



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 45

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The best disinfectant for vessels
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 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund £ 500,000
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 Reserve fund £ 679,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Edward Ashworth & Co.
 No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund 1,328,751
 Agent: **P. E. Swanwick.**
 87, Rua 1º de Março, 2nd floor

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

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CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
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 Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in Stock.
 Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
 Tugboats always ready for service.
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 Capital paid up 750,000
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 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
 Messrs. Granet Braun & Co. GENOVA.

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 Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg.
 Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

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 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and correspondents.
 M. A. von Rothschild in São Paulo, Frankfurt a. M.
 (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London (Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London).
 (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.)
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 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.
 LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.
 PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.
 Rio de Janeiro:
 No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.
 Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 12th October, 1891.
 Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
 Realized do 900,000
 Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:
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 London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays bas—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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 Idem paid up 500,000
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 Office in Rio de Janeiro:
 31 A, Rua 1º de Março
 Branches at:
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 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO
 Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Draws on its Head Office in London:
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Messrs. Rost & Co. and correspondents in ITALY.
 The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.
 Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.
 AUTHORIZED BY
 Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.
 CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)
 HEAD OFFICE:
 9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda
 RIO DE JANEIRO
 Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.
 Draws on:
 (Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France.)
 Société Générale pour l'industrie et le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France.
 LAZARD FRÈRES & CIE.
 LONDON
 (Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Ruffer & Sons.)
 GERMANY
 (Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.
 Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Gebrüder, & Co. Hamburg, Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg, L. Heitrens & Sons, Hamburg.)

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:
 Without notice 2 %
 With notice:
 3 months 4 %
 6 " 5 %
 12 " 6 %
Léon Housset,
 General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.
 These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$300, 4 dozen boxes for 12\$900 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —The representative of a German syndicate has proposed to the Chilean government to invest one hundred million dollars in the construction of new railway lines. They ask for a 6 1/2 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, the debt to be wiped out in 27 years. The government has accepted the scheme in general, and as soon as the ad referendum agreement is approved in Germany, a bill will be sent to congress.—*Reviewe*, Buenos Aires.
 —A Santiago telegram of the 3rd reports an interview with Mr. Akers, the South American correspondent of *The Times*, in regard to the trouble between Argentina and Chile. He says that in Buenos Aires and southern Chile there is a desire for war. In case of war he thinks the Chileans will win because of the superiority of their fleet, but the victory will cost a hundred millions sterling and 60,000 lives. If the Argentines win it will be at a greater cost. He believes that Gen. Roca will be elected President of Argentina, which will be a guarantee of peace.
 —A pronounced symptom of Teuton activity in South America is shown in the report that a German syndicate has offered to the Chilean government a loan of 100,000,000 pesos, to be invested exclusively in the construction of railways. The offer is said to have been well received, as most offers of money are in South America, and the syndicate's representatives are returning to Germany from Santiago for the purpose of arranging details. That Chile will probably be found a more profitable field for German commercial enterprise than, say, Venezuela is probable; but it is curious that the Germans generally step in after a country has seen its best days.—*Financial News*, Oct. 12.
 —An American syndicate has obtained a concession for constructing a railway from Guayaquil to Quito, and presumably the capital will be sought in England. As the present government of Ecuador has refused to attend to the service on the external debt, has attacked English property held under undisputed title for over thirty years, proves itself inimical to English interests, is hostile to Englishmen living in Ecuador, makes no secret of its strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and publicly denounces all legislative enactments by past administrations, it would be best, under the circumstances, for British investors to let Ecuador depend entirely upon the American syndicate and its vast capital, steering clear of so patriotic American and honest a government as at present directs the destinies of the republic.—*Financial News*, October 13.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.
 —The cabbies here are kicking most energetically against the new regulation, which requires that the wheels of all their vehicles shall be painted yellow. The new measure puts a stop to a practice whereby the cabby takes the number out of his lamps so as to look like a private carriage, for which change certain people are willing to pay a little more at times. The yellow wheels will however stop the little deception, and the cabbies, seeing that they are losers, also are doing their best to have things as before.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.
 —To-day the transport *Colondrina* will leave the South Basin, with the mission of taking soundings and making plans between the parallels 52 degrees and 46 degrees, from Punta Buia to the archipelago of Chiloe. The *Colondrina* will take coal at Port Madryn, and at Santa Cruz she will join the *Acopardo*, which has on board the boundary commission. They will then proceed together to Punta Arenas. The work will be done rapidly, with the object of getting over as much ground as possible. The work will be concluded in May or June of next year. The *Colondrina* will communicate with the commission and sub-commission in order for the two parties to work together at parallel 52.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Oct. 23.
 —The murder is out. The collapse of the attempt to produce "The Geisha" by the amateurs in Buenos Aires is now attributed to the fact that the libretto was found to be rather—well, not quite what Mrs. Grundy approved of. There was a good deal of kissing in it, which of course would never do, and one young lady had to sit on a gentleman's knee and put her arms round his neck, a most horribly improper thing which no young lady could possibly be guilty of under any circumstances. Moreover, some of the lady characters were expected to wear dresses which might show their—well, we should say which did not quite cover their feet, and that Mrs. Grundy could not tolerate for an instant. However, we believe that the libretto has been carefully bowdlerized by a committee of old women—we should say lady members—and to omit all the kissing and cuddling, and now Mrs. Grundy smiles on the production with benign approval, and rehearsals will be allowed to proceed. The opera, in many respects resembling the "Mikado" is a very pretty one and was a great success in England, where, we believe it has been played by amateurs without the intervention of either Mrs. Grundy or Mr. Bowdler. But then Buenos Aires is not England, and Mrs. Grundy holds her head high in the Anglo-Porteño colony.—*Montevideo Times*.

A TELEGRAM from Caracas on the 3rd announces a conspiracy against President Crespo. As this president is about to retire from office, a conspiracy seems absurd. Perhaps Crespo himself is the conspirator, and an excuse to make himself dictator the object.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8 30 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Cachabun and Lambary: Central Railway (S. Paulo) express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.: Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (LINHA DO CENTRO) of that railway.

Bello Horizonte: Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway at 2 21 p. m. and 11 40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis: Barca leaves the Praia da 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 2 15 p. m., on all load cars (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station at 6 55 a. m., and 4 20 p. m. to connect with Petrop. train.)

Nova Friburgo: Barca leaves the Praça das Marilhas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marília. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2 25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado: Regular trains, week days, leave for Rua Casca Velha (Laranjeiras) at 5 05 and 11 a. m., and 2 20 and 4 30 p. m., returning (except on Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6 a. m., 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 20, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m.; descending, 3 15, 4 15, 5 15, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., and 2 p. m.). Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N. B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be expected and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

LEGISLATION—Petropolis. E. H. CONGER, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite Casa de H. House). Petropolis. EDMUNDO R. PHILIPS, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Otton. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evarista da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 6 a. m. on 1st and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement. IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M. A., British Chaplain, 181, Rua das Laranjeiras. IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 30 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 55 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching, at 7 p. m. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo de Cattedra. English services at 10 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7 30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 30 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 a. m. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a. m. at Fabrice Campos, Sundays, 2 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays also at 10 a. m. Thursday, 7 p. m. ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis 12. A. F. I. S. T. CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna, No. 15. Services in Portuguese, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. W. B. BAGBY, Pastor. Casa 212. IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUELO.—214 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services: Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN B. NAIMMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 28, Rua General Canabarro. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, Rua de Ourique, N. 25. Dr. Havelburg, Physician and accoucheur. Residence: 80, Rua 19 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—21 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 8 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—10, Rua do Imperatriz, 2nd floor.—J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of self-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 27, Candelaria. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66, Rua de Assombóia, 1st floor.—Rooms open from 6 30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolaus Rodrigues, President; Thomas Le da Costa, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE SANTA THERESA HILL, Rua do Aqueducto No. 108, Telephone 3018.

Served every 15 minutes by the electric tramcars line from the town (de via) the Largo do Carmo) close to the doors of this hotel, on Saturdays.

Excellent restaurant, always ready. Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERDINAND MENTGES, ASSEMBLE 72, Telephone 206.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO GEORGE'S Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the boating district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and P. office. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8, 1st floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and sojourners.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest. The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

So intimately is the welfare of man bound up with the geographical features of the world which he inhabits that the ultimate aim of the study of any portion of the earth becomes of necessity economical. Two great questions then which must be answered concerning the valley of the Amazon, as of any other river basin, are, what useful products may it furnish to the markets of the world, and what advantages or difficulties does it present for the development of industry and commerce.

As frequently happens, the drainage basin is so much more extensive than the area commercially tributary to the navigable reaches of the main stream and its confluents, that the obstacles to the transportation of merchandise to the Atlantic ocean from the elevated regions in the direction of the axis of the river system are greater than those in an opposite direction. Therefore, these elevated regions should be considered apart commercially from the flood plains. To present these matters properly, however, an examination of the physical features of the Amazonian valley is requisite.

In one sense it may be regarded as bi-parite, two vast river systems inosculating in their lower portions, one the main Amazon, with a general direction from west to east, the other the Tocantins, with a general direction from south to north. The latter empties into the well defined estuary known as the Rio do Pará, which also receives small contributions from the Amazon during certain seasons. The former, likewise, receives feeble additions, through the labyrinthine network of connecting furos, from the estuary of the Tocantins. Geographers differ in their assignments of relationship between these two river systems, but little violence is done to the claims to individuality on the part of the Tocantins by considering it as a part, but a very distinct part, of the Amazonian system.

A true delta does not exist, although the term is often applied to the insular masses between which the Amazon reaches the sea. These masses are in part river bars of vast extent, and in part original continental land, with ribs of rock still protruding above the general level. As a matter of fact, instead of the gradually widening flood plain, so characteristic of most great rivers, the Amazon is restricted in its lower course by hills of erosion to within a comparatively short distance of the sea, so that the coastal plain is relatively insignificant, considering the size of the continent, and the immensity of the fluvial system here finding escape from its basin. We have, in the case of the Amazon, an example of a river cutting through both of the great continental mountain rims, instead of having its course determined by them. Thus the ideal conditions for delta formation are absent, to which must be added the circumstance of debouching into a tidal sea on its western side, at a point where the recently bisected equatorial current is washing the coast with extraordinary force.

We have then to bear in mind that we are dealing with a double drainage basin, and that the flood plain is not developed as an expanding area toward the sea, and that a true delta is not in process of formation. The flood plain, however, is of extraordinary size, lying within the interior continental depression. The length of the Amazon may be put at approximately 4,000 miles. Taking this figure then, it is a startling fact that the river develops its flood plain at the end of its first thousand miles, at the very point where it bursts through the eastern Cordillera of the Andes, making the famous cataract known as the Pongo de Manseriche. Though there are reaches of considerable length between the mountain walls where slack water is found, these are determined by local elevated flood plains. This is true whether we accept the Rio Ucayali or the Rio Marañon, the two great branches

toward the source of the Amazon, as being the main stream. The question as to which should be considered as the mother stream is of little practical moment, but the great Peruvian savant, Antonio Raimondi, may be credited with having settled the point by a simple test. He took many samples of the water above and below the junction of the Ucayali and Marañon at all seasons of the year, filtered these, and determined the quantity of salts in solution. It was found that under all circumstances the dissolved matter in the waters of the Marañon was in excess of that in the waters of the Ucayali, while the quantity in the waters of the full stream naturally coincided more closely with that in the Marañon. This seemed to establish the supremacy of the Marañon. There are geological reasons leading to the same conclusion. The enormous corrosive effects of the Marañon not only exceed those of the Ucayali, but they seem to have been continuous throughout the period of the Andean uplift, cutting down through the eastern chain almost to sea level. No equal corrosion occurred on the upper Ucayali, thus indicating the greater antiquity of the Marañon.

The interior basin of the Amazon, which has an average elevation of about 400 feet above the sea, extends from the Serra do Almeyrim on the east to the Andes on the west, and from the Guiana and Venezuelan highlands on the north to the Matto Grosso uplift on the south, or approximately 700,000 square miles. This is all included in the flood plain of the main stream, neglecting the Tocantins, and is probably too small an estimate. The river has manifested no tendency to widen its flood plain by detouring, for it is to be observed that the effect of the centrifugal force of the earth is to make as nearly as possible a straight line of the Amazon, coinciding with the equator, and to hold it upon that line once it reaches it. Hills on the north side, which are being constantly worn away, are the only obstacles to the exact equatorial position of the Amazon today, and it is conspicuous that as soon as the coast plain has been reached, where there are no further obstructions on the north side, the river assumes this position, its mouth being almost exactly bifurcated by the equator. The lateral expansion of the interior flood plain has been caused mainly by the tributaries, which are subject to the same laws of movement as those which have been so exhaustively studied in the case of the Mississippi.

Another striking feature of the Amazon is the large number of furos or side canals, which run approximately parallel to the river for hundreds of miles. With few exceptions these are confined to the south side of the stream, being evidently nothing more than former channels abandoned in its steady progress towards the equator. Bayous and abandoned channels along the tributaries are also found, but these are of far less gigantic proportions as to length than those which follow the Amazon proper. It will also be seen that the great estuary of the Pará extends westwardly, by a number of elongated lake-like expansions, almost to the junction of the Rio Xingú with the Amazon. Though not fully proven, it is almost certain that these indicate a former channel of the Amazon, when it emptied into the sea south of the huge island of Marajó. On this assumption the existence of the vast network of furos running north and south between the Rio do Pará and the lower Amazon can be easily explained as remaining vestiges of the northward movement of the great stream towards its normal equatorial position.

To be concluded in our next.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 9th, 1897.

THE attempted assassination of President Prudente de Moraes on Friday last, followed by the death of the minister of war who had courageously grappled with the assassin, has produced a profound impression in every part of the country, for it has opened the eyes of many to the unwelcome fact that the most dangerous enemies to good government are within the ranks of those who are professing fervent loyalty to the republic. Among reflecting and observant men the course of the President has been considered exceptionally conciliatory and conservative. He has of course been opposed to the repressive policy advocated by the partizans of his predecessor, but at the same time he has yielded to their demands on only too many occasions and he has shut his eyes to their excesses when severity would have been better. It is recognized that he was not strong enough to successfully oppose them at the outset, and it may be that he has not been strong enough to call them to account for their crimes. Little by little, however, he has drawn to him the better influences and sentiments of the country, and lately he found himself strong enough to cut loose from a domination, which was unquestionably as galling to his sense of honor as it was prejudicial to his administration. The success of this departure and the unexpected strength of his following, of course infuriated the extremists to the highest pitch, and for several months past we have seen him covered with every species of abuse, and we now know that his life even was repeatedly threatened. He did not believe, however, that partizan rancor would go to any such length, and he therefore took no precaution whatever against criminal assault. Happily for Brazil, the assassination of the President failed, though it resulted in the death of one of his most dedicated and trusted lieutenants, Marshal Carlos Machado Bittencourt, minister of war. No one can condemn the crime too severely, nor can the punishment of its author and his accomplices, should he have any, be too swift and exemplary. Such a crime strikes not only at the person of the executive, but at the foundations of authority and good government. The President is not a tyrant, nor a usurper, nor a spendthrift of the national wealth. He represents not only the better elements of his country, but he is their chosen executive for a brief term of years. To assail his life is to attack the fundamental principles of government. We trust therefore that there will be no more dallying with assassination, nor with intimidation and disorder. If the true republic is ever to be established in Brazil, it will be through a respect for the law and the maintenance of good order, and not through the excesses which have lately been practised in the name of freedom. All things considered, we believe that good will result from this abominable crime, hurtful as it may seem at this moment.

ACCORDING to cable advices the Tammany candidates for the municipal government of New York, under its new charter, have been elected, the political parties obstinately refusing to lay aside partizan rivalries for the broader and better purpose of securing a good municipal government. The result is what might have been anticipated—the triumph of the worst elements in the city and the surrender of the city to spoilsmen for a term of years. For this result the republican party is largely to blame. It is not strong enough in the city of New York to elect its own ticket, and it could therefore have supported the citizen or non-partizan ticket and thus have insured the election of admittedly good men. It stupidly and criminally refused to do this, and therefore helped to elect a ticket which will deliver over the city to jobbers and bunners for several years to come. It is a pity that respectable and honest men can not see the criminal error of such a course, that they can not sink party differences for the purpose of securing good and honest municipal government. In reality there is no need whatever of mixing up national politics in the government of a city. It is an element totally foreign to municipal affairs, which demand nothing beyond good business oversight. There may be differences over purely local questions, and on such issues tickets may naturally be made up, but for national parties, divided on questions of finance, free trade, foreign policy, etc., to contest the election is clearly absurd and hurtful. The triumph of Tammany in the recent New York election is not only a disaster for the city itself, but is a reverse for the principles of republican self-government. Every occurrence of this character serves to strengthen the feeling everywhere that the republic promotes jobbery and partizan struggles, rather than efficient government. The history of New York for the last half century is a record of misgovernment and criminal jobbery. It has not only been a source of humiliation to the better classes of Americans, but it has served as a reproach against republican institutions in the mouths of observant foreigners. And yet, in spite of all this respectable men are still found who quarrel over purely political tickets, and who prefer to see the city ruled by bunners and jobbers rather than by honest, non-partizan citizens! It certainly reflects little credit on the good sense and good intentions of its citizens.

MURDER OF THE MINISTER OF WAR

On Friday, about 1 o'clock p. m., President Prudente de Moraes, accompanied by his suite, landed at the war arsenal on his return from the steamer *Espirito-Santo*, to which he had gone to welcome Gen. Barbosa just arrived from Bahia. As the President and his party were passing through the arsenal, there were a few shouts of "Long live the memory of Marshal Floriano Peixoto!" This cry, which has been connected with so many scenes of disorder and bloodshed that it has acquired a sinister significance, was answered with shouts of "Long live the President of the Republic!"

A little while afterwards a soldier in the crowd forced his way toward the President and pointed at him a double-barreled pistol (*garucha*), which, according to one account missed fire, and according to another was discharged without the bullets taking effect. The official account is that it missed fire twice and was loaded with quartered Comblain bullets and heavy charges of powder. A blow from the sword of Col. Mendes de Moraes, the President's chief of staff, knocked the soldier down and there were cries of "Kill him! kill him!" Against this demand both the President and minister of war are reported to have protested.

There then ensued a struggle to disarm the soldier, in which he drew a knife, inflicting three wounds on the minister of war, who died within a few minutes. Col. Mendes de Moraes was severely wounded, and slight wounds

were received by several other persons before the soldier was finally overpowered and disarmed. Singularly enough, one of the persons who assisted in disarming the criminal was Capt. Marcos Curius who is considered responsible for the military murders committed at Setpetiba under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

After the death of the minister the President took his carriage and proceeded to Friburgo Palace, where during the day he was visited by many persons who congratulated him on his escape and condoled with him on the tragic fate of the minister of war. He decided to issue an address to the nation, in which he shows that he believes that the murderer was actuated by political motives. This opinion, which is shared by a large part of the press, led to orders for holding the troops in readiness and for guarding the streets with large detachments of police. Whether there is sufficient ground for the opinion we have not as yet any evidence that will enable us to decide, but we nevertheless consider ourselves justified in thinking that this crime would probably not have been perpetrated if the proper steps had been taken for bringing to justice the authors of the murders of Barão de Batory, of Barão do Sero Azul, of Capt. Lorena, of the young Carvalhos, of Col. Gentil de Castro, and of many other victims whose murderers have been allowed to enjoy immunity from arrest.

There is no doubt, we are convinced, that this impunity has encouraged the development of ferocious instincts and, until the authorities, stimulated and aided by the better classes of people, show that they are willing and able to check and punish outbreaks of such instincts, no one will be safe. There is apparently a very general belief that killing in the name of the republic is not a crime.

The murderer is a light mulatto, twenty-two years of age, and a native of the state of Alagoas. His name is Marcellino Bispo de Mello and he belongs to the 10th battalion of infantry, to which he was transferred from the 33rd, in which he had been enlisted in June, 1896. He has recently been acting as orderly for Surgeon-General Pereira Guimarães. It is stated that he is one of the soldiers who some days ago was arrested with Deocleciano Martyr on Rua do Ascurra by a police force engaged in looking for the Larangeiras apparition. The result of the examination to which he was subjected after having committed the crime, has not yet been made public. He is reported to be calm and collected, and denies that he killed the minister of war.

We learn that the minister of war, Col. Mendes de Moraes and other persons during the days preceding this tragic event, had received threatening anonymous letters. Several arrests of well-known Jacobins have been made.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 3.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber completed the work of voting on the amendments to the budget of the war department. A committee of three was chosen to welcome Gen. Barbosa on his arrival from Bahia.

Nov. 5.—Chamber of Deputies.—The proceedings were interrupted by the news of the murder of the minister of war. Several speeches were made on this tragic event and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. The chamber then adjourned to Monday.

Nov. 6.—Senate.—Senator Severino Vieira offered a motion signed by himself and 18 others denouncing the murder of the minister of war as a barbarous, hideous and monstrous political crime and expressing eternal gratitude for the minister's self-sacrifice in giving his life in defence of the President and of the institutions of the country. A debate ensued and Senator Ramiro Barcellos moved to strike out the word "political." This the senate by a vote of 23 to 22 refused to do, and 20 opposition senators thereupon withdrew, leaving a written statement in which they said that, in view of the terms in which the motion was couched and of Senator Severino Vieira's assertions attributing to their party complicity in the crime, they declined to vote but declared that they were in harmony with public opinion in its condemnation of that barbarous and cowardly crime. The withdrawal of these senators deprived the house of a quorum and consequently no action could be taken on Senator Severino Vieira's motion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

It is stated that in S. Paulo the house of Deputy Glycerio, who is said to be threatened, has been guarded by police.

—Conde de Motta Maia, who was chief physician of the deceased emperor of Brazil, D. Pedro II, died at Juiz de Fora on Sunday.

—A telegram of 5th inst. from Bahia says that the law students there have published a protest against the military atrocities committed in that state.

—Some days ago the military club at Porto Alegre rejected a motion to congratulate Lauro Sodré on his nomination for the presidency of the republic, whereupon Sodré's friends in the club sent him a telegram congratulating him on his attitude towards the coup d'état of Nov. 3, 1897. To understand the significance of this fact it is necessary to remember that the majority of the club is castilian, that Castilhos favored the coup d'état and that Sodré opposed it.

—In the general expression of horror and regret for the criminal event of Friday last, the one discordant note comes from Rio Grande do Sul, where Julio de Castilhos' organ, the Fideação, breaks out into a violent attack on the President in regard to the railway lease, and Germano Hasslocher, a castilian demagogue, addressed a public meeting in language which shows that hatred of the President dominates every other sentiment. Among other things he said that Rio Grande should protest against the President, even though it should resort to separation, and that the life of the President is not worth the least among the deserters from the army, not to mention that of a general. Such sentiments should show the President how useless it is to waste consideration on the followers of Julio de Castilhos.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Let us talk of graves and worms! Tuesday, the dia dos finados, was observed with all due pomp in São Paulo. The cemetery, smothered in flowers and clothed in white marble, smirked with a glistly gaiety, like a goblin bride, and seemed to grin a deadlively welcome to the enormous concourse of its visitors,—a sort of "hope you are coming to stay? Bring your traps and take a shakedown whenever you like; there's lots of room!"

The crowd is perceptibly greater each year; and this is natural for in the battle of life, as in all other battles—except Canudos—for each one killed there are always four or five wounded.

I always like to see "no flowers" tacked on to obituary notices. What can be more horrible, more unfair, so to speak, than to associate the brightness, freshness, and perfume of these emblems of life's promise with the squalid realities of death and corruption? If you must put flowers on your mortal remains, let them be tin ones such as they use at the cemeteries; on the graves, at least, they look nearly as well, and the substitution of tin flowers for vegetable ones beautifully symbolizes the Christian's hope of the soul's immortality.

Besides, tin flowers do not shame you by withering so long before you remember to remove them as the real ones do; though by the way, I did notice a solitary withered tin chaplet on Tuesday. The sun seemed to have melted it, and it was as sorry a sight as the most woebegone mourner could wish to deck a grave with. But let us not just about it. Probably it was some widow's tribute to the memory of her "desditoso esposo."

How many of us have come to hate the odor of white rose, jasmine, lily, because of the loathsome aftereffect which has so often assailed their nostrils when "bending them over the flower-covered dead!" Consider the living—consider the lilies. Never invite your friends to a salad of flowers and carrion; the two flavours spoil one another. The flowers we have with us only for a season; the carrion we shall have enough of later on.

"Emblems of Life's Promise" I have called them; and it does not affect my argument at all that the promise, beautiful as it is, is so soon to be broken. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth." The subject is one for solemn reflection. Hear, then, how the immortal Bard soars away above all others on this saddest theme of the decay of earthly beauty: "Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea But sad mortality o'ersways their power, How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea Whose action is no stronger than a flower? O, how shall summer's honey breath hold out Against the wreckful sieg of battering days, When rocks impregnable are not so stout, Nor gates of steel so strong, but Time decays? O fearful meditation! Where, alas! Shall Time's best jewel from Time's chest lie hid, Or who his spoil of beauty can forbid?"

I do not know whether, or not, it be a sign of British cold-heartedness, but I doubt if I should care to see a "dia dos finados" observed in England. The idea that the dead claim from us one day out of the 365, and have their claim allowed, is a beautiful and poetical one no doubt; but like many other such ideas it does not seem to work out satisfactorily in practice. On Tuesday it appeared to me that for one genuine mourner there were twenty careless holiday makers, flirting, leering, jesting; mere revellers enjoying the Carnival of Life, in the breezy sunshine, on ground within whose

precincts they will some day have to bid farewell to the flesh forever, or, say, players who had come on to the stage for a merry-making, and found the scene-shifter had pulled up on them, by mistake, the surroundings amid which the tragedy of the play was to be consummated.

Sounding through their light laughter came the ceaseless moan of the wind among the tall swaying pines, just as the odour of mortality rises through the flowers strewn on a bier.

The associations of the place seemed vulgarized by the ra etient of this jabbering, sweating throng, and it struck me the "Finados," while doubtless appreciating the good intentions of their sometime friends, would, if the truth could be known, expand into phosphenescent smiles of relief and satisfaction when night and silence should have caused them all to disappear, with their tinsel garlands and their insipid grief.

The 1st battalion's gory holiday is now over and its members are returning to their duty of keeping order in the streets, where it is to be hoped they will abstain from introducing the latest fashions from Canudos. By the way, why does not some smart haberdasher bring out a good flaring, starting red cravat, and call it the Canudos necktie? It would sell like wildfire among a certain class. He could then follow on with a flame-coloured shirt and call it the Gen.—but hist!

When the government of this model republic says a given thing is so, and rightly so; when, in short, the said government is engaged, like Lord Peter in the "Tale of a Tub," in palming off its damned crusts on us for mutton, the prudent citizen will assent, whether with or against his conscience, lest a worse thing befall him. He will on no account dispute the point with the government. For in that case the government,—still following the example of Lord Peter,—in order to show him what a blind, besotted, ignorant, wilful puppy he is, will merely use this plain argument:—"By G—, this's good sound wholesome mutton as any in Leadenhall market, and may the devil broil you and yours eternally if you presume to believe otherwise!"

So, when the 15th of this gay month comes round, the government will not call upon us to sing odes in praise of

- The freedom of speech,
The ditto of the press,
The financial success,
The military prowess,
The prestige abroad,
The happiness at home,

it has brought us. It will simply order us, as Lord Peter ordered his brothers, to "eat our vittuals" (if we can still contrive to earn them) and give it none of our impertinence. This is the liberty of South American republics. Still it is with many a sickening gulp that honest men, both Brazilians and foreigners, manage to swallow their opinions on the subject of the Canudos atrocities. But after all, what is the use of trembling? These things are sure to happen, for the average Yahoo can not acquire civilisation in a day; he is sure to have his occasional relapses into savagery.

I am in a position to contradict the report that a performance called "The Waits" is to be given, at Christmas, in aid of the funds of the Hospital Samaritano by members of its nursing staff, conducted by the doctor. The rumour was probably suggested by the photograph now on view in the doorway of the photographers, No. 10, Rua Direita.

I have it on good authority that, contrary to general report, there is nothing radically wrong with the Viaducto do Cha, which, though needing repairs, is all right so far as safety is concerned.

NICODRACUS DEWDROP. S. Paulo, 4th November, 1897.

CRICKET AT PERNAMBUCO. We are in receipt of the following score of a match between Pernambuco and the Cable Companies, which closes the cricket season at Pernambuco. As will be seen, the match was not played out. The score was:

Table with columns for player names and scores. Includes sections for 'THE CABLE COMPANIES 1st innings' and '2nd innings'.

PERNAMBUCO.

1st innings.

Table listing players and scores for the 1st innings of the Pernambuco match.

Total..... 197

During the season, now closed, this principal fixture has been played off five times, with the following results:

Table showing results of five matches between Pernambuco and Cable Companies.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The aggregate sums to be paid next year on account of guarantee of interest on capital invested in Brazilian railways are estimated by the budget committee of the chamber of deputies at 10,029,817,134 in gold and 4,037,797,971 in currency.

—Decree No. 2,648, of the 25th ult., approves the final surveys on the Santos extension of the Mogiana railway in the part between Santos and Quilombo, 4k. 392m. in length, and that between Quilombo and Alto da Serra, 18 k. 100 m. in length.

—In our opinion it would be sound policy for the government not only to suspend the concession of interest guarantees to railways, but to enter into negotiation with the companies now holding such concessions to exchange the interest guarantee for some other form of security. The public lands might very well be substituted.

—The organisation of the Leopoldina Railway Company, as an English undertaking, is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Colman, formerly general manager of the West Lancashire railway, which has now been taken over by the Lancashire and Yorkshire company, has been appointed as general manager of the Leopoldina system, and will sail for Brazil immediately.—South American Journal, Oct. 16.

—On the 4th inst. the municipal council voted in 3rd reading to amend the Botanical Garden contract of 1890, and allow that company to add 100 reis to the fares now ruling for first-class passengers, in consideration of various extensions, improvements, etc., and the opening of a second Copacabana tunnel through the Leme pass. The improvements include an extension of the electric system to all points of the line. The measure also includes a modification of the contract, surrendering the right to take possession of the property at the end of the concession in consideration of the payment of 2 per cent of the gross receipts. The Jornal do Commercio declares this resolution a violation of Art. 15, § 8, a, of the municipal charter.

LOCAL NOTES

—Gen. Cantuaria has been appointed minister of war, and Gen. Mallet has been appointed adjutant general.

—We learn that a police force has been guarding the house of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, who is said to be threatened.

—Surgeon-General João Severiano da Fonseca, brother of the deceased Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, died in this city on Sunday.

—On Monday five opposition deputies made a public declaration in the chamber of their withdrawal from the opposition party and their adherence to the government.

—Deputy Glycerio was expected to arrive from São Paulo yesterday, but he failed to put in an appearance when the train arrived, to the great disappointment of the crowd awaiting him.

—A Berlin telegram of the 4th announces the sudden death during the previous night of Baron de Itajuba, Brazilian minister at that capital. It is stated that apoplexy was the cause of death.

—It is generally admitted that Senator Ruy Barbosa made one of the most effective speeches of his life in the senate on Saturday last, in denunciation of the assassination of the preceding day.

—On Saturday last the foreign diplomatic representatives residing at Petropolis sent their congratulations to the President on his escape from assassination, and their condolences on the tragic death of Marshal Bittencourt.

—On the evening of the 5th, while the President was occupied with members of his cabinet and official household at the Cattete palace, a man was caught climbing over the back wall into the palace grounds. He was promptly arrested.

—According to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, Col. Moraes stated, while his wound was being dressed on Friday last, that several anonymous letters had been received at the Cattete palace threatening the President's life, but he never gave any credit to them.

—It may or may not be significant, but the *Paiz* did not publish the President's manifesto. It occupies only twenty-seven lines in the *Journal do Commercio*, but the *Paiz* was in such a hurry to get to press that it could not find space. It looks very strange, surely!

—On his arrival here on Sunday Minister C. E. H. Phipps, of H. R. M.'s legation, proceeded at once to the President's palace to tender his congratulations on his fortunate escape from assassination on Friday last, together with his condolences on the death of the minister of war.

—The *Folha da Tarde* proposes to prosecute the national treasury for damages for the wrecking of its printing-office on the morning of the 7th, and Frederico Borges is one of the lawyers. We shall watch this case with interest, for the *News* was once arbitrarily suspended and the same Borges approved it.

—It is worthy of note that the editor of the *Paiz* went to the chief of police on Friday afternoon to seek protection from threatened assault. The feeling on the street against the *Paiz* and *Republica* was decidedly unsympathetic, and those two organs were made to feel what it is to have the mob against them.

—The energy that is wasted in criminal disturbances and attacks on newspaper offices should be utilized in a calm, resolute and systematic effort to relieve the country of the illegitimate pressure that has deprived the people of the faculty of self government and been the principal cause of the calamities into which the nation has been plunged.

—Decleciano Martyr and Joaquim Freire were interrogated yesterday by the police authorities, but it is not known with what result. Freire is said to have shown a desire to make revelations to Colonel Travassos, who declined to listen to them. Among the assassin's effects was found a photograph of Decleciano, who was characterized as the « greatest of Brazilians. »

—Among the arrests that have been made since the murder of the minister of war are those of Decleciano Martyr, the well known Jacobin agitator, and Joaquim Freire, who is supposed to be one of the persons responsible for the military murders committed in the vicinity of this city, at Pernambuco, in Paraná and in Santa Catharina during the administration of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—After the adjournment in the chamber of deputies on Friday last a number of deputies and other persons were discussing the murder of the minister of war, when there was an exchange of angry words between some of the Jacobin deputies and Lieut. Paula, which resulted in a fight. It is asserted that Deputy Barbosa Lima, of Pernambuco notoriety, got a blow in the mouth, but he denies it.

—It is stated that the government deputies at a meeting held on Saturday decided to vote for martial law if the government wishes it. In view of the abuses that have hitherto been committed under the cover of martial law, the government ought to have had too much patriotism and judgment to ask for so pernicious a measure. Yesterday, however, a message to congress from the President asked that martial law should be declared in this capital and Niterochy.

—With reference to Antonio Conselheiro, we have to note that the correspondent of the *Times* at Rio de Janeiro, in announcing the taking of Canudos, after several days of continuous fighting, accompanied by heavy loss on both sides, asserts that the leader of the fanatics was not captured. We cannot conceive, however, that this gentleman possesses any sources of authentic information not equally in the possession of Reuter's representative in the Brazilian capital. We have, however, observed that the correspondent of the *Times* there is apparently reluctant to accept or transmit any statement favorable to Brazil. Before closing our columns for press we may be in a position to know which of these conflicting statements is in accordance with the actual facts of the case.—*South American Journal*, Oct. 9th.

Well, colleague, what are the said facts? Was the *Times* correspondent right, or not? And what had the capture of Antonio Conselheiro to do with your assertion that the said correspondent « is apparently reluctant to accept or transmit any statement favorable to Brazil? » The *Times* correspondent seems to be unable to please the Brazilian legation in London, no matter what he does. As he is apparently interested only in forwarding accurate news, perhaps he does not care, after all.

—The executive committee of the «republicano federal» party, in view of the disturbances that have occurred in this city, advises the congressmen belonging to its party not to attend the sittings of congress until the party shall have adopted some resolution in regard to its action in the present emergency. This is «patriotic of course!»

MARRIAGE.

GRAUD—HERMANN.—On November 5th at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, and previously by the British Consul, THOMAS KEATH GRAUD, of Rio de Janeiro, to NADINE LAURENT HERMANN, lately of Buenos Aires. River Plate papers please copy.

THE PRESS NEMESIS.

The threatening demonstrations against the *Paiz* and *Republica* on Saturday last led to a fear that the mob would seek to wreck them for their intemperate hostility to the President. Detachments of police were accordingly sent to guard them, the *Paiz* having solicited such protection. In the evening the manifestations continued, and at the *Republica* office someone threw bottles and other missiles into the crowd to provoke an attack. Finally nearly the whole staff cleared out, and the one editor remaining sent out word that the *Republica* would not be issued the following day.

At the offices of the *Debate* and *Journal do Commercio* speeches were made to the crowd, advising moderation and obedience to the wishes of the President. The crowd then dispersed, apparently satisfied, and later on the police guard at the office of the *Republica* withdrew.

About half past one, Sunday morning, a small mob suddenly appeared and assaulted the *Republica*, tearing down its sign, smashing its electric lamp and doing some damage to its editorial offices.

It is said that no injury was done to its printing office. About two o'clock the offices of the *Jacobino* in Rua da Urugayana were wrecked, and half an hour later those of the *Folha da Tarde*, in Rua da Assembleia, shared the same fate.

The minister of justice has ordered a rigid investigation of the affair, and steps have been taken to repress further outbreaks of this character.

SHIPPING NEWS.

—The American cruiser *Cincinnati* did not leave for Montevideo on the 4th inst. She was visited by Minister Conger and various Brazilian naval officers on the 4th.

—The transport *Andrada*, which has been laid up for repairs for some days after bringing the São Paulo policemen back from Bahia, is now quite ready for service again, and will proceed to Bahia for more troops.

—A Naples telegram of the 3rd inst. says that it is decided that the Italian squadron on the South American station shall be composed of the protected cruisers *Carlos Alberto*, *Umbria*, *Etruria* and *Calabria*.

COFFEE NOTES.

—The export of coffee from southern India during the year ending 30th June last, excluding that which had been imported, amounted to 21,176 cwts, against 297,417 cwts in 1895-96, and 291,621 cwts in 1894-95.

—A recent visitor to the Straits from Ceylon writes:—I had a most enjoyable trip, but was too much rushed. There was no doubt that Liberian coffee has found its habitat in the Straits, where it grows most luxuriantly, but this terrible fall in price from \$44 to \$25 per picul is very alarming to those interested. I cannot help thinking, though, that much might be done to improve the sample by more careful drying and by picking and sizing it, like on Ceylon plantations; the bean has a most excellent flavor, and one cannot detect it from «Arabica» when carefully made and roasted.—*Ceylon Observer*.

—In discussing a report on the coffee and pepper production of southern India, the *Ceylon Observer* of Sept. 1st says:—Turning to coffee, Mr. Tatham has but a poor account to furnish and we much fear it is «the beginning of the end» for this staple in Mysore and Coorg as it was in the «eighties» in Ceylon. The conditions described at the recent meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, exactly coincide with the experience of Uva—our driest and richest district in this island—a few years back. Until then, coffee in Uva had kept up against leaf disease; but when «green bug» appeared the planters found they had a far more terrible enemy to contend with and gradually nearly every one of them had to give up the struggle. The only chance we can see for coffee in Mysore and Coorg lies in the introduction of the «lady-bird» beetles to eat off the pernicious bug as they, apparently, have done from the coffee of the Hawaiian islands.

BUSINESS NOTES.

—The general offices of the postal department have been moved to the Exchange building.

—It is to be feared that the crime of Friday last will still further postpone a revival of business. It can hardly be expected that foreign capital will come here as long as such disorders are known.

—During the year ended on the 30th of last June the sales of the *Companhia de Lactichios* amounted to 471,357\$560. The company out of its profits spent a considerable sum on improvements and paid a dividend of 5% on a capital of 320,000\$.

—The *Provincia* of Pará of the 6th ult. notes that the *Parandy* and other vessels engaged in laying a new cable up the Amazon, were aground in a side stream (*parand*) in the vicinity of Parintins. We understand that the cable company is seeking to avoid the main stream, and will lay the new cable in the shallower side streams.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The Pará state *recebedoria* received 2,432,000 in the month of October.

—Complaints are coming in from São Paulo of the lack of revenue stamps of the smaller denominations in that city. The inconvenience as well as the expense is causing much irritation.

—The government's estimate of 88,953,333-\$950 for the expenses of the department of industry in 1898 has been reduced to 85,617,741\$240 by the budget committee of the chamber of deputies.

—The three months of extra sessions in congress will cost the country 2,034,000\$ in salaries to senators and deputies, besides the considerable expenditure on clerks, servants, reporting, printing, etc., etc. And what will Brazil derive from the outlay?

—By executive decree of the 30th ult. and 1st inst. the government has made the following special and deficiency appropriations:—99,993\$962 for the conveyance of convicts removed from the island of Fernando de Noronha, 76,200\$ for reporting the congressional debates and 618,750\$ for the pay of congressmen.

—The September receipts of the Pará *recebedoria* were 1,468,292\$379, of which 155,593\$588 were deposits and municipal revenues. Of the balance of 1,312,698\$891, the sum of 1,272,891\$838 was described as effective revenue, and of this 1,213,462\$537 were derived from export duties. The 22 per cent export duty on rubber produced 1,200,939\$706.

—The budget committee of the castilista legislature of Rio Grande do Sul proposes a duty of 5% on dry goods, boots and shoes, matches and some other articles of merchandise, imported from other states. Among the appropriations which it proposes are 100,000\$ for a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and 200,000\$ for a palace for the governor.

—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies describes the decrease in public revenue as alarming (*assustador*), the increase, in public expenditure as prodigious (*assombroso*) and the present financial situation of the country as deplorable. And yet neither the government, nor congress, seems to have the patriotism to adopt and follow a policy of thorough retrenchment.

—The principal movement during the past week has been the considerable weakness shown in the market for Brazilian government bonds. Having regard to the immense resources of the country, the magnitude of the Brazilian debt, and the close connection of big financiers in London with the finances of Brazil, it is somewhat remarkable that business in Brazilian securities remains so quiet. The reason is to be found in the continued uncertainty as to the immediate outlook, both financially and politically in Brazil. Had it not been for their strong backing, Brazilian bonds would never have maintained the prices they have. It is all very well to talk about Brazil never defaulting, and for my own part I do not believe there is any such intention on the part of the government, but when things are allowed to drift as they are doing, and statesmen appear to pay more attention to their own petty squabbles and local politics than to the credit of the country, things may so drift that the best intentions may be thwarted and the unexpected happen. One cannot help feeling uneasy as to the future when week after week and month after month passes while procrastination rules where the immediate settlement of vital questions is called for by every consideration of prudence and self interest. The reason for the fall in Brazilian bonds this week is represented as having been regarded with some satisfaction, as it may tend to bring home to Brazilian statesmen the dangers of further delay.—*South American Journal*, London, Oct. 16.

—The governor of Rio Grande do Sul has had a commission appointed to report upon the two offers made for the lease of the Porto Alegre and Urugayana railway, which can hardly be considered in good taste while the general government is studying them. The Rio Grande commission finds that at the end of 60 years the Belgian offer will yield 2,988,750, while that of Rio Grande will yield 2,093,400. No account is apparently taken of the initial payment by the Belgians, while the Rio Grande offer is based on estimated receipts.

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

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Rio de Janeiro (7,616,810\$561), Santos (2,884,365\$480), Ceará (634,264\$766), Pará (1,997,057\$342), Porto Alegre (1,018,275\$952), Parangará (200,453\$066), Urugayana (61,577\$697), Bahia (1,771,495\$223), Rio Grande do Sul (377,453\$290).

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, November 8th, 1897

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold (27 d.), do in U. S. coin at \$4.86 65 per £ (54 75), 1 str. (1827 cts), do of £ 1 str. in Brazilian gold (8 80).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day (7 3/4 d.), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) (37 99), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) (24 18 gold), Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ (14 25 c.), Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per £) 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper) (24 17), Value of £ 1 sterling (35 68).

EXCHANGE.

November 2—Holiday. November 3.—The banks posted 7 1/2, and were drawing at 7 1/2 for all day, refusing to buy at better than 7 1/2 for all which bills were not freely offered. The market seemed listless after three days rest, but holders of bills were not disposed to part with their merchandise, offering to sell freely at 7 3/8, at their option, without finding takers, while there was some good money at 7 1/8, for bank sterling, for the next pocket, which the banks would not accept. There was very little doing at 7 1/8—7 1/2 for all other bills at 7 1/2 for other sterling, and the market closed quiet, but steady. An increased demand was prophecied for the steamer of the 9th. The houses closed without offers, or bids of gold and on the street 2000 pieces were quoted at 7 1/2.

November 4.—No change was made in the posted rates by the banks, and the market opened steady with bank sterling at 7 1/2, other bills offered at 7 3/8, and business done at 7 1/2. During the day a demand for exchange appeared. An increased demand in the «street» at once offering 7 1/2, and for times rates were flat, but after so-called repressed paper came out at 7 1/2, finding no takers. In the afternoon the market was steady again, closing with bank quoted at 7 1/2, and other sterling at 7 1/2—7 3/4, and buyers only at the last rate. The Brazilian Bank was reported to have refused money at 7 1/2, and rumor had it that a large liquidation is imminent. There was a little more animation during the day, some commercial paper appearing at 7 3/8, the declared extremes ranging between 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling. On the street sovereigns were quoted at 35 50; the Bolsa closed without buyers, or sellers.

November 5.—The banks opened at 7 1/2, but there was a good demand for other than bank sterling at 7 1/2, and in the course of the morning some of the foreign banks posted 7 3/8, and business was done in other bills at 7 1/2. Then some bills came out and the banks were drawing at 7 1/2 against other paper at 7 1/2, when the murder of the Minister of War, after an attempt on the life of President Moraes, shook the market, and the official rate was reduced to 7 1/2, with bills in demand at 7 1/2, and business reported a 7 1/2 on street. In the afternoon there was less excitement, and the banks commenced furnishing bills at 7 1/2, with other paper offered at 7 3/4, and the close was about steady at 7 1/2—7 3/4 for bank and 7 3/8—7 1/2 for other sterling. The decline in rates brought out some bills, and the business reported was fair, at 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling. There was no Bolsa, and on the street gold was quoted at 7 1/2—7 3/8.

NOVEMBER 6.—The market opened steady, with 7 1/2 official, the banks drawing at 7 1/2, with 7 1/2 offered at 7 3/4, with taken at 7 1/2, at which business was done, and so ruled up to mid-day, when the banks generally suspended business, and the market for the funeral of the late Minister of War. There was some little business still going on the street during the afternoon, and at the close bank quoted at 7 1/2 and other bills at 7 1/2, but the rate 7 3/4. There was naturally little animation, and the day's transactions rendered a diagnosis of the market impossible, but the tone did not seem weak. The extreme rates were 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling. There was again no Bolsa, and sovereigns were quoted on the street at 35 50.

NOVEMBER 8.—The banks opened at 7 1/2, but were not drawing freely, and the «street» was good deal occupied by a plentiful crop of rumors, all more or less alarming, and some causing a good deal of «imagination». During the morning the River Plate bank sterling was 7 1/2, at which the London & River Plate Bank was drawing until about mid-day, at 7 1/2, the banks then generally posting the last rate is tone was rather better, and in the afternoon sterling was to be had at 7 1/2, and other bills at 7 1/2—7 1/2. The day's business was done at 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling, and at the close there were neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns at the Bolsa, and on the street nothing was reported in gold.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table of stock sales for November 3, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 4, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 5, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 6, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 7, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 8, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 9, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 10, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 11, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 12, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 13, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 14, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

Table of stock sales for November 15, 1897, listing various companies and their share prices.

BAIQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Balance sheet for Banque Française du Brésil as of October 30, 1897.

Balance sheet for Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland as of October 30, 1897.

Balance sheet for The British Bank of South America Limited as of October 30, 1897.

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Europe.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures from Europe.

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Imports.

There has been very little doing in the markets generally with but slight changes in prices.

The receipts are 5,700 bks per Good News from Baltimore. The demand for barrels has been very small.

Receipts for the past week were 86,076 bags, against 108,787 for the preceding week and 81,104 bags for the week before.

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

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

Table of coffee prices and quotations.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Table of bank assets and liabilities for London and River Plate Bank.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table of bank assets and liabilities for The British Bank of South America.

Table of bank assets and liabilities for The British Bank of South America.

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COFFEE SHIPPERS IN OCTOBER.

Table of coffee shippers and their respective quantities.

Table of coffee shippers and their respective quantities.

Table of coffee shippers and their respective quantities.

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MARKET REPORT.

Market report for Rio de Janeiro, 30th November, 1897.

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SHIPPING NOTES.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures.

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Table of shipping arrivals and departures.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of foreign vessel arrivals for November.

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Table of foreign vessel arrivals for November.

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Table of foreign vessel arrivals for November.

Table of foreign vessel arrivals for November.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

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Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

Table of foreign vessel departures for November.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio.

Table of vessels afloat and chartered for Rio.

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Table of vessels afloat and chartered for Rio.

Jenny	Cardiff	—
Joaquim	Hamburg	—
Kirkaldy	London	25 Sept.
Louise	Rangoon	30 Aug.
Lauro	Rangoon	5 Sept.
Lenny (str)	Cardiff	—
Loreo	Cardiff	8 Oct.
Langoe (str)	Cardiff	13 Oct.
Mary L. Barrill	Chicoutimi	12 Sept.
Marylou	—	—
Macedon	Sabine Pass	27 Aug.
Maria Emilia	Oporto	26 Sept.
Marys Glen	Hamburg	18 Sept.
Monrovia	Pensacola	—
Moravia	Hamburg	—
Nadegem	Oporto	20 Sept.
Nabel	Brunswick	—
Marion S. Harris	New York	—
Nova	Oporto	—
Nimbus	New York	—
Nobis	Quebec	17 Sept.
Onberga	Newport	—
Prince Regent	Pensacola	16 Sept.
Parthena	Pensacola	22 Sept.
Prince Amado	Cardiff	—
Prince Louis	Leith	1 Oct.
Prince Victor	Leith	14 Oct.
Pharo	Marseilles	3 Oct.
Pomer	Portland	—
Robert S. Bernard	Mobile	—
R. F. Pettigrew	Portland	—
Robertsford	Pensacola	—
Sava	Savannah	20 Sept.
South African	Savannah	20 Sept.
Vasco da Gama	Hamburg	—
Victoria	Hamburg	14 Au.
Varna	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Yacoma	Hamburg	—
Yacoma	Liverpool	—
Yacoma	Newport	—
Yacoma	Hamburg	26 Au.
Yacoma	Hamburg	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 1	Manilla Ital.	Genoa* 22 ds.	Florida & DeVincenzi.
1	Idalfr.	Rosario* 8 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
1	Halsburg Gr.	Santos 20 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
1	Nasmyth Br.	do 20 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
2	Magdalena Br.	Southampton 15 ds.	Royal Mail.
2	Nile Br.	River Plate 3 ds.	do
2	Canarias Fr.	Havre* 26 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
1	Dulwich Br.	Newport* 24 ds.	Lage Imaos.
4	Drumgarth Br.	Buenos Aires 4 1/2 ds.	Frias & Co.
4	Bellanoeh Br.	do 4 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
4	Flaxman Br.	Santos 23 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
5	Città di Genova Ital.	do 16 ds.	do
5	Santos Ger.	do 20 ds.	Ed. Johnston & Co.
5	Sorata Br.	Liverpool* 21 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Provence Fr.	River Plate* 4 ds.	Karl Vais & Co.
6	Reg. Margherita It.	do* 5 ds.	Florida & De Vincenzi.
6	Kafir Prince Br.	do	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
7	Chili Fr.	Bordeaux* 15 ds.	Yessagerie Maritimes.
7	Savoia It.	Genoa* 14 ds.	La Veloce.
7	Castilian Pr Br.	Santos d.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Nov. 1	Halsburg Gr.	Bremen*	Sundries.
1	Mendoza Gr.	Hamburg*	do
1	Matapan Fr.	River Plate	do
2	Manilla It.	Genoa*	do
3	Nile Br.	Southampton*	do
3	Orion Aust.	Trieste*	do
3	Magdalena Br.	River Plate	do
3	Porto Alegre Gr.	Santos	do
4	Brasberg Nor.	Buenos Aires.	Balist.
5	Città di Genova Ital.	Genoa*	Sundries.
5	Sorata Br.	Valparaiso*	do
6	Nasmyth Br.	New Orleans.	do
6	Flaxman Br.	New Orleans.	do
6	Santos Ger.	Hamburg*	Sundries.
6	Blue Cross Br.	New Orleans.	Balist.
6	Drumgarth Br.	Santa Lucia	do
7	Savoia It.	River Plate.	Sundries.
7	Georgian Prince Br.	Santos	do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

November 7th, 1897.

NAME	TONE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
lug Eagle Wing	1976	Oct. 24	New York	Empreza Industrial
lug H. M. Alwood	854	24	Quebec	To order
bk Julia Collins	494	25	Baltimore	John Moore & Co.
bk Anbaralade	575	27	New York	Braga Falção & Co.
bk J. W. Rivell	1083	Nov. 5	New York	Edly, M. & Guerin
lug Coal News	679	5	Baltimore	Norton, Megaw & Co.
lug Lucinda Sutton	1330	6	New York	P. L. Ferraz
Argentine				
lug M. B. Tower	537	Sept. 18	Macedo	Pires Coelho & Irmão.
British				
bk Cambria	1252	Sept. 2	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
bk Conductor	1065	10	Brunswick	Souza Alves & Co.
bk Keverdale	1123	14	Pensacola	Emp. Industrial
sp King's County	2661	15	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Lanefield	449	18	Mobile	V. W. Guimarães & Co.
sp Cortez	228	20	Leith	Gas Co.
sp Hougomont	222	20	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
sp Combliebank	2179	Oct. 7	San Francisco	Rio Flour Mills
sp Sierra Luceana	1021	16	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
bk Lanarkshire	860	13	Ghent	Emp. Industrial
sp Jay of Bengal	1480	16	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa	986	31	Pensacola	F. L. Ferraz
bk Kenyon	1176	Nov. 6	Antwerp	To order
Dutch				
bk Victoria	397	Oct. 8	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
German				
bk J. W. Burmester	1227	Oct. 12	Hull	Gas Co.
sp Aloyone	2148	15	Antwerp	Laureys & Co.
Italian				
bk Giuseppe Pignone	613	Sept. 10	Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
bk V. della Guardia	843	10	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk La Pietra	517	14	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Monte Allegro M.	604	16	Marseilles	D. J. da Silva & Co.
Norwegian				
bk Prince Arthur	1533	Aug. 30	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Th. Thoresen	420	Sept. 14	Marseilles	A. Avenir & Co.
bk Sigvald	928	17	Hamburg	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
bk Stamboul	1107	Oct. 17	Pensacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Frey	234	24	Rio Grande	To order
bk Inger	495	27	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Talisman	478	27	Westerwick	Luz Stearica Co.
Portuguese				
bk Tentador	384	Aug. 26	Cape de Verdes	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1123	Aug. 25	Illa do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	1183	Sept. 14	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Triunpho	401	15	Macedo	Veiga Pinto & Co.
bk Serail	424	Oct. 14	Oporto	Veiga Pinto & Co.
Russian				
sp Columbus	1722	Sept. 6	Greenock	Thedlin, R. & Co.
sp Cashier	1397	17	Cardiff	Brazilian Coal Co.
Swedish				
bk Sundswall	293	Oct. 13	Westerwick	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Otage	976	23	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- November 8th

Circulation		Public Funds	
262,133,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice)		939,000— 940,000
102,625,000	Bonds of 1895		925,000— 943,000
124,675,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted		1,204,000— 1,207,000
17,723,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 6%		
24,527,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%		
18,350,000	Do do 1884, 4 1/2%		
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo		
100,300,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%		
65,000,000	" do do 5%		
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%		
24,685,000	Empréstimo Municipal.		970,000— 161,000
Capital		Banks	
		Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	\$500— July 97
20,000,000	Comercio	200	5 000— July 97
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	210,000— 22,500
20,000,000	Constructor	200	30 000—
16,000,000	Credito Movel	200	5 500—
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio	200	100,000— 105,000
10,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	100	3 000— July 97
118,250,000	Republica do Brazil	200	9 000— Jan 97
20,000,000	Rural e Hypotecario	200	6 000— July 97
	do 2nd series	100	240,000— 248,000
			120,000— 126,000
Capital		Railways	
		Par	Last div.
3,600,000\$	Caravellas e Aymores	180\$	
110,000,000	Leopoldina	200	
10,000,000	Gold Loan, 1895, 6%	100	65,000— 64,500
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	100	
24,000,000	do 2nd series	75	
70,000,000	União Soroaba-Hauma	200	
	do	200	52,000— 57,000
12,000,000	Vição Ferraz Sapucahy	200	5,500— 5,750
Capital		Tramways	
		Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July 97
			110,000— 120,000
			— 164,000
Capital		Mills	
		Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— Sept. 97
9,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Caroica	200	10,000— Jan. 96
9,000,000	Confiance York	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	10,000— Jan. 96
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Petropolitana	200	8 000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	— July 96
350,000	Santa Luzia	200	10 000— July 97

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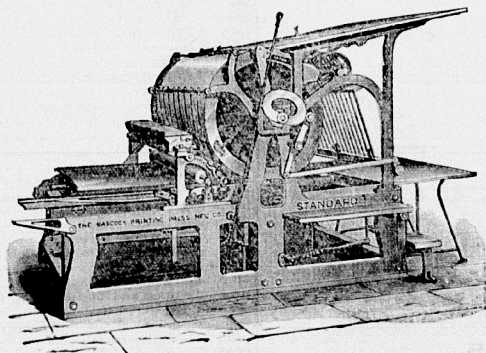
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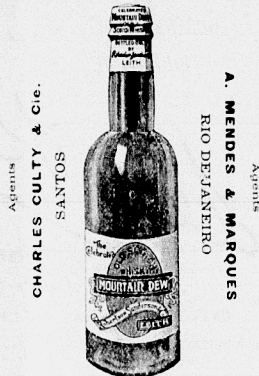
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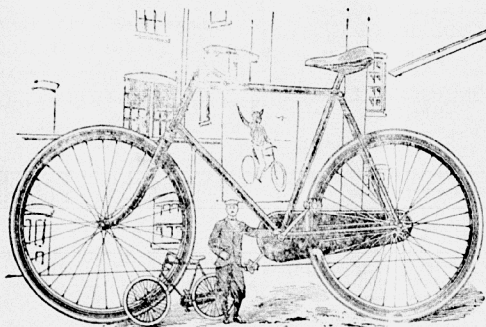


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" 15	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 17	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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