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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 22nd, 1893.

The recent alarm in São Paulo over the reported appearance of cholera in the immigrants' *hospedaria* seems to have been well founded, for it has been stated on the authority of several medical men that the suspected cases were actually cases of cholera. The information regarding these cases has been very meagre, but from the precautions taken we are compelled to believe that they were serious and that the authorities had reason for the rigorous measures adopted. Further than this, the representatives of the Platine republics found enough to warrant a report that cholera had really broken out, and this has led to the imposition of quarantine measures there against us. Of course all this does not prove beyond doubt that the suspected disease is really cholera, or that we are in danger of an epidemic, but it does prove that the government has been highly culpable in permitting and encouraging immigration at a time when cholera was rapidly spreading through every part of Europe. The great danger to Brazil is to be found in its immigrant arrivals, and the only secure prevention is to be found in checking their embarkation for Brazil on the other side of the Atlantic. And now, seeing that the

disease has so easily found its way into the country, will not the authorities adopt the course we have so long advocated—that of cleaning up, and preparing for the worst? A clean, well governed city, well supplied with wholesome food and pure water, has very little to fear from cholera. Let us have every source of infection and pollution removed. Let us have all the tenement houses put in order and cleansed. Let us have our water supply assured and protected. Let us have every restriction on the introduction of food removed, so that the people may have all they want at the lowest possible cost. And then, let the government undertake to teach the people how to take care of themselves and their habitations, how to live cleanly and how to avoid disease. It is a bad policy to wait for the epidemic before preparing for it.

SOME two or three years ago an application was made to the English courts for *habeas corpus* in favor of a man said to be violently detained and to have been harshly treated by the commanding officer of a British naval vessel. The application was accepted and an order was issued for the presentation of the man in court. The order was evaded, however, and the man was removed to a place of concealment. The case was then brought to the attention of one of England's highest judicial authorities who promptly issued a peremptory order for the delivery of the man. In his comments on the action of the naval officers in disregarding the orders of the court, he reminded them that they are amenable to the laws of the realm equally with the civilian, that the tribunals of justice will hold them strictly answerable for their acts, that the law is paramount to all authority and must be obeyed, and that they are but the paid servants of the people in whose interests and for whose protection the laws are made. It is needless to say that this scathing rebuke and peremptory order settled the question at once, and the man was produced. We regret we can not recall more of the particulars of this case, or place our hands on the decision referred to, for it could not fail to interest those who are now trying to establish the independence of Brazilian courts and the responsibility of the executive and his military subordinates to the common law of the country. In England and in the United States the law is supreme and recognizes neither class nor privilege. It may be abused, evaded, or ignored, which sometimes occurs, but the principle of its unquestioned supremacy remains, and in the hands of an upright and courageous judiciary it never fails to enforce obedience. In those countries an order of the court is respected and obeyed implicitly, no matter how much the executive authority may be compromised. Even in cases where a majority of the people are convinced that the court is wrong, as in the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the Chinese exclusion act, the decision is respected and obeyed. The remedy for a wrong decision on a statute law rests with the legislative power, and for a wrong interpretation of the organic law, or constitution, with the people themselves by means of an amendment to the constitution. Violence, evasions, or infractions of the law accomplish nothing, for their action is but temporary and leads to reactions often more violent and transient in character. Strict obedience to the law is a principle of self-government which can not be too closely followed, for the slightest departure from it opens the door to perils which no country can withstand. It can not be denied that one of the principal causes of the failures of the republican governments of South America is to be found in this one question of executive responsibility to the law. There is not one of these so-called republics where the executive does not enjoy special privileges and immunities, and where the military and police authorities do not daily infringe upon the legal rights and privileges of the people without fear of the law. In these countries the courts are either weak or corrupt, and the people have no legal recourse against the arbitrary trespasses of executive officials, their only recourse being an appeal to arms, as has recently occurred in Argentina. If Brazil wishes to escape these abuses and conflicts, she must at once establish the unquestioned supremacy of the law, the independence and dignity of the courts, the responsibility of every official from the municipal fiscal up to the President, and last but not least, the practice of settling all disputes at the ballot-box.

REASSURING FEATURES.

In the published records of failures for the first half of this disastrous year, the most remarkable feature is the large percentage of assets to liabilities. The number of individual failures during the first six months of 1893 exceeds the record of any corresponding period since the resumption of specie payments. The amount of liabilities also breaks the record, surpassing by \$50,000,000 the total of 1884, in which the business panic was similarly concentrated on the early spring and summer months. But the percentage of assets to liabilities, which reached 50 in 1884, and only 48 in 1889, rose to 60 this year—a proportion, we believe, quite without precedent. From the most obvious point of view, this is a highly reassuring fact. It proves beyond question that there has been no general rottenness in business enterprises and that the trouble was not aggravated by universally inflated values.

Indeed, one of the most impressive facts in this year's business collapse has been the generally reasonable level of prices at which the break began. In a few cases, such as the industrial stocks on our market and some of Chicago's local securities, there had been reckless expansion; but to the great majority of commodities and investments no such process had taken place. In stocks, indeed, the June collapse followed a long season of liquidation; in wheat, the manipulators for the rise had in effect been already beaten before the money stringency. As these facts testify to the unparalleled severity of the money "squeeze," so they furnish promise of a recovery more speedy than is apt to follow panic. Not less significant is the fact that out of the 284 failures running up to \$100,000 or more, 79 were those of banks and bankers alone, and 40 confined to three trades already paralyzed by dulness and doubt—lumber, leather and shoes, and iron and steel. In the dry-goods business proper only six failures of any note have been recorded, with total liabilities barely exceeding a million and a half.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

An athletic meeting under the auspices of the Rio Cricket Club was held at their grounds, Rua Paysandu, Tuesday last, 15th inst., and was a great success.

The weather being a trifle cloudy was extremely favorable for sports and the presence of a large assemblage of the fair sex added considerably to the enjoyment.

Although not the first result of the strong and impressive British love for athletics which has been manifested in this city, the fact of such a successful meeting being held in defiance of the enervating and semi-tropical climate must be a source of just and congratulatory to the English-speaking community here.

The competitors deserve great praise for the commendable way in which each event was performed. Such results as are noted below could not have been achieved without some considerable preparation on their part. A great number of entrants failing to put in an appearance at the starting post, was a matter of regret to the promoters, to whom great credit is due for the energetic manner in which they co-operated to render the gathering so attractive and pleasant. At intervals the proceedings were enlivened by music.

The Rev. H. Mosley, M.A., and the zealous president of the club, Mr. Geo. E. Cox, acted as judges and the secretarial duties were performed by the polite gentleman, Mr. H. L. Wheatley. The other officials were: starter, Mr. A. E. Hime; timekeeper, Mr. H. Beans; committee, Messrs. Manly, Neelham, H. Pelling Smith and Estill (*Hon. Treasurer*); stewards, Messrs. Bunn, Ellis, Gomm, P. M. Gotto, Taylor, Maude, P. Morris, F. Webb, F. L. Youle and E. S. Youle.

Amongst the interested spectators was His Excellency Hugh Wyndham, C.B., and at the close of the sports Mrs. Wyndham distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The most successful competitor was E. A. Short, of H. M. S. *Bagle*, who competed in four events, three of which he won, viz.: the sprint, putting the weight and high jump. Messrs. J. T. Maury and F. Webb came next, the former securing the mile and the 350 yards steeplechase, and the latter the long jump and 120 yards hurdle race. H. L. Wheatley won the quarter and ran second in the mile and steeplechase. J. W. Shaw, who took second places in the 100 yards and quarter, won the 220 yards handicap on 20 yards.

100 yards race (Final heat).—E. A. Short, 1; J. W. Shaw, 2; F. Webb, 3. Shaw got the best of it at start and kept the lead until about 30 yards from the post when Short rushed up, winning by inches only. Time 10 1/4 seconds.

Putting the weight (16 lbs).—E. A. Short, 30 ft. 5 in.; A. C. Blake, 27 ft. 4 in.; 2.

Another mile race.—H. L. Wheatley, 1; J. W. Shaw, 2; S. F. Cox, 3. Wheatley jumped off in advance and led from end to end. In the home stretch, however, Shaw, who had kept back, came rapidly forward, but suffered defeat by half a yard. Cox was a bad third. Time 59 secs.

High jump.—E. A. Short, 5 ft. 1; F. Webb, 4 ft. 8 in.; 0.

120 yards hurdle race.—F. Webb, 1; A. do Couto, 2; J. J. Wilson, 3. Webb took the lead and kept it until about 100 yards, where he was overtaken by half a dozen yards, 2 yards separating second and third. Time 17 3/4 secs.

Throwing the cricket ball.—E. T. Lawrence, 92 yards 1 ft. 1; H. E. Barber, Soayards, 3 ft. 0. *Girls' race, 50 yards handicap.*—Sybil Fairbairn, 1; Evelyn Robinson, 2.

Three-legged race.—E. C. Walter and L. L. Moore, 1; H. C. Estill and C. Lloyd, 0.

Mile race.—J. T. Maury, 1; H. L. Wheatley, 2; P. T. Lang, 3; C. J. Webb, 0. In this event the above quartette were the only starters, Webb leading away from the crowd, followed by Lang, Wheatley and Maury respectively, and in this order they twice completed the circuit. In the next lap Wheatley took the lead, Lang and Maury following the judges together, closely followed by Webb. When another round had been completed Wheatley was still in front with Maury at his heels, Lang and Webb some 12 yards behind.

At the head of the straight Maury came away and passing Wheatley won by a yard. Lang and Webb had eased up and were together about 40 yards away. Time 5 min. 30 secs.

Long jump.—F. Webb, 19 ft. 8 in.; A. do Couto, 17 ft. 7 1/2 in.; 2.

220 yards handicap.—J. W. Shaw, 20 yards, 1; C. J. Webb, 30 yards, 2; F. Webb, scratch, 0. Having nothing in front of him Webb made the most of his chance, but about 100 yards from home Shaw took command and won cleverly by a couple of yards, which might have been many more. F. Webb was a bad third. Time 24 secs.

Stake race.—C. Lloyd, 1.

Boys' race, 50 yards handicap.—Frank Nicolls, 1; Edwin H. Cox, 2.

50 yards steeplechase.—J. T. Maury, 1; H. L. Wheatley, 2; F. C. Walter, 0. Walter came away at a good pace until he landed in the water-jump, where he stayed and saw Maury and Wheatley pass him. Time 1 min. 10 1/4 secs.

Consolation race.—G. G. Vieira beat A. E. Ridgway, the only other starter, by half a yard. *100 yards race for men of H. M. S. "Sivaria."*—Private Moore, R.M., 1; Chief-writer Hutchinson, 2; Private Couch, R.M., 3. This race, which was "got up" on the field, gave a very close finish, the first three being clumped in a yard.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that the capital of Corrientes had been captured by the revolutionists.

—Matters seem to have become quiet again in the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that eight days quarantine has been decreed against arrivals from Santos, and also against other Brazilian ports which are not taking precautions against the cholera in S. Paulo.

—The business men of the Argentine province of Misiones are complaining of the harsh restrictions imposed upon the exportation of tobacco from that locality, which are due, it is charged, to the requirements of certain speculators in Buenos Aires. These restrictions are in some measure due, it would seem, to the smuggling of Brazilian tobacco into the country from Rio Grande market and imported as "Misiones tobacco." Over 200 barrels of this contraband product are now lying in the customs-deposit at Concordia, where it was seized.

—The minister of finance yesterday issued an order, that the different hipodromes should pay the 30% of their net receipts to the treasury within three days after each race meeting. In case of any hipodrome having taken out a yearly licence previous to the creation of this tax, the latter would only run from 1st July. The treasury is to hand over these moneys to the municipality for the purpose of keeping the Parque de Febrero (Palermo) in proper order.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

—If the present state of affairs continues a little longer, we shall be left entirely without butter, as the price of the fresh article has risen to \$6 and \$7 the kilo, and the little stock that is left, is being eagerly and thankfully finished off at \$4, or to say nearly 3/- per pound. The good people of Buenos Aires can however well afford to do without such little luxuries, when they remember that they are happily exempt from all the endless vexatious, not to mention bodily fear, to which their friends in the country districts are subjected.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

—The fever to obtain martial honours has developed itself amongst our population to a marvellous extent, and mere boys who have no knowledge whatever of the rights and wrongs of the case, are daily turned away from the camp at Temperley, on account of the lack of rifles with which to arm them. A bugle-call has always a peculiar charm for passionate youth, even though the glitter of accoutrements be wanting. One budding patriot of 17 summers may be seen near town, commanding one of the revolutionary bands with a sword fixed round outside his civilian overcoat by a piece of leather, and a revolver hanging on to his impromptu belt, secured by another thong. This young gentleman was heard to remark that not even patriotism could enable a man to do without sleep for 4 consecutive nights, and that were he not speedily relieved he would retire again into private life.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Aug. 6th.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 14.—*Senate.*—Senator Virgilio Damasio said that he could not agree with Senator Quintino Bocayuya in the opinion that the Senate before taking action on the arrest of one of its members, should await information from the government. The action of the Senate should commence as soon as the arrest becomes known. Senator Wambold, he said, has been held in durance 32 days and yet the instrument of his arrest had not been sent to the Senate. Referring to the communication addressed to the Supreme Court by the war department, Senator Virgilio Damasio said that for ignorance or contempt of constitutional law that document has no parallel in the history of the country. In that document the war department considers itself authorized not only to address the court in a tone of censure, but even to threaten it. Senator Ray Barbosa maintained that the decisions of the Supreme Court must necessarily be accepted as law. From these decisions there is no appeal. The judges, if they commit offences, may be tried and condemned; but for the court itself there is no condemnation save in public opinion. He contended that a senator or deputy could be tried by a military court and he added that even if military courts were competent to try members of Congress, their action would only begin after an indictment had been obtained. After some remarks from Senator Quintino Bocayuya, the Senate resolved by a vote of 27 to 14 to ask for the documents required by the committee on legislation. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion with amendments the bill regulating the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President of the republic.—*Chambers of*

Deputies.—The Chamber voted the bill for transferring to the general government certain municipal services and revenues in the federal district. The bill on public lands was also voted in 3rd discussion. Deputy Augusto Severo introduced a bill for increasing the pay of public employees while the currency is depreciated below the rate of 174 per 100. Deputy Sa Andrade introduced a bill for a continental exhibition in the year 1900. The budget committee reported against the Senate's amendments to the budget of the war department.

August 15.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported against sustaining the amendments rejected by the Chamber of Deputies.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Renuela spoke on the budget of the department of finance and pointed out the increase in public expenditure. Deputy Franca Carvalho offered an amendment for increasing the pay of the Treasury employees.

August 16.—Senate.—Senator Pinheiro Guedes offered a resolution declaring that the Senate is convinced that the arrest of Senator Wandenkolk is illegal, asking that senator to take part in the labors of the house and requesting the President to cause this message to reach him. In his speech in defence of this resolution its author said that in Brazil there is only one state that is free, and that is the state of Minas Geraes. He thinks Brazil is approaching the stage of disintegration. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 21 to 12. The bill for reorganizing the federal courts was voted in 3rd discussion.—Chamber of Deputies.—The bill on the tribunal de contas was voted in 3rd discussion.

August 17.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti made explanations in his own name and in those of Senators Saldanha Marinho, José Bernardo and Raulino Horn in regard to their vote on the resolution of Senator Pinheiro Guedes inviting Senator Wandenkolk to resume his seat. Senator Laper, Governador Marques and Braz Carneiro declared that they had made no statement to the press in regard to the matter. Senator Joaquim Catunda offered an amendment to the bill making an appropriation of 1,200,000 for the states of Goyaz, Piahy and Parahyba. By this amendment the states receiving assistance are required to account to Congress for the manner in which the sums received are employed. The amendment moreover provides that, before delivering any of this money to the state authorities, the minister of finance shall deduct the amount required for paying the debts of those states for which the general government is responsible.—Chamber of Deputies.—The budget of the war department was voted in 3rd discussion; also the bill on the strategic system of railways in Rio Grande do Sul. In 2nd discussion were voted the bills on the general northern railway system, southern railway system and Mato Grosso railway system and in 3rd discussion the bill granting guarantee of interest on a railway from Antofa or Canaco to Alegre in Mato Grosso. Magalhães introduced a bill declaring that attempts at rebellion and armed insurrection are military crimes and subject to the jurisdiction of military courts. Deputy Jacques Ourique introduced bills for disbanding illegal military organizations and discharging recruits illegally pressed into the service.

August 18.—Senate.—The Senate voted a resolution expressing profound sorrow for the death of Visconde de Pelotas and appointed a committee to attend the funeral.—Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber voted a resolution of profound regret for the death of Visconde de Pelotas, appointed a committee to attend the funeral and adjourned out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

August 19.—Senate.—The currency bill was received from the Chamber of Deputies and referred to the committee on finance. A message was received from the President remitting payments in regard to Senator Wandenkolk and asking for leave to ensure that senator to be tried by court-martial.—Chamber of Deputies.—A message was received from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 150,000 for the improvement of the port of Pernambuco, a special appropriation of 1,300,000 for the telegraph line between Belém and Manaus and a deficiency appropriation of 930,613 for the postal service. Deputy Demétrio Ribeiro introduced a bill signed by himself and others for a monument to Visconde de Pelotas. Deputy Flury Curado introduced a bill making an appropriation of 600,000 for the expenses with the selection of a site for the new capital of the republic and with the preliminary labors for the preparation of the city of Brasilia. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of industry for which it proposes an aggregate appropriation of 94,810,399,992.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Paraná legislature met on the 17th inst. —It is said that a quarrel has occurred between Gen. Isidoro and the municipal authorities of Livramento.

—In the municipal district of Mooca, S. Paulo, a boy of 15 shot and killed his uncle who was chastising him.

—The Tribuna Popular of Montevideo says that the federalists of Rio Grande recently lost a wagon load of arms which was seized by the police of Rio Negro, Uruguay.

—Montevideo advices of the 9th state that a fight had occurred at Cacerubas, Rio Grande, the federalists attacking the forces here and destroying the Santa Maria bridge. The federalists lost 14 killed.

—At Uberaba there is a boy who until very recently had 8 grand-parents and great-grand-parents still alive. Five of them live under the same roof. When the boy marries and takes his family to live with his father-in-law's ancestors—but, let us go no further.

—Notwithstanding the denials, the Brazilian minister at Montevideo did ask for the apprehension of General Tavares, and the Uruguayan government issued orders to the Uruguayan authorities to the effect that Gen. Tavares was advised in time, however, and escaped arrest.

—There has been no news from Rio Grande and Santa Catharina during the past week.

—It is stated that the inspector of customs at Santos has discovered an attempt to smuggle at that port merchandise valued at 150,000.

—The Correio Paulistano of the 20th says that the sanitary condition of the immigrants' hospice continues good, and that no suspicious cases appeared on the 17th, 18th and 19th.

—We trust that no one will take the S. Paulo correspondent of the Journal Semanah who by telegrams that the contagious diseases hospital there is in "magnificent conditions." Our informant regarding that place is to the effect that it is one of the neatest, most convenient and badly managed hospitals that can be found anywhere.

—Yesterday's telegrams from São Paulo state that no new cases of cholera have appeared at the immigrants' hospice. The Journal's correspondent telegrams that there were ten cases in all, four of which were cured. They were all among recently arrived immigrants. There have been no cases outside the hospice, nor have any appeared within four or five days. The place has been rigorously quarantined and disinfected.

—The Commercio, of Caxias, Maranhão, says that Lieut. Firmino Reis, who formed part of the military expedition which left some days previously for Barra do Corda, destined for Bôa Vista, Goyaz, had returned there on the 18th. He says that some of the soldiers attempted to kill him and he was compelled to take refuge in the woods to escape them. Various rumors are current in regard to the excesses of this detachment. If true, this will be another instructive lesson as to the discipline which prevails in the army.

—The Porto Alegre Federação notices the death of the celebrated criminal José Ramos in the penitentiary of that city, after 29 years' imprisonment. He was completely blind. He was arrested and convicted in 1864, at the age of 26, for the crime of murder. It was found that he had not only killed a number of people, but that he had cut up their bodies. Portions of human bodies were found in his house and some barrels of human bones. For these crimes he was sentenced to death and to 14 years and one month of imprisonment with hard labor besides.

—On the 4th ult. 600 men under the lead of one José Dias attacked the town of Boa Vista in Goyaz. The troops stationed there resisted and the fighting, which began at 6 a. m., continued till 5 p. m. On the following day the attack was renewed and the fighting again lasted all day. According to the latest accounts, José Dias, who is said to have sustained considerable loss, was still besieging the town. It was reported that he had captured it, but this report had not been confirmed at the time of writing. It is stated that the police delegate, as soon as the town was attacked, gave orders for shooting some 8 or 9 friends of José Dias, including a woman, who were in jail. In virtue of this order several of the prisoners were killed, but others succeeded in escaping.

—The Diario de Therezina, Piahy, calls attention to the scandalous manner in which the appropriations for the improvement of the Rio Parahyba have been used. These so-called improvements have been in progress for many years, but nothing really beneficial has yet been accomplished. Possibly something was accomplished for the sake of appearances, but now the commission lives in the capital of the state, 150 leagues from the rapids where the work is supposed to be in progress, and are employed mostly in political intrigues. It has a steam launch, which is principally used by the governor of the state for police purposes. During the current winter large sums have been expended by this commission, which has a recent military graduate at its head, but not a stone has been removed from the river. It certainly seems time for a little judicious investigation in that direction.

—According to a private letter from Gumerindo Sariva of July 14th, a copy of which was published in the Jornal de Commercio of the 25th inst., that officer is still in the field and full of confidence. He says: "Since our illustrious chief, General Tavares, through illness, gave me a division of 1,100 men, to operate under my orders, I have given the enemy some good beatings in the encounters I have had with them at Jaguary, Piraby, Monte Passos, Passos das Pedras and Hervey. The day before yesterday, in Cacimbinhas, where I met the 11th regiment, with a force superior to ours. I ordered out our skirmishers simply to divert the men and to give time for our forces to pass by the horses and baggage wagons. Imagine, then, that immediately after the first volleys the Castilian cavalry broke, leaving the infantry unengaged, upon which we charged, breaking the infantry into three pieces. Fifty odd of them were killed and the rest fled, our loss being five men. At present my division numbers 1,870 men, being regularly armed and mounted." The federalist commander complains, however, of a serious lack of clothing and of ponchos.

—The Estadao of São Paulo of Saturday says: "The sanitary authorities are continuing to employ energetic measures to avoid the propagation of cases of cholera-like diarrhea which appeared in the immigrants' hospice. In conformity with the express orders of Dr. Cotrim, chief of disinfection, when it is necessary to remove a patient, the carriage leaves the station, goes to the locality, where he is received, and proceeds at once to the hospital without crossing the populous part of the city. The patient is left in the hospital and the carriage is immediately disinfected and washed by means of strong solutions of corrosive sublimate. After receiving this treatment it returns to the station, where it is itself thoroughly disinfected. The corpses are conducted in metallic carriages and within coffins likewise of metal, being wrapped in sheets saturated in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 to the 1,000, before being placed in the coffin. On arrival at the cemetery the body is taken from the coffin, and this as well as the carriage are washed in strong solutions of corrosive sublimate. For these purposes there will be stationed at Cambury and the cemetery a trustworthy disinfecter provided with the necessary disinfecting apparatus."

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 14th inst. the railway from Rezenze to Bocaina was sold at auction in this city to João Baptista Ferreira Braga for the sum of 220,000.

—A proposition has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Eulário dos Guimarães Bonjan for the purchase or lease of the Central railway.

—The minister of finance has declined to grant exemption from duty for the material imported by the Mogiana company for its projected line from Ressaac to Santos.

—It is said that it will require one year to repair the damages to the railway from Rio Grande to Bagé. The track has been torn up at various points and several bridges have been destroyed.

—On the 15th inst. a suburban train killed two persons, one near the station of Cascalura and the other near Mangueira. If the record were kept, it is to be feared that it would look rather unfavorable for the Central.

—By a decree of the 17th the government approves the plans and estimates for the construction of a quay for passengers and freight on the right bank of the Rio Quaralim, Rio Grande do Sul, for the use of the Quaralim e Itaqu railway.

—August 17th seems to have been a "railway day" in the Chamber. Notwithstanding the financial situation of the country and the immense sums required to meet the demands of the military classes, the representatives of the people (so-called) seem to have been ready to vote anything in the line of railway systems.

—The minister of industry declines to permit the Companhia Frigorifica to ship beef over the Central line into the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo. In other words, an executive department of the national government determines what may or may not be shipped over the one railway which connects this port with the interior. Were the railways under private control they would carry anything paying the regular rates, and the public would be free from the arbitrary supervision of orders such as this.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—A general meeting of subscribers to the British Hospital of Ilheus Aires was held on the 18th inst. to consider amendments to the regulations respecting medical superintendence. It has thus far been the rule to employ a resident physician who has charge of the hospital under the control of a visiting medical staff and the committee, a local doctor sometimes causing difficulties. The resident physician is engaged for three years and at the end of that period leaves the hospital for private practice. His successor comes out and requires time to become accustomed to the place, which is not always of advantage. It is now proposed to appoint a permanent medical officer, who will be made wholly responsible for the administration of the hospital and for the appointment of an assistant who will reside on the premises.

RECEIPTS FOR 1893-94.

The donations and subscriptions received by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment, have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes Harl, Rand & Co., Philips Brothers & Co., Mrs. Ford, Andrew Stele & Miller, Watson Kitchie & Co., Hugh Wymham, Esq., Henry Perrin, Edward Ashworth & Co., Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills & Granaries, Rio Bank Braulsh & Co., Artubuck Brothers, Holworthy Ellis & Co., Quayle, Davidson & Co., P. S. Nicolson & Co., Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., D. D. Keny, R. Roberts, W. H. Ashbrook, Levering & Co., Frank Norton, W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Wm. Trout, John H. Bellamy & Co., Norton, Megaw & Co., Rio de Janeiro City Improvement Co., Limited, Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., John Moore & Co., James Mitchell, Clark, H. C. Tucker, Revd. & Co.

Table with 2 columns: Donations and Amount. Includes American Bank Note Co., J. C. & W. Lord, Alfred Dillon, Henry Perrin, Net Receipts of Bishop J. P. Newman's lecture, July 13, 1893.

In addition to the above the housekeeper requests us to announce the following donations: Capt. Myles, 2 baskets of eggs. Mr. Bailey (Carroca Mills), 1 piece of calico for handkerchiefs.

COFFEE NOTES

—The Bom Publicos of Casa Branca, São Paulo, says that of the hundred old coffee planters of that municipality, only 16 have replied to the circulars of the "Sociedade Promotora de Imigração" up to the present. These 16 planters now employ 471 laborers and need 926 in all. They possess an aggregate of 1,174,000 coffee trees, of which 625,000 are less than 5 years old, and 549,600 vary from 5 to 20 years. Their average production amounts to 36,650 arrobas, and 1,472,800 pounds, of coffee. As to laborers, 11 of these planters preferred Italians, one preferred Italians and Germans, one Brazilians, while two of them preferred none "because they are all worthless for a day." The wages paid are 2\$000, 2\$500 and 3\$000 a day, the lowest rate being the common one, which is something less than 50 cents a day at current rates of exchange.

LOCAL NOTES

—The ironclad Riachuelo arrived at Pernambuco on the 16th.

—The Gazeta de Noticias reports that Dr. Assis Brazil will be appointed ambassador to China.

—The new minister to the Vatican, Dr. Badaró, left for Europe on the Capote on the 20th inst.

—It is said that the authorities are arranging for the fumigation at Ilha Grande of naval vessels which come from suspected ports.

—Deputy Seabra was in São Paulo the past week and was the recipient of a demonstration of appreciation from the students there.

—The inspector-general of hygiene of this capital has issued orders for the prompt report of any suspicious case of illness to the authorities.

—The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Capt. Huet de Bacellar, captured on the Júpiter, began work on the 18th inst.

—Up to the end of last week there had been no trials by jury in this city this month on account of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient number of jurymen.

—During the last three years there entered the Santa Barbara (small-pox) hospital 3,894 patients of whom 2,395 were cured, 1,574 died and 15 were still in the hospital at the end of the year.

—The Pais of Sunday says that a trustworthy physician had been sent to São Paulo to investigate, and that a telegram had been received from him the night before stating that the cases were of cholera.

—The recently-betrayed gubernatorial aspirant, Dr. Hercílio Luz, arrived here on the 17th from Santa Catharina. It would be interesting to know something of the excuses and explanations which will be exchanged at Itamaraty.

—Civil law does not seem to be much appreciated among military men. Col. Marciano de Magalhães has presented a project of law in the Chamber providing that attempts at rebellion shall be subject exclusively to military law. Brazil will even a worse excuse for a republican than at present, should such an act be passed.

—Much comment has been excited by the order of the chief of police for closing the "Fronhão" on the ground that it is a gambling house. Congressman Almeida Nogueira, president of the company that owns the "Fronhão," felt so much aggrieved by the chief's order that, after expressing his opinion on the subject pretty freely in Congress and in the press, he resigned the presidency of the company. The chief of police has tendered his resignation. The gamblers, however, have not resigned.

—On the 17th Deputy Jacques Ouriques presented a project in the Chamber ordering the dissolution of all illegal battalions and bodies of civilians which are organized on a military footing, such bodies being antagonistic and prejudicial to the army and national guard. He also presented another measure ordering the discharge of all recruits from the army and navy received since February 24th, 1891. This, if adopted, would release the large number of men forced into the service by the press-gangs.

—The adjutant-general has sent the two soldiers of the 1st engineers, who recently assassinated a soldier of the 7th infantry, to Santa Cruz fortress. We should like to inquire just here why it is that the sentences of military courts are never made public. The certainty of punishment always exercises a deterring influence on others, but if the public can not know when and how these military sentences are inflicted, how can such a good result be expected?

—The Supreme Court at its sitting on the 16th inst. discussed the communication addressed to it by the acting minister of war. The general tenor of the discussion was unfavorable to the government, which was severely censured by several of the judges for its attempt to lecture the court on its duties. Various proposals were made on the subject, which it was finally decided to postpone. The great majority of those present were in favor of the adoption of a resolution presented by Justice José Hygino in the following words:—"The executive power not being authorized to fix the competency of the tribunals, to give them instructions, nor to determine the jurisprudence which they should follow, save by means of regulations and by virtue of the execution of law, the Supreme Federal Tribunal resolves not to take notice of the contents of the official letter which was directed to it on the 10th inst. by the adjutant-general of the army in name of the Vice-President of the republic, inasmuch as the said official letter is not compatible with the constitutional principles which must harmonize the relations between the executive power and the judiciary." At the sitting of the Court on Saturday last, the subject was again brought up and discussed, after which the foregoing resolution was adopted and entered on its records.

The cruiser Republic has been sent to Ilha Grande for disinfection.

The documents relative to the arrest of Senator Wandekow were sent to the Senate on Saturday.

On the 18th a boy named Peter Dove of Peace (Pedro Pomba da Paz) was admitted to the Misericordia with a badly injured hand. He had been "monkeying" with a dynamite bomb.

A Chicago telegram published in the Jornal do Commercio this morning says that "Capt. Adolpho Fulleiro was enthusiastically complimented at the meteorological congress." What for?

The municipal authorities inaugurated a new disinfecting apparatus yesterday at the market, which is to be put into proper condition and regularly washed and disinfected. This is as it should be.

There was an auction of game and preserved meats on the 18th. They had been kept in the cool-air chamber, but we presume their state of preservation was not of the kind which inspires confidence.

It is said that the projected reforms in the postoffice will not be carried out until next January for want of means. This implies that the reforms include only an increase in expenditure and has little to do with increased efficiency.

The gas company was fined 2,000\$ on the 17th and 1,000\$ on the 18th for having a dog. These fines are levied every day, and if enforced will soon compel the company to sell out in order to pay its fines. Better "pacify" the fiscal, gentlemen!

The American cruiser Yorktown, Capt. P. W. Harrington, 16 days from Bariloade, entered this port on the 19th, en route for the Pacific. It is expected that the Yorktown will remain eight or ten days in port.

The great admiral is no longer compelled to his chief attractions in the "dent of the elephant 'Bosco.'" In view of the ignorant treatment and neglect, not to mention the cruelties, which fall to the lot of the poor animals in that place, it is a wonder any of them live.

The present session has not been allowed to pass without the customary project of electoral reform. The last sample was prepared by Dr. Assis Brazil, who is minister to Argentina as well as a deputy, and was presented to the Chamber on Saturday last.

On Friday night last there was a fight between some soldiers in the do Nuncio, corner of St. Deolindo. The last sample was prepared by Dr. Assis Brazil, who is minister to Argentina as well as a deputy, and was presented to the Chamber on Saturday last.

A continental exhibition in 1900 will be a very desirable thing to look forward to, but we would like to be quite sure that enough of Brazil for the necessary buildings will remain intact until that time. Perhaps Deputy St. Andre will be able to reassure us on that point.

The 53rd and last civilian prisoner (Mario de Silveira) confined in a fortress here because of his having been mate on the steamer Japiter, was released on the 17th by order of the Supreme Court. As in the preceding cases the executive took no notice of the requisition of the court for the appearance of the prisoner, nor vouchsafed any explanation of its conduct. The action of the court was in accordance with the preceding cases.

On the 17th President Floriano Peixoto signed the army bill. This bill fixes the land forces at 24,577 non-commissioned officers and privates, 600 cadets and 400 subalterns at the military schools. The government, however, is not permitted to increase the present strength of the army to more than 20,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, unless the necessary appropriation is voted, or the army should be reorganized, or some extraordinary event should occur.

The government has resolved to enforce quarantine against Naples and other Mediterranean ports hitherto declared "suspected" and to prohibit the landing of immigrants from Italy, or any other country where cholera is raging. The minister of foreign affairs has telegraphed this decision to Europe, and we trust that the fullest publicity will be given to the prohibition, to avoid the hardships caused by preventing their landing here after the voyage across the Atlantic. The suspension of immigration is both timely and necessary.

Great Scott! What an escape we have had! The police delegate in one of the districts of this city has captured a boy who had stolen from Gen. Pedro Paulino da Fonseca the boots worn by Gen. Denolero on the morning of 15th November, 1889! The young rascal had hidden these valuable historical relics in a clump of tomato vines, but they have been recovered and are now safe. Whether the socks and that famous mustard plaster were also annexed we do not know, but it is to be hoped that steps will now be taken to guard against further losses of this description.

On Thursday morning last the ferryboat Segunda broke down on the trip across from Niterochy and the Quinta brought her passengers in after some delay. The mocidade showed their quality by breaking all the windows of the boats, as an expression of their disapproval of the service rendered by the ferry company. This service is had enough surely, but breaking windows and howling abusive orators is not the way to correct them. The company is a product of the speculation mania of 1890, and its earnings are all absorbed by the speculators created at that time. Let the mocidade go for the directors then, instead of smashing windows!

The adverse report of the legislative commission on the civil code prepared by Dr. Antonio Coelho Rodrigues has induced that gentleman to write a defense of his work, which the government will have printed at the national printing office. It is puzzling to know what this means. Is the executive interested in forcing this codification on Congress? If not, why is the national printing office used for private propaganda?

It is mortally tiresome, but perhaps there is no escape from it. One likes to see nothing but escaping about him, but after reading column after column of our daily papers and finding that nothing has occurred but promotions, transfers, leaves of absence, commissions, injuries, etc., etc., in military circles, he can not help feeling a hopeless weariness! Our poor old world is but little better than a barack, and there is nothing in it but uniforms and promotions. Our dolls are all stuffed with sawdust!

The receipts of the treasurer of the Lyceu de Artes e Officinas, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, have been announced to be 31,975\$ 80. The old adage forbids us "to look a gift horse in the mouth," but it must be said that this is far from creditable. The Lyceu is one of the best schools in this capital, and was engaged in a most praiseworthy undertaking—that of educating the laboring classes by means of a night school. No institution in this city can show so good results. And yet, after weeks and months the director is able to show an aggregate of donations equal to what is frequently subscribed in a day when a present is to be offered to some pretentious capitalist, or politician! It is not creditable!

The Senate has passed in 2nd reading a project which recognizes the examinations of the Institute Kopke, a private school, as valid for entrance to the superior courses of instruction. The Jornal hears that an amendment will be offered extending this favor to all schools, which meet the requirements established by this bill. Such an amendment should be accepted without question for special privileges in educational matters can not fall to do much harm. As a means of strengthening private schools the government should recognize their examinations wherever possible, and should authorize them to confer degrees whenever their courses of instruction meet the established requirements.

The police agent is evidently a man whose pride will never compel him to suffer hunger. If the story is true his sense of shame will never make him acquainted with his own conscience. As everybody knows the authorities insist on sending these fellows, sometimes called "detectives," to all the theatres and other public functions and free passes, or tickets, are asked for them in advance. The custom has been so extended, however, that the "detectives" passes everywhere by simply showing his badge. The seamy side of this convention to go out, however, and in doing so, as a reward for his services. This he gives to some friend and then goes in on his badge. By such means they manage to work all their friends into the show. It is said that these parasites sometimes form a third part of the audience.

In view of the constant complaints against the Botanical Garden tramway company, not only for insufficient accommodation but for the abuses committed by its employees, and in view of the facility of all these complaints, is it not time for the public to insist upon a remedy which can not fail to give relief and at the same time bring that company to its senses? If competition for the traffic to Botafogo were admitted, the difficulty would very soon be settled. Two methods are open for this competition: an elevated railway and a shore-line steamship line. The first would be very expensive and would require much time, while the latter would be at once available and at a moderate expense. We are convinced that steamers could run from the Ceres Pharoax to Botafogo, with one call (say, at Morro da Viuva), in much less time than the tram-cars take and with far more comfort to the travelling public. And then it will give the only practicable connection with the Angra dos Reis railway. Why not do it then?

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

Table listing XI BORN IN S. AMERICA vs. THE SQUADRON. This return match was played on the 4th inst. and resulted in a win for the Squadron by 51 runs.

Table listing XI BORN IN S. AMERICA. Includes names like W. Morrissy, E. Nugent, J. D. Neelham, etc.

The game of the 20th inst. was postponed on account of rain.

BASEBALL.

A match will be played between teams representing America and England on the 27th inst., commencing at 1.30.

BUSINESS NOTES

The French company owning the cable between Vieux (Paris) and the West Indies announces that it has been repaired and is now open for business.

The exports of rubber from Bahia and Teru by way of the Amazon during the half year ending 30th June last amounted to 280,310 kilograms, of which 88,437 kilos, came from Teru.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 17th says that the government has formulated the bases for the revision of the contract for the improvement of the Rio Grande bar, and has given the contractor fifteen days to file a reply.

The exports from the state of Amazonas during the year ending 30th June last amounted to 7,951,314 kilos of rubber, 1,805,503 kilos of cacao, 1,182,000 kilos of coffee, 35,847 catanbas, 742,550 kilos of pimenta and 130,000 kilos of castor.

The steamer English left Buenos Aires on the 19th with two cattle, 50 sheep and a horse for the port of Victoria, Espirito Santo, Hengforth, Victoria will also feed on Argentine beef. In view of this abnormal situation we are in favor of perpetual peace and free trade with Argentina.

It is worthy of note that many of the prominent agriculturists and employers of labor in California and other Pacific States are strongly opposed to the Chinese exclusion act, called the "Gentoo law." They agree in saying that the Pacific coast needs laborers and that the Chinese meet the requirement exactly.

It would be interesting to know how military men justify their pretensions to precedence in the affairs of this or any other country. The wealth and development of a country, its civilization and progress, depend upon its productive industries and its commerce, and it lives upon the taxes received from these sources. Where then does the military man come in?

A cotton-house employe complains that there is great inequality in the work and pay of the clerks of that department. To prove this he gives the number of entry books and size of pages in the section where he is employed, in which about 24,000 dispatches are entered every month. He says that it is most difficult for the clerks to finish up this work. In view of the time wasted in talking and smoking, and of the very short day, we can hardly believe that these poor fellows are seriously overworked.

During the year 1891-92 the export of rubber from the state of Amazonas amounted to 8,122,103 kilograms, the official value of which was 30,698,278\$85, on which the export duties amounted to 5,232,271\$97. In the succeeding year ending 30th June, 1893, the export amounted to 9,185,510 kilograms, officially valued at 39,825,000\$ and having 6,877,791\$88 in duties. In substituting comparisons with preceding years it must not be forgotten that rubber is sold for gold and that the local values increase correspondingly with the depreciation in the national currency. As the duties are levied ad valorem, they also increase with the same depreciation.

We know that it is a sensitive question, but the attention of smokers should be called to the persistent negligence attending this habit. The cigarette smokers in this country are a constant source of danger, for they are constantly throwing lighted matches and burning cigarette ends about them all day long. The extreme carelessness with which this is done, is undoubtedly the cause of many fires, and would be the cause of many more were it not for the general lack of combustible material in most buildings. With an increasing number of industries, however, all using more or less easily ignited material, the dangers of fire are sure to increase. Our colleagues should therefore "take time by the forelock" and preach caution in the use of cigarettes.

From Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, Belfast, there is being launched to-day (Wednesday) the large twin-screw steamer Gothic, the latest addition to the well-known fleet of White Star steamers. The dimensions are 490 feet by 53 feet by 37 1/2 feet, and the gross tonnage about 7,500. Although it is probable that the Gothic may make a few voyages in the New York service as the bookings of the White Star line continue to be heavy for the autumn season, it is intended that she shall ultimately take her place with her predecessors the Jovic, Doric and Captic, and the steamers of the Shaw, Savill & Albion company, the Arctica and Tainui, in the New Zealand trade, sailing from Plymouth each month and calling at Teneriffe, Cape Town and Hobart onwards, and Rio de Janeiro and Teneriffe homewards. The distance traversed on each round voyage exceeds 26,000 miles, and during the first time introduced by twin-screws into the New Zealand trade the owners of the White Star believe they are acquiring an additional element of safety. Elaborate accommodation of the highest class, similar in character to that in the Teutonic and Majestic, has been arranged for 104 saloon passengers' staterooms, the fittings, and many of the better state-rooms being above the main-deck, so that the ventilation will be as complete as possible, and in the control of passengers themselves. In the quarter-deck accommodation will be provided for 114 steerage passengers. In addition to ordinary coal and cargo space, the Gothic will be fitted with two of Hall's refrigerating machines on the catamaran machinery system, which has already proved economical and successful in several of the large freezing establishments in New Zealand, and will have an insulated capacity for some 75,000 carcasses of sheep. The Gothic will be the largest steamer as well as the largest carrier in the Australian and New Zealand trades, as in a new departure her interest by colonial shippers.—Fair Play, June 30th.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The July receipts of the Paro recedentaria were 594,421\$830, against 580,003\$603 in the same month of 1892.

The Banco Nacional Brasileiro opened its doors for business on the 17th inst. at No. 4 Rua do Alameda, provisionally.

During the year 1892 the exports from the state of Amazonas were officially valued at 29,770,793\$220, on which export duties were collected to an aggregate of 5,257,179\$470.

The executive has asked Congress for a supplementary credit of 205,980\$ for expenses incurred by the sanitary superintendent, the bacteriological laboratory, and contagious diseases hospitals.

The July receipts of the Cema customhouse were 426,304\$244, against 295,597\$418 in the same month of last year. The receipts of the state recedentaria, however, show a falling off, being 63,295\$590, against 80,583\$777 last year.

The Jornal do Commercio hears that the treasurer of the sub-treasury in Sao Paulo is to be dismissed from the public service because of a deduction of 95,000\$ in his accounts. But, is this all? There is no prosecution and punishment for such crimes?

The Jornal do Commercio is informed that the state of Sao Paulo will probably close this year's account with a deficit, owing to the recklessness with which its revenues are being squandered. For two or three years the state has had a surplus.

The state of Para has paid off over 1,000,000\$ of its indebtedness to the Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio. To the latter consumers of the world is due some credit for this, for it is the export duty on that article which enables the state of Para to make so good a showing.

A bill was presented in the Chamber on Saturday last authorizing the appointment of a provisional commission for the location, survey and creation of the projected federal district and capital on the Goyaz highlands. It authorizes also the sales of town lots, tavoy to building societies, the survey of a direct railway from Rio de Janeiro to the capital of Mato Grosso and to the Parana, and of other railways to the valley of the Tocantins. For these new preliminary steps the government is authorized to expend 200,000\$ this year and 450,000\$ next year.

The committee report on the estimates for the department of "Industry, communication and public works," which was presented to the Chamber on Saturday last, reduced the government's figures (Rs. 98,000,000\$) to an aggregate of Rs. 94,800,000\$ for 1894. The budget increases various railway appropriations, reorganizes the service of immigration, and authorizes the government to carry on the bar and harbor improvements at Rio Grande and Pernambuco for its own account, should their respective contracts be rescinded.

The annual report of the governor of Amazonas gives the following financial record of the last three years, which must be considered as highly flattering to this sparsely populated state:

Table showing financial records for 1890, 1891, and 1892 with columns for receipts and expenditures.

As the governor speaks of "ordinary expenditures" it is difficult to know if these figures cover all the moneys paid out. The receipts are almost wholly derived from the export tax on rubber.

COMMERCIAL.

Table showing exchange rates for London, Rio de Janeiro, and other locations, including bank rates and present values.

EXCHANGE.

August 13—Church holidays. August 16.—The official rates at the banks were 12 1/2 in London, 50 in Paris and 90 in New York, and 48 1/2 in New York at night. The market opened firm and rates advanced until 12 1/2 in London, as reported in bank sterling, 12 1/2 for reposed paper and 1 1/2 for commercial, although it was suspected that this last quotation was a firmness against bank bills at 12 1/2. Thereafter there was a quiet, and something was done in commercial sterling at 12, but just before the close a better feeling was shown and the market closed with bank sterling at 12 1/2 and commercial with bank at 12 1/2. The day was quiet, and the extremes rates were 12 1/2 for bank sterling, 12 1/2 for reposed paper and 12 1/2 for commercial sterling. 50 in New York closed with papers at 2 1/2-30, sellers at 2 1/2-20.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 19th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Aplicação do gold, Gold Loan 1889, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes sections for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, MILLS, and MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, 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 Cia. do Ribeiro Preto, etc.

MILLS.

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

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.

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 e Com. do Brazil, 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 Alagoas, Cabo Frio, etc.

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Hogarth, 31st Aug; Blicia, 7th Sep; Cuvier, 14th

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