

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1898.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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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.
(Caixa 708.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a.M. and correspondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited, London
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
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France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

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

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORGATE ST.
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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

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Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris and agencies.
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London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London.
Paris Bank, Limited, London.
Lazard Brothers & Co., London.
J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London.
Kleinwort Sons & Co., London.
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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
Correspondents in all chief-cities.

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Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
Milan, Turin.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Haring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.

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COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.

Some months ago an interesting monograph on Coffee Planting in Brazil was published by J. H. de Bussy, of Amsterdam, Holland. Its author is Dr. F. W. Dafert, of the agricultural institute at Campinas, S. Paulo, whose competence for such a discussion is universally conceded here in Brazil. The monograph is in Dutch, and we therefore make use of the following translation and digest prepared for the *American Crocker* by J. F. Geisler, Ph. C., of New York:

The total amount of land under cultivation for coffee in 1895-96 was estimated at 2,245,557 hectares, and the world's product at \$36,000 tons, of which Brazil produced 450,000 tons upon a cultivated area of 1,000,000 hectares. Although Brazil embraces about 8.3 million square kilometres (an area equivalent to that of Europe), and only about one-tenth of this is excluded from the possibility of coffee culture, yet economical reasons exclude nine-tenths of the theoretically available area. Of the latter, much is of poor quality, but can be made very productive through artificial fertilization, which would bring into active factors the *campos* (grass lands) and *terra exhausted* (exhausted soils).

The lands originally selected for coffee plantations were almost exclusively such whose flora consisted of primitive forests or wood lands. Rarely were the *campos* ventured upon. While nature of soil, amount of moisture, and climate are the prime factors in the selection for plantations, the lands should not be exposed to frosts or the cold south winds. The soil should not be wet, and must be porous and deep, to prevent injury to the tap root.

Geologically, the best coffee lands are those of recent volcanic origin, as evidenced by the diorite, melaphyre, and porphyry rocks. To this group belongs the *terra roxa*, a dark red soil. The *terra vermelha*, a lighter red soil, inferior to the former, originated from the paleozoic and triassic ages. One of the best S. Paulo soils, known as *massapé preta*, is a rich humus soil. The best soils are rich in phosphoric acid and potash, containing usually 18 to 35 per cent. of the former and 10 to 26 per cent. of the latter. The fertility of the soil is usually indicated by the number, strength, and character of the trees.

The varieties of climate in Brazil are so great within the cultivated zone that Rio coffee is usually marketed a month sooner than Santos coffee, while the crops of Bragança and Atibaia do not mature before October.

Of the varieties of coffee, the *café nacional* is the most widely cultivated. It is less productive than the *café Bourbon*. The latter exhausts the soil very quickly, and is, therefore, not very popular with planters. *Margogipe* is a large berry of limited production and high market value. *Botucatu*, a local yellow variety, known in India as "Golden Drop" coffee, is not much cultivated. The variety stands between *café nacional* and *café Bourbon* in productiveness. A very scarce variety of scientific interest in the *café híbrido*, with four to six berries instead of the two berries common to the other varieties.

At present the varieties cultivated are divided approximately at 75 per cent. Arabian, 20 per cent. Bourbon, and the rest between *café Botucatu* and *Margogipe*. The abolition of slavery in 1888 raised the cost of production of coffee and, in a measure, also the method of cultivation. By the old method, as soon as a land showed a tendency toward short crops the planter with his slaves moved to the interior, where he had acquired new lands. The primitive forest was cut down and the land planted with young trees from

the old plantation, or seedling was resorted to. It required three and a half to four years before the new plantation became productive. By the new method a well-manured seed-bed is prepared and the young plants carefully nursed and transplanted two or three times, and gradually accustomed to the sun. The small trees are then transplanted in baskets in rows, carefully spaced, so as to permit the use of machines for hoeing. The careful nursing of the plants yields in one and a half years what the old method scarcely produced in four years. The land is kept free from weeds, and for this purpose is machine-hoed at least five times.

To restore the amount of mineral matter annually removed by the crops the added fertilizer should contain about eight grammes phosphoric acid, thirty-five grammes potash, and sixteen grammes nitrogen per tree. Stable manure must also be applied to the soil to get the best results.

For practical purposes the farm or plantation should be divided into two sections—one for coffee cultivation proper and the other for food and fodder. The ratio for practical purposes should be at least, for 10,000 trees, fifteen hectares fodder land and five hectares animal land. The manure from the latter plays an important part in the successful working of the plantation.

In gathering the crops the ground under the trees is carefully cleaned and the berries allowed to fall on the same. Double picking, to separate the ripe and unripe berries, is frequently resorted to, but is not a universal practice. The picked berries were formerly dried in the sun on mats, the operation taking several weeks. The dried berries were then shelled, cleaned, sorted, and marketed. The average yield per tree was 300 to 900 grammes, the hectare containing 900 to 1,100 trees. The maximum yield ranged between the tenth to fourteenth years, and varied from 270 to 990 kilos per hectare. In the modern plantation the trees are planted in line four to six metres apart, and the soil fertilized with a mixture of stable manure and chemical fertilizers.

The preparation for the market of the picked berries is done by both the wet and dry process. Usually the picked berries are put through a decorticator, in which the ripe berries are crushed, while the unripe hard berries pass through unchanged. The latter are dried separately. Since the ripe berries float and the unripe berries are heavier, this method is frequently resorted to for their separation. The berries are spread out in layers for drying, the decorticated berry requiring about five days (if dried in shell, eight days), while the green berry requires twenty to thirty days, according to the weather.

The drying process is now much improved by sorting the berries according to their size. The berries are first dried in the sun for a few days, by which operation they lose about 50 per cent. of the moisture. They are then transferred to drying-chambers, and the drying rapidly terminated; so that the whole operation is finished within five days, whereas the old method required twenty to thirty days. Moreover, the degree of moisture of the berry is more accurately judged during the artificial drying. Thus the blue berries contain more moisture than the green, and the latter more than the yellow.

The modern method of applying fertilizers tends to an increased production of coffee. Thus the products from fifty trees raised in the trial gardens averaged per tree as follows:

	Planted				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1897.
Unfertilized...	25	35	200	90	665
Fertilized.....	40	120	750	485	700

For well-fertilized trees twenty years old the products should average 2.5 kilos per tree. Relative to the future of coffee culture in Brazil, there is nothing in the natural conditions to prevent either the continuation or expansion of raising coffee. The principal difficulties are in the management.

The present position of the planter is very precarious, and most of them may be compelled to sell or surrender their properties to the mortgagees. In that event the new possessors could work the plantations to advantage at the present prices. A great many Italians have been imported and have displaced slave labor on the plantations. There is no likelihood of these Italians emigrating, as no other land offers any better advantages for obtaining subsistence and which condition invites further immigration.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The figures contained in the following showing are taken from the last report of the director of this road:

Receipts:	
1882.....	12,478,630\$935
1887.....	10,316,816\$185
Decrease.....	2,151,814\$750
1892.....	19,870,923\$658
1887.....	10,316,816\$185
Increase.....	9,554,107\$473
1897.....	30,386,487\$744
1892.....	19,870,923\$658
Increase.....	10,515,564\$086

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the receipts of this road were last year nearly three times as much as they were ten years ago. Unfortunately the expenses have increased more rapidly than the receipts.

Expenses:

1882	6,567,290,859
1887	6,599,328,573
Increase	32,037,714
1892	17,123,528,573
1887	6,599,328,573
Increase	10,524,199,999
1897	31,750,247,544
1892	17,123,528,573
Increase	14,626,718,971

The following is a comparison of the receipts with the expenses in each of the four years of 1882, 1887, 1892 and 1897:

1882:	
Receipts	12,478,630,035
Expenses	6,599,328,573
Net revenue	5,911,340,462
1887:	
Receipts	10,316,816,185
Expenses	6,599,328,573
Net revenue	3,717,487,612
1892:	
Receipts	19,870,923,658
Expenses	17,123,528,573
Net revenue	2,747,395,085
1897:	
Expenses	31,750,247,544
Receipts	30,386,487,744
Deficit	1,363,760,800

The foregoing figures show that, while the gross receipts of the road have largely increased, its net revenue has constantly declined and has finally been extinguished and converted into a deficit. This seems to indicate conclusively that the road has been badly managed. There is, consequently, good reason to suppose that under competent management it would once more become an important source of revenue.

The following figures, relating to the same years, show that there has been a considerable increase in the freight and passenger traffic, whose development under good management would certainly be still more satisfactory:

Between 1882 and 1887.	
Long distance passengers	
1887	962,368
1882	915,379
Increase	46,989
Suburban passengers	
1887	3,574,914
1882	1,864,748
Increase	1,710,166
Total	1,757,165
Ordinary freight	
1887, tons	371,595
1882	383,493
Decrease	11,898
Parcels (Recomendadas)	
1887, tons	17,118
1882	12,836
Increase	4,282
Net decrease	7,616
Between 1887 and 1892.	
Long distance passengers.	
1892	2,213,287
1887	962,368
Increase	1,250,919
Suburban passengers	
1892	8,609,462
1887	3,574,748
Increase	5,034,714
Total increase	6,285,633
Ordinary freight	
1892, tons	591,785
1887	371,595
Increase	220,190
Parcels	
1892, tons	59,140
1887	17,118
Increase	32,022
Total increase	252,222
Between 1892 and 1897.	
Long distance passengers.	
1897	2,249,269
1892	2,213,287
Increase	35,982
Suburban passengers.	
1897	12,595,925
1892	8,609,462
Increase	3,986,463
Total increase	3,932,445

Ordinary freight.

1897, tons	837,193
1892	591,785
Increase	245,408
Parcels.	
1897, tons	49,732
1892	59,140
Decrease	9,408
Net increase	236,000

The rolling-stock of this road on the 13th of last December was as follows:

Broad gauge locomotives	233
Narrow " "	93
" " freight and passenger cars	895
Broad " "	2,541

Nearly all the broad gauge cars needed repair, 587 of the narrow gauge cars are described as being in a serviceable condition and 93 broad gauge and 52 narrow gauge locomotives are stated to have been in moderately good order. The director asks for an increase in the quantity of rolling stock.

In 1897 there were 1,019 accidents, in which 91 persons were killed and 212 wounded.

—A naturalist writing from South Africa says:

"I shall be greatly obliged if you can put me in communication with any amateur naturalist in your country who could supply me with insects of all kinds, beetles and butterflies being chiefly required. I have a large European and South African collection, and can dispose of insects, when uncommon, at fair prices to dealers and museums, etc. For beetles, I can offer from 1s. per hundred up to 1s. each, when insects are at all rare, many of the smaller species being more valuable than the large gaudy ones. Anything rare would be paid for at high rates. Should the Latin names be affixed the value would be enhanced. I may say that an amateur in the season could collect many hundreds in a day. Beetles should be killed by placing them in sawdust, in vials, or bottles, to which a few drops of benzine is added as required, afterwards to be packed in cigar boxes full of sawdust, and labelled "Natural History, dried specimens." Butterflies and moths should have their wings folded and packed in papers, as sample herewith. I shall be glad to exchange any South African specimens of all kinds with collectors. Kindly give my letter to some one who with a little leisure time, would be glad to augment his salary, perhaps considerably. Cash will be sent at once on receipt of collections, according to value sent." We have many enthusiastic naturalists amongst our readers to our own knowledge and there may be many others whom we do not recognise as such, and consequently we publish the letter for their information. Brazil is a happy hunting ground for beetle and butterfly collectors, and we have heard of £5 being offered for a perfect specimen of the *papilio ajax* which is found occasionally in Minas and Goyaz.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

HOME COMFORTS.

An English family offers comfortable board and residence in a large chateau. Hot and cold baths. Near sea bathing; rua Marquez de Abrantes, No. 102. (2)

WANTED.

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Rio de Janeiro, 13th October, 1898.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 29th, 1898.

The government of the state of Bahia has apparently resolved to renew the mistaken policy of granting public funds for the aid of agriculture, and this at a time when its revenues are insufficient for its needs and when its funded and floating debts have already become burdensome to the taxpayers. If these grants were even indirectly beneficial to the state, some excuse might be found for them, but it will be difficult to show where they benefit anybody outside of the small groups to whom the funds are given. But this is a matter requiring demonstration. For many long years the national government has pursued this policy, and immense sums of money have been devoted to that purpose. If benefits have been derived from these grants, they must now be apparent, and it will be an easy task to show what they are. And it would be wise to have the subject investigated before spending any more money in that direction. We should like to have a report on this question from Councillor Lourenço de Albuquerque, or from Sr. Luiz Tarquinio, or from "Alceste" of the *Journal do Commercio*. We should like to have it stated what the government has expended in loans to agriculture, in the introduction of colonists and immigrant laborers, and in subsidies to railways and central factories. And then, on the other side, we should like to know what the results have been paid, what part of these loans has been paid back, and what increase in revenue has been caused by them. If the public funds are spent for such purposes, then the public should derive some benefit from it; has it done so? If the public revenues are diverted to such purposes, then it should be reproductive and promote an increase in these revenues at some future time; has it done so? If not, then the money has been thrown away, and it will be wise policy to suspend all such grants.

The proposal to collect to per cent of the import duties in gold demands much more consideration than Congress now can give to it. For the last three or four years important modifications in the tariff have been forced through congress at the last moment, and always to the prejudice of commercial interests and without producing the results anticipated. Experience, however, has counted for nothing, and another similar experiment is proposed at the last moment for next year. It will not be denied that the national revenue is derived principally from import duties, and it is wise policy therefore to support and promote the country's foreign commerce in order to increase the receipts. Instead of doing this, one class of legislators is demanding protective duties in the interests of home industries, while others are demanding increased duties in order to augment the receipts. And the result has been, as might have been anticipated, that the import trade has been declining. At this moment it is safe to say that lower duties on very

many articles would lead to an increase in revenue. As for the percentage in gold, it is very doubtful whether it will yield good results. An experiment of this character a few years ago led to much confusion, interminable complications, and very disappointing results. No one was pleased with it, and it was particularly vexatious where small amounts were concerned. This having been the case, it is difficult to understand how any congressman could wish to repeat the experiment. The importers most decidedly do not want it, and the revenues will gain nothing from it which could not be obtained from an additional tax on the present schedule. We are not in favor of any increase, but if it must come, let it be in currency. And then let congress appoint a mixed commission to study the whole subject and report a bill at the beginning of the next session, so that it can be discussed and adopted without such unseemly haste. Should this proposal be passed, it will injure the import trade far more than it will benefit the treasury, and it is more than probable that some measure of relief will have to be promulgated by the executive before the new year has entered its second quarter. Hasty legislation is very frequently unwise legislation, and this is especially the case when dealing with fiscal questions.

The votes during the past week on proposals to reduce the army and for closing three unnecessary arsenals, show that congress has no intention of economizing, no matter what the President may have promised. The military establishment of the country is a very expensive one and offers one of the best fields for retrenchment in the whole public service, and yet the great majority of congress insist upon maintaining an absurdly large force under arms and of keeping up military expenditures in all directions. Brazil is at peace with all the world and there is not the slightest danger that this peace will be disturbed. And even if it were, a small well-disciplined army of five to ten thousand men would be far more effective than the loosely organized, undisciplined force now under pay. Then take the equally extravagant item of military education, which could also be reduced without the slightest prejudice to the country. Brazil is educating four to five times the number of officers that the United States educates, and that too for an army actually much smaller in number and much less actively employed. This of course is not only pure vanity, but is, under present circumstances, criminal extravagance. The country is over run with military officers who have nothing to do but to draw pay and pensions. Their number is stated to be 3,039 at present while the actual strength of the army was not long since said to be not over 16,000 men (the nominal strength being about 28,000 men), which gives us a commissioned officer for every five men. The commutation expenses of these officers, according to the rates fixed by congress, cover a very large sum. It is manifestly unnecessary to maintain any such establishment. In the United States the government has never hesitated to discharge officers from the service when it has no employment for them, and it has always been common to find such ex-officers in civilian occupations, gaining their livelihood like other citizens. Here an excessive number of officers is turned out of the military schools, and then they are all kept under pay and pension to the end of their lives. If the country were rich and had plenty of money to throw away on such an army, these expenditures would be purely a matter of local concern, but this is not the case. The country is heavily in debt, so heavily that it has been obliged to suspend interest payments on its foreign debt for three years. Its credit is therefore seriously impaired, and as its revenues are likewise declining the situation has become most critical and retrenchments an urgent necessity. Add to this the pledges of the President in London, and we have reasons more than enough why

congress should now cut down every unnecessary expenditure. In refusing to reduce military expenditures, however, congress is showing us that it neither appreciates the critical situation of the country, nor is influenced by the solemn pledges of the President.

We have to request all our contemporaries whose titles, like ours, end in "News" to add the letters "and" to their names. We ask this as a favor to please the editor of a young local contemporary of ours who fancies himself a wit, while being only a vile punster as far as we can see. Dr. Johnson said "the man who would make a pun, would pick a pocket." Dr. Johnson is dead and gone, poor man! *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* We see no reason to quarrel with the dead. But will our contemporaries kindly oblige our local *Judy*? We will take it as a favor, and hope to receive copies of the *Daily News*, the *Financial News*, the *Evening News*, the *Medical News*, the *Glasgow Evening News* and *Star*, the *Belfast News*, the *Brooklyn News*, the *New York News* Do, colleagues! Please please our local punster. It is his first attempt. If he succeeds better next time in puns it will be due to your encouragement of his first. If he be caught picking pockets, why—that's the business of the police and not yours.

WHILE our poor heart still aches with sorrow over the melancholy fates of those gallant officers, Starspangled and Banner, in the Cuban war; while still puzzled at "Oom Paul's" interference in Manila, which still tries to account for Turkish troops in Corca, and a Philippine city in Crete, we are again plunged into perplexity. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 25th gives Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as a marshal, and we can't find for the life of us how he won his *baton* as he has never drawn a sword outside of the toy weapon he wears in court dress as a cabinet minister. Then again we thought we knew something of American politics and politicians, but when we read in the *Journal do Brasil* of the 26th that "the majority of the speeches of Sr. Thanksgivingday is against the annexation of the Philippines, we were completely at sea. We have never heard of this politician before, and can only suppose he is one of those ephemeral orators that make a meteoric shine for a moment, going up like a rocket and coming down like a sickle. We will keep our eyes on our esteemed contemporary for other coruscations on the part of Sr. Thanksgivingday.

DUTIES IN GOLD.

Rio, 21st November, 1898.

The Editor of the "Rio News."

Under this heading the *Journal do Commercio* of yesterday published a letter from Dr. Serzedello Corca which deserves attention from the fact that the writer is a deputy of congress.

The letter contains an exposition of what he intends to submit to the Commission de Organamento, and doubtless to a political and non-commercial man the whole thing is extremely plausible.

"The necessity for the collection of a part of the duties in gold, almost unanimously recognised by merchants, and regarding which there are few divergencies," is evidently a personal statement of Dr. Serzedello's, for which he must assume entire responsibility. It is the almost unanimous opinion of importers is directly opposed to the payment of *any part* in gold, which greatly increases the difficulties in the calculation of the cost of goods, besides the loss of time in purchasing gold or even in obtaining the "vales" as per Dr. Serzedello's new idea.

In our opinion the fact is simply this; government deems it necessary to increase the revenue, and proposes to do so by increased taxation on imported goods. When we consider the matter in this light, it dispels the erroneous idea conveyed by Dr. Serzedello's "estudo" which he is about to present to the commission, i. e. that we importers are quite anxious to have the duties increased on the goods we import.

Without discussing the necessity for bettering the finances by increasing the burden on foreign goods, or whether the same object might be attained by economising in certain public departments, we will suppose that the increase in duties is inevitable. In this case Dr. Serzedello will find that importers generally would prefer an increased percentage in paper on the duties now paid, without being bothered in any way by *sales* or *desques* or anything else having reference to payment in gold. The proposed 10% gold is equivalent approximately to 20% paper increase on what we now pay, and if we must pay additional duties, let them make it 20% paper.

Dr. Serzedello's plan is certainly a very elaborate one and in a political opinion he has every right to congratulate himself on the facility of the *modus faciendi*, but of course he has never been an importer.

His *vales* system might work fairly well if all *despachos* were for large amounts, similar to his example, but these amounts are not paid by all importers; small amounts are often paid. In some instances goods are detained in the custom house because of a slight difference in weight discovered by the "comerciante da shida," and a note of "diferença" amounting to only a few milreis, in some cases less than 10 milreis, has to be paid before the goods can be cleared. Then there are trifling

amounts on small lots of samples, etc., which would mean getting "vales" from the Banks for such amounts as one milreis and upwards, occasionally downwards.

This small business would take up a high percentage of the "vales" issued. The system entails a great amount of labor to the emission banks, and payment will have to be made for it; either the government or the importer will have to meet the expense, and we can count on it being the latter.

The weekly receipts would amount to about 346 contos, which in no way would affect exchange," says Dr. Serzedello. Grant this to be so, then why not collect the percentage in paper, in the usual fashion, along with the duties and remit the amount weekly as proposed, which would be an incomparably simpler plan, instead of subjecting the importer to the rate of exchange to be made by the Banks for the "vales," which rate is sure to be lower than the usual one for ordinary business, besides incurring a great deal of trouble and loss of time in obtaining these "vales."

We have experienced the "part payment in gold" before and it was an immense trouble, as any plan for like payment will always be. If Dr. Serzedello really wishes to act on the unanimous opinion of importers, he will base his "estudo" regarding the proposed increase on a percentage payable in paper, without reference to gold.

MOTICIA.

A FURTHER CORRECTION.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th November, 1898.

The Editor, "Rio News."

Sir,—I have been in Campos on mission work, or would ere now have endeavored to clear up the mystery *ré visité* of Rev. Mr. Richards to the Hospital meeting.

Mr. Richards went with me, knowing perfectly well what was going on in "the large room up stairs." He did not take a chair as I did, but remained at the door. I wanted him to come in and left my chair to get him to do so, but we made an arrangement instead to meet again when the meeting terminated. I do not know how long my friend remained! In reference to "Scrutineer's notes in Church Echo" of November, and especially to the words, "doubtless the mistake arose from the fact that Mr. Richards, who is not a subscriber, and to whom the hospital is an unknown institution, accompanied a friend as far as the club, and in his innocence stepped into the large room up stairs." I only say, *hominum est errare*. It is not at all probable the chaplain of H. M. S. *Flora* would follow me, even to an upper room, without knowing what was going on there, and I do not lead men blindly as "Scrutineer" imagines, unless they are to be initiated.

Now, Sir, I like Mr. Richards, am sorry we went. As a modest man I do not like my name in public print. I tender my apology to the board of directors for being there. You only did the most natural thing in mentioning the facts under the circumstances.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. MCCARTHY.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 21.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of finance.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill modifying the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, was voted in 2nd discussion with the amendment granting amnesty to the officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school.

Nov. 22.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the war department. One of the largest items of this budget is the pay of the officers of the army. This item (not including commutation for rations) amounts to 10,440,180\$, the number of officers receiving pay being as follows:—4 marshals, 9 generals of division, 17 brigadier generals, 68 colonels, 74 lieutenant-colonels, 133 majors, 446 captains, 411 lieutenants, 1,877 second-lieutenants and ensigns and 158 surgeons and hospital stewards. Two amendments for modifying the present schedule of commutation for rations were rejected. One of these amendments provided that no officer shall receive commutation for more than 10 rations per diem or less than 4, and the other fixed the amount of commutation money for officers of different ranks as follows:—subalterns, \$2500 per diem; captains, 7800; regimental officers, \$8400; generals, 115200; marshals, 145800. The chamber likewise rejected an amendment for reducing the appropriation for the maintenance of enlisted men to a sum equivalent to 12,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The amendment for closing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará was rejected by a large majority, obtaining only 39 votes.

Nov. 23.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 350,000\$ for the post office and the bill granting the sum of 800,000\$ for aiding the drought-stricken states of the north.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3rd discussion the bill modifying the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, and granting amnesty to officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school.

Nov. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill for compensating military officers for the pecuniary loss which they sustain from trial by courtmartial, provided such trial results in acquittal.—*Chamber of*

Deputies.—The chamber rejected the appropriation of 8,991,822 for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Alexander. Deputy Alfredo Pinto introduced a bill for adopting measures intended to check the prevalence of vice and crime.

Nov. 25.—Chamber of Deputies.—There was introduced a resolution for prolonging the session to the 20th prox. Deputy Cassiano said it would be impossible for Congress to finish its work before the end of the year and offered an amendment for extending the session to the 31st. At the request of Deputy Francisco Veiga he withdrew his amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Nov. 26.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chamber commenced holding two sittings a day.

COFFEE NOTES

—Lord Bacon was so delighted with his first cup of coffee that he said to his friends: "They have in Turkey a drink called coffee. This drink comforteth the brain and heart and helpeth digestion."

—A writer in The American Cultivator has been experimenting with the Soja bean, as a substitute for coffee, and he says:

"How many have tested the Soja bean in any or all the various purposes for which it has been recommended? It has been sold as the American coffee bean, and might suit some of those who in war times thought steeped bread crust or scorched grain made as good coffee as the genuine coffee bean. Perhaps it did, as they made it, with but little coffee and a long time of boiling, but we could not get a coffee flavor from the material. It is also pronounced a good bean for cooking, but those who think the Lima bean too rich would not be apt to relish the Soja. It is rich and oily and would not need pork or butter cooked with it."

—This is the bean that has furnished a basis for the wonderful reports of the yield of Western coffee plantations. A man would indeed be badly in want of a cup of coffee to drink the infusion of the Soja bean with relish.—Merchants' Review, New York.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The state of Santa Catharina has suppressed its colonization agencies.

—The government of Ceará has opened a state telegraph line between Ico and Aracaty.

—A new bridge across the Rio Parahyba at Barra do Pirahy was formally inaugurated last Saturday.

—There continue to arrive accounts of suffering from drought in the northern states. Several deaths from starvation are reported.

—At Ceará the prosecuting attorney has brought charges against persons accused of plotting against the governor of the state.

—During a heavy thunderstorm at Itatiaia on Friday last a dog and two colonists, says a telegram, were killed, and three other persons were injured.

—The president of the municipal council of Santa Catharina has been denounced for forging registration papers and giving them to unauthorized persons.

—The governor of Santa Catharina has divided that state into four districts for the supervision of public work. This permits the appointment of four supervising officials instead of one.

—At Pará the sum of 200,000\$ has been subscribed for the reception of the Portuguese cruiser Adamastor. All the expenses of the officers and men in that city will be paid by the subscribers.

—It appears that the tax on the estate of the late Gen. Conto de Magalhães was not not 700,000\$ as was stated, but 915,000\$, of which 792,000\$ was paid to the state treasury of S. Paulo and 123,000\$ to those of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Pará.

—On Sunday last an enthusiastic reception was given at Petropolis to the officers of the Portuguese cruiser Adamastor by the Portuguese chargé d'affaires and his compatriots. The visitors spent the day there, being entertained with a breakfast at the "crystal palace," and afterwards with speeches and presents commemorative of the day.

—An amusing complication has arisen in Pernambuco in the street-cleaning service. The sub-prefect has been imposing fines on the contractors, Srs. Napoleon Duarte & Co., for alleged infractions, which amounted last week to a total of 7,000\$. Being unable to retaliate on the sub-prefect, the contractors resolved to take it out of their employees, so they reduced the pay all round. This led to a strike, and on the 26th the service was completely suspended.

—The new school of agriculturists in Brazil, if we may so designate those who are seeking to introduce scientific methods, has recently lost a valuable supporter by the death of Dr. Carl Brunnemann, who died at Itabora do Matto Dentro, Minas Geraes, on 27th October last. He came to Brazil in 1891 under a contract with the national government to organize and direct an agricultural station at Barbacena, but the contract was broken the following year and he entered the employ of the state of Minas Geraes. He was finally appointed director of the agricultural institute opened at Itabora. Although only 38 years of age, he had already achieved a wide reputation for his scientific attainments and conscientious investigations.

—Our São Paulo exchanges have been discussing a very serious charge against the Santos police, which is that they brutally bent to death a poor crazy Spaniard who was locked up in the public jail about six weeks ago. During this time he has been treated to savage beatings every day, apparently because his conduct was not that of a sane man. The Spanish consul has taken the matter up, and the chief of police of the state has ordered a rigid investigation.

—A contract was signed on the 23rd between Sr. Nabor Jordão and the state of São Paulo for the construction of a theatre on the site of the old S. José theatre, which was burned down some time ago. The new edifice will cost about 1,500,000\$, and will be designed to seat about 2,000 persons. It is to be lighted by electricity. The work of clearing the ground will begin this week and the contractor expects to finish the new edifice in twenty months, though his contract specifies three years.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Below will be found full batting and bowling averages for the season just concluded.

Comparing these averages with last season's they show a very decided improvement, and next season we hope to see a still greater one. Taking into consideration the fact that almost all the matches were played on the beach without boundaries, (and at times on a very indifferent pitch) and all the runs had to be run out, it speaks well for the batsmen that so many of them got into double figures.

In batting, Routh heads the list, and well deserves his place. Santos will feel his loss greatly. When Routh got going he was good for plenty runs, and he was the safest of fielders. We will be disappointed if we do not see his name prominent amongst Rio batsmen next season.

In bowling, Burgos comes out top, but Tross was by far and away the most consistent.

Taking the season on the whole, it was the most successful, from a cricket point of view, in the annals of the club. Only one outside match was lost.

Against São Paulo the usual four matches were played, two in Santos, and two in São Paulo. The Club won the first three and the fourth was a draw greatly in favour of Santos. Two matches were played against the S. P. Railway, one was won and the other lost. The result of the Rio trip is still fresh in everybody's mind. Mr. Stock captained the team throughout the season and is to be congratulated on his judgment and success.

BATTING AVERAGES 1898.

(Over 5 innings.)

Table with columns: Name, No. of innings, No. of runs, Highest score, Runs not out, Average. Includes players like J. de S. Routh, A. M. de Burgos, H. Tross, P. Lewis, C. L. Stock, F. H. Gepp, B. Blackburn, H. E. Barber, G. Tomlinson, F. Marks, A. Kealman, J. A. Cross, A. T. Smith, A. C. Wilson, B. O. Broad, H. Stenhouse, R. C. Lloyd, J. Barton, H. Wucherer, B. Stander, J. Hunter, M. Harding, A. Tweedie, C. G. Vieira, H. L. Wright, A. Dickson.

* Not out.

(Under 5 innings)

Table with columns: Name, Innings, Runs, Average. Includes players like F. Tracey, A. Richards, H. Symons, A. Lewis, F. Morgan, J. Edwards, A. Sell, P. P. Smith, E. Greene.

BOWLING AVERAGES 1898.

(20 overs and above)

Table with columns: Name, Overs, Maidens, Runs, Wickets, Average. Includes players like A. M. Burgos, F. Marks, F. Tracey, H. Tross, R. C. Lloyd, H. E. Barber, C. L. Stock, A. Kealman, J. de S. Routh, A. Richards, C. G. Vieira.

(Under 20 overs)

Table with columns: Name, Innings, Runs, Average. Includes players like A. Lewis, H. Barton, J. A. Hunter, B. Blackburn, G. Tomlinson, J. Thomson, A. Tweedie, F. H. Gepp, M. Harding.

CAMPOS: TEMPORAL AND SPIRITUAL.

Amongst our numerous visitors during the last week was the Rev. S. L. Ginsburg, the well-known Baptist clergyman of Campos. He gave us a favorable report of the mundane prosperity of his district, but deplored the lack of enterprise amongst agriculturists there. Rice can be grown in the low lands of the Paraiyba and in the neighbourhood of various tributary and separate streams, as has been proved successfully by Dr. Alberto Lamego, who not only produced last year enough to supply the local demand but has some hundreds of bags still for sale that are said to be of a better quality of rice than the imported Rangoon. Our local merchants in this item should address Dr. Lamego in Campos, and if his samples are as he reports, the Brazilian republic has within its grasp another source of wealth, as Nature has made sparsely fields in Campos to compete with India, Burma, China and Japan.

In Campos there is a rice-cleaning factory that should be of great assistance in putting a valuable product on the local market, to the exclusion of foreign countries in the time to come. Our rev. visitor also informed us that the cacao tree grows luxuriantly in Campos and the neighbourhood, and should be cultivated more generally and made an article of commerce. He has promised us some samples of the pods which we shall have great pleasure in exhibiting to those interested, in the first weeks of December. He reports the sugar industry well managed by competent men in his district, and likely to give a favorable result to the engenhos. There is also a new industry about to be opened up there soon by the introduction of the Manioba tree, which has recently been planted to yield rubber freely and from which great results are expected.

Speaking of spiritual affairs, the rev. gentleman told us that when he arrived there in 1894, during the revolt, he found 45 members of his church. Now the Baptist community numbers 80 members in Campos alone with a church that cost 50 contos to erect. In S. Pilelis there was not a single member in 1895, but to-day there are nearly 200 with a building that cost 20 contos, the gift of Sr. Manoel Rodriguez Peixoto, a local fazendeiro. Up the Carangola they have two little churches with 80 members between them, and at Macaêb where work was commenced this year there are already 25 members. Mr. Ginsburg laughed heartily as he told us of his experiences in S. Pilelis during the revolt, when he was forbidden to preach, but preaching he was sent to Niteroy and kept to days a prisoner, incommunicado. Mr. Ginsburg is making a tour through his district, and after visiting Macaêb and Trajano Moraes hopes to be in Campos on Saturday, Dec. 3.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Traffic was interrupted on some of the tramway lines by the thunder storm on Friday night.

—The Southern Brazilian of Rio Grande do Sul has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent a year.

—It is said that the minister of industry is considering a project for the final liquidation of the accounts of guaranteed railways whose head offices are in Europe.

—The municipal prefect has declared lapsed the contract with the Cia. Ferro Carril de Jacarepaguá. The Paiz intimates that this is an injustice, and that the act will be contested in the courts.

—We are obliged to the secretary of the Recife and S. Francisco Railway Co. Ltd. for an official copy of the half-yearly meeting held in London on 18th ult. We had, however, anticipated the official report by a long summary in our issue of 15th inst.

—A bill is now under discussion in congress which grants a concession for constructing a railway from some unknown point on the coast across Brazil to some unknown point on the Bolivian frontier. It will be a very serious mistake to grant any such concession.

—It is now proposed by the budget commission of the chamber of deputies to suppress the interest guarantees on certain railways by the states of Bahia and Pernambuco. These guarantees now call for a total of \$59,084 a year, \$36,090 being on account of Bahia and \$22,994 on account of Pernambuco. These two states already owe the national treasury on account of these advances: Bahia 17,127,118\$54, Pernambuco 8,863,226\$245, total 25,775,344\$859. It is certainly strange that the national treasury should have assumed the payment of this guarantee for so long a time, and yet were it left to the states how much of it would have been paid?

—The municipal prefect approved on the 24th a preliminary contract with Francisco Canella for a railway running from Praga Onze de Junho to Sepetiba, passing through Jacarepaguá and Guarariba. It is said that the grantee has raised the capital for the road in Switzerland. A serious defect in the scheme is the starting-point, which is too far out for the convenience of business men.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The L. & H. str. "Coleridge" left New York for Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on the 19th inst.

—The American squadron, consisting of the "Oregon," "Iowa" and "Celtic," arrived at Montevideo on the 24th inst. They expected to remain there four days.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "BuFon" from New York were: Rev. L. Lee Kinsolving, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Erika Zeggel, Mr. C. L. Irvine, and 9 third-class passengers.

—Although the "Riachuelo" has only just undergone repairs, she has so great a list that her powder and munitions are to be at once discharged, and the vessel will again go into dock in case the fault can not be remedied otherwise.

—A Washington telegram of the 26th says that the secretary of the navy, in his annual report, says that the destruction of the American battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana was produced by an outside cause. This opinion is now very generally considered to be correct.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lamport & Holt liner "Galileo" were the following:—From New York: Dr. S. de Mendonça and wife, Mr. Duncan Kenner, From Bahia: Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Duarte, Mr. A. Ramalho and 1 third-class passenger.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police, has visited the military school.

—Thursday last, the 24th, was Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

—The Paiz displays much concern over the election of a monarchist to the office of alderman at Guaratinguetá.

—The war department has authorized the press to contradict the report of the government's having ordered Gen. Carlos Telles to come to Rio de Janeiro.

—This city was visited by a heavy thunderstorm on Friday night last—the severest thus far experienced this season. The day preceding had been very sultry and oppressive.

—During the thunder-storm in this city on Friday night the flagstaff on Morro do Castello and several buildings were struck by lightning. Some other damage was also caused by the storm.

—Some of the Portuguese residents of this city, in grateful appreciation of the enthusiasm with which the cruiser Adamastor has been received, are going to present a richly embroidered flag to the Brazilian navy.

—After the disclosures made by the Imprensa in regard to the municipal council of this city, thorough reform seems to be an urgent necessity. There can be no question as to the character of the municipal government we now have.

—It seems that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the government to induce it to remove Gen. Carlos Telles from Rio Grande do Sul, but up to the present the castillistas and their friends have failed to accomplish their object.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 24th inst. says that the Argentine minister to this capital, Dr. Epifanio Portella, has accepted the Chilean mission for next year, but will return to Rio de Janeiro before going there, to complete negotiations now under consideration.

—Congress has again prorogued its sessions—this time to 20th December. Two bites will be taken from the next cherry. It is all in accordance with the congressional ideas of economy, however, no matter whether it harmonizes with the President's promises, or not.

—We deeply regret to note the death of Mr. W. Kraus, formerly director of the Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland, which was announced by cable from Hamburg on the 25th inst. Mr. Kraus was a resident of this city for many years where he was highly esteemed for his urbanity and rectitude.

—The cable tells us that Stockholm society is greatly shocked over the announced marriage of Baron Cederstrom, 29 years of age, with the celebrated diva Adelina Patti, sexagenarian. But who says that Patti is a sexagenarian? She is in the prime of life and will always remain so. Patti will never grow old.

—At the sitting of the municipal council on last Wednesday the proceedings were scandalous and stormy. Alderman Venancio Silva made a personal and aggressive speech accusing the council of jobbery and corruption. The council decided that the speech should not be officially published. Such speeches should, of course, be hushed up.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock at various dates from Nov 20 to Nov 27. Includes sub-sections for Receipts, Shipments, and Stock.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule: Perambuco and Macao, 245,000—260,000...

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and arrival dates from Nov 20 to Nov 27.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and departure dates from Nov 20 to Nov 27.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals during the past week were 8,225 barrels of American flour, 1,500 bags from the River Plate, ex *Josephine*...

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various goods and routes, including New York, Bremen, Genoa, Havre, London, and Antwerp.

CHARTERS.

Br. bk. *Kambina* to load ore for Norfolk at 5 shillings per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br. St. *Dawbe*; 300 bags of coffee. RIVER PLATE—Br. St. *Clyde*; 500 do.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table listing vessels afloat and chartered for Rio, including ship names, companies, and dates from Nov 20 to Dec 1.

White Wings..... Baltimore Virginia..... Pensacola Lima..... Pensacola Varrio..... Porto

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, From, and Consigned To.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers with columns for Date, Name, For, and Cargo.

Rio de Janeiro, November 27th 1898.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, companies, and dates from Nov 20 to Nov 27.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares, including Apolices, Commercial, Depositos e Descontos, and various bank shares.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table listing Saturday's quotations for S. Paulo, including Banco Commercial e Industrial, Credito Real da Carteira H., and various bank shares.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- November 28th

Table with columns: Emission, Circulation, Public Funds, Nominal Value, Last Quotation. Lists various government bonds and currencies.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Dividas, Paid, Reserve Fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various companies like Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Railways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists railway companies like Leopoldina, Minas de S. Jeronymo, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Tramways, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists tramway companies like Carioca, Carris Urbanos, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Steamships, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists steamship companies like Esperanca Maritima, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Cotton Mills, etc., Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists cotton mill companies like Alliana, America Fabril, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Insurance, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists insurance companies like Alliana, Argos Fluminense, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Shares, Emitted, Par, Miscellaneous, Paid, Reserve fund, Last Dividend, Last Quotation. Lists various other companies like Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense, etc.

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" 30	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Dec. 10	La Plata	Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Antwerp & Sou- thampton.

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