

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1880

NUMBER 5

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PHILADELPHIA—1876

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43 RUA DA ALFANDEGA 43
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YELLOW FEVER STUDIES.

In June 1879 the National Board of Health of the United States appointed a commission of experienced physicians and engineers to go to Havana and other cities in Cuba to study their sanitary condition and to obtain as much information as possible on the causes and prevalence of yellow fever on that island. The gentlemen appointed to conduct the investigations were Dr. S. E. Chaille, Dr. G. M. Sternberg, T. S. Hardee, C. E., and Dr. J. Guiteras. The commission arrived at Havana July 7th and continued its investigations until near the end of September. While in Cuba the commission received valuable assistance from native societies and physicians, and from the American consuls in the various ports of that island. We extract the following from the preliminary report made by the commission on its return to the United States.

The year 1762 was a notable one to Havana, since it was besieged, captured and held by an English force of some thirty thousand soldiers and sailors for more than a year. In that year a yellow-fever epidemic committcd destructive ravages, and it is not singular that many historians should have committed the apparently inconsequent error of stating that the disease first appeared in this notable year. However, ample historical proofs have been secured to establish that the first epidemic occurred in 1761, and the second in 1762. Although the disease made its first historical appearance in 1761, there are historical allusions sufficient to justify strong belief that yellow fever had existed in Havana and Cuba in four of the eight years 1648 to 1765. Convincing historical evidence has also been secured that since 1761 yellow fever has been persistently endemic in Havana, present every year from then to the present time.

Reports have been secured from twenty seaboard towns, including the "port of entry," and from more than twenty of the chief inland towns. The most general result is that yellow fever habitually prevails in every place in Cuba from which reports were received provided these places are of any size or commercial importance and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for the wide-spread poison.

At Havana the yellow fever endemicity is most marked; indeed it would not convey a false idea to state that the disease is generally epidemic from June to October, and endemic during the remaining months of the year. This endemicity, however, did not exist prior to 1761, yet before this time the geography, geology and meteorology of Havana were what they continue to be.

It appears that the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana during certain months only has so increased that the disease is present every month, and that the causes must be sought in conditions other than those which existed there prior to 1761.

The whole truth has very certainly not been fathomed; but this much of it is indisputable: Wherever in Cuba a town exists which has the greatest commercial intercourse, the most numerous unacclimated population, the least exposure to the winds, and houses the most crowded together, densely inhabited and filthy, the worst ventilated and drained,—there a town will be found wherein the endemic prevalence of yellow fever is most marked.

Nature has afflicted Cuba with swamps adjacent to the localities appropriated by man; has provided these places with a meager or inconvenient water supply; has constructed the island, for the most part, of coral limestone or other porous, friable rocks, covered to only a slight depth with surface soil; and has located this fertile island, so tempting to man's greed of gain, in a climate which favors to the utmost decomposition, putrefaction, and the propagation of vegetable and animal life. Man may hold nature directly responsible for any insidious evils resulting from these conditions, which however, it history be true, failed during centuries to produce either small-pox or yellow fever. But for insidious conditions other than these man is forced to consider to what extent he himself is responsible. Mankind in Cuba is by no means exceptional in having not only neglected this responsibility, but also in having, from ignorance and avarice, even abetted nature in its warfare against him. He imperatively needs an abundance of potable water, an unpolluted soil, and, above every other, an unlimited supply of pure air. What has been done or left undone in Havana to secure these requisites to healthy life?

About four miles west of the entrance to the harbor of Havana the river Almendares empties into the sea. It is fed chiefly by springs, and the water is said by experts to be good. Since about 1600 Havana has received its chief supply from this small stream—first by means of the "Zanja," or water-course (in truth a ditch) secured by the "aqueeduct of Ferdinand VII.," and third by the "aqueeduct of Isabel II.," still uncompleted. Although Havana now obtains its water through all three of these channels, these fail to furnish by a supply adequate, either in quantity or quality. The water of the Zanja, which is still used throughout a large portion of the city in whole or mixed in part with the other supply, flows for some four miles through unprotected mud banks, the fluids from many houses drain into it, men and horses bathe, and dead bodies have been seen floating in it. It can not be pure. But the impurity of this supply of water to a portion of the population is an evil slight in comparison to that which results from the inadequate supply of water of any kind to the whole population. So costly and so inadequate is this supply that very few houses of the working class are provided with it, and a large portion of the population purchase their water daily in kegs and carboys from street vendors.

The insanitary evils which result from this general insufficiency of water in a tropical climate are much greater than would ensue farther north. When bathing becomes difficult, and washing so exorbitant that it costs from twenty to thirty cents in gold to have a gentleman's shirt washed, it is not strange that personal cleanliness should be so little attended to that an unusually large portion of the people are offensive to the smell. This lack of cleanliness extends within the houses, into the unpaved streets, the stables, markets, and for the most part everywhere. Further details are useless, as also insistence upon the pollution of the soil, and of the air, and of other manifest evils which necessarily result from an insufficient supply of water. It should never be forgotten that "clean water, adequately used, is among the simplest, safest, best of anti-septics."

While a varying proportion of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos is built upon ground elevated from ten to one hundred feet above the level of the sea, another very considerable portion occupies the site of former mangrove swamps, which have been filled up, in large part, with the refuse and garbage from the streets. A very large proportion of the population live where the subsoil water is reached in from two to six feet of the surface, and it is very common to find privies wherein the contents rise and fall with the tide. In higher localities the thin surface soil and the foundation rocks beneath it are extremely porous, and permit a high degree of saturation from the subsoil water, from frequent and abundant rains, and from excremental fluids. So great is this saturation and the defective structure of the houses, that a moisture-mark is found high up on the walls even of many houses located from fifty to one hundred feet above the sea. As a general rule good drainage is found in no parts of these cities, except in the comparatively inextensive localities where nature has needed no assistance.

A comparatively small number of the streets in the most densely populated portions of Havana have sewers, some of which empty into the harbor and others into the sea. A well-informed civil engineer testified that the sewers of only three streets subserved a good purpose, and that the remainder were so faulty that the city would be better off without them. Etiologists have repeatedly associated the causation of yellow fever with upturning of the earth, so that this is prohibited during the summer in some parts of the United States. It were in Havana any such prohibition this was certainly not enforced during the summer of 1879.

About one-fourth of the population of Havana live within the now demolished walls, and this "intra-mural" population possesses streets so narrow that on every corner is posted either "up" or "down" to indicate to all vehicles that they must pass only in the direction indicated. The narrower the streets the less well ventilated the houses thereon, and a large portion of Havana suffers severely from this cause. More than half the population of Havana live on streets which are in a foully insanitary condition.

Nine-tenths of all the houses in Havana were, in 1862, and are still, one-story houses. These one-story houses occupy very little space; they have no back yards, properly so called, but courts or narrow vacant spaces into which the sleeping-rooms open at the side; in direct contact with these are the kitchen, privy, and often the stables, which terminate in these courts. In Havana some of the floors, in Matanzas more, in Cardenas and Cienfuegos many, are of earth or of planks almost in contact with the wet

soil. In Havana most of the floors are of brick or stone paving. Ventilation between the ground and the floor is almost unknown in Cuba. Most of the houses in Havana and many other cities are of *mam-bateria*, or rubble masonry, which is very porous and absorbs readily, as the wall moisture abundantly testifies. The roofs are of tile and excellent. The ceilings are high and the doors and windows are generally very large; but this is true rather for the front and rear of the main building than for the side rooms which open into the court. The privy is almost a part of the kitchen; it consists of an excavation which often extends several feet under the stone flags of the court; it is never emptied until it will hold no more, which seemed to be from five to ten years; it has no ventilating pipe and belches forth its nauseous odors at times even to the front door. Nothing more unwholesome and disgusting can be conceived. They are so bad they can not be worse. In juxtaposition is another excavation to receive the filthy refuse-water of the kitchen, laundry, and household generally, for police regulations prohibit the discharge of such water into the streets except while it is raining. This refuse-water is said to undergo a putrefaction which renders it intolerably offensive.

More cheerless and comfortless houses than those occupied by the working classes and the people generally would be difficult to find. Since water is ill supplied the people are not more cleanly in their houses than in their persons. But as badly constructed and kept as are their houses rent is rendered very high, as are also food and clothing, by taxation and by export as well as import duties. Owing to such causes most workmen, even those receiving from \$50 to \$100 wages per month, live in such small tenement-houses as have been described. It is very rare for a workman to have a house, however small and mean, for the exclusive use of himself and family. He is forced to rent out every room, reserving for his own family one, perhaps two. The result is that these little houses, occupying an unusually insignificant space of ground, are densely crowded. So that in every city the proportion of inhabitants to houses is enormous, especially where the diminutive size of these one-story houses is considered. The proportion of the civil and military population to the houses in Havana is nearly twelve to one.

The condition of the houses has been poorly described if the description does not account for the fact that in the summer season a fecal or urinary odor prevails generally, and that in traversing the streets a musty, nauseous, or fetid odor is distinctly perceptible as it oozes from the doors and windows of almost every house. Moist, foul, stagnant air, confined low to the ground, is found everywhere in Cuba, so everywhere can be seen the refuse of fruits and vegetable substances, furnishing abundant materials for decomposition, while numerous turkey-buzzards, roosting on the trees and house-tops of populous cities, sufficiently testify to ample supplies for animal putrefaction.

It has now been shown that the actual sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban ports is very bad; that the water supply is, in part, defective in quality and wholly insufficient in quantity; and that hygienic laws are so violated that many causes are in constant operation to grossly pollute the soil, the air, and the harbor. A violation of hygienic laws is prone to be followed by the worse results the warmer the climate and the denser the population—insalubrious conditions which approach their maxima in Havana.

RICE CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.

The cultivation of rice in Louisiana as a staple crop is a comparatively new industry, as it is only since the war that it has assumed any importance. The yield in 1864-65 was only 9,866 bbls. After that there was a steady increase until 1870-71, when the production had reached 61,256 bbls, an increase of over six fold. The crop of 1871-72 was a bad one, the product being only 29,873 bbls. The next year, however, it sprang up to 52,206 bbls. and in 1873-74 it had reached 97,126 bbls. From that time until 1876-77 there was a large annual increase, the crop for the latter year having reached 181,000 bbls., the largest crop ever produced in Louisiana. The crop of 1877-78 was 143,000 bbls., and of 1878-79, the present year, 164,000 bbls. The value of rice as a money crop can be seen in the fact that of the 164,000 bbls. raised in 1878-79, 150,000 bbls were marketed, leaving only 14,000 bbls. for seedling and home consumption. The high and remunerative prices realized on the last crop of this staple induced planters to cultivate it largely, and fully 50,000 acres were put in rice in the State. Under ordinary circumstances this would have produced from 250,000 to 300,000 bbls., the largest crop by far that Louisiana had ever produced.—*America.*

S. PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO RAILWAY.

The shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway company met in special session at the company's office in Rio de Janeiro on the 31st ult. The following report of objects and results of the meeting is taken from the *Provincia*, of São Paulo:

A call had been made for this extraordinary meeting by many of the shareholders in this province and published in this paper a month ago. The object of the meeting was:

1st.—The discussion and voting upon the act of Oct. 10 in which the general assembly of the shareholders resolved to transfer the seat of the company from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo.

2nd.—Report of the directors on the use made of the authorization to raise a loan in this country.

3rd.—Report of the directors on the progress of the petition made to the imperial government for carrying out the said transfer.

4th.—Report of the directors on the reasons why neither one of the two dividends due for 1879 has been paid.

The meeting was opened at noon, Mr. Antonio da Fonseca Mello of Rio being called to the chair, who appointed C. L. Francisco Martins d'Almeida of São Paulo secretary. There were about thirty shareholders present who represented many absent ones by powers of attorney. In treating of the first part of the order of the day a long, and at times disorderly debate was engaged in, it being quite evident that it was the purpose of some of the Rio shareholders to disturb the work of the meeting when they found it impossible to overcome the large number of votes favoring the transfer of the seat of the company. Fortunately the majority of the assembly did not accept the challenge held out by four or five members of the minority tending to throw matters into confusion, but reserved themselves for the triumph when matters came to a vote. When this was finally accomplished the act of Oct. 10 was approved by a vote of over 300 against a little over 100.

When the second order of the day was reached, Dr. Marques de Sá, president of the directory, read a long report giving the information asked for by the shareholders. In view of the importance of this subject and the necessity of acting deliberately, he suggested that it be a matter of figures, dates and other elements necessary for forming a sound opinion, Dr. Faício Filho proposed that the report be printed and distributed among the shareholders and submitted to the finance committee to be reported upon when it reports on other matters in its charge. Carried.

The session was about to be closed when Dr. Pereira Dias, in order to avoid the trickery, which has unfortunately already been practised in the company, of the acts of the meeting being annulled by a few of the shareholders who might meet in some future session, proposed that the acts of this meeting be drawn up and signed at once. This measure excited strong opposition on the part of some of the Rio shareholders, but it was carried by a large majority. The chairman then suspended the session for an hour and a half. During the interval the decision was drawn up, and the meeting being called to order again at 5:45 it was discussed and unanimously approved by the shareholders present representing over 300 votes, almost all the opposition having withdrawn. Thus is taken one more step in the just purpose of the province of São Paulo of reclaiming what by all right and reason belongs to her.

A copy of the call for this meeting, signed by forty odd shareholders representing nearly 6,000 shares, was sent as early last month, but failed to reach its destination. Subsequently a translation of the call was sent which did not reach us until after the meeting was held.—*Educ. News.*

THE REPORT of the national commission appointed to investigate whatever pertains to the yellow fever in Cuba, make public the startling fact that the fever prevails at every point on the island, so far as inquiries have extended. No place in Cuba seems to have been discovered which is exempt from the plague, its ravages depending mainly upon the number of unacclimated persons within the influence of the infection.

CHIEF of the Bureau of Statistics Nimmo says that the total tonnage of American vessels entered at the seaports of the United States from foreign countries during the last fiscal year, namely 3,049,744 tons, shows an increase of only one per centum over the preceding year, while the foreign tonnage entered during the same period amounted to 10,718,394 tons, an increase of almost twenty-six per centum. American vessels carried \$41,000,000 worth of goods less than during the year before.

THE OFFICIAL figures show that during the first quarter of the current fiscal year the export of wheat from the United States was sixty-one million bushels, being an increase over that for the corresponding period last year of nineteen million bushels. The increase in the cotton export, as compared with the same quarter last year, is only less marked. Then it was, in round numbers, fifty-one million pounds for the like period this year it was eighty-five million pounds. For the same time the export of bacon and hams was, in round numbers, one hundred and thirty-two million pounds against one hundred and eighteen million pounds for the corresponding period last year.—*Inter-Ocean.*

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.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1880.

IN VIEW of the possible breaking out of a yellow fever epidemic this season in this city, we have given some extracts from the preliminary report of an American commission upon the sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban ports.

HERE'S RICHNESS! A healthy spirit of enquiry still pervades the adventurous Yankee in matters pertaining to the great Southern Empire.

DEAR SIR—My friend—Please inform me how you like South America at this time—Is it healthy Country—Please inform me What Sho Is they In the Railroad Line of Business

positos or stagnant water. Its drainage system, if connected with an abundant supply of water and carried outside the harbor entrance, is amply sufficient to meet its sanitary requirements.

Please Give me Several Cities & towns In South America the Post office Address then I can cite & find out if there is Any of the Name of Rodgers. RAILROAD NOTES. The 14th dividend of seven per cent. of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway was paid on the 3d inst.

The Emperor's visit to Paraná has been postponed until the end of the month. A privilege for a new system of crushing sugar cane was granted to Isidore Moreau by decree 7,610, of the 24th ult.

It is announced that the road manager of the Dom Pedro II railway is arranging a new timetable for passenger and mixed trains in order to better meet the demands of suburban travel.

THE RIO NEWS.

A passenger was forcibly expelled from a Villa Isabel train on the 4th inst. because he could not show a coupon, which he claimed to have lost.

—José Antonio Ribeiro Guimarães owns a bakery at No. 36, Rua da Candelaria. On the 4th inst. the police visited his place and found fifteen boxes of gunpowder stored there, which were taken away to the powder deposit on the island of Boqueirão.

—A great many complaints are made by the people who live in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro and who travel to and fro on the suburban trains of the Dom Pedro II railway. Owing to the increased expense of travel since the imposition of the *vitium tax* the people have largely deserted the first-class cars for the second-class, but the directors of the road have not thus far furnished cars of the latter class sufficient to meet the new demand.

—The government is sending the immigrants now arriving at this port to Barra do Pirajó so that they may not be exposed to the dangers of the city at this season. This measure is eminently wise and humane, and reflects great credit on the ministry.

—The annual report of the Misericórdia hospital for 1879 shows the following results. General hospital: number of patients under treatment Jan. 1st, 1,191; number received during the year, 13,287; total number under treatment during the year, 14,478; number discharged, 11,258; number of deaths, 2,053; num ber remaining Dec. 31st, 1,167. Pedro II hospital: number under treatment Jan. 1st, 336; received during the year, 81; total, 417; discharged 21; died 33; remaining Dec. 31st, 363. Saude hospital: number under treatment Jan. 1st, 200; received during the year, 2,463; total, 2,663; discharged, 1,735; died, 716; remaining Dec. 31st, 218; deaths from yellow fever in the Saude hospital during the year, 394.

—The recklessness with which the *Correspondencia do Estado Unidos* talks about international intercourse, grand results, boundless resources, fraternality, humanity, civilization, and John C. Kip Hopper's "Exposição Americana," is a matter of deep regret; it suggests warning powers. We can say for the American merchant and manufacturer that when they will do so without calling upon the Brazilian people for subscriptions in support of the enterprise, and without requiring the assistance of foreigners to bolster and manage it, the fact that the Conde d'Eu, Visconde do Rio Branco, Eduardo Arthur and other Brazilians are at the head of this enterprise is proof sufficient that it is not an American enterprise.

—One of the news-gatherers of the London Times (weekly ed., Dec. 11, 1879) has picked up the following curious incident:

"The whims of some people has a curious instance in an order received by or two since by a well-known undertaker's firm to furnish a rich cloth-covered casket, with velvet trimmings and solid silver plate and handles. The interior of the casket was to be lined with white satin and silk trimmings. All this was for a dead dog belonging to a wealthy family up town. The animal had been nursed and taken care of for the past 20 years. The dead animal lay in its casket wrapped in a mantle of white satin, with white silk ribbons around the neck. The remains were taken to a cemetery and put into the family vault. Six survivors, containing only the friends of the dog, followed the remains to the cemetery. What next?"

Can't say—unless it be that they returned home again! A living Anglo-Saxon never takes up his abode in the cemetery until he is obliged to do so by force of circumstances.

—According to the *Gazeta* and "Capitã" of the 7th inst., there seems to be some "true inwardness" in the sanitary administration of this city. The *Gazeta* relates how a house is visited by a sanitary official who orders it disinfected. He writes an order for the purchase and use of "disinfectant No. 4," or whatever the number may be—and then intimates that it can be purchased at a certain drug-store. The poor man prefers another drug store, but the mysterious "No. 4" is unknown there. He tries others with the same result until he comes to the one specially recommended to him, where it is readily put up for him—and at an enormously high price. "Capitã" goes further—and with good reason. He relates that he has seen printed prescriptions, used by the several parish commissions, which read as follows: "Mr. Carlos Pereira Rego will have the kindness to furnish for the house in Rua— the following disinfectants:

No. 1—... kilos, and so on to No. 8. The paper is dated at the bottom and signed by the "Sanitary commission of..." This may be all right, but as Mr. Carlos Pereira Rego is the son of the president of the board of health, and as he also furnishes other drugs for certain hospitals, it is a slightly suspicious affair. Some people, not connected with the family, intimate that it would be just as safe and a little cheaper were the disinfectant formulas made public and were the people allowed to purchase them where they please. They hint also that the yellow fever season is no time for jobs and speculations. "Well," as Mr. Tweed once said, "what are you going to do about it?"

—The *venuda* at the corner of Ruas Santo Amaro and Cattede took fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. and was burned out completely. It was a great success. The fire companies were engaged at the great fire in the Rua de Santa Luzia, the police were comfortably enjoying themselves one block distant, and no alarm was given. The firemen saw the blaze from the other fire and came without notification—but too late. The proprietor was absent in Campos. The fire broke out in the centre of the building and secured a good start before it could possibly be seen. The stock was insured for 15,000\$ in the "Confiança," and the building for an equal amount in the "Argos."

—A commission, at the head of which is Sr. Capanea, was appointed by the government on the 23rd ult. to prepare a table of charges for the land telegraph lines. This step was taken in response to the protests of the cable company which considered itself injured by the administration of the land line. Would it not be better to remove the land line entirely? If the public are to be denied all the benefits of competition between the two lines then one will serve all purposes and the government will be saved the trouble of appointing regulating commissions. The spectacle of competing lines whose rivalry is gauged and regulated by the government is nothing more nor less than an absurd farce.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British, French, and American rates.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including British, French, and American rates.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FOR JANUARY 23 TO FEB. 13 INCLUSIVE.

Table showing stock market movements for various companies and sectors.

BANK STATEMENT

Table showing bank statements for various banks.

MARKET REPORT

Table showing market reports for various commodities and goods.

The total sales since the 4th instant amount to 108,120 bags, viz: 23,730 bags for United States, 8,000 " " Europe, 5,880 " " Cape of Good Hope, 2,880 " " Elsewhere.

—The number of cattle received at the slaughter houses of Patana, Rio Grande do Sul, up to the 28th ult. was 64,400 head.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEB. 3. BANGOR—Am bk *U. M. H. Gann*; 517 tons; Pilabum; 56 ds wood to J. Sauer & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEB. 4. PENABARCO—Gr bk *Meta*; 145 tons; Kruger; ballast.

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION. Have—Fr bk *Clare*; sundries 30 fr.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

EXPECTED TO LOAD. London and Anwerp—Br st *Tycho Borch*; 10,000 bags engaged, 400 and 300.

FREIGHTS:

Table with freight rates for various shipping routes and destinations.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with departure schedules for foreign steamers.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with arrival schedules for foreign steamers.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEB. 13, 1880.

Table with foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table listing banks and public companies with their capital, shares, and other financial details.

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES OF THE RIVER

THE LATEST RETURNS FROM THE SLAUGHTER HOUSES OF THE RIVER. This figure gives the number of cattle killed during the previous week as follows: Monday up to Jan. 27th, 49,969 head.

THE PORTUGUESE RAILWAY CARRYING SUPPLIES FROM FORTALEZA

THE PORTUGUESE RAILWAY CARRYING SUPPLIES FROM FORTALEZA. The Portuguese railway carrying supplies from Fortaleza, arrived at Camocim on the 20th.

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THE CANAL MULL OF THE 31ST ULT. REPORTS THE ARRIVAL OF THE BR. BK. FAIRY BELLE FROM PHILADELPHIA

THE CANAL MULL OF THE 31ST ULT. REPORTS THE ARRIVAL OF THE BR. BK. FAIRY BELLE FROM PHILADELPHIA. The canal mull of the 31st ult. reports the arrival of the Br. bk. Fairy Belle from Philadelphia with five locomotives and some cars for the Camocim railway.

THE PORTUGUESE RAILWAY CARRYING SUPPLIES FROM FORTALEZA

THE PORTUGUESE RAILWAY CARRYING SUPPLIES FROM FORTALEZA. The Portuguese railway carrying supplies from Fortaleza, arrived at Camocim on the 20th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Beri-beri has broken out in the Brazilian naval vessels at Bahia.
—The extraordinary session of the provincial assembly of Santa Catharina closed on the 30th ult.
—The Santos subscriptions to the Osorio monument fund amount to 3,200.

—The public is informed through a Buenos Ayres journal that the establishment of some coin counterfeiters has been discovered in Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul.
—A Santa Catharina correspondent says that about 3,000 bags of coffee were shipped from that port to the River Plate and Rio Grande do Sul during the past year.
—A letter from Pesqueira, Pernambuco, to the Jornal do Recife, dated Jan. 20, says that there has been a great scarcity of rains in that locality, and the heat is very great.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
FEBRUARY, 1880

Table with columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION.
Feb. 9 Dourado... Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente and Lisbo.
Feb. 24 Ethel... Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco and Lisbo.

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Table with columns: Description, Amount.
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