

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 18th, 1901.

NUMBER 25

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Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in
regard to the whereabouts of Alandram Weinstein
whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos
No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port
of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul Gene-
ral at this port desires information of the where-
abouts of persons of the names of Schult and Cham-
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Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835 on 31st May 1900.

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THE "SMOKER."

The "smokers" at the Larangeiras Club on Saturday evening last, which was designed to be a farewell to Mr. H. W. Stacey, was a pleasing success. Mr. H. W. Wheatley occupied the chair and there were fully 60 persons present, including several from the distant settlements of Icarahy. The concert lasted from 9 to 12 o'clock and was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme was as follows:

- 1 Overture March by Sopé—Mr. Bradford.
- 2 Song The Minstrel Boy;—Rev. J. D'Arcy.
- 3 Quartette The Three Chafers;—Stacey, D'Arcy, Wheatley and Simmons.
- 4 Banjo Selections;—Mr. Gosner.
- 5 Song Hybrias the Cretan;—Mr. Tate.
- 6 " The Diver; (encore)—Mr. Tate.
- 7 " The Gorgonzola Cheese;—Mr. Livings.
- 8 " The Bandoliero;—Mr. Smallpiece.
- 8 Recitation The Execution of Montrose;—Mr. Ross Napier.
- 9 Song The Three Beggars;—Mr. Stacey.
- 10 " Get your Money's worth;—Mr. Ehrhard.
- 10 Song Solomon Levy (encore);—Mr. Ehrhard.
- 11 " The Lowbacked Car;—Rev. J. D'Arcy.
- 12 Duett Venetian Boat Song;—Stacey and Simmons.
- 13 Song I'll sing the songs of Araby;—Mr. C. H. F. Allen.
- 14 Recitation The Grave of a thousand head;—Mr. K. Napier.
- 15 " A musical sketch;—Mr. Jeffries.
- 16 Song Come into the garden, Maud;—Mr. Stacey.
- 17 " I can't change it;—Mr. Livings.
- 18 " Uncle John;—Mr. Ehrhard.
- 19 " Excelsior;—Stacey and Wheatley.
- 20 " The Tale about the Ghost;—Mr. Jeffries.

In conclusion Mr. Wheatley addressed a few words of farewell to Mr. Stacey, who is leaving Rio for São Paulo, wishing him every success, to which Mr. Stacey replied in terms of regret at leaving so many old friends.

THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing on the 16th ult., says:

The committee which has charge of the preparations for the coming congress of American republics had a further meeting at the state department to-day to consider the programme of subjects. Considerable interest attached to to-day's meeting, as some difference of opinion had arisen as to the extent to which international arbitration should figure in the discussion of the congress. The first programme included the general subject of arbitration, but at a recent meeting of the committee it was determined to limit the scope of the discussion on arbitration so that it would apply to questions hereafter arising but not to those at present the subject of controversy between governments.

This was done chiefly to bring Chili into the congress, as that country had made known to the state department that its acceptance was conditional on not having pending questions of dispute taken up by the congress. But this limitation of the scope of the subject has aroused opposition from several other South American republics, who hold that the subject of arbitration should be treated broadly without limitations and that the congress itself should be left to determine within what limits the question should be discussed. This view is held more particularly by Bolivia and Peru, and it is said to be shared to some extent by Argentina and Brazil.

At the meeting to-day Senor Guachala, the Bolivian minister, and Senor Carbo, the Ecuadorian minister, who were out of the city at the last meeting, were present to add their views on the pending question.

Mr. Guachala felt that the former action of the committee had been precipitate and desired to have the general subject left open so that all the southern republics would be induced to give their hearty cooperation to the congress.

The meeting lasted until late in the afternoon, the chief purpose being to reconcile all interests so as to assure the presence of all the republics. It was stated that substantial progress was made in that direction, and another meeting will be held tomorrow.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The new contract of the S. Christovão tramway company entered into effect on the 15th inst.

—The minister of industry has approved the removal of the shops of the Paulo Afonso railway from Jatobá to Piranhas.

—Legal action has been taken to annul the new contract of the S. Christovão tramway company, celebrated in April last, because of the increased fares.

—The government has authorized the lessee of the S. Francisco line to reduce the tariff by 20 per cent. on cattle, horses and mules when lots are shipped, so that waggons of eight wheels shall be completely filled.

—The Cabo Frio railway company wishes an accord with the government for the revision of its contract for hauling bagros agrícolas, but the minister of industry will not consent. These revisions are very profitable transactions.

—The gross receipts of the Mogyana railway in 1900 were 17,344,548\$701, and the expenditures 9,436,037\$572, showing a surplus of 7,908,511\$129. This is an increase over the surplus of 1899 of 1,673,069\$741. At the end of the past year the company had 1,191 kilometres of line under traffic. With such a surplus the company might very well reduce its tariffs.

—The secretary of the Donna Theresia Christina Railway Company, Limited, has issued a circular to the shareholders informing them that a communication has been received from his excellency the Brazilian minister in London to the effect that Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has been duly commissioned by the federal government of Brazil to negotiate with the board for the purchase of this company's railway line, having full powers to settle with the board the price to be paid, as well as all other minor points incidental to the transaction.—Financial News, May 20.

—A bill was presented in the chamber of deputies on the 15th instructing the government to reduce freights on the railways purchased and hereafter purchased on coffee, sugar, cacao, cotton, tobacco, alcohol, rum, honey, machinery destined for agriculture and manufacture, salt, and products of small farming. The reduction is to be 40 per cent on existing tariffs and the lines concerned are forbidden to raise their tariffs after the publication of this law. It is also provided that the tariffs on the above products shall not exceed 1200 per 15 kilos for any distance. The reduction will continue during the existing economic crisis.

—The burdens of the "people are at present so heavy and entail so many hardships and such great suffering that any addition to them naturally excites the utmost discontent and irritation. There is consequently no little opposition to the new increase in fares on some of the lines of the S. Christovão tramway and on last Saturday this opposition took the form of serious disturbances in which a number of persons were wounded and considerable damage was done to the track and rolling-stock of the tramway. It is stated that no less than 26 trams were destroyed, or damaged. On Sunday the disturbances continued, one man being killed and several wounded.

—The Brazilian government is steadily pursuing its policy of buying up the quarantined railways in the republic. It is known that an offer has been made for the Donna Theresia Christina railway, while negotiations are proceeding with the Brazilian Great Southern, the Natal and Nova Cruz, and the Southern Brazilian and Rio Grande do Sul lines. It is understood that the government offered to buy up the Alagoas line on the basis of 11 1/2 per share, paying extra for the stores, which it is estimated would give another £1 per share. The government's offer was in new Brazilian 4 per cent. bonds, which, at the present price, would return 11 1/2 per share; but the offer has not yet been accepted, notwithstanding that the price, which only stood at about 6 before there was any talk of government purchase, has now risen to 11. The Brazilian government has made respectable offers for the railways, especially as the guaranteees have not a great many years to run, so that any foolish rejection might possibly be resented by the shareholders.—Daily Mail May 22.

ALAGOAS RAILWAY.

The board of directors have received a communication from the Brazilian minister in London informing them that Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has been duly commissioned by the federal government to negotiate with the board of directors for the purchase of this company's line. The directors desire to inform the shareholders of this communication without delay, especially as the chairman understood shortly before the annual general meeting that there was no intention on the part of the government to acquire the line, and he therefore replied in that sense to a question put to him on the subject at the recent meeting.—Financial News, May 3.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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

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TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS: Caixa 288.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 18th, 1901.

The government must be well aware that much of the immediate future development of this country depends upon foreign labor, foreign skill and foreign capital. There is no reflection on the natives in this, for the country is very large and needs foreign assistance to properly develop its resources. Much has already been done in this respect, but it is nothing compared with what will be done as soon as the conditions here are favorable. The true policy of all administrations, then, is to encourage the settlement of foreigners and the investment of their capital in the country. There can be no dispute on this point, we are confident, for it would take centuries for the Brazilian people themselves to fill and develop this enormous area. Not only must homes and labor be provided for immigrants, but all the conditions of an orderly, liberal government must be spontaneously provided. Their lives and property must be protected, in fact as well as in theory, equal rights before the law must be afforded, and education and opportunity for social development must be provided. And all these must not only be secured by law, but must be affirmed and practised by the people themselves in their daily intercourse with the new settlers. There must be no more Mennonite swindlers, nor Cananea fiascos, nor Bordo outrages. If the government may deport a foreigner at pleasure and in defiance of the law, then these immigrants must retain the protection of their own governments, and the true status of immigration will be attained with difficulty. It ought to be understood that when a man leaves his native country as an emigrant to Brazil, he renounces his original nationality and assumes that of his new country. He should pass at once under the laws of Brazil, and should become a citizen as soon as the necessary formalities can be met. This will render his settlement in the country permanent and prevent continual outside interference. But if agreements are not fulfilled, if opportunity for obtaining a home of his own is not given, if he is defrauded of wages and subjected to petty persecution, and if the government denies him the protection of the laws, in spite of the express guarantees of the constitution, his only recourse is to retain his original nationality in order that he may have the protection of its consuls. In time, should this situation continue, some of these foreign powers, whose subjects are incessantly clamoring for protection, will be insisting on the creation of international courts. And one of the reasons in favor of such a step will be the argument of the supreme court judge the other day who made the astounding declaration that the President is not obliged to act in accord with the constitution! If that doctrine holds, then there is in reality no protection whatever for the foreigner. His industry may be destroyed, his capital

confiscated, and he himself may be arrested without legal process and deported. Naturally no foreigners can come here under such conditions, and the country will be deprived of their cooperation in the development of its resources. Such a policy is nothing less than national suicide.

It would appear that we are now nearing the end. The persistent resistance to the increase in fares on one of the city tramways shows that the people have quite reached the limit of endurance and will submit to no more. They have been taxed and swindled by corrupt officials and they have stood it far more patiently than most people would. The authorities will be wise not to push them too far.

It was stated by one of our colleagues last week that the foreign minister had been advised through the Peruvian legation that the committee charged with preparing a programme for the next Pan American congress, had decided to leave the question of limiting discussions on arbitration to the congress itself, each nation being privileged to accept the conclusions or not. This is the reasonable course to pursue, and it is to be hoped that Chili will now let the matter rest. It would have been decidedly improper to tie the hands of this congress beforehand. If there are good reasons why it should not discuss pending questions, the delegates will be able to appreciate that fact, and decide upon it. But it will be very difficult for Chili to excuse her evasion of the treaty with Peru in regard to the surrender of Tacna and Arica, and this is probably the reason why she objects to any such discussion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent surprising improvement in the state of President Erasmir, it is asserted by his physicians that there is really no hope of saving his life. His paralysis has in reality become more pronounced, and at any moment a fatal termination may be expected. There were hopes entertained when the improvement came, that it indicated recovery, though the physicians even then gave no hope that he would ever again be capable of attending to business of any description. It is a great disappointment to all friends of Chili to know that even this brief hope is delusive. President Erasmir has been looked upon as a staunch and courageous friend of peace, and that he has been able to hold the war party in check for so long a time reflects the highest credit upon his ability and strength of character. His loss will be an irreparable one for Chili, for there is no certainty that his place will be filled by so devoted an advocate of peace.

THE attack made by Senator Bernardino de Campos on Admiral Custodio de Mello has led to the disclosure of latent elements of discord in the ranks of the dominant party in S. Paulo. It seems that the senator is determined to be the next governor of the state, but that influential members of his party are no less desirous to prevent the consummation of his design. When the Admiral replied to Bernardino's attack, there were demonstrations in S. Paulo in favor of the senator, whose organ, the *Correio Paulistano*, supposing that the long awaited opportunity for pressing his claims had at last arrived, published a leader advocating his election to the office of governor. But it was soon apparent that a blunder had been committed. The article excited many private protests and there was much difficulty, it is stated, in preventing an open rupture. Ex-President Prudente de Moraes was hurriedly called from Piracicaba to S. Paulo, and there has been much travel of political emissaries between the state capital and Rio de Janeiro. The danger of an immediate rupture has, we are informed, been averted, but it would be a mistake, we think, to suppose that the peace will now be lasting. The animosities and suspicious aroused continue unallayed, although their open expression has been temporarily stifled. And, as the *Correio's* article failed to accomplish the object for which it was intended, the senator's prestige has suffered and his gubernatorial prospects have doubtless been completely destroyed. The lack of harmony, thus disclosed, in the dominant party in S. Paulo, may perhaps produce important results in national politics.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—It is asserted that, should an open rupture occur at the present time between President Campos Sales and the politicians who secretly oppose him, the oppositionists would have over 70 votes in the chamber of deputies. Apparently, however, this number is considerably insufficient, for the President's secret opponents continue to temporize.

—On Saturday Senator Arthur Rios defended the senate from the charge of indiscreet curiosity implied in the message in which President Campos Sales explains why he does not furnish the information for which that house of congress had asked in regard to the government's purchase of railways. If, he said, secrecy is really required in this affair, as the President asserts, then the government may blame itself, for it has not only allowed details of the respective transactions to reach the press, but has even given publicity to these transactions in the President's annual message to congress. And it may be added that the government's agent has permitted

himself to be interviewed on the subject by a representative of the *Financial News*.

COFFEE NOTES

—The correspondent of the *Diario Popular* in the United States, Sr. J. C. Alves de Lima, has recently called attention to articles in the American newspapers advocating the development of coffee production in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Sandwich islands in order to reduce the importation from foreign countries.

The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo has recently issued a circular to the municipal commissions engaged in collecting statistical information in regard to coffee production. The planters are refusing to give the information desired because they fear it will be used as a base for further taxation. The secretary of agriculture declares that the state has no need for new revenue, and the imposition of new taxes is not thought of.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 14th inst reports that there are fears of disturbances in several localities in the state of Bahia.

—Not having been paid for three months, the employes of the Campos sewerage and water works struck on the 13th inst. The service was consequently suspended.

—A telegram to the *Dia* says that in S. Paulo there is much opposition to the plan for making Senator Bernardino de Campos the next governor of the state.

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul state that Dr. Felipe Caldas has been invited to go to the United States to demonstrate the utility of the serum against yellow fever which he has discovered.

—Our São Paulo exchanges call attention to the circumstance that the postoffice and telegraph receipts in the state of São Paulo in 1899 were superior to those received in the national capital.

—A correspondent of the *Journal do Brazil* telegraphs that he has interviewed Councillor Silveira Martins, who, he states, contradicts the report of an intended federalist revolution in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The government has temporarily closed the Bahia medical school, because of the refusal of the students to attend lectures. The students demand the resignation of the director of the school.

—Some of the good people of Pinaré are protesting against the use of a steam launch belonging to a federal river commission, by the governor of the state and his friends who are using it for private excursions.

—A London telegram of the 4th inst. confirms what has been said in regard to the critical condition of agricultural interests in the state of São Paulo. Strikes, says the telegram, are occurring on plantations with alarming frequency.

—The President has signed a decree creating two national guard brigades — one of cavalry and one of infantry — in the comarca of Faxina, São Paulo. It would be interesting to see the roll of distinguished private soldiers in these brigades.

—A Ceará telegram of the 12th says that there are hopes of plentiful crops of cereals, cotton and rubber in that state this year, which will make food cheap. There is a scarcity of money, however, due to the crisis throughout the whole of Brazil.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 12th says a rumor is current that Col. João Francisco is to be appointed commandant of the brigade of state troops at Livramento. If this is the *condição* João Francisco, then we may surmise that trouble is brewing.

—The *Comercio* of São Paulo say that Drs. Bernardino de Campos and Dino Bueno have both withdrawn their names as candidates for the governorship. The *Correio Paulistano* denies this on the plea that their names have not yet been presented for that office.

—There is a very good short article in the first number of the *Correio da Manhã* on the blackmailing of business men by public employes. That journal promises to comment more fully on this form of extortion, which has become a constantly increasing burden on trade.

—A large number of medical students at Bahia have revolted against the director of the medical school there and are refusing to attend the lectures. The leaders of the strike have been suspended, and the government is threatening to close the school should the strike continue.

—Reports continue to circulate of the threatened invasion of Uruguay from Rio Grande do Sul. And on the other hand, reports are also current of an invasion of Rio Grande territory from Uruguay, which serves as an excuse for concentrating troops and munitions at Livramento. Perhaps somebody may be hurt if this business goes on.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 11th says that Dr. Pinto Rocha denies the report that he intends to resign his seat in the federal chamber of deputies and also the editorship of the *Federação* of Porto Alegre. The patriotic gentleman is not built that way. He is coming up to Rio de Janeiro and by — to draw his salary — and will continue editing his newspaper as usual. In these hard times such a secure as that of federal deputy is not to be thrown away lightly.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The United States naval transport "Dixie" left this port homeward bound on the 13th inst.

—The ironclad "Floriano" was honored with a visit from Emperor William at Kiel on Friday last. The ironclad left Kiel for Plymouth on Sunday, 16th inst.

—The first transatlantic steamer flying the blue and white flag of Uruguay will arrive at this port in a few days, says the *Montevideo Times*. This is the "Otoro", of 2,500 tons net register, matriculated at Bilbao. She brings a cargo of 4,500 tons of salt from Cadix, consigned to Chichizola Hnos. of this market, and is already chartered for the return journey to take grain from San Lorenzo, Argentina. Good luck to her, though we expect her flag will cause some searching of coles in European ports, where it will be a complete stranger. So far the Uruguayan flag has only been seen on river steamers and coasting vessels.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that the Uruguayan government recently purchased a thousand carbines in Argentina.

—The *Pais* says that the members of congress are "ashadowy" spectres without any "prestige whatever."

—It is announced that Governor Quintino Bocayana will give a banquet in honor of the American minister at Petropolis on July 4th.

—According to a telegram of the 14th inst. the independence of Cuba will be proclaimed at the end of December next, when the American forces will evacuate the island.

—It is stated that the chief of police has instructed his subordinates to use all means, even violence, to repress the vice of gambling. He assumes all responsibility for their acts.

—On Saturday last the federal supreme court decided to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Otto Richard, imprisoned for blackmailing Otto Petersen, director of the Banco da Republica.

—The committee on contested elections in the chamber of deputies has reported in favor of Sr. Paulino de Souza Junior who contests the election of Sr. Francisco Rangel Pestana in the 5th district of Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Correio da Manhã* intimates that the government may be defeated in the Pará contested election by the union of the Rosa e Silva and Pinheiro Machado followings in the chamber against Deputy Hossanah.

—A London telegram of the 14th notes the arrival in Lisbon of a Mr. Edmundson, commissioned to study in the Portuguese archives the documents relating to the boundary line between Brazil and British Guyana.

—Recent telegrams assure us that peace negotiations are on foot between the British government and President Kruger representing the Boer forces in South Africa. It is said that the terms offered are liberal and are accepted by President Kruger.

—The Leopoldina paymaster who was robbed of \$6,000 at Coelhoira, on the Cantagallo line, some time ago, has lately accused the *fel* who served as his assistant as the author of the crime. The *fel* has been arrested for examination.

—Mr. Petersen, of the Banco da Republica, has arranged for passage, says the *Journal do Brazil*, on the packet *S. Paulo*, which leaves this port for Europe in July. Opinions differ, adds that journal, in regard to Mr. Petersen's return.

—It has been agreed, says the *Correio da Manhã*, that the next governor of S. Paulo is to be selected by President Prudente de Moraes and Gov. Rodrigues Alves. As São Paulo has about 1,000,000 inhabitants, then 999,998 will not be represented.

—A writer in the *Gazeta de Noticias* says that Brazilians are oppositionists by nature. If this is correct, the country is evidently now in an abnormal state, for one of its misfortunes is that at present there is no organized opposition party in Brazil.

—A Havana telegram of the 12th says that the Cuban constituent assembly has finally accepted the American conditions, as expressed in the Platt amendment, by a vote of 16 to 11. We are prepared to learn later on, however, that there were mental reservations.

—The visit of the Emperor William last week to the ironclad "Floriano" in the harbor of Kiel, was made an occasion for a cordial telegram to President Campos Sales, thanking him for the courtesy of sending a war vessel into German waters. The President responded in equally cordial terms.

—It is interesting to note that Paraguay has decided to send a representative to the Pan-American congress. As Paraguay was successful in an arbitration case some years ago, by which she secured a recognized title to a large tract of territory, she will of course favor the fullest discussion of such questions at Mexico.

—If the President still thinks that the times are improving, let him send some honest, straightforward man around among the shops, let him talk with the men on the street, and let him inquire into the circumstances of people in the ordinary avocations of life. He can learn enough there to give him a wholly different idea of the situation.

A telegram from Porto Alegre of the 15th inst. says that, according to a private telegram from Germany, the Emperor William intends to send a squadron to Brazil to return the visit of the ironclad "Floriano," and that a small vessel, of light draught, will be included in the squadron, so that a visit can be paid to Gov. Borges de Medeiros at Porto Alegre. It is designed to show that all the reports about Germany's designs on southern Brazil are false.

It gives us profound pleasure to find D. Quixote once more on our table, and to welcome our old friend Angelo Agostini and his inimitable pencil. And we are glad to see that he has resumed sketching the adventures of Zé Caipora, the hero of all the boys and girls. No one should ever attempt to write a history of Brazil of the last 25 years without consulting the *Revista Illustrada* and D. Quixote, for Angelo Agostini rarely misses the true presentation of every important subject.

A recently received number of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia announces the death there of Sr. Augusto M. Alvarenga, Brazilian consul at that port. Sr. Alvarenga was badly injured in a tramway accident and died at the Medical and Surgical Hospital on April 20. He was a native of Rio de Janeiro and went to the United States in 1887, where he obtained employment in the house of Messrs. Lawrence Johnson & Co., where he was still employed as manager of their Brazilian business at the time of his death.

Among recent arrivals here from New York are Mrs. Maria Robinson Wright and her secretary. We understand that Mrs. Wright has completed and published the artistic, illustrated book on Brazil, for which she was gathering material here during some months of 1899 and 1900. She comes at a bad time for her rewards, but as the official world is happily not affected by bad times let us hope that she may find no occasion to modify the many favorable opinions which she has expressed of Brazil.

Alluding to the recent discovery of a prisoner who has been in the casa de detenção for four years without any charge against him, the *Correio da Manhã* says that this fact, which was made public here in the midst of general indifference, would, in any other country have raised a storm of indignation. It asks whether no one is to be made responsible for this abuse, in regard to which the press, it asserts, has not the right to be silent.

On Saturday the supreme court, taking action on the application made by Mr. Otto Richard's lawyer for a writ of habeas corpus, decided to hear the case tomorrow. Mr. Richard, our readers will remember, was arrested about a month ago in consequence of a complaint lodged against him by Mr. Petersen, director of the Banco da Republica. The case has excited much comment and the decision of the court is awaited with no little interest.

A telegram from S. Paulo says that it was at the instigation of President Campos Salles that the recent attempt was made to press the claims of Senator Bernardino de Campos to the office of governor of that state. It appears also that the President at the same time provided for his own continuance in official life, for we learn from another source that he is to take Bernardino's place in the senate, in the event of the senator's becoming governor of the state.

On Friday President Campos Salles sent to congress the war department's plan for the reorganization of the army. According to this plan the number of enlisted men, which is nominally 28,160, will be reduced to 25,660. There will, consequently, be a nominal reduction of 2,411,102,450 in the respective expenditure. In reality, however, there will be no reduction whatever, for the army, while nominally composed of 28,160 enlisted men, has in reality only about 15,000. At the same time the proposed reorganization entails an increase of 1,743,035,500, which we presume to be real, in the expenditure with officers and musicians.

On Saturday appeared the first number of the *Correio da Manhã*, a journal that begins its existence under the able direction of Dr. Edmundo Bettencourt, with a large staff of talented contributors, among whom are Senator Ruy Barbosa, Dr. Carlos de Luet, ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino, Dr. Afonso Celso and Dr. Didimo da Veiga. We regret that we are unable to copy the whole of the excellent salutary article, signed by the editor-in-chief, which contains some timely reflections on journalism, seconded by those of a contributed article by Dr. Manoel Victorino. The new journal is political, without being partisan, and independent, without being neutral. It makes its appearance at a time in which journals of this character are very much needed and we cordially wish it the success that it deserves.

There is one little point in connection with these cordial telegrams from the Emperor William, observed Smaulwy, "which I am unable to solve, and that is:—What is the object? My good neighbor Amoroso Cunha says it is because of the Emperor's high appreciation of Campos Salles, and he says that is the President's view of the matter. He says that the President considers it a personal matter pure and simple, due almost wholly to his visit to Europe in 1898. But another neighbor, Eminent Agulho, says that nothing whatever to do with the personality of the President, but is an insidious way of gaining influence in the country in spite of American clamor. Of course I would like to look upon it as a counsily exchange of compliments between two autocrats, but there may be something in the other view."

The official report by the board of public health for the second half of May (16 days) shows the aggregate number of deaths to have been 681, an increase on the preceding half month. The death from epidemic diseases were: yellow fever 23, small-pox 26, measles 2, beriberi 12, dysentery 6, influenza 12, typhoid fever 2, malarial diseases 42, and pulmonary consumption 119. There was a considerable increase in deaths from yellow fever, small pox and beriberi. The births during the half month numbered 581, and the marriages 102.

The newspapers of the 12th contain information of the arbitrary arrest of a Sr. Cavanellas, a merchant, by the orders of the police delegate of the 3rd district. There was no warrant, nor complaint. The victim was taken through crowded streets by two policemen, and was imprisoned in the "detenção" with criminals over night. On the following day the chief of police declared that there was no justifiable motive for the arrest, and set the prisoner at liberty. In the meantime a local judge had issued a writ of habeas corpus, which the police avoided by declaring that the prisoner had been liberated. When will steps be taken to put an end to these abuses?

An illustration of the arbitrary character of our present police administration was given on Saturday evening last. Some young men here inflated the publication of a humorous journal and assumed grotesque names as part of the stage properties. The first number appeared Saturday afternoon. Soon after police agents appeared at the printing office and summoned the manager to appear at the office of the 1st delegado, Dr. Machado Guimarães. He complied at once and was there detained all night and until nearly midday Sunday, when he was released. The name of the journal was the name of a responsible editor, though the young men did not intend to avoid responsibility. Apparently, the real cause was a fling at "Dr. Encas," which was construed by the police as a reflection on Dr. Encas Galvão, chief of police. Were there any real justice in this unfortunate case, such an outrage would be punishable with heavy damages for illegal detention, but as it is we presume the victims must bear it.

There was considerable trouble on the S. Christovão tramway lines last Saturday night because of the increased fares charged under the new contract. Traffic was interrupted for some time, various attacks were made on the trams and some of them were burned. A large body of police managed to repress the disorder and protect traffic. On Sunday there were more disturbances and casualties occurred. Last evening there was another outbreak, and six trams were burned in the Largo de S. Francisco. The commandant finally ordered that the square should be cleared by force and a number of people were wounded. This morning, however, the first tram that appeared in the square was overturned and burned. The people at last appear to be determined to submit no longer to these abuses, and the very ugly stories about the sums paid to high municipal officials for the contract, are making a bad will. As we go to press the police are charging upon the people in the streets and deaths have resulted.

"I am sorry to say," said Smaulwy, rubbing his glasses with the air of a man sorely perplexed, "I am sorry to say that Mrs. Smaulwy is wholly out of harmony with the situation. While I have been trying to follow the example of your esteemed contemporaries who accept the President's view of the situation without so much as a mental reservation, and on a family anticipating the predicted change for the better in July, she persistently flouts the idea and says it is nothing more than a politician's scheme to distract the attention of a starving people. And when July comes, she says, we shall see either a postponement of the promised millennium, or else some new distraction. She says the men are just like sheep: wherever the bell wether goes they implicitly follow, even over a bank into the wild. I can't exactly say that I like Mrs. Smaulwy's excursions into politics; they disturb one. And as the times grow worse, she seems to be meddling with such affairs all the more. She says it concerns her, because our bread and butter are at stake. We have been compelled to cut down our butter consumption by one half, we are buying just one half the meat we formerly did, our bread bill is reduced by 25 per cent by a careful collection of ends and odd pieces, our sugar bill is at least a third less, and we have quite dropped all such luxuries as jams, marmalades, imported biscuits, etc. Of course we can't afford it, neither with low exchange, nor with high exchange. She says it is all due to politics, and to the mischievous meddling of little-pill doctors in affairs of which they know absolutely nothing. This I fear, is rank treason and might lead to her deportation to Dakar, or Genoa, were it known at headquarters, but what can I do? She's got her back up, and I'm afraid she'll stir up all the women in the neighborhood. I've told her over and over again that our best policy, if not our only hope, is to cast in our fortunes with the government. They've all the money and all the power, or, as the Portuguese say, they've both knife and cheese, and they're actually making for outsiders, but, bless you, she isn't influenced a particle by my reasoning. She says right's right, and justice is justice, and that there is no right and justice in the government taking everything from the people and leaving them to starve. I admit there's a bit of hard common sense in what she says, and I won't say that she is wrong, but it's bad policy. I can't see how we are to live if we are not in with the government."

We are not any too well provided with telegraphic news here in Rio de Janeiro—either in quality or quantity. This being so, there is absolutely no excuse for supplying us with stale news. For instance, a telegram from Rome on the 11th inst. tells us that Mascagni is going to the United States under contract for ten months to lead an American orchestra at the fabulous salary of £18,000. As the news had already been received by mail, the telegram seems superfluous. Perhaps our European telegrams are being manufactured at Pernambuco again.

BIRTH.

On June 1st, at Buenos Aires, the wife of John A. C. Noubebel, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 17th May, at 5 Aston Road, Baling, London, CAROLINA LEIZA, widow of the late Frederick Total, of Wakefield and Rio de Janeiro, in her 83rd year.

BUSINESS NOTES

It is said that the defalcation recently discovered in the Pará postoffice amounts to \$1,000,000.

The gas company announces that on and after the 1st prox. the price of coke will be raised from 458 to 475 per ton.

The Bahia state treasury is reported to have paid 200,000 to the British Bank on the 15th inst on account of a recent loan of 700,000.

At the recent meeting of shareholders of the Banco Commercial de Bahia, the accounts of the board of directors were rejected by a vote of 56 to 45.

The director of the *Recebedoria* of this capital has opened an investigation into the frauds discovered in regard to the tax on industries and professions.

The report that the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil intends to purchase the "bonus" loan business of the Banco da Republica, is denied by the directors of that bank.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario on last Saturday was quite stormy. Some of the shareholders proposed the prosecution of the members of the board of directors.

The *Correio da Manhã* says that the President's order of stationery in London will cost three times what it would cost here. This, our colleague concludes, contradicts the government's pretence of economy.

If the postoffice clerks were as zealous in distributing mails as they are in prying into letters in search of money, and in removing stamps which do not belong to them, there would be less cause for complaint among business men.

A new commercial journal, entitled the *Revista do Comercio*, is to be initiated on July 7th, by Srs. Machado Wagner & Cia. It will be printed four times a month and promises to fill an important place in our commercial and industrial life.

The Buenos Aires firm of Arning & Co., whose embarrassments were some time ago reported, has had their affairs investigated by expert accountants who state that they are solvent and can proceed in their business. This firm is largely interested in Brazilian trade.

At a recent meeting of planters, merchants and manufacturers at Pernambuco for the purpose of taking action on the critical condition of business interests, it was resolved to attempt to negotiate a loan of 5,000,000, and a committee was appointed to carry into execution the resolution adopted.

The merchant Cavanellas, who was arrested and imprisoned without any legal process whatever, proposes to prosecute the chief of police and third delegate for abuse of authority. This is as it should be. Let us hope that he may not be deported as a man "inconvenient to public order" before he can carry this purpose into effect.

The export of flour from the United States to Brazil in the month of April amounted to 47,419 bbls, of which 11,370 bbls. were for Pernambuco, 2,150 bbls. for Bahia, 11,200 bbls. for Rio de Janeiro, 5,255 bbls. for Santos, and 17,444 bbls. for unspecified ports. There were also six cargoes of coal shipped for Brazil in the same month, viz. 4 for Rio de Janeiro, 1 for Pará and 1 for Maranhão.

The *Correio da Manhã* says that the government has resolved to give an order to a London firm for all the stationery required for the President's palace, amounting to about £700 or 14,300\$ at current exchange. The order is to be given through a well known Brazilian journalist. And in the meantime the unfortunate printers and stationers of this capital must continue to pay heavy taxes and submit to unjust discriminations against them. This is how the present government is assisting national industries.

The government has prorogued to 30th September next the period for exchanging without discount the following treasury notes: 500\$ of the 5th estampa, 200\$ and 50\$ of the 6th estampa, and 2\$ of the 7th estampa. The period for exchanging the 50\$ notes of the 7th and 20\$ of the 8th estampa, it will be remembered, expires only on 31st December next. The period for redeeming the old treasury bills of 100\$ notes is likewise extended to 30th September, and it will be remembered that the notes of the various banks of issue can be exchanged without discount up to 31st December, 1901.

The official value of the rice imported last year at Rio de Janeiro was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Includes British India (18,385,695\$) and other countries (1,392,588\$).

Formerly nearly all the rice consumed here was produced in the country. Now, however, the consumption of rice, which is a cheap, though not very nutritious, foodstuff, has largely increased and at the same time, in consequence of the heavy burdens on production, a much smaller quantity is produced.

The official value of the wheat and flour imported last year at Rio de Janeiro was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Includes Argentina (5,456,147\$000) and Uruguay (3,325,707\$000).

Flour: From the United States (4,739,838\$000) and Argentina (1,891,210\$000).

Table with 2 columns: Country and Value. Includes Argentina (4,739,838\$000) and Uruguay (1,891,210\$000).

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According to official figures the government remitted to London during the year 1900 an aggregate of £1,952,695,591.11 and during the current half year £1,818,055,774 and 65,644.49 francs.

It is reported that there are negotiations between the state government of Minas Geraes and Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. for a loan of £150,000 to that government. One of the alleged clauses of the agreement said to have been proposed requires the state revenue collected at Rio de Janeiro to be paid to that firm.

It would seem that the scheme for unifying the various types of the Argentine foreign debt is meeting with severe criticism in Buenos Aires. It is claimed by its promoters that it represents a large annual saving in interest, but its opponents argue that it is deceptive and that its conditions are humiliating and scandalous.

The combined receipts of the custom-houses of Pará, Ceará, Pernambuco and Bahia for the month of May in the last four years were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Value. Includes May, 1898 (5,457,675\$746) and May, 1899 (5,252,055\$500).

The government has undertaken to indemnify the Norte Mineira and Thomas e Colômbia companies for the rescission of their contracts for founding *burgos agrícolas* (agricultural colonies). The amount to be paid is 2,300,000\$, and the tribunal de contas has reported favorably on the credit for that purpose. We should like to see a list of shareholders in those companies.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 11th says that President Rogers has solicited authorization from congress to issue 435 millions of dollars in gold in foreign bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest for the unification of the Argentine foreign debt. The new issue will be called the Argentine Consolidated, and will be secured by 80 per cent of the customs revenue. The redemption will be not less than one-half per cent, and interest will be paid quarterly.

The administrative board of the caixa da amortização has decided to prorogue the period for exchanging certain call-in notes to the 31st of December next. These notes comprise the treasury issues of 50\$ of the 7th estampa, 20\$ of the 8th estampa, and those of all the banks of emission, viz.: Crédito Popular do Brazil, Emissor do Norte, Estados Unidos do Brazil, Emissor da Bahia, Emissor de Pernambuco, Emissor do Sul, União de S. Paulo, Nacional do Brazil (? Internacional), Banco do Brazil, new emission, Estados Unidos do Brazil and Republica do Brazil.

Business in this department has not been very active during the week, and the upward movement in Brazilians seems to have been arrested for the purpose of profit-taking, with the result that quotations show a fractional decline. Whether Brazilians will start on another advance it is difficult to say, as everything depends upon the groups who are manipulating these stocks; but as they have played their best cards, I do not see how they can have a sufficiently strong hand to force up prices at a higher level. I am afraid, however, that those English buyers who came in at the top will have little reason to be satisfied with tardily following the lead of the continental bulls.—The Critic, London, May 25.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Rio de Janeiro, June 18th, 1901. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d., and various exchange rates.

EXCHANGE.

Jun. 10.—The market was firm, but during the day some variations in rates were reported. A regular amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 3/4 closing 11 13/16 Private bills opening 11 25/32 closing 11 11/16

Official value of the milreis 420-435 reis gold. Jun. 11.—To-day's market was inactive and weak. The reported transactions were regular.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 3/4 closing 11 13/16 Private bills opening 11 25/32 closing 11 11/16

Official value of the milreis 425-431 reis gold. Jun. 12.—The market was weak and with tendency to decline. Business reported was fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 15/16 closing 11 5/16 Private bills opening 11 25/32 closing 11 11/16

Official value of the milreis 421 reis gold. Jun. 13.—The situation of the market was more animated than on preceding days. A regular amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 9/32 closing 11 5/16 Private bills opening 11 25/32 closing 11 11/16

Official value of the milreis 427-432 reis gold. Jun. 14.—The market was uncertain but the improving tendency continued. Business transacted was regular.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 1/2 closing 11 17/32 Private bills opening 11 9/16 closing 11 19/32

Official value of the milreis 421-428 reis gold. Jun. 15.—To-day's market was well sustained but closed weak. Transactions reported were fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills opening 11 21/32 closing 11 11/16 Private bills opening 11 25/32 closing 11 11/16

Official value of the 426-430 reis gold. MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th June, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was only a moderate movement in the market during the past week, owing to the unwillingness of holders to meet the views of buyers. The sales reported aggregated 30,000 bags, while the receipts were 45,719 bags, and the shipments 51,719 bags.

Foreign advices report the following sales during the past week: New York 105,000 bags, Havre 11,000, Hamburg 67,000 and London 47,000, total 235,000 bags, against 220,000 in the same week of last year and 238,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week are as follows:

Table with columns: Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good per arroba sales, Average per to kilo. Rows include dates from June 10 to 15 with various sales figures.

The shipments since our last report have been 25,793 bags for the United States, 19,577 for Europe, 3,851 for Cape of Good Hope, 4,469 for River Plate, etc.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

Table with columns: United States, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Rows include June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Europe.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Rows include June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Elsewhere.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Rows include June 12, 13, 14, 15.

Consular.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Rows include June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

The receipts for the past week were 47,758 bags against 53,070 bags for the previous week and 42,546 bags for the week before.

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

Table with columns: No., Date, Price. Rows include No. 6, 7, 8, 9.

The stock was estimated this morning at 24,574 bags according to the Journal do Commercio, and 20,767 bags according to one of our prominent brokers.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Large table showing daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro from June 9 to June 15. Columns include Receipts (Shipments U. States, Europe, etc.), Shipments (U. States, Europe, etc.), and various other metrics.

SANTOS

According to the monthly report of the Associação Commercial de Santos, the receipts of coffee at that port during May aggregated 280,337 bags, against 277,910 last year. Since 1st July last the receipts amounted to 7,578,553 bags against 5,491,599 the preceding year, and 5,200,532 in 1899.

The exports of coffee during May were as follows in bags of 60 kilos:

Table with columns: NAMES OF EXPORTERS, BAGS, DESTINATION, BAGS. Lists various exporters and their destinations like Naumann, Gepp & Co., Theodor Wille & Co., etc.

Imports.

Four. The receipts were 7,000 ex Julia Rollins from Baltimore and 1,818 bags ex Grecian Prince from the River Plate. The market is dull and prices are unchanged except for River Plate and local mills which suffered an abatement as shown below:

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists various coffee types and their prices, such as Trieste, American 1st, etc.

Codfish. Only 106 cases arrived last week from Liverpool by the Corby Castle. Prices are unchanged.

Lard.—No arrivals. The price is 74c per pound.

Pork.—No entries.

Rice.—The Piemonte brought 550 bags from Genoa and the Magdalena 150 from Southampton. We quote 1700c per bag of 60 kilos.

White Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Pitch Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Spruce Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Kerosene.—No receipts. The wholesale price is 7500c per case.

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market nominal.

Cement.—The Belvidere brought 500 barrels from London. Quotations unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals and no changes in prices.

Rubber.—The receipts were nil. Prices are nominal.

Hay.—No receipts. Market unchanged.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal: From Norfolk ex Britannia, 5,674 tons; Glasgow ex Baron Glamis, 2,598.

Rum.—Entries continue regular. Prices are unchanged as shown in the following table:

Table with columns: Name, Price. Lists various rum types and their prices, such as Pernambuco and Macao, Bahia and Aracaju, etc.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 13. MALANA (Canada)—Nor bk. Avocida; 1,271 tons Gjettersen, ballast.

JUNE 16. PERNAMBUCO—Port. bk. Triumpho; 465 tons; Reis; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5% premium per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—25 cents and 5% premium per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.—35 shillings and 5% premium per ton of 1,000 kilos.

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

GENOA.—40 francs and 10% premium per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10% premium per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10% premium per ton of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 4% premium per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON.—30 shillings and 8% premium per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—50 shillings and 2 1/2% premium per P. ELIZABETH, ton.

PORT NATAL.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 3/4% premium per ton.

DELAGODA HAY.—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 3/4% premium per ton.

MOSSAL HAY.—4500 per bag of 60 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. Wards, 26,000 bags of coffee.

VALPARAISO.—Fr. str. Les Alpes, 4,395 do do.

MARSHALLS.—Fr. str. Orizaba, 100 do do.

HAVRE.—Fr. str. Corvientes, 550 do do.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. Heideberg, 500 do do.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Fr. str. Magdalena, 2,600 do do.

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. Aus, 938 do do.

GENOA.—R. str. Savoia, 250 do do.

ODessa.—do, 115 do do.

RHODS.—do, 250 do do.

SMYRNA.—do, 550 do do.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—do, 375 do do.

DO.—R. str. Savoia, 325 do do.

ODessa.—do, 325 do do.

MONTEVIDEO.—Fr. str. Chile, 434 do do.

BUENOS AIRES.—do, 1,855 do do.

DO.—R. str. Magdalena, 1,855 do do.

MONTEVIDEO.—do, 290 do do.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARRIERS. Lists departures for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 16th, 1901.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists foreign sailing vessels.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: Ship Name, Destination, Date. Lists vessels afloat and chartered for Rio.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: Date, Share Name, Price. Lists sales of stocks and shares for June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

Insurance.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists insurance shares.

Railways.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists railway shares.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists miscellaneous shares.

June 11.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 11.

June 12.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 12.

June 13.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 13.

June 14.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 14.

June 15.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 15.

June 16.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 16.

June 17.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 17.

June 18.

Table with columns: Share Name, Price. Lists shares for June 18.

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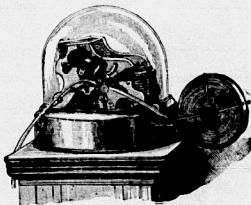


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VIENNA, I.:—HOHENSTAUFGASSE, 4.
PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
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July 5	Heidelberg	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
" 19	Trier	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp, and Bremen.

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1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 21	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 26	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
July 8	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 10	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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