

# THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1880

NUMBER 32

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## SLAVE LABOR—FREE LABOR.

All parties in Brazil regard the labor question as one of the most important to the future of the country, and many believe it to be indeed paramount to all other issues, even including that of electoral reform. That slavery is doomed, not only in Brazil but in all civilized lands, no longer admits of a doubt. It is not now in Brazil "shall our country be free from the incubus of slavery," for that is a foregone conclusion; but "how, in what particular manner, shall slaves be changed into free men?" How shall property be made free agents, who may themselves acquire other property? It would be foolish to deny that slaves in Brazil are to-day legally property—property which, like cattle, may be legally bought and sold and, in some extreme cases, killed, with equal impunity from the law or the penalty of the law. The law of 1871, which brought nominal freedom to all children born after the date of its passage, was certainly a step toward the abolition of slavery. The possibility of enacting such a law, in a slave-holding country, is the best possible evidence that there must be a strong public sentiment in favor of abolishing slavery. At the same time, reflecting men must perceive that in a country like Brazil, civilized and to a considerable extent cultivated, and yet founded, so to speak, upon slavery as its corner stone, the problem of removing this corner stone is not entirely simple or easy. It must not be removed until some proper provision is made for supplying its place, either by the laws, or by voluntary action on the part of a large number of slave-owners, or by both as the case may be.

There is now ample proof in the world that the free labor of those who have once been slaves, may, under proper management, yield more to a country than the slave labor of the very same individuals. If this proposition be sound, it is obvious that Brazil, with her slaves changed into free men, can produce more than she does now with the labor of the slaves. She may do this, provided the change be wisely brought about upon just principles, and provided the freed people be judiciously managed during and after the process.

A peremptory law that all slaves should be free to-morrow, or in one year, or even in two years, without some other important enactments, would not only be unjust to the present owners, but very unjust to the slaves themselves. It would be unstatesmanlike and wicked to declare all the slaves at once free—even if the country were able and willing to remunerate the owners for the loss of their property; still more if without any remuneration. It is evident that the slaves themselves are not yet able to take the initiative in behalf of freeing themselves. They can do nothing in that respect to benefit their condition, except by friendly co-operation with the slave-owners and others who honestly desire the real good of the country. The time would, may will come when the rising generation, the children of slaves, now born free, will be a power in the land to assist in guiding movements of the slaves themselves in the direction of freedom; but as only nine years have yet passed since the first slave child was born free by the law, it would be at least a decade more before that agency could be brought to bear practically in the case; and it might be longer.

Meanwhile, what are the real difficulties in Brazil in the way of an early, universal emancipation? If there are difficulties, let us meet them and discuss the methods of overcoming them. One very material difference between Brazil and most countries is that a large class, comprising the educated and the wealthy and most influential families, are not brought up to any but special pursuits—carefully avoiding any thing that savors of mechanical employment. This, in a large degree, is one natural concomitant of slavery. Where labor is degraded and men are made like unto mere beasts of burden, the free children of slave-owners are naturally trained from infancy to manhood to despise mechanical pursuits, to avoid labor. The young men of Brazil are scarcely to be censured for preferring only a professional life of some kind; for it has been bred in their very bones. There is really no proper occasion for censure in the case, since it is but a natural result of a long-continued slavery system. It is even questionable whether many of the present generation of owners should be specially censured for following the only teaching they have had from childhood up. Besides, it is quite unnecessary, while condemning slavery as a relic of past barbarism, to upbraid the families who have been born and made to be a part of the system by law and custom. Instead of censuring, or upbraiding, it is much wiser to look the difficulty of the future in the face, and provide a remedy.

Two things are obvious: the slaves are not yet prepared for immediate, unconditional freedom; and the present free men of the country, as a rule, are not qualified by habit or education to manage the slaves successfully if they were so freed. It is true that there are numerous persons unconnected in any way with slavery, who are engaged in all kinds of mechanical employment; though, unfortunately perhaps, but few comparatively in Brazil are farmers or cultivators of the soil. However good, or well adapted to their own particular calling they may be, these men have not the proper experience to enable them to guide an ignorant, suddenly-freed negro population in the right path. In fact, many of them may be disposed to regard the freedmen with more or less jealousy, as rivals in the labor market. The country cannot, there-

fore, look to, or lean upon them for the proper management of the future freedmen.

The intelligent, well-to-do people of Brazil who have heretofore governed, slave-owners and non-slave-owners, must continue to govern. It would not only be folly, but it would be positively criminal to suddenly free a million or more of ignorant slaves, and at once endow them with the privilege of voting; thus abruptly transforming them from children to rulers. Time must be allowed in order that these ignorant people may be taught to know the meaning and the value of good government, as an example where four millions of slaves were in an instant made free and endowed, even more liberally than the free whites, as voters. That, however, was not the deliberate act of the people of that country. Firstly, it was a wiser measure, to hasten the termination of a bloody and terrible civil war; secondly, it was the act of a political party, cunningly designed, by thus enfranchising a million or more of colored voters who they could handle as they pleased, to maintain their political future of the government. There is no proper excuse for this for the people of Brazil to follow. It led to huge evils; and to an almost utter demoralization of the whole country. Common sense is a better guide than political prejudices for Brazil, or any people. Common sense tells us that it would be an injury to those who are now free to suddenly invest ignorant, unprepared slaves with any such political power; and a still greater injury to the slaves themselves. The men of this country who have made Brazil what it is, under a constitutional government, grandly sustained by an intelligent, conscientious ruler who has often had to contend with great difficulties, must still govern Brazil. How can it be otherwise? Changes may and naturally will be made in the methods of elections; but the vital principle of representation must be maintained, whether the number of voters be few or many, and whatever their qualifications as voters may legally be. In due time let the freedmen vote.

This being so, what remains? Two things: preparing the slave for freedom—that is, changing them from slave laborers to free laborers, into men able to take care of themselves and their families so as gradually to become acquainted with government and fit to be voters. Secondly, preparing the free young men of Brazil to take part in the active every-day business and general labor of the country; not merely as professional men, but as mechanics, as agriculturists or farmers, as manufacturers, as merchants, etc. There will always be in every civilized land an abundant supply of professional men—physicians, clergymen, professors, lawyers, and officers of the army and navy. No fear need be entertained on that score. Now, in Europe and in the United States, an immense number of persons are engaged in agricultural, mechanical and commercial pursuits, without detracting from their standing as men, or lowering their social or political status.

Looking forward to the near approach of that day when slavery shall be declared at an end in Brazil—for nothing can be more certain than its rapid approach—the young men who are soon in the natural course of events to take the control of Brazilian affairs, should be prepared to meet and accommodate themselves to the coming new condition of the country. It is a duty of the older and more experienced men to teach them this. They should be taught not to be afraid of work; they should learn to do things themselves. Many, indeed, are already learning this; but it is not yet general, practically. Older persons, born and brought up, as they have been, surrounded by slaves and all the conditions which a system of slavery naturally involves, cannot be expected to change their life-long habits and customs in a day. It would be quite unreasonable to expect anything of the kind. Nevertheless the human mind has great pliancy, and can soon conform itself, and the body it controls, to new things with much facility.

Much has been said on the subject of a "substitute" for slave labor in Brazil—many persons seeming to take it for granted that the present slaves, when freed, will not work. This might be to some extent the case, if they were not in any way prepared in advance to act and labor as free men. At present, their labor certainly not only supports themselves and their families, but those of their owners too; providing the latter with many comforts and luxuries which the laborers themselves do not have. This being the case, they are obviously able to work; and the transformation of their social status from that of slaves to that of free men cannot destroy this ability to labor. The idea, then, must be that they will not work, because they will be not compelled, as before, to work; that they will only do the little that, in this country, is sufficient to keep body and soul together; and hence that their labor would be useless to the country. In answer to this it might be asked, why does any free man do more work than merely enough to keep body and soul together? He is not compelled to do it. It is because there is something else belongs to civilized free manhood besides the mere brute instinct of staving off starvation. Let the slave be taught that he is soon to be made a free man; and let him be encouraged by the prospect of an improved condition in which he can earn not merely a bare existence, but money which will command many comforts for himself and family. The slave-owner is the man who must

teach this, and in a practical manner, and in such a way that when his slaves become free they will be both willing and able to work for him for wages, and do well for him and for themselves.

Is there anything Utopian in this suggestion? Far from it it is eminently practical and attainable. Let him begin at once by an agreement with each slave to *do* something, be it ever so little at first, for his faithful labor; and in proportion somewhat to his actual labor. For instance, to credit him monthly with a certain amount that may thus become his due, not by virtue of any compulsory law, but by virtue of the voluntary action of the owner. Let this amount be credited to the slave, so that if he sold the amount thus earned shall belong to the slave. Let this monthly credit be gradually increased, if the slave shall continue to work faithfully, so that after a time it should amount to a fair share monthly of the full value of the labor performed. When freedom comes, as come it will, that freedman will know the value of labor, and he will be inclined to work to secure the pay.

The slave-owner having thus, in a considerable measure, trained the slaves to appreciate the pecuniary value of their labor, may depend upon their ability and their willingness to work as freemen for fair wages, and to give a *quid pro quo* in labor for the wages they will receive.

There may be more or less trouble, in some cases, attending the carrying out of any such system as the above. No great good can be secured without some trouble; but this particular trouble will be small compared with that likely to arise should freedom come (as it may) to the slaves without any previous preparation.

It is to be considered, that while slave and slave-owners form a very important part of the population and while slave-owners have a very large interest as well as influence in the country, that there are numerous other educated and influential men, of all classes, who are not slave-owners, besides a large free colored population, all of whom have a deep personal interest in the country, whose voice it is not to be despised, but to be listened to.

It is to be considered that, whatever may be the natural wishes of slave-owners in regard to the continuance of slavery, the circumstances of the world are such as to call loudly for its early extinguishment. It is to be considered that the desire for its continuance, beyond a reasonable period in the future, may not long be sustained by the popular feeling in Brazil.

It is to be considered that the vital question is not at all as to the continuance of slavery, but wholly as to how it is to be abolished. This is the true key-note to the proper discussion of the question; and it should be discussed coolly and dispassionately, and with a view to practical results.

When such an important issue has arisen, it would be weak, and even criminal, to fold the hands and say "let well enough alone," because such a course is no longer possible. Slavery, as a question, cannot be let alone. It will not down at any man's bidding. The fat of mankind has gone forth, and cannot or will not be retracted. Slavery, on earth, must cease. And because it must cease in Brazil, her people should prepare to render its abolishment a blessing instead of a curse; and this can only be done by preparing the slaves for freedom.

The idea of substituting any other labor in Brazil for the labor of the slaves who are to be made free, is truly Utopian. Other laborers may come in, as an adjunct, when all labor shall be free; but never as a substitute for that of the freedmen. The termination of slavery in Brazil can and should be brought about in an amicable spirit; and when slave-owners become clearly convinced that its abolishment is not a mere figment of the imagination, but a practical, inevitable reality, ere long to be consummated, self-interest should lead them to shape the laws and the treatment of the slaves in view of their early freedom so as to make them useful laborers afterwards.

Always, the government of Brazil has been more paternal in behalf of the slave than was that of the United States before the civil war. The verdict of history will probably be that that civil war was brought on through lack of statesmanship, aided in part by sectional animosity, and in part by the constitution, although authorizing slavery, did not make the general government in any respect paternal in behalf of the slave. The circumstances there were materially different from the circumstances in Brazil; but if a do-nothing policy shall be allowed to prevail in Brazil, the circumstances will every year more nearly resemble those that existed in the United States. This will be eminently the case should the slave-owners, as a body, unite in an attempt to defeat or unreasonably delay emancipation. If ever there should be in Brazil two great political parties, one working for emancipation and the other to uphold slavery, the result can easily be foretold. If it should come about that only slave-owners advocated slavery, and all others should be bent upon securing emancipation, it would be unfortunate for the peace and happiness of the whole country; because it would be likely to culminate in a bitter conflict, the end of which no man could see. Whereas an amicable interchange of views, a calm consideration of all the circumstances, and an honest desire to do justice to the slave-owner, to the slave, and to the non-slave-holder, should lead to the enactment of public measures and to private action on the part of slave-owners, and in a peaceful settlement.

## PARAGUAY.

[From the Paraguay correspondence of the London Times.]

The wealth of Paraguay might spring from every kind of tropical produce, and especially from coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The land might equally yield cotton, maize, rice, manioc, etc. But there are none of these countries, but only the *mate*, or Paraguay tea, which is, however, also extensively cultivated in the Argentine province of Corrientes and in some parts of Brazil. In almost any quantity for exportation she has to contend with countries fertile in the same produce, and so situated as to command a more open, shorter, and cheaper conveyance of their goods to the world's markets. The only outlet for Paraguay is the river; and this lies, at its mouth, at the discretion of the Plate republics, which, however strictly bound by treaties to respect its neutrality, have managed hitherto to hamper the Paraguayan trade, and subject it to direct or indirect taxation. Immediate intercourse between this country and Europe there is none; for Paraguay has no river steamers of her own, and the transfer of goods from the river craft to the ocean vessels is carried on by the intermediary of Buenos Ayres or Montevideo merchants, who levy heavy tolls on them in the shape of commission. The Anglo-Paraguayan Agency and the German Lloyd have, indeed, some scheme in hand for establishing a direct steam communication, both by sea and river, between some European ports and Asuncion. Great importance is also attached to the railway lines which some speculators propose to construct for this country, opening an intercourse with Bolivia in the north-east and with Brazil in the west. Were it possible to continue the line from Asuncion to Paraguay as far as Villarica and the Paraná, to carry it across that river and hence to Santos, Porto Alegre, or some other port in South Brazil, Paraguay would undoubtedly have a second shorter and more direct communication with the outer world, besides that of the Platé, and a better outlet both for her own and for Bolivian merchandise. And there would be this additional advantage, that, while she has equally to contend with Brazilian and with Argentine jealousy and ill-will, she might easily enlist the interests of one of her rivals in antagonism to the other, and profit by their competition. All these undertakings, however, and each of them, as well as the institution of an Anglo-Paraguayan Bank, require capital, and Paraguay, in her reduced circumstances, has less than nothing to contribute to its outfit.

For the present the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and cotton in Paraguay is almost in its infancy. Tobacco is more extensively produced, and although the home consumption is enormous (as men, women, and children all smoke), its exportation amounts to \$300,000 or \$400,000 worth yearly, and some Paraguayan cigars sent to London as samples have determined some considerable demand for more. Another sum of \$400,000 arises from the exportation of *mate*; and with this several millions of oranges, some timber, and about 45,000 ox-hides makes up the \$1,000,000 or £200,000 which Paraguay sells to her neighbors, the hides and timber alone finding their way to Europe, while the trade of the other articles has hitherto been almost exclusively limited to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. One may doubt, however, how far even an extended demand for Paraguayan goods and increased facilities for exportation might to any extent stimulate the productive powers of this country. President Barrios, in his recent message, congratulates the Chambers on the fact that the number of cattle within these last four or five years had nearly doubled. But it must be remembered that the wars of Lopez had equally laid waste the herds and their pastures, and as cultivation made at first little progress and more land lay fallow, the cattle had every chance of thriving. There were in 1877 only 200,525 heads of horned cattle and 6,668 sheep (for the land there is not favourable to the growth of flocks). Even twice such numbers, however, would not be more than sufficient for home consumption; and, in fact, Paraguay has no *estados*, exports neither live stock nor meat, but only those 40,000 hides, which are highly appreciated in England, but only yield about £20,000. As a mere pastoral community, shut up on all sides by neighbors who deprive her of the sight of the sea, Paraguay might, no doubt, be a happy community—a kind of South American Arcadia, wanting nothing from her neighbors and grudging all to them; such a state is precisely as Dr. Francia endeavored to make it; the tending of cattle seems to be the only occupation for which her present population are fit.

The net profits of the Western Union Telegraph Co., of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, were \$5,146,639.45. The dividends paid to stockholders during the year amounted to \$3,280,246.75.

The export of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of August amounted to an aggregate of \$31,498,415 in value, as against \$29,778,650 for the same month of last year. The total export of breadstuffs during the eight months ending August 31 amounted in 1881, \$56,766 in value, against \$137,014,947 for the same period of last year.



THE RIONEWS

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM OCT. 2nd TO NOV. 1st, INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: Shares, Company, Price. Lists various companies like Banco do Brazil, Banco Real, etc., with their share prices.

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, November 1st, 1880. Coffee—Our last report was on the 4th instant. On the following day our readers reduced their quotations 300-400 reis per 60 kilos bag...

On the 11th instant, however, a very active demand set in again and 48,000 bags were sold on that day alone. Since then the activity has continued and the market closes firm at our quotations...

The sales since the 4th instant amount to 118,500 bags, viz: 43,440 bags for United States, 66,670 " " Europe, 9,800 " " Cape of Good Hope, 5,600 " " Elsewhere.

Total... 118,500 bags. Receipts since the 1st instant average 11,958 bags per day, against 13,193 bags in same period of November 1879.

Stock is estimated to-day at 414,000 bags. We quote, per 60 kilos: Washed... Nominal, Superior... 5800-5800, Regular... 4850-4850, Superior first... 4850-4850, Ordinary first... 4800-4800, Good second... 3800-3800, Ordinary second... 3800-3800.

Our market quotations for Santos under yesterday's date report the market quiet at \$800 per 60 kilos for Santos. Receipts last week averaged 4,300 bags per day and since the beginning of this week the daily average had been 4,248 bags.

Stock was estimated at 73,000 bags. Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 4 months from July 1st to October 31st.

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1880, 1879, 1878. Lists destinations like UNITED STATES, EUROPE, PANAMA, etc., with corresponding bag counts.

On the 8th ult. there were 16 vessels in River Plate ports receiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregated 71,900 quintals.

According to the Diario de Santos, the coffee exports from that port in October amounted to 232,088 bags, of which 2,676 were for domestic ports. The total export from July to October, 31 inclusive, was 339,819 bags, against 329,468 in same period of 1879, 382,293 in 1878, and 347,966 in 1876.

On the 20th ult. there were 16 vessels in River Plate ports receiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregated 71,900 quintals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 3. BOSTON—Am bk Antioch; 987 tons; Hemmingway; 56 dc ice and apples to Bernardino & Meyer. Rio de Janeiro—Br bk Antioch; 987 tons; Hemmingway; 56 dc ice and apples to Bernardino & Meyer.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 3. NEW ORLEANS—Sw bk Calix; 500 tons; Johnson coffee. BERNES AVRES—Sw bk Valer; 183 tons; Vilec; 11000. NOVA.

PORTLAND (Oregon)—Am ship Canada; 1,500 tons; Trowbridge same as entered. ASSE—Br bk Emlen; 172 tons; Hudson; ballast.

CADZ—Br bk G. D. F.; 118 tons; Caron; ballast. BALTIMORE—Br bk B. J.; 224 tons; Swaine; coffee. PORT-EMERSON—Br bk J. A.; 233 tons; Knight; coffee.

NEW ORLEANS—Br bk Leader; 193 tons; Date; coffee. PERANAMBUR—Br bk Angel; 393 tons; Harbey; ballast.

NOV. 7. ANTONINA—Sp bk Lopez; 120 tons; Mart; sundries. VANCOUVER—Am ship John C. Potter; 1,044 tons; Colcord; ballast.

LAGOS (Africa)—Am ship Fanny S.; 214 tons; Noline; ballast. PERANAMBUR—Br bk Zola; 513 tons; Perry; ballast.

NOV. 10. CALCUTTA—Br ship Prince Regent; 4,330 tons; Brice; ballast. LONDON—Br bk Port Royal; 323 tons; Duck; ballast.

BARBADOS—Am bk Wm. H. Ditt; 487 tons; Radford; ballast. PORT-ALEXANDRIA—Gr bk A. Homan; 232 tons; Schall; sundries.

NOV. 11. The No. 10. Acted; bound from Montevideo to that port with a cargo of jerked beef, ran aground on the Ilha das Flores about the evening of the 16th ult. The crew was rescued, but the vessel sprung a leak and will probably prove a total loss.

During the month of October there were 24 vessels entered at the port of Santos from foreign ports, and 30 from domestic ports. The number of foreign vessels in port on the 6th instant was 25, of which 12 were steamers.

On the 6th ult. the master and six members of the Br. bk Heira, bound from Liverpool to Maranhão with a general cargo, arrived at the latter place in a small boat. They report the loss of the Heira on the Sant' Anna banks, near the light-house, on the 29th ult. and that they abandoned the vessel on morning of the 29th. The customs authorities sent a steamer to the place to save as much of the cargo as possible.

During October there were 128 shipping entries at this port from foreign ports of which 124 were foreign and 4 Brazilian. Of these 48 were steamers and 80 were sailing vessels. The number of foreign vessels in port on the 6th instant was 25, of which 12 were steamers and 13 sailing vessels. Of these 12 were steamers and 13 sailing vessels.

On the 6th instant there were 124 foreign and 4 Brazilian vessels in port. Of these 48 were steamers and 80 were sailing vessels. The number of foreign vessels in port on the 6th instant was 25, of which 12 were steamers and 13 sailing vessels.

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CASH STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken on the official balances published on 30th October, 1880.

Table with columns: BANKS, Deposits in call, Cash in hand, Proportion in call. Lists various banks and their financial data.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 30, 1880.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department: Bills discounted: National Treasury bills, 16,100,000,000; Bills with 20 resident holders, 10,100,000,000; Bills with 100 resident holders besides others, 41,525,000,000.

Bills accepted by collateral: By commercial documents, 31,016,000; By Government bonds and shares, 1,000,000; Securities in liquidation, 2,478,000; Sundries, balances of various accounts, 17,741,000; Bills receivable, 7,500,000; National Treasury account current, 9,900,000.

Mortgage Department: Capital account, 25,533,100; Supplemental loan, 1,941,193,340; Accounts current, guaranteed, 10,251,143,000; Sundry loans, 10,251,143,000; Loans to Provincial governments, 3,556,571,000; Real Estate, 3,059,571,000.

General Fund: 6% Interest, of nominal value, 17,707,717,843; Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value, 25,200,000,000; 2% Debenture bonds of Pernambuco Rail, 181,000,000; 100,000 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation Co, 1,944,000,000; 3,403 Deb. bonds of the Macaé & Cam. Quissiman company, 64,167,000; 165 preferred shares of the Macaé & Cam. company, 41,750,000; Cash, 13,804,244,593; São Paulo Branch, 80,000,000; Capital account, 11,550,000; Account notes in circulation, 9,487,387,846.

Mortgages: Rural, at long dates, 6,138,505,000; at short, 6,138,505,000; City, at long dates, 1,469,234,980; at short, 1,469,234,980; Accounts in liquidation, 418,354,000.

Cash accounts: In cash, 72,418,974; Hypothecary notes, 129,233,495,136.

LIABILITIES.

Commercial Department: Capital, 150,000 shares @ Rs. 2000.00, 30,000,000,000; Reserve Fund, 5,000,000,000; New reserve fund, 5,000,000,000; Special, 10,000,000,000; In notes of Head Bank, 22,000,000,000; Branch Banks, 10,000,000,000; Bills payable for fixed deposits, 30,000,000,000; Accounts current, 35,000,000,000; Sundries, balances of various accounts, 10,000,000,000; Bills payable, 35,000,000,000; Undrawn dividends, 12,000,000,000.

Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department, 25,533,100,000; Supplemental loan, 1,941,193,340,000; Hypothecary Notes in circulation, 4,000,000,000; Accounts current, 179,274,211,000.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, November 1, 1880. José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Cashier.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: NAMES, CAPITAL, SHARES, EMPLOYED, VALUE, MARKET VALUE, DIVIDEND, INTEREST, LAST DIVIDEND, LAST INTEREST.

Banco do Brazil, 33,000,000, 66,000, All, 2008, All, 2,417,377,884, 2,417,377,884, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

Comercial do Rio de Janeiro, 12,000,000, 24,000, All, 2008, All, 1,657,774, 1,657,774, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

English Bank, 10,000,000, 20,000, All, 2008, All, 1,000,000, 1,000,000, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

Industrial e Mercantil, 6,000,000, 12,000, All, 2008, All, 500,000, 500,000, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

Porto Alegre, 4,000,000, 8,000, All, 2008, All, 300,000, 300,000, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

Real Lavoura, 2,000,000, 4,000, All, 2008, All, 150,000, 150,000, 10,000, July 1880, 10,000, 7% interest.

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Real Lavoura, 2,000,000, 4,000, All, 2008, All, 150,000, 150,000, 10,000, July

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

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, a table of weights and measures, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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do for six months do do 6.00
do for one year in Great Britain, £2 0 0
do for six months do do 1 0 0

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April, 1859. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS—8 Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1880.

SOME sixteen months ago we called attention to the fact that the slave traffic still existed in Brazil along the Amazon and its tributaries, and that large numbers of Indian children had been reduced to slavery and were bought and sold all the way down the river, even in the provincial capitals of Manaus and Parí. This shameful state of affairs had been recorded by various travelers, and the traffic had been carried on under the very eyes of Brazilian officials who knew that it was a crime against Brazilian law. On the 1st of May last the Jornal do Commercio confirmed the charge which we had made almost a year before, and urged that the government should take steps to suppress the horrible traffic. We are not aware, however, that one single Indian slave has been set at liberty, that one single trader has been prosecuted or punished, that one single official has been dismissed for permitting the traffic, or even that one single inquiry has been made by the government as to the truth of the various charges made. We now give an extract from the Diario do Gram Parí, of the 3rd ult., which not only repeats the charge but proves it by an official document of a Colombian prefect. It is incomprehensible that this barbarous crime should have been so long permitted, and that too in times when Brazil is posing before world in the rôle of a slave-emancipating country. "Over ten thousand Indians" have been reduced to slavery on the plantations of the Amazon, says this Colombian prefect; and yet there is not one instance on record where the crime has been punished, not one attempt, that we can discover, to suppress the traffic. We trust that the government will lose no more time in dealing with this great crime against humanity, not only by suppressing the traffic and punishing the offenders, but also by liberating every Indian slave along the Amazon.

THERE are general complaints among business men that collections in the province of São Paulo have become very difficult. Debts of long standing continue unpaid, overdue accounts remain unsettled, and the amount of money available for business purposes is very limited. Every disposable milreis is held for investment in the great Ypiranga lottery, even to the sums owing or pledged to other purposes. All classes, from the wealthiest to the poorest, are pouring their money into this gigantic pool where it will remain locked up for many weeks to the great inconvenience and loss of all regular and legitimate business. In view of this circumstance can it be doubted any longer that lotteries are sources of loss and discredit to every country in which they are permitted? This one single lottery in São Paulo absorbs 5,000,000 of capital, of which a very large proportion is taken from people who have little or no means of support, and who are obliged to stint themselves, to cheat their creditors, and even to steal, in order to secure the amounts necessary to invest in the slender chance of winning a fortune. This enormous sum of money is wholly withdrawn from business to the injury of every man who seeks an honest living. In the great majority of cases the money rightfully belongs to creditors who will be compelled to wait still longer because of these investments. In every business sense this lottery is proving an evil, and in a moral sense it is even worse than the average drawing because of its greater promises and the facilities which it offers to people of narrow means. To a certain few it will bring either wealth or something more than repayment; but for the great mass who are investing in it their little savings it has nothing but disappointment and loss. Great as are the losses

and evils of ordinary lotteries, they are even greater in this huge scheme to raise money to build a monument to commemorate the independence of Brazil. Even should there be a happy issue to the scheme, which is not at all certain, the monument will commemorate a national evil rather than a national glory. The patriotic tributes of a people to the great events of their history are always worthy and noble when they spring from generous and grateful impulses, but when they spring from the greed and weaknesses of a people they dishonor the marble upon which their false pretensions are written. The country in which lotteries are as numerous as the days of the year, in which a provincial assembly authorizes one hundred and seventy lotteries in one act, in which to-day another assembly is discussing a series of gigantic lotteries of 5,000,000 each, in addition to the many smaller ones already authorized, and in which the national government encourages the demoralizing practice because of the revenue which it affords, such a country certainly stands in no enviable light before the civilized world of to-day. Whatever may be the petty gains, they are infinitely small beside that great loss in personal character, industry, and business enterprise. It is a revenue drawn from the very life-blood of the nation.

THE question of immediate or gradual emancipation, upon which our correspondent "Justice" dwells to some length in another column, is clearly the vital issue in the anti-slavery discussion now occupying so much of public attention. There is no question as to the ultimate fate of Brazilian slavery; it is doomed to a final extinction both by enacted laws and the spirit of the age. The duration, however, of the transition from slave to free labor, and the means to be employed in accomplishing that result, are questions upon which there is unavoidably a wide divergence of opinion and on these points our position is widely at variance with that of our dispassionate correspondent. Instead of protracting the transition period for an indefinite time as in the law of 1871, or until 1890 as proposed by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, or until 1887 as suggested by Minister Hilliard, or to any time in the future whether near or remote, we believe that the great evil should be abolished now and forever, and that too without any onus or condition which shall place the enfranchised race at a disadvantage in the free and full enjoyment of all their rights as free men. We admit that there will be a crisis in labor, that there will be a period of confusion in adjusting these new elements to their proper places in society, and that there will be severe losses both in property and industry—but as these results are inevitable whichever course may be pursued, it certainly seems to be the better policy to meet the emergencies to-day and have done with them once for all. It is undeniable that slavery now rests upon Brazil like a nightmare, repulsing immigration, crippling enterprise, exhausting the soil, infusing stagnation and decadence into every productive industry but one, and breeding corruption and weakness throughout all the social and political life of the nation. The losses thus far entailed upon Brazil, as compared with what she might have accomplished with free labor, are simply beyond all computation. The losses and disadvantages resulting from it day by day are so great that no sacrifice, whatever it may be, can more than counterbalance them. The decadence and disasters sure to come with its further continuance are such that the very life of the nation itself will be placed in jeopardy. In view of these facts what can the losses of immediate emancipation be beside those greater ones of the past, present and future which have grown and are growing out of this great evil. Stamp out the vice to-day and to-morrow the country will begin to adapt itself to the new conditions and to repair its losses. Leave it until some future day and the hideous canker will go on eating into the heart of the nation and diminishing its chances for speedy recovery when the inevitable day of abolition shall come. It is no more a principle of sound economy to compromise with an economic evil and to postpone its radical expiration, than it is in surgery to toy with and delay the amputation of a gangrenous limb. Great social and political evils demand prompt and radical remedies. Aside from the monstrous injustice of counterbalancing the freedom of a million and a half of men

against the loss of a few thousand contos now invested in human flesh by the wealthy and most favored classes of Brazil, the plain economic facts of the case teach that as long as slavery exists just so long will there be stagnation in industry, decadence in business, uncertainty in enterprise, checks in national development, and that when it shall be abolished then and not until then will there come that true and permanent prosperity which the country so much needs. We agree with our correspondent that some preparation is needed, but it is not the preparation of further slavery, of tutelage, of restricted privileges, nor of special laws. All that the freedman needs is simple justice, equality before the law. If he goes wrong he will do no more than the thousands of whites who now live in idleness and vagrancy throughout the empire; but if he does right and lives a peaceable, industrious life—as the great mass of them will do if treated well—then give him the freest and fullest enjoyment of that life. Penal laws should be made only for criminals, not for honest men. The freedmen of the United States, in spite of prophecies to the contrary, have settled into as quiet and industrious a class of men as any country could wish, and besides accumulating property for themselves they have produced more and added more largely to the wealth of the South as freedmen than they ever did in twice the same period as slaves. And our correspondent will remember that there were the same conditions of society there as here, the aversion to manual labor on the part of the whites, the same traditions and education as to the justice and privileges of slavery, the same ambition for political life. Our correspondent will also remember that when the slave was freed and the dominant classes were thrown more upon their own resources, they met the emergency in most cases without flinching and with a success that reflects the highest credit on their courage and manliness. There was no special legislation for this class; they needed it far less than the men who had been trained in dependence and servitude. This being the result of immediate abolition there, may we not expect in some degree a similar result here? Is it true that the dominant class in Brazil can not cope with their slaves in an open field and that they must continue to have special laws and special privileges in order to retain their present position? Does it reflect credit upon them when, after so many years of supremacy, education, wealth, every possible advantage that a man can have, they meet this demand upon their humanity and patriotism with the complaint that it will cause a pecuniary loss, that it will endanger their incomes, that it will ruin them and reduce them to beggary? What right have such men to these privileges over others less favored by birth and fortune? What right has one man to say to another "my position and comfort demands that you shall be my slave?" And yet this is the very position now assumed by the slave-holding element, and enforced by them upon the country with all the arrogance of wealth and power. It is a law of nature that weak men shall go to the wall; if the Brazilian slave-holder proves weaker than his black slave then he richly deserves that fate, and the sooner it comes the sooner will the world be rid of a man upon whom wealth and education and power have been literally thrown away. That such a helpless specimen of humanity should stand between one million and a half of slaves and their liberty—their freedom to breathe God's pure air and drink in God's bright sunshine, to love and labor for wife and children, to use the senses and faculties which God gave them for their own advancement and well-being, to have ambition, and hope, and place in the toils and profits of life, to be men in every sense of the word—that such a man should stand between these slaves and all these privileges is so gross a mockery of justice and humanity that the civilized world will listen to it with patience but for a brief time longer. It is no special privilege, not even the halo, that the slave now asks for from the hands of the Brazilian slave-holder; he simply demands his freedom—and that freedom must not be withheld.

"In any case it is at least premature for Brazil to be discussing the principles of protection and free trade when she still imports her onions and Indian corn."—N. Y. correspondence of the Journal do Commercio.

And yet Brazil is essentially an agricultural country!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The discussions on the project of electoral reform are still absorbing much time and attention in the Senate. Up to the present time only four articles have been passed in 2nd reading and the fifth article is now under discussion. Some amendments have been made both to the project as it came from the Chamber and also to the changes proposed by the Senate committee. The result thus far has been very largely a compromise between the government and the opposition. The supplementary credit to the department of finance passed 3rd reading with amendments on the 10th. The extraordinary credit of 5,000,000 asked by the minister of marine with which to increase the naval force entered into discussion on the 10th, and has since drawn out several verbal speeches from senators who see aggression in the military preparations of the Platine republics. The most notable speech was that of Senator Silveira Martins on the 10th, in which he showed the defenseless state of Brazil and the growing strength of her southern neighbor. He urged the building of the Uruguayana railway for strategical purposes, and the strengthening of the army and navy. The situation seemed so grave to the Senate that no opposition to the credit was made and on the 12th Senator Junqueira offered an amendment appropriating 4,000,000 for the department of war.

In the Chamber much time has been occupied with incidental discussions on the slavery question—the pro-slavery party being disposed to suppress discussion and to outlaw all abolitionists, and the latter being determined to keep the question before the public and force an issue. On the 9th Deputy Joaquim Serra called the attention of the government to advertised sales of Africans under 20 years of age, which is proof that they had been imported since the law of 1831. Deputy Maranhão Campos objected to a consideration of the question and asked Deputy Serra if he wished "to sacrifice the population of the empire for a half dozen brutal and savage Africans?" On the 11th the minister of finance asked for a supplementary credit of 72,666,667 to meet deficiencies of last year, a large part of which had been spent by his predecessor in gifts to his subordinates. The American steamship subsidy contract finally reached a veto on the 11th and was passed. The port of Maranhão was excluded from the list of Brazilian ports.

LOCAL NOTES.

The composer Carlos Gomes left for Europe on the Royal Mail packet Guadiana on the 9th inst. In a letter to the public he promises to maintain the high expectations of his friends and admirers. The first steam launch for the navigation of the Rio das Mortes, Minas Geraes, between Invernada and Ibiturra, arrived on the last American packet, the City of Paris. An assassination took place some days ago near the Morro do Cavallão, Niteroi, in which a man named Manoel was killed by one José dos Peris. The assassin had not been captured at last accounts. Decrees 7,879 and 7,880, of the 3rd inst., concede a ten year privilege to Emmanuel Liais and Sebastião Gomes da Silva Belfort for a new model of axle and adjustments known as the "Liais system." Cable communication with Bahia was again broken on the 8th inst. The Newsman is now repairing the cable between Rio Grande and Montevideo and will not return here until that work is finished.

According to the budget recently passed by the General Assembly and sanctioned on the 5th inst., the "additional tax" of 50 per cent which was removed from dry and common wines by decree 7,555 of November 26, 1879, is re-established, and will into operation three months from the date of the decree.

The sub-manager of the New London and Brazilian Bank, Mr. T. Wilkinson, returned to England on the 9th inst. with the purpose of not returning to Brazil because of ill health. Mr. Wilkinson has been long and most favorably known here and his departure is a source of great regret to a host of friends.

We are glad to see our old friend Morris N. Kohn once more to the front. Decree 7,885, of the 9th inst., grants him a privilege for an improvement in wire mattresses—an invention which could it but speak, would now exclaim in the words of Prospero: "We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep."

The budget bill for the fiscal year 1881-82, as it finally passed the General Assembly and became law, appropriates a grand total of 114,280,673 for the various departments of the government. The receipts of the same year are estimated at 116,592,000, which leaves an estimated surplus of 2,311,327. As there will be a few extraordinary and supplementary credits to provide for, and as the revenues are not at all likely to meet official expectations, this surplus will be quite sure to figure as a large deficit before the end of 1881-82 is reached.

Another unseemly discussion has broken out between the church and the masonic order, as to whether or not the Visconde do Rio Branco abjured masonry in his last moments. The vicar general and the irrepresible Frei Fidelis affirm the abjuration, and masses for the soul of the illustrious dead are therefore permitted. On the other hand the son of the deceased and many of his friends who were with him during his last moments, emphatically deny such abjuration. As the dying man was delirious from the 30th ult., up to the moment of his death, with but two or three lucid intervals, the claim of abjuration would certainly seem to be based on very unsubstantial grounds, even were it not opposed by the unqualified denials of persons present.

The supplementary credit of 464,802,878 recently passed by the General Assembly received the Emperor's sanction on the 10th inst.

Amendments were offered to Bill 61 in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th inst., authorizing 38 lotteries for various purposes throughout the empire. It is needless to say that they were all accepted.

A private telegram received at the American Legation on the 12th inst. announces that the recent presidential election in the United States resulted in a majority of 57 in the electoral college in favor of James A. Garfield, the republican candidate. The republicans also carried the House of Representatives.

The amateur dramatic performance of the Rio Theatians—"positively the last of the season"—took place on the 5th inst. There was not a "crush" though the house was well filled. We are glad to say that the performance was not too long and that there was a very general satisfaction expressed with it. We can not go into a minute analysis of the plays and the dramatic talents of the several artists who appeared before the footlights, but we shall show no partiality in saying that the rendering of "Cox and Box" by Messrs. Fitzhugh, Benjamin and Oliver was well done and offered hearty amusement to all. Mr. Fitzhugh was especially happy as "Mr. Cox," and brought down the house with a frequency that would have filled even an old stager with envy.

A fire was discovered in the hold of the Italian steamer Pampa, just arrived from the River Plate, on the evening of the 6th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated in the coal bunkers whence it was communicated to the cargo. Measures were at once taken to extinguish the flames, and assistance was called in from some Brazilian naval vessels. All efforts proving fruitless the steamer was beached at the Gamba on the morning of the 7th, where a part of the cargo was removed, over 300 men being at one time employed in this work and in the effort to save the vessel. The fire continued all day and accomplished the total destruction of the steamer on the morning of the 8th. The Pampa was a Genoa-built steamer of 906 tons and belonged to the Marseilles and Genoa line of which Messrs. Florita & Tavolari, of this city, are the agents. Her cargo consisted of 23,000 hides, 500 bales of wool, 2,666 bags of coffee, and sundry other articles, a large part of which was saved. The total value of cargo was 400,000, of which about 8,000 is the estimated loss. The vessel and cargo was insured in the Venezia insurance company, and others, for 300,000.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, silver, and bank rates for London, Hamburg, and other locations.

EXCHANGE

Market inactive at 2 3/4 on London for bank paper, and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 on London, 405 fr. on Paris and 505 fr. on Hamburg for mercantile paper. Six cents' 1,040; loan of 1879, 10 1/2 per cent; Banco do Brazil shares 278. No changes from yesterday's quotations, the market remaining weak and inactive. Six per cents 1,038; sovereigns 108 1/2 and 108 1/2, cash. Continued weakness and uncertainty in the market, the two English banks declining to draw at 2 3/4. The Banco do Brazil continued to draw at last quotations. Mercantile rates on London 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Rates on Paris were 405 fr. for bank paper and 405 fr. for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,038 to 1,040; 4 1/2 per cents 1,040; 10 1/2 per cent 1,040; 10 1/2 per cent 1,040; 10 1/2 per cent 1,040. The Banco do Brazil did not draw to-day. There were some light transactions on London at 2 3/4. for bank paper and 2 1/2 for mercantile paper. Market paralyzed. The only schedule reported was the following, issued by the English Bank: 2 1/2 on London, 413 fr. on Paris, 510 fr. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,039 and 1,040; sovereigns 108 1/2 and 108 1/2, cash. A regular amount of business reported at 2 1/2 on London for bank paper, and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 on London, 405 fr. on Paris, 510 fr. on Hamburg. Light operations in mercantile paper at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Six per cents 1,038 to 1,040; 4 1/2 per cents 1,036 per cent; Banco do Brazil shares 280. All the banks, except the Banco do Brazil, adopted the following schedule: 2 3/4 on London, 416 and 415 fr. on Paris, 514 fr. on Hamburg. There was a limited amount of business effected at 2 3/4 for bank paper and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,040 and 1,040; sovereigns 108 1/2, cash. S. Paulo and Rio R.R. shares (with subsidiaries) 308. The English Bank and Banco Commercial issued the following schedule after midnight: 2 3/4 on London, 414 fr. on Paris, 510 fr. on Hamburg. Light operations in mercantile paper at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. Six per cents 1,038 to 1,040; 4 1/2 per cents 1,036 per cent; Banco do Brazil shares 280. All the banks, except the Banco do Brazil, adopted the following schedule: 2 3/4 on London, 416 and 415 fr. on Paris, 514 fr. on Hamburg. There was a limited amount of business effected at 2 3/4 for bank paper and 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,040 and 1,040; sovereigns 108 1/2, cash. The export of precious metals in October, according to the customs returns, amounted to 23,835,350 worth of gold in bars, and 19,703,870 of gold dust—all for England. The London directory of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro declared a dividend of four shillings a share on the 10th inst., payable on a capital of 6,500,000. The October custom receipts of this port as compared with those of the same month last year, show the following results: 1880 1879 Imports 2,701,983 2,619 2,820,000 Exports 1,268,784 819 1,265,544 Total 3,970,767 3,488 4,085,544 Decrease 497,776 868 4,175,433

Comparing these items it is seen that there is a falling off of 1,268,456 in the receipts from imports, and an increase of 107,248 in the receipts from exports.

THE RIO NEWS

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM OCT. 2nd TO NOV. 11th, INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: Shares, Company, Price. Lists various stocks and their prices over time.

MARKET REPORT

Our last report was on the 4th instant. On the following day our dealers reduced their quotations...

Since then the activity has continued and the market closes firm at our quotations.

The sales since the 4th instant amount to 115,380 bags, viz: 43,440 bags for United States...

Table with columns: DESTINATION, 1880, 1879, 1878. Lists coffee export destinations and volumes.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 5. NEW ORLEANS—New York City; 500 tons; Johnson coffee.

NOVEMBER 6. CALTA—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 7. ANTONIA—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 8. VANDERBILT—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 9. LAGOS (Africa)—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 10. CALENTIA—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 11. BARRABES—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 5. P. O. L. Fr. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

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Nov. 11. P. O. L. Fr. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Nov. 5. S. S. Fr. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

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Nov. 7. S. S. Fr. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

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Nov. 11. S. S. Fr. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 5. BOSTON—Am bk. Antick; 287 tons; Hemmingway; 56 de ice...

NOVEMBER 6. CARIBBY—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 7. ROSARIO DE STA. FE—Dan bk. Stearns; 270 tons; Swanen; 17...

NOVEMBER 8. SALT ISLAND—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

NOVEMBER 9. DANIEL—By ship P. F. D. 118 tons; Cronos; ballast.

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BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on 30th October, 1880.

BANKS

Table with columns: Banco, Deposits, Cash, Proportion. Lists bank financial data.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 30, 1880.

ASSETS

Table with columns: Commercial Department, Bills, Mortgages, Government Bonds, etc.

LIABILITIES

Table with columns: Capital, Reserve Fund, New Reserve Fund, Special, etc.

UNITED STATES

Table with columns: Bags, Hags, Bags. Lists US coffee export data.

EUROPE

Table with columns: Channel, Havre, Antwerp, etc. Lists European coffee export data.

RUSSIA

Channel & West Coast.

UNITED STATES

Table with columns: United States, Europe, Elsewhere. Lists coffee export destinations.

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BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: BANKS, CAPITAL, SHARES, DIVIDEND. Lists bank and public company financial data.

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