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Realized do..... „ 900,000
Reserve fund..... „ 750,000

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1892.

The project submitted by Deputy Oiticica, in the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th inst., to re-establish Law No. 3,403 of November 24th, 1888, with various amendments, has attracted attention and given rise to discussion. The law in question was passed during the existence of the cabinet presided over by Sr. João Alfredo, and was an attempt to adopt the national banking law of the United States to the Brazilian empire, in so far as it provided for the issue of currency against the deposit of an equal amount in government bonds. The law was an utter failure, for its conditions were not sufficiently enticing to attract the then leading financiers of the country, and these conditions were modified by a law of July 6th, 1889, when Visconde de Ouro Preto was at the head of the government, and this law produced the Banco Nacional, and led to other banks preparing to organize as banks of issue, when the revolution destroyed all ideas in that direction. If, therefore, the 1888 law was productive of no results when the country and the Treasury were in an exceptionally favorable condition, it appears to us very doubtful that any success will follow Sr. Oiticica's attempt to adapt it to the present conditions of financial affairs in Brazil. One point in the deputy's amendments is commendable; we refer to that authorizing the government to assume the responsibility of the issue of banks that can not, or will not, offer to redeem their notes within six months. This means that all the issues will be assumed, for of the banks of issue there are none that are prepared to redeem their issue within anything like the period fixed. We have been and are earnest advocates for the assumption by the Treasury of the issue of the banks organized since the downfall of the empire. Morally, the Treasury is already responsible for these notes, for first Sr. Ruy Barbosa laid hands on a large sum of the gold deposited in guarantee of issue to purchase bonds of the 1889 loan, and then Barão de Lucena did not even pretend to buy anything with the gold he found in the Treasury; he merely loaned it to borrowers, who in exchange promised to furnish the Treasury with sterling, and these borrowers deposited this same gold to obtain the right to issue three-fold its nominal value in currency, without, however, in every case fulfilling their engagement to furnish the sterling as was provided. Barão de Lucena, therefore, authorized issues against nothing but promises, and as his action has been tacitly approved by his late successor, it results that the Treasury is responsible, in equity, for the whole issue of the banks. The principal objection to the action of the Treasury appears to be the charge that injustice will be done the shareholders of the banks of issue, who were induced to put their money into these institutions under the persuasion that the right of issue was the most valuable asset of the banks, and once this is withdrawn nothing but disaster can result. This is the argument of disappointed speculators, not of bona fide investors. One glance at the balance sheets of the two banks of issue in this city suffices to show that both—the Banco da Republica and Banco de Credito Popular—are in liquidation, if the latter indeed is not bankrupt. Neither of these banks shows any assets that can be availed of to produce securities, which in turn

will produce issue, or loans from the Treasury. Nothing but liquidation remains, and whether the government assumes the responsibility for their issue, or does not, the result will always be the same; an inglorious existence, without hope, and an end even more disastrous than that threatened by the angry speculators, who have lost all shame in their open attacks upon the Treasury. It is clear to us—and we are far from being alone in our appreciation of the case—that the sooner the legislature authorizes the Treasury to assume the responsibility for these issues of currency, the sooner will the first step be taken in the path that leads to restored confidence and a strengthened position for the republic. Recriminations are useless; the fault has been committed and honor and duty should lead the Brazilian chambers to declare that in recognizing the fault, the country will pass a sponge over the past and earnestly endeavor to sin no more, at least in the way of banks of issue. Morally, we repeat, the Treasury is responsible for every mil reis in circulation, and we venture to urge that this moral responsibility be constituted one of legality and fact.

Assuming that the Treasury will take over the responsibility for the issue of the various banks, we may proceed to show that this action, beyond the undoubted strength afforded the fiduciary money now in circulation, will not burden the Treasury with excessive charges upon its resources. According to the report of the minister of finance there were in circulation on December 31st last:

Notes against bonds.....	75,901,500\$
idem idem gold.....	270,214,400\$
Total.....	346,115,960\$

against which the Treasury held, or should have held, gold valued, at par, to the extent of 97,850,524\$530, and 75,901,500\$ in government bonds also at par. There is no discrimination as to the bonds deposited; it may be presumed, however, that the 1889 4% gold loan largely predominates. But even assuming that the deposit is entirely in 5% currency stock, the annual interest, or 3,795,000\$, pertains to the Treasury, and this means a sinking fund of 10% per annum on the total issue taken over by the Brazilian Treasury. We propose to ignore the gold deposited, for we frankly confess we do not believe it exists in the coffers of the Treasury. But to continue our argument. The saving—or non-payment—of the interest on the 75,000,000\$ deposited, and the saving—or non-payment—of the interest on the 39,857,000\$ of the 1889 loan purchased by Sr. Ruy Barbosa with gold deposited by the banks, which even at 15d. exchange represents nearly 2,900,000\$, will reach a total of 6,600,000\$ per annum, which may be applied to withdrawing currency, if this be considered necessary, which we confess seems to us questionable. Can any more innocuous means be found for strengthening the value of the Brazilian paper money? But we propose to go further. The currency 5s. are at present worth in the market 102% of 100, and the gold 4s. are quoted at about 120% of 100. The Treasury could not dispose of the 115,000,000\$ of the two classes of securities which it will hold without causing a serious decline in the market, but a demand equal to the supply could be created by a much simpler process than was provided by Sr. João Alfredo's bank law in 1888. Our proposition is that instead of the government authorizing banks to issue currency against the deposit of bonds, it merely issues currency itself against such a deposit. To explain why we have arrived at so apparently startling a conclusion, our preface is that we have lost all faith in any attempt at establishing small local banks in Brazil, which has been so successful in the United States, and the experience of the past two years proves to us conclusively that a great central bank is above the capabilities of the present Brazilian financier. We would therefore have a section of issue at the Treasury where any possessor of 50,000\$ of any class of government securities could obtain 90% of the par value of such securities, for periods not to exceed six months, upon payment of interest equal to 10% per annum over that earned by the security deposited. The moderate advance and relatively high interest would prevent undue applications for loans, while a species of elasticity would be imparted to the currency, which it appears to us cannot be otherwise obtained. We are

quite prepared to have every economist cited to prove the radical character of our proposition; but we maintain that it is wholly practical. We claim no originality. The idea of charging 10% over the interest earned by the deposited securities is palpably copied from the United States National Banking law that taxes the issue of the banks. What we wish to obtain is a currency that will ebb and flow with the real demands of commerce and trade, and be once and forever relieved from the demands and threats of desperate speculators. A demand for government securities would be created, for these would be always available as cash among the assets of companies and commercial establishments, and a crucial test would be applied to the unsettled question as to a superfluity, or a scarcity of circulating medium in Brazil.

THE MOGYANA RAILWAY.

Counter-Protest against the Protest of the Superintendent of the São Paulo Railway Company.

As representative of the Mogyana Company, it is my duty to protest against the Protest of Mr. William Speers, superintendent of the Santos to Jundiá railway, which was brought before the sectional judge of São Paulo and published in different journals a few days ago.

First of all must be noted the incompetence of the means employed, and it is the protester himself who declares that its derivation and efficacy depend upon the definitive resolution of the Directory in London, whilst at the same time clause 20 of Decree No. 1,759 of the 26th April, 1856 (contract of the São Paulo Railway Company) compels the company to have a superintendent duly authorized to represent it before the general and provincial government and authorities in everything connected with the interests of the same company.

The Protest being subject to the sanction of the Directory in London, it is in the meantime incomplete and incapable of producing any effect, nor could it be received in the sectional court. In this respect it would not be worth while to contest it, were it not for the convenience of explaining to interested parties and of dissipating any impression which might be formed about the legality of the concession granted to the Mogyana Company for the prolongation of its line to the port of Santos.

It is still very possible that the Directory in London of the São Paulo Railway Company, more than in any other case, will be disposed to give weight to the protest made by the superintendent and submitted to its final and definite deliberation. The protester deduces from the second condition of the already cited decree the right, which he arrogates to himself, to claim losses and damages because the concession granted to the Mogyana company had not been annulled, while by the very conditions of the contract of the English company, it is positively limited to a fixed zone of 5 leagues of 18 to the degree, on both sides. And more explicitly the cited condition adds: "This restriction, however, will not apply to railroads which, although commencing from the same point shall run in different directions, even if such railroads accidentally approach or intersect the privileged zone; provided always, that within the privileged zone they shall not either receive or discharge passengers or goods, receiving fares or freights therefrom."

The Mogyana company will not start from the same point where the English company does, but from the station of Reseca, at the opposite end, distant about 50 kilometres from the line of the prolongation and its direction, and still outside the privileged zone. Therefore, in case that the English company had not waived its preference for the prolongation executed by the Paulista railway and had done it by itself, even then it would have had nothing to oppose. Moreover, it is to be noted that the Mogyana company will not open stations within the privileged zone of the São Paulo railway.

It is true that by condition No. 43 of the cited decree, the right of preference for the prolongation to Rio Claro and other branches on an equality of terms, was granted to the São Paulo railway corporation. From this advantage the English company desisted, which was accepted by Decree No. 4,427 of the 13th April, 1872.

In virtue of condition 45 of the above-mentioned contract, the English company cannot deny the junction of new railways and branches to its lines. Yet in this condition the companies were only permitted to receive goods and passengers on the lines which do not belong to it, except by mutual accord, the right of transit alone being established.

From what has been exposed it is evident that the English company did not acquire, with the junction of new companies, a new privilege or the monopoly which it assumes of subordinating them to its vassalage and forced tribute; rather was it the company which was subordinated to the imperious condition of its contract.

But, having well considered the protest of the superintendent, it is seen that beyond the restricted privilege of condition 2 he extends his pretension to the extreme of considering the English company as the exclusive proprietor of its point of departure (the city of Santos) and considers it prejudiced because other railways, starting from different places, seek the port of embarkation and disembarkation. If the English company should succeed in establishing such an extraordinary claim, it would have in its hands the key of production and exportation of the most flourishing state of the Union, and would thus enjoy the most burdensome and odious monopoly ever known.

which it was under obligations to do and which was increasing from day to day, until at last there appeared a crisis of transport, the greatest scourge of the State of São Paulo and the chief reason to sustain the ruinous monopoly, which it invokes in vain, as its own patrimony, which it invokes on the obstructed lines of the English company, on account of the delay in dispatch.

I see no reason why the protest should persist in concealing the true reason for the evil which all deplore, and from which the State of São Paulo has suffered so much, preferring to attribute it to the insufficiency of material of the Mogyana company. The official statistics prove indisputably that the English company, having even doubled its lines, could not give regular transport to the merchandise which at present enters and leaves the port of Santos. This is undeniable difficulty, which increases geometrically, is aggravated still more by the system in vogue on the Serra do Cubatão. The palliatives suggested by the superintendent of the English company, unfortunately postpone, but do not solve the problem; and it must be confessed that the producers and merchants would so fatally by the English railway, are tired of suffering.

Without prejudice to the legitimate interests of the English company, and with advantage to the State of São Paulo, the government of the Union, authorized by Congress, has resolved this question in the only practical and sure way, granting to the Mogyana and to the Sorocabana their extension to the city of Santos.

Other considerations, equally applicable, might be adduced against the protest of the superintendent of the English railway, but I consider those brought forward sufficient to secure an enlightened and impartial opinion from those interested, and to influence the elevated intelligence of the Directory in London in the sense of denying its sanction to the protest of their superintendent.

JOAQUIM M. R. LISBOA, M.I.C.E.
Rio de Janeiro,
Office of the Representative and
Chief Engineer of the Mogyana Company.
4th September, 1892.

BOUQUETS TO STAFFS.

To the Editor of The Rio News.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to once more trespass upon your valuable space to reply to "Old E.B.R." My anxiety for the welfare of certain members of the Board of the British Bank seems to have caused "Old E.B.R." to show himself even enough to desire to champion a band of disreputable men, when it is well known to older men that a London Board, especially of a company working abroad, is infallible.

It is quite refreshing to find someone really satisfied and, apparently, "Old E.B.R." is one of those lucky youths who, by favoritism and not by virtue of position nor of services rendered either as much as, or more than, men of responsible positions and more than twice the length of service. Perhaps "Old E.B.R." will explain where the justice of such a diversion comes in.

It is quite true that the Board could have given 6 months' notice in February '91, and equally true that under the circumstances it did not say them to do it; and although the staff did receive their 6 months' salary, that is, almost all did, and to which their contracts entitled them, a question was even raised upon that point.

"Old E.B.R." evidently fancies himself a bit of a lawyer, and I must decline to follow him into the intricacies of the exact legal definition of the words "not exceeding," contenting myself with the fact that from the first the Board stated their intention of asking for £20,000, that they got it, and that, in my humble opinion, the addition of the words "not exceeding," if meant for a loophole, was a shabby proceeding, not to say a breach of faith. Still shabbier would have been their proceeding had they denied a "bonus" to those who after a short trial of the "universal credit" system, were given re-employment by the British Bank, because the Bank wanted them, but our legal champion is mean enough to say that the Board would have been perfectly justified in striking their names off the list. Such logic is sublime and sure to be warmly supported by the majority of the colleagues for whom "Old E.B.R." presumes to speak.

Considering the profit the Bank made and that the shareholders were prepared to do £20,000, it is not too much to say that it would have been more to the credit of the Board to divide that sum amongst their staff in Brazil, in consideration of their past faithful services, and without favoritism.

In conclusion, I would recommend "Old E.B.R." to attend to the duties of his envious position and leave the Board of the British Bank to take care of themselves.

No one has asked for pity, but justice should continue to be the duty of English employers to their staffs abroad.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
FAIR PLAY.
4th September, 1892.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"1891" vs. "1892" RETURN.

A. Wicheier, b. Tross.....	0
P. W. Grew, c. Tross, b. Gopp.....	6
J. J. R. Lyon, b. Gopp.....	1
J. W. Shaw, b. Tross.....	0
A. Keelman, b. Tross.....	20
R. G. Morris, b. Tross.....	0
S. H. Crook, b. Tross.....	1
Crowther-Smith, run out.....	4
C. H. Smith, c. Bora, b. Tross.....	0
A. Crossland, c. Bora, b. Tross.....	0
A. Higginson, b. Tross.....	0
G. Everts, not out.....	0
Simon Jr., run out.....	0
Extras.....	16
Total.....	49

"1891."

Table listing names and scores for the 1891 cricket season, including Barton, Lyon, Horn, etc.

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

"BANKS" vs. "THE WORLD." Played on the 7th inst., "The World" winning 3 runs on the 1st innings.

Table of cricket match results for "BANKS" vs. "THE WORLD" on 1st and 2nd innings.

"THE WORLD."

Played on the 8th inst., "The World" winning by 8 wickets.

Table of cricket match results for "THE WORLD" on 1st and 2nd innings.

"W'S AND Y'S" vs. "THE REST."

Played on the 8th inst., "W's and Y's" winning by 8 wickets.

Table of cricket match results for "W'S AND Y'S" vs. "THE REST" on 1st and 2nd innings.

"W'S AND Y'S."

Table of cricket match results for "W'S AND Y'S" on 1st and 2nd innings.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

An English monthly magazine is now talked of in Buenos Aires. A Buenos Aires telegram of the 7th says that a case of cholera-morbida had occurred there...

The salvage of the large steel ship Ocean wrecked at Punta Carreiras, is said to be proceeding very favorably, and it is hoped to float her off and get her into dock by the end of the week.

Nothing fresh has transpired about the mysterious case of Rio de Janeiro, which is to change the situation "like a transformation scene in the theatre."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 3.—Senate.—The Senate approved the election of Quintino Bocayua as senator for the state of Rio de Janeiro...

SEPTEMBER 5.—Senate.—The Senate approved the election of Dr. Christiano Ottoni, who took his seat. The special appropriation of 5,674,579\$518 in gold for the Central railway was voted in 3rd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Senate.—The Senate voted the holiday bill in 3rd discussion. Senator Tavares Bastos spoke against the bill for paying congressmen during the prolongation of the session.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Senate.—The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for granting pay to members of Congress during the prolongation of the legislative session.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Senate.—The Senate voted the resolution from the Chamber of Deputies for extending the session to October 12th.

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PROVINCIAL NOTES

A fatal case of cholera has occurred at Victoria. The Espirito Santo legislature met on the 9th inst.

Municipal elections will be held in Paraná on the 21st inst.

The Santa Catharina state legislature was closed on the 7th.

Grave conflicts in Rio were reported on the 7th.

The election of a vice-president in São Paulo is to occur October 15th.

A Parã telegram says that the Tabatingas exiles arrived there fat and hearty.

A brig, called the Recife, was successfully launched at the Pernambuco naval arsenal on the 6th inst.

The Pernambuco marketmen presented Gov. Barbosa Lima with an oil portrait of himself on the 7th.

In the 7 months from January to July inclusive there emigrated from Ceará to the Amazon 11,571 persons.

Disturbances were expected in Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo on the 7th, but the day passed off quietly in both states.

There were further conflicts in Bahia on the 5th between sailors of the corvette Primeiro de Março and police soldiers.

A theft of 100,000 cartridges is reported from Buenos Aires. They were stored at the arsenal.

According to the Movimento, a paper published at S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, Gen. Tavares has expressed his intention of withdrawing entirely from politics.

The governor of Pernambuco is evidently afraid of something. His palace is guarded night and day by a strong detachment of soldiers, and he never stirs out without a guard.

The governor of Pernambuco celebrated the 7th by ordering the release of all persons imprisoned on account of recent disturbances connected with the suspension of municipal councils.

The steamer Ondina, which had been fast on the bar at Aracaj, was safely floated and towed into Aracaj on the 6th.

The latest news from the attempt to pay the national debt by means of a public subscription is that the public employees in Porto Alegre are petitioning for the return of the sums which they contribute.

The Gazeta da Tarde, of Pernambuco, says that Gen. Almeida Barreto, in his speech at that place, promised to depose Vice-President Floriano Peixoto.

General Mansilla has withdrawn from the Argentine army to devote himself to politics in connection with the autonomista party which General Roca is organizing.

On the 3rd inst. there was a sporadic case of cholera at Victoria. It caused considerable alarm, and the government has been asked to send a man-of-war to that port to prevent the entrance of vessels from infected ports.

A Santos house, in view of the almost entire impossibility of shipping merchandise, has sent a printed circular to its customers in the interior, declining to fill orders except for merchandise to be delivered at its warehouse.

An Italian, living at Piracicaba, São Paulo, has christened a new-born son Fidelis Imperio do Brazil. An act of Congress may now be looked for to correct this unpatriotic act.

At Rio Grande do Sul, on the 8th inst., on account of the arrest of a soldier of the 3rd regiment of artillery a large body of soldiers attacked the barracks of the municipal guard, breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the building.

The Peña religious festival in São Paulo last week seems to have been a gamblers' carnival. A few well-dressed men were seen gambling at tables and were located about the place, and the people gave themselves up to the vice with a frenzy simply indescribable.

On the 6th in S. Paulo there were circulated reports of projected disturbances. At the house of Capt. José Antonio Lessa the police discovered a small piece of artillery, and the chief of police questioned the commander of the military district to cause Capt. Lessa (a retired officer of the army) to call at the police office, but the captain had absented himself.

On the 8th inst. the returning exiles Gen. Almeida Barreto, Col. Jacques Orique, Dr. Seabra and other exiles returned to Pernambuco, where their friends gave them a warm reception.

At Rio Grande do Sul, on the 8th inst., a dinner was given them at the Provincia office, and enthusiastic toasts were drunk to Lucena, José M. Riano and José Maria.

Dr. Seabra and a party of his friends attempted to enter the law school, but the director, Dr. Martins Junior, prohibited this and placed a guard of federal troops at the entrance.

The shipwreck of the German ship Tein is reported from Buenos Aires. The crew, after horrible privations, was saved.

Vice-Admiral Wendenhoff and other returning exiles reached Maranhão on the 7th and were warmly welcomed by their friends.

At Bahia on the 8th inst. a person known by the nickname of "Macaco Belizista" was arrested for making speeches in the streets in favor of monarchy.

An engineer, Dr. Cypriano, was shot and gravely wounded on the 7th at Mangariba, Rio de Janeiro.

The Hamburg steamship line will have its own hospedaria and hospital on Palmas island, near Santos, during the coming summer.

In Pelotas on the 7th inst. Carolino de Freitas and Ataliba da Cunha, two noted Castilianist leaders, at the head of a body of their followers, arrested a merchant and had him robbed him of 9,000\$.

One of our German exchanges of Paraná says that the public prosecutor and juris sectional at Curitiba refused to prosecute Drs. Doria, Chichorro Jr., Cunha Brito and Westphalen, who had been denounced by the friends of the government for conspiracy.

The official telegrams led us to believe them guilty of some heinous offence, for which they had been rigorously imprisoned.

COFFEE NOTES

The new tariffs on the Central railway, which are to be increased 10% for each penny drop in exchange below 20 cent per mil reis, will increase the transportation charges on coffee by 85% at the current rate of exchange.

RAILROAD NOTES

All encomenda traffic on the Central is suspended. There were three accidents on the Central railway on the 10th, resulting in considerable damage to rolling stock.

The minister of agriculture has given the Sorocabana railway permission to transfer to the extension between S. João and Santos a part of the laborers now employed on those between Botucatu and Tibary and Taityty and Itararé.

The receipts and expenditures of the Sobral railway from January to June, inclusive, have in the last 5 years been as follows:

Table showing receipts and expenses for the Sobral railway from 1888 to 1891.

A São Paulo telegram of the 10th says that the Mogyana company has signed a contract with engineer Maynard for the construction of its Santos extension.

The minister of agriculture has ordered the adoption of a sliding scale of freight rates on the Central railway, varying with the fluctuations of exchange.

For first 100 kilometers, 70 reis; second, 60; third 50; fourth, 40; fifth, 30; sixth, 20. These rates are for 1st class passengers, the 2nd class rates being one-half thereof.

The report of the directors of the Nordeste do Brazil railway published in the Jornal do Commercio on the 9th deserves record.

The president told the shareholders that it was originally agreed to pay 7,000,000\$ for the concession privilege, etc., and as the first call for capital, 10 per cent, only produced 3,000,000\$ in debentures.

The vendor prudently retained the 4,000,000\$ in cash. Here is a railway line in which the shareholders are not to be troubled by the government and 39,500\$ to a directory.

Such an exposition should lead to strong action by the authorities, if the shareholders are weak enough to pass the accounts of their directors (1).

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 10th, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Apolices do gold, Gold Loan, and State of Rio de Janeiro.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies like Bragançinha, Campos and Carangola, and others.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists banks like Agricola do Brazil, Aliança do Brazil, and others.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from Credit Real do Brazil, etc.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies like Caricoca, Nac. Navegacao Costeira.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies like Aliança, Argos Fluminense, etc.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies like Alagoana, Cabo Frio, etc.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mills like Aliança, Bom Fim, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies like Agricola do Parapananema, etc.

