i>Antisana</i>	" 2,317		
<i>Navette</i>	" 1,386		
<i>Tintoretto</i>	" 2,643		
<i>Gothic</i>	" 4,975		
<i>Matatua</i>	" 4,179		
<i>Indiano</i>	" 2,508		
<i>Homor</i>	" 1,641		
Total	Tons 45,746	Total	Tons 11,700

IN SANTOS HARBOUR
on August 12th, 1904.

Steamers		Sailing Vessels	
<i>Danu</i>	Tons 1,799	<i>Frides</i>	Tons 450
<i>Alton</i>	" 2,243		
<i>Levisham</i>	" 1,785		
<i>Conway</i>	" 1,669		
<i>Belgrano</i>	" 3,083		
<i>Halle</i>	" 2,561		
Total	Tons 13,140	Total	Tons 450

On 11th. inst., we had the opportunity of inspecting the steamship "Gonzales Dias", lately arrived from Hamburg, and belonging to the Empresa Brasileira de Navegacao Freitas. This unit was constructed at Stockton-on-Tees, in 1902, and is insured as A1 at Lloyd's. She measures 280 ft. in length by 49 in beam, and is of 1200 tons burden.

The accommodation for passengers is excellent, and the ship is lighted throughout by electricity, thorough ventilation being secured by electric fans, an important consideration on the route between Rio and Manaus for which she is intended.

THE FREIGHT MARKETS

Argentine. We understand that as low 78/- has been accepted for parcels to Rio. We think that the figure marks the record of low rates from B. A to the Brazilian capital. The Rio berth is, however, visibly thinning and a reaction may take place any day. Rates for all the lower Brazilian ports are, however, quoted at 12/- always excepting Porto Alegre which due to the heavy lighterage charge, commands 20s/. Parcels are not plentiful for any port of Brazil. *The Times of Argentina*—August 1st.

Local Market.—The forward engagements for the week were as follows:—

Per S. S.	Destination	Quantity
<i>Tintoretto</i>	for New York	24,136 bags of coffee
" <i>Danu</i>	" Trieste	5,375 " " "
" <i>Petaz Waldemar</i>	" Hamburg	2,000 " " "
" <i>Sarcota</i>	" Genoa	875 " " "
" <i>Las Palmas</i>	" "	500 " " "
" <i>Thames</i>	" Buenos Aires	1,019 " " "
" "	" Montevideo	250 " " "
" "	" Rosario	150 " " "

Railway News and Enterprise

SUNDRY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Railway	Mileage		Latest Earnings Reported		Aggregate to date		
	1904	1903	Week or Month	1904	1903	1904	1903
Braz. Gt. South...	110	110	June	16,444	19,555	121,156	117,156
Leopoldina	1,449	1,385	Aug. 6th	20,101	22,277	412,096	431,689
S. Braz. Rio Grande	176	176	June	177,598	153,630	1,359,431	1,186,142

a Earnings reported in pounds, b in mil reis.

S. Paulo Railway Traffic in July

Up traffic	Tons	1903	1904
Down "	"	52,548	76,682
Passenger "	"	58,894	51,898
Interstate traffic	"	86,649	79,815
		31,481	27,512

"Superaris" is most popular because it's the best. There's no discount on that statement.

Dannemann & Co.

SÃO FELIX (BAHIA) — BRAZIL

The Leading Cigar Manufacturers in Brazil

Be glad to advise Customers that they always keep a large stock of their most famous brands at their Export Agents :

MESSRS TH. & C. MÖLLER — HAMBURG.
Brook I (Free Port)

ATTENTION:—

Only genuine when bearing the Government Stamp, PERFORATED with their initials, viz:

D. & C.

Company Meetings and Reports

DUMONT COFFEE

Improved position of the Company
 State of the Industry

The eighth annual general meeting of the Dumont Coffee Company, Ltd., was held on the 11th July at Winchester House, Old Broad street, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. H. K. Rutherford (the Chairman of the Company).

The notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors having been read.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, — My first duty is to apologise for the absence of one of the members of the Board, Sir Robert Moncreiffe. He has been subpoenaed in a Court case, and regrets very much that he is unable to be present with us to-day. It will doubtless be in your recollection that when I addressed you last year I had to present to you a somewhat gloomy picture of the distressful state of the coffee industry in Brazil. I pointed out that with a series of years of unprecedentedly low prices for coffee, many properties in Brazil were suffering from the want of proper cultivation, that the labour force was leaving the country owing to the inability of the proprietors to pay their wages, and that serious financial difficulties faced the coffee growers generally. I also endeavoured to leave the impression on your minds that if this condition of affairs continued for any lengthy period it would eventually benefit those who were able to retain their labour force and cultivate their plantations properly. Although one cannot but sympathise with the unfortunate position of others struggling in the same industry in which we are also engaged, still the law of the survival of the fittest is inexorable, and applies to coffee growing with perhaps greater force than many other enterprises. The results of the past year's working of the Dumont Company indicate pretty clearly how we stand in our ability to weather the storm and this trying state of things, from which the country has not yet emerged. Even if prices continue to improve, of which I am glad to say there seems some indication, still the crisis which the planting industry has experienced must inevitably have left baneful effects on a considerable area of land under coffee, and it may take many years to recover.

REPORT ON THE ESTATES IN THE SÃO PAULO DISTRICTS

In March last there was published a report prepared by three prominent men in the Brazilian coffee trade who had gone on a tour of inspection of the estates in the São Paulo coffee districts. They came to the conclusion that from 70 to 100 million of coffee trees have been abandoned for the following reasons:—"In the boom years coffee was planted on bad lands, and when the bad times came there was a want of financial resources to treat properly such a large extension of coffee planted, and the great frost killed an enormous number of trees." They also reported that many fazendas and portions of fazendas would have to be abandoned in the next successive years, and that finally, as the result of all this, we were safe from big crops, or over-production for eight or ten years. Of course, it is impossible to say how far these statements are to be relied upon; but, if correct, it means that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the trees growing in 1902 are gone, and have not been replaced, and to which must be added the loss in yield through impoverishment of the existing bushes from want of proper cultivation. The official figures of arrivals and departures of Italian labourers would appear to bear out the above views to some extent. In 1902 there was an excess of arrivals over departures of 8,949 labourers, but last year the departures exceeded arrivals by no less than 18,249. We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that there is either not sufficient crop to require the former number of labourers, or if the crop of the present year is to be as heavy as previously, there will be less labour to harvest it satisfactorily. Three years ago Brazil produced 15 1/2 millions of bags of coffee, two years ago 12 1/3 and this year 10 2/5ths, so that we have on every side evidences which lead us to the conclusion that the effects of the crisis are making themselves felt in the annually diminishing output of coffee from Brazil. Unfortunately, however, there was a heavy set-off against this diminished supply from Brazil, which has upset all the experts' calculations. The market had to face a supply of mild coffees from other countries, the figures for which, including transhipment, amounted to about 5,400,000 bags, or 1,800,000 bags above the average of the last three years, and this excess almost counterbalances the diminished supplies from Rio and Santos. When we, however, know the cause of this to have been in great measure due to the marketing of coffee held back in Colombia and Venezuela during the war troubles in that part of the world, and therefore abnormal, it relieves us of any great anxiety as to over-production. The coffee market, however, at the end of the season from this cause finds itself statistically in a worse position than at the commencement by about 450,000 bags, instead of the deficit so confidently expected a few months ago.

COFFEE PROSPECTS

With your permission I will read a communication which we have received from our brokers, Messrs. Rueker and Beneraft, giving their views of the position, which I think may be of considerable interest to you.

They say: "Values of Santos are some 9s per cwt higher, and as the advance was built up on the fallacious belief that visible supply would be drawn on during the 1903-4 season, it must be treated as a discount; at all events, to a certain extent, of the future. Future prospects are as follows:—Rio and Santos receipts are estimated at about 10,500,000 bags, and as the bean is running small, it is hoped that this estimate may prove to be somewhat high. With the old crop coffees in Colombia, etc., exhausted, it is believed that the supplies of mild coffees will be on a smaller scale. We look confidently for an expansion in deliveries, population increasing steadily in many of the coffee drinking countries, and as regards invisible supply, a very obscure but important factor, we rely on its being smaller, at all events, in Europe. As regards the prospects of the 1905-6 Brazilian crops, which eventually must become a most important factor in the position, it is too early yet to discuss them, but a decrease in visible supply this season may be confidently anticipated, and under this circumstance the future may be faced with considerable confidence. Year by year the sphere extends, and the popularity increases of Dumont coffees. This is not a mere assertion, it is a fact. Never before have we sold the Dumont crop with such ease as last season. We have little doubt but that the premium on Dumont coffees will increase, and if later on you increase your output, our buyers will be quite ready for larger supplies." These are the views of our brokers, which, I think are exceedingly interesting and very encouraging. (Hear, hear.) Now, having dealt generally with the situation, I would ask you to turn with me to the accounts as presented and our own particular affairs for the past year. In the balance-sheet on the debtor side under sundry creditors there is the sum of £1,858. This is made up of marine insurance premiums, income-tax and a few small items. Then follows bills payable, £47,423, which were bills drawn by our manager against coffee shipments, which have all been paid off. Reserve exchange, £835, represents an account to provide for the fluctuation in exchange from year to year in the balances between London and Brazil in account current. On the credit side of the balance-sheet you will observe the estates now stand at their original cost, as we have written off the balance of £1,649 expended last year on buildings and machinery.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE WRITTEN OFF

During the last seven years we have disbursed very considerable sums on improvements, buildings and machinery and railways, all of which have come out of revenue; and as I believe there will be no occasion to reopen this capital account we are now in a better position than we have ever been before under that head. As that account has all been written off now, perhaps this is the proper time to tell you what advantage we have had from that large expenditure. From the beginning of the company we have expended £101,000 on capital account, of which £75,000 has been expended on improvements, machinery, buildings, coffee stores, barbacoes for drying coffee, and railways, and £26,000 has been expended on the opening out of young coffee lands and on the maintenance of coffee lands to be brought into bearing. Now, dealing with the £26,000, which we have spent on the young coffee in bringing it into bearing, what return have we had for that? These young coffee lands came into bearing about 1900. Previous to 1900 the crops of our estates from the beginning averaged 72,000 cwt. of coffee per annum. Since 1900 they have averaged 103,000 cwt., so that for that £26,000 you have 31,000 cwt. of coffee annually, which, if you take at a profit of, say, 8s. per cwt., which is not too much, you will see you have repaid yourselves all that expenditure of £26,000 in three years. With regard to the £75,000 for buildings, machinery and everything that we say went to the improvement of the coffee, that improvement began to take place immediately after we started our improvements in 1897, and from 1897 to the present year we have produced 392,000 cwt. of coffee. We, as you know from our various reports, have always stood out for a good figure above the ordinary Santos coffee; but if we assume — and it is a low assumption, I think that we have made 4s per cwt. over the price of Santos coffee for all these years since we began these improvements, you have an extra profit of £125,000, and you must also remember that before the company took over the estates, the price of Dumont coffee was always lower than Santos coffee. But if you assume that 4s per cwt. has been made, you arrive at the conclusion that these improvements have brought in a profit of £125,000 on an expenditure of £75,000, so that after all this capital expenditure has been wiped out, you have made £50,000 extra profit. That, I think, fully justifies the expenditure that the directors undertook in the improvements of the property (Applause.) After that digression, I will go back again to the accounts. The cash in hand to the end of the year amounted to £2,030. The value of the debentures remains the same as last year. The large sum of £850,760 against Fazenda current account was the amount of balance in favour of London at 31st December. This was secured by coffee in our hands unsold at that date, and more than sufficient in value to extinguish the balance.

PROFIT FROM FAZENDA

In the profit and loss account the debtor side is practically the same as last year; but the credit side shows the Fazenda profit of £74,622, whereas last year there was a loss of £6,435. I need not, I think, enter into the various details of the Fazenda accounts, as they present no new features. The total estate expenditure amounted to £70,211, with the milreis at 12.09d. This was equivalent to a cost of 11s 5 3/4d per cwt on

the estate. In order to arrive at the cost of the coffee laid down in London, there is to be added the railway freight to Santos, shipping and warehouse charges, and freight to London, and all these amount to more than the cost of producing the coffee — namely, 12s 8 1/2d per cwt — making the crop cost in London 24s 2 1/4d per cwt, as stated in our report. The profit on the railway, the stores and mill was very satisfactory, amounting in all to £5,978. You will no doubt have observed that we do not, in our report this year, state the price at which our washed coffee sold, compared with the unwashed, as we usually do. This we did not do, as the comparison would have been quite misleading without a somewhat lengthy explanation. As you are aware, the washed coffee is the first part of the crop that comes to market. When this came here for sale the market for ordinary Santos was about its lowest — namely, 26s 7 1/2d per cwt — and the washed coffee sold for 35s 6 1/2d, or 8s 11d per cwt above the average; but when the unwashed came on the market later in the season, ordinary Santos had risen to 31s 11 1/4d, while we got 36s 4 1/2d average for our unwashed, or 4s 5 1/4d above the average price of Santos coffee, although you will note that owing to the rise in the market we actually got 10d per cwt less for our washed than for our unwashed coffee. The result of the figures is that we made a working profit of £72,921 10s for the year. Out of this profit we have paid £21,389 to meet the debenture interest, and £15,000 has been paid on account of arrears of preference dividend, and £1,649 12s 8d has been written off the balance of capital expenditure, to which I referred previously.

THE CARRY FORWARD

The account, therefore, shows that we are left with a balance to be carried forward of £36,840 5s 6d. I would here, with your permission, anticipate any views some shareholders may have with regard to that balance. You may remember that in 1901 we carried forward a balance of £33,653, and the wisdom of that course proved amply justified, as the results of the following year necessitated the whole of that sum being required to carry the company through a very unfavourable season. (Applause.) I cannot plead that we anticipate an unfavourable season during the current year — (hear, hear) — but when you realise that for the cultivation of the estate, harvesting the crop, and bringing it here means an outlay of about £125,000, and that already out of that balance of £36,840 we have paid away £11,000 for the half-year's debenture interest, and also provided for six months' current expenditure in London, it does not allow an overwhelming amount to carry on the business of the company. (Hear, hear.) The argument has been presented by one shareholder who has written to us on the subject, that as long as there are arrears of preference dividend the directors are not justified in withholding this balance, or any considerable portion of it, from the preference shareholder. To this view the Board cannot agree. (Applause.) It is the first duty of the directors to safeguard the interests of the company by primarily securing the debenture interest if possible for the year, and, secondly, by having sufficient working capital in order to avoid the necessity of borrowing at high rates of interest, and to carry on the company's business as economically as possible. (Hear, hear.) This company, like all coffee-growing concerns, has invariably to finance against its coming crop, and, as you are aware, interest on such loans is necessarily very onerous. It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to say that throughout these trying times the credit of the company has always been good with those through whom we have to deal in financing against the year's crop. But, notwithstanding this fact, when the opportunity comes to set aside a considerable portion of the year's profit for working capital (the want of which we have so often regretted), it is plainly in the interests of all that this course should be adopted. (Applause.) The result of the year's working, when we take into consideration the low price of coffee, may, I think, be considered satisfactory, and shows what the estate could do if coffee were at the old range of prices. From the point of view of the results being a fair return on the capital of the company, I need not say it is far from satisfactory, but we are not without hopes that we are nearing those more prosperous times for coffee which Mr. Bueker foreshadowed at our last meeting, and that the results to us will gradually more nearly approach what we had looked for when this company was formed.

CONDITION OF THE PROPERTY

As to the condition of our property, we have every reason to believe it is kept in a thoroughly satisfactory state, both as regards the coffee bushes, the buildings and machinery and the railway. I will leave Mr. Buchanan, who is here to-day, to speak to you on these matters. I may, however, say in connection with the property that we are having a complete survey made of the Dumont estate to ascertain the exact area of our reserve lands, and to enable us to decide what land, if any, we can allow the colonists to devote to the growing of maize, as we have gradually been able to practically stop the growing of this throughout the coffee plantations greatly to the advantage of the latter. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our outlying block, called Paranapanema, which is several days' journey from Dumont, Mr. Buchanan had this carefully examined by one of his staff. The block is situated in a wild part of the country inhabited by Indians, and we are advised it would not be profitable to us to attempt any cultivation there, and that for several reasons. It would appear that the boundaries of the block do not comprise anything like the acreage that was stated to us within the boundaries named in the conveyance. By the Brazilian Land Laws, before we could obtain a good title it would be necessary that we should pay the survey fees of an enormous area of land out of which our block would be defined. These survey fees other claimants for lands within this territory would refuse to share with us, and as the report we have received is to the effect that the land would not, from its inaccessibility, be desirable to cultivate, and also that Government have imposed a tax equal to £16 per acre on any new lands that may be opened for coffee, which is prohibitive, the directors have resolved to take no steps in the matter, as they are of opinion it would be money thrown away. It is a much more profitable policy to cultivate well the large and good acreage we have on Dumont than to commit ourselves to a large expenditure on securing our rights to lands which it is doubtful would be of any practical advantage to the company. In this course I am sure you will agree with us. (Hear, hear.)

MR. JOHN BUCHANAN'S RETIREMENT

You will note from the report that Mr. John Buchanan has retired from the position of manager of the company. It is a matter of regret that his health would not permit of a longer residence in a tropical climate. I would take this opportunity of saying that when Mr. Buchanan was sent out as manager of this property at the formation of the company, it was an entirely new departure in the experience of Brazilian coffee growing to have an Englishman, or I should rather say, a Scotsman, at the head of affairs. Men had misgivings and predicted failure, stating that such a property could only be managed by a Brazilian. Now, gentlemen, I am sure the directors, and more especially those who have been on the Board since the beginning, will endorse my statement, that Mr. Buchanan's management reflects the greatest possible credit on him, and he has proved an

unqualified success, as an administrator of our affairs. (Applause.) It is true he could not make the large profits we anticipated, but that was no fault of his, as he, of course, could not control the coffee market. (Hear, hear.) Under his able management and loyalty to your Board and the company during a most trying period and conditions in which a manager could be placed, he administered a concern employing some 5,000 persons through a continuous period of adversity. With a constant struggle to keep his labour force satisfied, in the face of lessened wages, he was not only able to carry through each season's work in a satisfactory manner, but to hand over the property to his successor in a high state of cultivation, with its buildings, machinery and railway, we believe, in a complete state of efficiency. (Applause.) I would ask then, gentlemen, that you record your thanks today to Mr. Buchanan for so safeguarding your interests, which I have no hesitation in saying could not have been entrusted to more capable hands. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you would like to hear Mr. Buchanan's views on the property, and will ask him to address you after the resolution which I am about to propose has been seconded and put to the meeting. I now beg to propose:— "That the report and accounts for 1903, as submitted, be and hereby are received and adopted." (Applause.)

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DONNA THERESA CHRISTINA RAILWAY

A general meeting of the members of this company was held at Winchester-house, E. C., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the dealings of the liquidators with the assets of the company, and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted during the year ended May 28th, 1904. Mr. G. VON CHAUVIN, one of the liquidators, presided.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the accounts were presented in such a simple manner that any explanation was unnecessary. The point in regard to which the shareholders were more directly concerned was as to why the liquidation had not already been completed. As the shareholders were aware, in April, 1903, a claim was put forward against the liquidators for about 10,000*l.* in respect of an accident sustained so long ago as January, 1892, by Senhor Hilario José de Mello, on the company's line. There had been some litigation in Brazil on the matter, and Senhor de Mello had obtained a decision from one of the Brazilian Courts in his favour. The facts connected with the claim, however, were such that the liquidators had felt it their duty to resist it to the utmost, and they had, therefore, informed the solicitors in this country who were prosecuting the claim on behalf of Senhor de Mello's attorney that an English judgment validating the decree of the Brazilian court must be obtained before the claim would be recognised. A good deal of correspondence passed between the claimant's solicitors and their own, but the claimant would neither withdraw his claim nor take steps in England to make it effective. In May last a shareholder commenced proceedings against the liquidators to compel them to distribute the assets they still had in hand. In the course of those proceedings the liquidators brought the facts as to Senhor de Mello's claim to the notice of the court, and they had been directed by the Registrar to give notice personally to Senhor de Mello in Brazil to come in and prove his claim. That notice would be posted on Wednesday, and he hoped that by about the end of October they would know how they stood. The liquidators could not in the circumstances at once distribute the remaining assets. Having pointed out that they had about 12,000*l.* in hand (deposited with the Bank of England), he concluded by moving a resolution adopting the accounts.

Mr. C. A. SANDON (joint liquidator) seconded the motion, which was carried.

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Market Reports

Pernambuco, August 10th, 1904.

Cotton. Sales yesterday at 148000. To day, buyers offer 135500 for prompt and 135000 for August delivery. All these prices are much above quotations of value as advised from Rio, the lowest quotations being more than 18000 above last reported sale in Rio.

Rains continue alternating with fine sunny days. Future crop is reported as never having looked better at this time of year and that the area planted with cotton has never been so great.

Coughs, Bronchites, Hoarseness

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FOR THE STOMACH.

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PHARMACIA CARVALHO

"Elixir Eupéptico"

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua de Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, MANAOS, PARA',
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, S. PAULO,
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE' AND NEW YORK

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LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroeder & Co., J. H. Schroeder & Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Job. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granel, Brown & Co.

GENOA.

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft» in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg», Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
 Rua da Quitanda, No. 109

(Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in S. Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre.

(Caixa 520) (Caixa 185)

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Pará, Manaus, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Bahia, Macaé, Victoria, Rio Grande, Pelotas, Curitiba, Paranaguá, Santa Catharina, &c.

Draws on:

GERMANY... { Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and Frankfurt a M. Bremen } and correspondents. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg } Hamburg.

ENGLAND... { N. M. Rothschild & Sons London } Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft London.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON. UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LIMITED, LONDON. Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

FRANCE... { Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches } Heine & Co., Paris. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Lazard Frère & Co., Paris. De Neufilze & Co., Paris.

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PORTUGAL... { Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries.

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.

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Directors

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST

London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 325,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro

31, RUA 1ª DE MARÇO

Branches at:

S. PAULO, BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO.

Agent at Santos:

F. S. Hampshire & Co., Ltd.

Correspondents in Pernambuco, Pará, Manaus, Ceará, Macaé, Victoria, Santa Catharina, Paranaguá, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & C.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany,

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY

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NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

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Banco da Republica

DO

BRAZIL

Realized Capital... Rs. 100,000,000\$000

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

Profits in Suspense. Rs. 11,157,639\$835

on 31st December 1899

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9 Rua da Alfandega

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Deasterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre & Pelotas.

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1862

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

HEAD OFFICE:

Princes Street, London, E. C.

PARIS BRANCH:

16, Rue Halévy.

RIO DE JANEIRO—19-21 Rua da Alfandega.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital.. 120,000,000 Marks

NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1904 Aug. 28	Halle.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Madeira, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
Sept. 9	Wittenberg.	Bahia, Madeira, Lisbon, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers & Cargo accepted

Passenger rates	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio — Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen.....	450 Marks	£29
— Madeira, Lisbon.....	375	Rs. 120\$

For further information apply to

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H. A. L. (Hamburg-American Line)

(South American Service)

Next Departures:—

PRINZ SIGISMUND

1st October

The new fine Imperial Mail Steamer

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

6,000 tons

expected from Santos on the 2nd September, sails on 3rd at noon for:

Bahia, Lisbon, Boulogne S/M, (Paris), Dover, (London) and Hamburg

These magnificent and fast steamers, built especially for the Brazilian trade and fitted with the latest improvements offer to first class passengers the highest comfort.

All steamers carry a surgeon and a stewards.

Free conveyance on board supplied for passengers and luggage.

The Company issue 1st class tickets to Paris and London. Return ticket for Dover & Boulogne S/M at reduced rate.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Passenger service for NEW YORK

TITIAN (1,170 tons)..... September
 BYRON (1,001 " ")..... 2nd October

The steamer

TENNYSON

4,001 tons

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Bahia, Pernambuco and New York

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BARBADOES

Through 3rd. class tickets issued to the principal cities of the United States & Canada

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England and with ut the inconvenience of transfer Average passage to New-York 17 days

"Tennyson" & "Byron" have also superior 1st class accommodation

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- His Britannic Majesty's Government;
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Tug boats always ready for service.

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SAN NICOLAS

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DEPARTURES FROM SANTOS

DUNA..... 20th August 1904
 MORAVIA..... 10th September
 B. FEJÉRVÁRY..... 1st October

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Rio de Janeiro.

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Santos.
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Transports Maritimes à vapeur de Marseilles

DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS

FOR EUROPE

ALGERIE..... 24th Aug. 1904
 LES ALPES..... 6th Oct. "

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Marseilles, Barcellona, Genoa, and Naples

Through fares to Paris 1st class.....	f. gold	723
do do 2nd.....	f.	550
do do 3rd.....	f.	199
Through fares to Paris return 1st class f.		1,149
do do do 2nd... f.		882
do do do 3rd... f.		364
Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, 3rd class.. f.		130
Barcellona 3rd class..... f.		155

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Manager

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Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 16	Thames....	Montevideo & Buenos Aires.
" 18	Magdalena.	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Teneriffe, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Special attention is drawn to the following:

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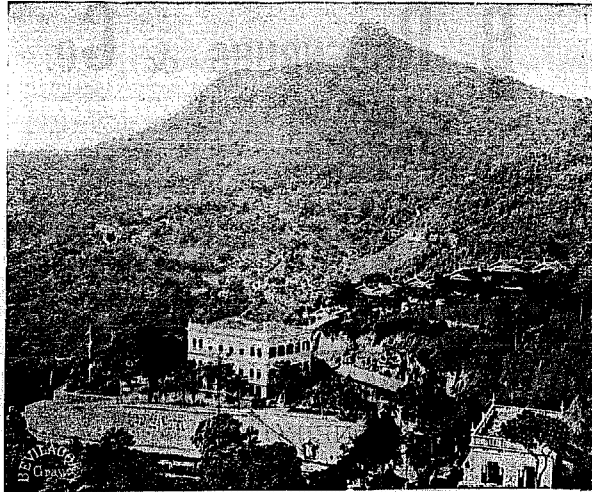
GRAND HOTEL INTERNACIONAL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO No. 108 — SANTA THEREZA

RIO DE JANEIRO—Telephone No. 134.

1,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

Telegraphic Address—MENTGES—RIO.



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Hotel Paineiras---Coreovado

with all modern comforts for Families.

Nearly 2,000 feet above the sea.—The healthiest part of Rio.—Excellent kitchen and cellars. — Trains pass the door.

Manager,

FRANK DA COSTA.

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Baths: plunge and shower.

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ROOM FOR BANQUETS, BALLS, etc.—*Se vice de Luxe*

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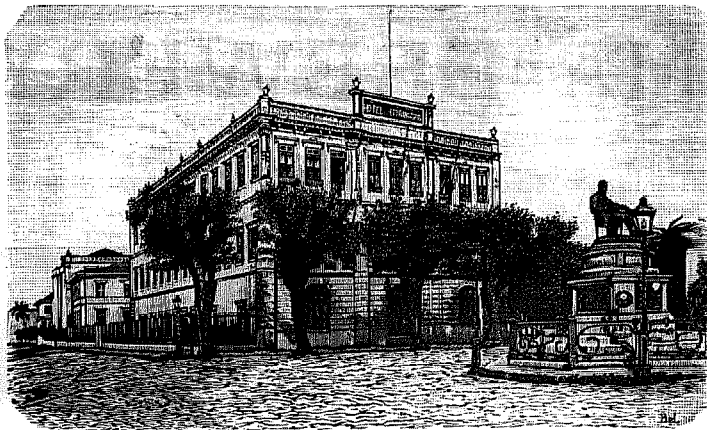
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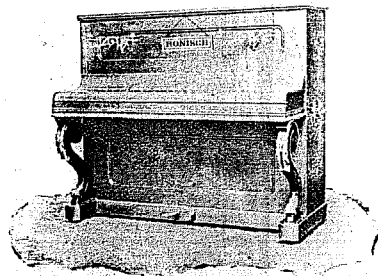
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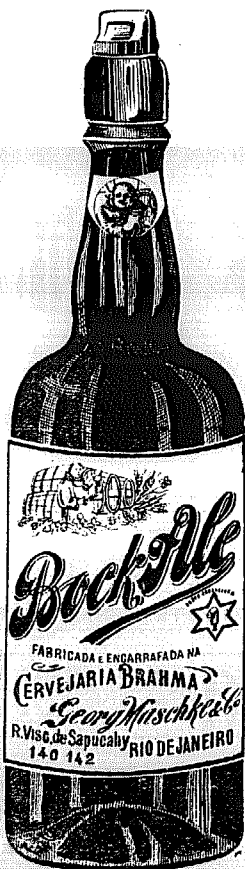
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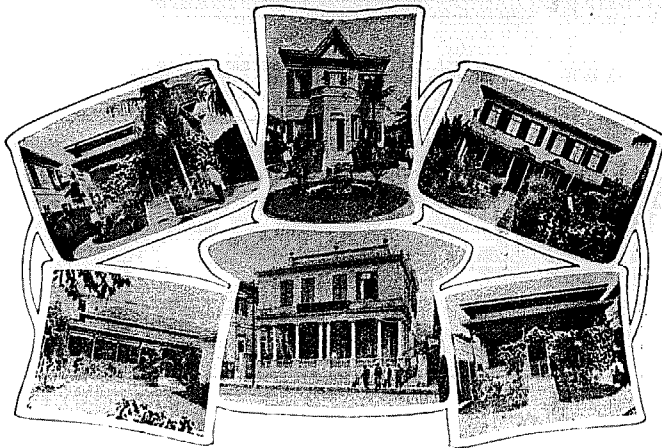
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Other impurities.....	0.08	Other impurities.....	0.80	Other impurities.....	2.82
	100.00		100.00		100.00
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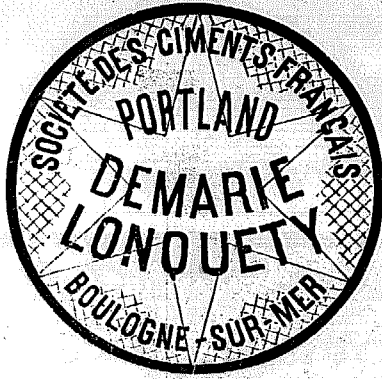
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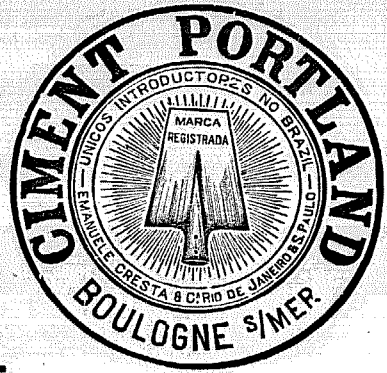
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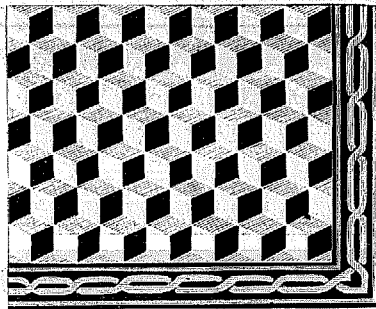


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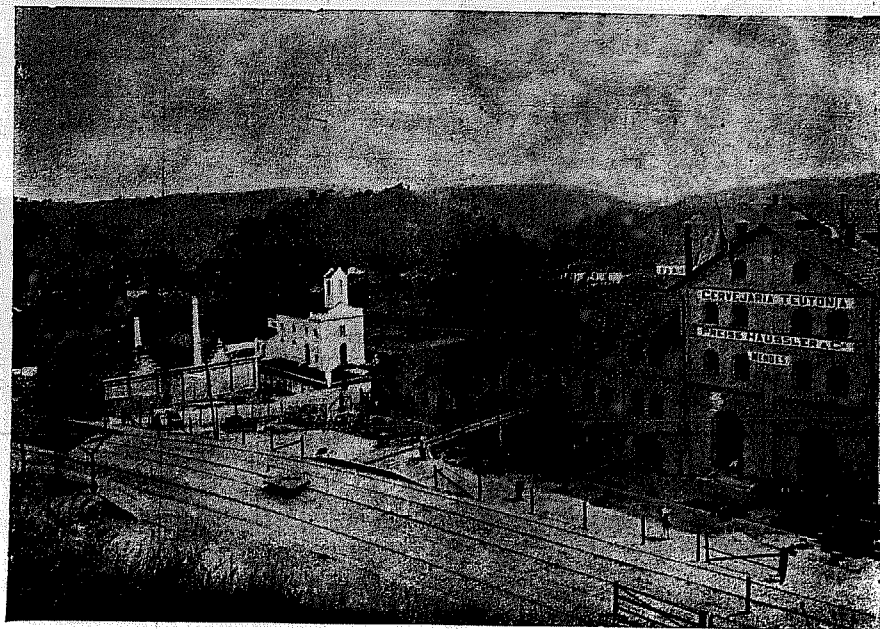
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