

THE RIO NEWS.

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

It has always been a mystery to me, continued Uncle Abner, how passing travellers could give us so much definite information about a new and strange place. Of course, they notice more and their first impressions are vivid, but they are never content to restrict themselves to what they see. They are eternally generalising, and not infrequently they make the sorry blunder of describing what some accident has brought to their notice, as characteristic of the whole country. I think I could have written a very respectable volume during my first year in Rio, based wholly on chance impressions. And when written, no small part of it would certainly have needed correcting.

Rio, it should be remembered, occupies a very peculiar position in this great country. Brazil possesses an enormous territory, but the settled portion consists of only a comparatively narrow belt along an extended coast line. Rio is simply the political centre, and is the commercial entrepot for a limited though very considerable area, but for much the greater portion it is nothing but the centre of government, the source of pecuniary and official supplies. It does not represent the tastes, customs and habits of the people, nor does it influence their modes of thought and manner of living beyond a very limited extent. Rio is a cosmopolitan city, and as a great seaport it is largely influenced by the current of travel and trade passing its doors. It has a large foreign population, and many of its wealthier citizens have had the advantages of travel and residence abroad. All this tends to modify peculiarities, and to give it characteristics common to great commercial cities everywhere. So, you see, there is a large margin for error in describing the manners and customs of the people here as characteristically Brazilian. Among my first impressions was that Rio sought to be Parisian, and there are still not few who draw largely upon the French capital for models in everything they seek to do. And not only in dress is this the case, but in journalism, literature, social usages, law, medicine—in fact everything. English modes of dress have of late years been gaining favor with young men, who are learning to appreciate the use of flannels, straw-hats, canvas shoes, etc., in hot weather, but there was very little of that twenty to thirty years ago. The young Brazilian

of that time dressed well, and the silk hat was as essential as it is to-day in the City of London. The official and professional world held to the regulation black suit, with a frock coat rather long in the skirt. It was hardly a comfortable dress for a hot summer's day but it was Parisian, as well as official and professional, and custom enforced its use.

As for the ladies, what can a man say who knows very little about the art of dressing well. The majority of us know when a lady's dress, pleases us, and we may have something to say about colors and fit, but that is quite as far as we can go. I thought that the Rio ladies dressed well and richly, though there was sometimes a suspicion in my mind that they were overfond of jewellery and that they were not always successful in harmonizing colors. They also drew upon Paris for their fashions, and this, too, led me into criticism, dangerous as it was, for I could not help seeing that the winter costumes of Paris occasionally appeared on the street here in mid-summer. But of course the ladies are privileged, even to make mistakes, and I am not commissioned to chide them for it. And even if I were, I am too well satisfied with present comforts to enter upon so hopeless a campaign.

In going up country, which I did some weeks after my arrival, I found that Rio represented Brazil about as much as New York represented the United States. Once beyond the city's suburbs, quite a different class of people came on the scene. The carefully-brushed black coat and silk hat dropped out of sight altogether, and *punchos, sombreros*, loose-fitting clothes and easy manners took their place. Of course all the rich planters who were accustomed to make periodic visits to Rio, kept suitable "war-paint" for the occasion, but they were wise enough not to burden themselves with it at home. They adapted their dress to the requirements of the climate—perhaps not always wisely—and made themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

(To be continued.)

From *Dunlop's College and Clinical Record.*

THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN CHILDREN.

We begin the most difficult and, perhaps, the most important part of our work.

It is necessary for us to relate the facts and to present the reasons, which made us follow and recommend the following therapeutic hints. Our study of yellow fever in adults dates back as far as 1876; we have made very careful observation of about 10,000 cases in the city of Rio de Janeiro, as resident physician in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in five epidemics; in 1881, in the epidemic of Vassouras; and in 1889, in the great epidemic of Campinas. We have read almost everything that has been written on the subject in Brazil and also the best books written abroad.

We have made several postmortem examinations and a good many therapeutic and clinical experiments, and this is the tenth essay that we have written on this pyrexia. But only from 1881 to the present has our attention been specially called to the study of this disease in children. We were in the city of Vassouras in the height of the deadly epidemic, when we began to observe carefully this disease in infants, and there we saw many cases, and 17 children were victims of this disease. In the report that we made at the time we wrote some words on the subject which have been included in a chapter of this work. After the epidemic in Vassouras we had the opportunity to observe in the Hospital of Jurujuba, in the city of Rio de Janeiro, during several epidemics, and also in that of Campinas, many children who were affected by this disease, and this work is based on the observation we made of about 200 cases.

The fact of the great predominance of nervous phenomena made a deep impression upon us and we have graven yet in our memory the clinical aspect of the first child we saw with yellow fever and which was treated in the infirmary of Santa Rita in 1876, and in which case the peculiar symptoms of meningitis showed themselves during the course of the yellow fever. This cerebral predominance took nearly always the ataxic form, and, on the theory of localization in yellow fever, which we have adopted, we sought

* This article was written by the late Dr. José Maria Teixeira, professor in the Medical School of Rio de Janeiro, and was translated by Dr. J. Dias Ribeiro for the *Clinical Record*. The interest taken in the study of this dreaded disease is our excuse for giving it space in our overcrowded columns.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 13.—The government has forbidden officers under orders to proceed to the Philippines to take their families there.

The New York papers publish telegrams from Manila saying that a decisive battle between Americans and Tagalos is imminent. The American troops detached to take the town of Pasig met the advanced guards of the Tagalos to-day outside that town, drove them back with losses of over 1,000 in killed and wounded, and occupied commanding positions for their artillery. The capture of the place is thought to be only a question of a day or two.

Aguinaldo has proposed to the Spanish prisoners in his power to take arms against the Americans for four dollars a day pay. General Otis has prohibited the ransom of those prisoners being paid just now to the Tagalos as it would enable them to buy fresh munitions of war and so prolong the insurrection.

General Maximo Gomez being at loggerheads with the Cuban assembly has issued a proclamation to the people in which he resigns the command of the Cuban troops and announces his intention of retiring into private life.

The British steamer "Castilian" has gone aground near Halifax, N. S., during a heavy snow storm.

MAR. 14.—Telegrams from Manila state that the recent defeats of the Tagalos are causing them to become demoralised.

The American troops had to disperse a crowd which took part in a manifestation to-day in honor of General Maximo Gomez.

MAR. 16.—The Banco de Urquijo to-day delivered 35 millions of pesetas for the payment of salaries due to the repatriated soldiers.

The Queen-regent to-day ratified the treaty of peace with the United States, without the previous vote of parliament.

The coach-drivers of Madrid have gone out on strike.

The returned soldiers from Cuba made a public manifestation in Majorca to-day to air their grievances, but the demonstration was broken up by the police.

MAR. 17.—Sr. Emilio Castellar has published an article on the Chinese question in which he says that Italy is merely the catspaw of Great Britain.

General Polavieja has authorised the press to publish his speech in the Cortes in which he violently attacked General Weyler.

The treaty of peace signed by the Queen-regent has been sent through the French foreign office to M. Cambon in Washington, who will exchange it for the copy signed by President McKinley.

MAR. 18.—M. Jules Cambon to-day officially notified the U. S. government of the signing of the treaty of peace by the Queen-regent of Spain.

The New York Herald announces the complete surrender of the Viscaiyas islands, where the natives have cheerfully acknowledged fealty to the United States.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Windsor Hotel. The number injured is known to be about 50, and include guests and hotel staff. It is feared that at least 40 people have lost their lives in the fire. The work of clearing the ruins is being rapidly proceeded with in the hope of finding all the bodies. The proprietor of the hotel was with difficulty dragged out of the burning building, and on seeing the extent of the fire went mad and is in a serious condition. The damages are estimated at over a million dollars.

The election riots mentioned in yesterday's telegram took place at Hot Springs in Arkansas and not in New York.

Spain.

MAR. 13.—The 23rd April has been fixed for the next election of the Cortes.

The repatriated soldiers have renewed their manifestations in Valencia, Tarragona, and other places, demanding their deferred pay to keep them from starvation.

Telegrams received in Madrid from Manila say that the treatment of the Philippines by the Americans is terrible, and most resembles a man-hunt.

MAR. 14.—The situation of the conservative cabinet is becoming more complicated every day. General Polavieja says that his alliance with the party is only of a temporary nature and does not mean that he has become a follower of Sr. Silveira.

Sr. Montero Rios is of opinion that if the American government prohibits the immediate ransom of the Spanish soldiers held by the Tagalos, it will be necessary for Spain to appeal to the powers. The cabinet met to-day to consider the question.

A Carlist manifestation having been made in Leon while a regiment was returning from mass on Sunday morning, General Quijada ordered the band to play the national anthem as a counter-manifestation. A tumult ensued which was quickly repressed, and the principal agitators arrested. The soldiers proceeded to their barracks amidst the acclamations of the people.

Aguinaldo refuses to liberate the Spanish prisoners while General Polavieja continues to be minister of war, as it was that general who ordered the shooting of Dr. Rizal, the Philippine poet and patriot. *La Reforma* urges the government to dismiss General Polavieja and substitute another general for him as minister of war.

MAR. 15.—For some days there has been great agitation amongst the students of the medical school in Barcelona. They wish to obtain the expulsion of all professors who are not natives of Catalonia. (Those stupidly narrow-minded agitators should have their minds broadened for them with a birch).

The Spanish government has made an official communication to the press denying the report that the American government has exacted the immediate approval of the treaty of peace, signed by the Queen-regent.

Several journals having published notices to the effect that General Rios has been called home from Manila, General Polavieja officially states that Rios will remain in Manila until the negotiations for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners are completed.

Deputy Melia is making speeches openly in the provincial cities inciting the people to make manifestations in favor of Don Carlos.

The French government has been appealed to by Spain to bring about the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines.

It is now known that the body found in Santiago harbor is not that of Capt. Villamil.

MAR. 16.—President McKinley has ordered the Cuban assembly to be dissolved. General Maximo Gomez has said he will recognise no other authority in Cuba but that of the United States.

General Wheaton reports that the Tagalos have been dislodged at Pateros and Pasig, both places being now in his power.

Nine negroes suspected of arson have been lynched in Georgia. Four carbonised bodies have already been taken out of the ruins and 25 guests are missing. Fears are entertained that these, too, have been burnt.

The municipal elections in New York occasioned several conflicts between the different parties in which four people were killed and several injured. Two of the killed were policemen. Many arrests have been made.

News continues to arrive of the damages caused by the recent heavy falls of snow. In Virginia a passenger train is completely snowed up.

Riots have broken out between Canadian and American miners in the Alaskan gold fields, in which four men were killed and many wounded.

The Tagalos in Manila are receiving consignments of snookless powder. They have given up fighting pitched battles and have adopted guerrilla warfare.

MAR. 18.—The police have arrested several suspected Carlist adherents.

El Imparcial says that a republican demonstration in Cadiz was stopped by the authorities and three of the ringleaders were arrested.

General Rios has telegraphed to his government that the Americans are making it impossible for Spaniards, whether military or civilians, to remain in Manila.

The council of ministers at their meeting to-day approved an extraordinary credit destined to pay the interest on the Cuban debt.

Great Britain

MAR. 13.—In the house of commons, there exists a strong opposition to the idea of supporting Italy in its demand for the cession of Sannam.

The Emperor of Germany has again signified his intention of being present at the Cowes regatta in July.

Telegrams from Christiania say that the manner in which the Crown Prince is conducting the government has given rise to great discontent.

Great Britain and Russia have arrived at a satisfactory arrangement in reference to the railways to be constructed by each in the north of China. Great Britain will not touch the holy city of Moukden, and Russia has made other concessions.

The Marquis of Salisbury has completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

The liberal party has held a meeting in which the government was censured for its weak foreign policy. (There must be somebody wrong with this telegram, as the liberal party never before went in for a spirited foreign policy).

The Scotch coal miners threaten to go out on strike if their wages are not raised this week.

MAR. 14.—The Italian government disapproves of the terms of the ultimatum to China recently sent, and has not only annulled the document but has recalled to Rome the blundering official, Sr. De Martino.

The *Daily Mail* announces the occupation of the Mutau islands by the British troops. (These islands are immediately opposite Port Arthur but at the other side of the gulf of Petcheli).

News has been received in London that five deaths from the bubonic pest took place in Hong Kong last week. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the plague.

The Spanish government is reported to be making great efforts to reconstruct its navy.

and that it is about to give the necessary orders to foreign shipbuilders.

Sir Claud Macdonald, the British minister in Pekin, has been asked to represent Italian interests in China pending the appointment of a new Italian minister.

MAR. 15.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had an interview with the Emperor of Germany on the subject of the Cape to Cairo railway, and the latter favors the project. President Kruger, it is said, shows himself to be much annoyed by the support of His Majesty to the undertaking.

The *Financial News* comparing the characters and abilities of General Roca and Sr. Erazariz credits the Argentine president with the superiority, and adds that in any political struggle between the two, General Roca would be sure to gain the advantage.

A collision took place to-day in the Mersey between two torpedo boats, one of which sank. All the crew were saved.

A boiler explosion took place on board the cruiser "Terrible" when returning from Malta. Several stokers were scalded and otherwise injured, but only one has succumbed to his injuries up to the present.

The *Times* correspondent in Santiago de Cuba says that the American government has decided to postpone the handing over of powers to the natives until things have calmed down more in the island.

The blue book on the Chinese question was published to-day.

MAR. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Paris, who says that the two French battleships "Charlemaigne" and "Gaulois" are absolutely unserviceable.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister in Pekin, has asked for leave of absence on account of his health. In the political clubs in London it is thought this is only a blind for some deep diplomatic move.

Lord Russell of Kilowen has been appointed to replace the late Lord Herschell on the Venezuelan arbitration board.

Major Grant of the intelligence department has been appointed secretary to the Argentine-Chili limits arbitration committee.

MAR. 17.—The news as to the health of His Holiness the Pope is of the most contradictory kind. Some journals say that the illustrious prelate is moribund and that arrangements are being made for the conclave to elect his successor. Others state that the doctors attending him are confident of his speedy recovery.

Telegrams from Copenhagen say that the Danish government has asked the Russian minister at Pekin, M. de Giers—who is also the Danish representative there—to endeavor to obtain a Chinese port for Denmark.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent in Saint Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian minister of war had previous advice of a plot to blow up the powder magazine at Toulon some days before the explosion took place.

The *Evening News* says that the ex-ambassador of Russia to France, Baron Molenheim, sold military secrets of France and Russia to Germany, and that the Czar ordered his secret banishment. The news has caused a great sensation in St. Petersburg.

MAR. 18.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes has had long interviews with the leading bankers and financiers of Amsterdam to whom he has explained the advantages of the through railway connection between Cairo and the Cape.

The *Daily News* confirms the rumor that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is about to marry the Princess Isabel of Orleans.

The *Times* of to-day censures the Spanish politicians for having shirked the responsibility of the treaty of peace with the United States and left the Queen regent to bear the whole brunt.

The condition of the Pope is giving rise to great uneasiness. Since the first symptoms of a relapse set in he has had several fainting fits which keep the Vatican in a state of permanent alarm.

France.

MAR. 13.—In the south of France great festivities are being prepared to celebrate the election of M. Emile Loubet to the Presidency.

The Urbain-Gohier trial for having written and published the book "The Army against the nation," began to-day before the assize court of the Seine. Many retired officers gave evidence in favor of the author, but the case was not closed when the court rose. The proceedings drew large audiences.

To-day an explosion took place in the arsenal at Bourges, in which five people were injured.

MAR. 14.—The court of cassation sitting in full session has asked the government to allow all the judges to inspect the secret documents in the Dreyfus case. M. Freycinet, the minister of war, is in favor of granting the request.

M. Emile Erckmann, the celebrated writer, died to-day at Lunelle, at the age of 77 years. (Most of the splendid works of the Erckmann-Chatrian combination have been translated into every European language, especially "L'Ami Fritz" and the "Histoire d'un Concert." Since the death of M. Chatrian in 1890, M. Erckmann has written two works alone—"Kaleb et Khoras," and "La premiere campagne du grand-pere Jacques").

President Loubet has pardoned 250 prisoners who were concerned in the riots in Paris in February last.

The Urbain Gohier trial was concluded to-day. The author and the publisher were both

acquitted of the charges brought against them.

MAR. 16.—Telegrams published in Paris to-day say that the condition of the Pope has again begun to give cause for anxiety. The doctors were hastily summoned to his bedside last night, his attendants fearing that softening of the brain was setting in. The doctors fear that His Holiness may have blood poisoning consequent upon the recent operation which would be perilous at his great age.

The *Patric* publishes an interview with General Polavieja, in which the minister of war says that his desire is to raise the Spanish army to 300,000 men. As to the necessary funds, the minister says he can find them in spite of all difficulties.

A large defalcation has been discovered in the accounts of the Banque de France.

Sarah Bernhardt is shortly going to appear as Hamlet in a French translation of Shakespeare's great play.

MAR. 17.—The evening papers publish telegrams from Manila announcing the defeat of the American troops in Cainta (?)

Esterhazy, in an interview with a representative of *Le Matin*, has declared his intention to start for the Soudan, and not to again return to France.

Greece has protested to the powers against the bad treatment that Greek subjects are receiving in Turkey.

In the course of the debate in the chamber of deputies on the navy estimates, M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, said the whole coast line of France is now well defended, and he dwelt enthusiastically on the merits of the new submarine *Zede* which is now provided with apparatus that will allow it to approach hostile ships in action totally unperceived.

Ex-Lieutenant Boisson has been condemned to 5 years imprisonment by the correctional court for the crime of spying.

His Holiness is reported in Paris to be recovering slowly. He is said to have spent part of the day on foot in his library.

MAR. 18.—The Paris papers say that the Carlists have managed to introduce large quantities of chassépot guns into Spain by way of Perpignan. (This does not say much for the vigilance of the French frontier guards who received strict instructions only a few weeks back to stop all such traffic).

Telegrams published in Paris say that the Americans finding the state of the Philippines not as peaceful as was expected, are about to make overtures of peace. (We fancy this will be news in New York).

His Holiness the Pope has now to undergo another operation at the hands of Dr. Mazzoni, as the wound of the first operation healed quicker than was expected. The second operation was arranged for to-day.

A cartridge factory in Marseilles had some powder explode which wounded three soldiers.

Germany.

MAR. 16.—The body of the late Prince Bismarck was to-day transferred to the mausoleum specially erected to contain it. The ceremony was of the most solemn nature. Amongst those present were the Emperor William, most of the family of the ex-chancellor, members of the court and many high dignitaries.

The *Westminster Gazette* of to-day makes an appeal for funds to succour 80,000 starving Armenians.

—Last year the Companhia de Teclagem Santa Luzia manufactured 589,568 bags and 662,870 metres of bagging, against 491,394 bags and 538,008 metres of bagging in 1887. The board of directors describe the year as very unfavorable. Sales were difficult and the fluctuations in exchange interfered with advantageous purchase of raw material. The company nevertheless sold 533,523 bags and 752,842 metres of bagging and its net profits for the year were 88,938\$810, against 131,045\$643 in 1897. The company obtained a loan from Capt. Andrews and paid its debt to the Banco da Republica. The payment was made in shares of the bank and in this transaction the company's profit was 15,299\$220. Its debt to Capt. Andrews at the end of the year was 129,375\$ and its cash balance at the Banco da Republica 92,490\$420. It paid its shareholders the usual dividend of 10%.

—The recent advance in the quotations for many of the Brazilian railway debentures has called more special attention to the fact that not a few of these securities can be bought to yield a good return at a minimum of risk. The Funding Scheme has practically assured their position for a year or two, and under its influence only one company—the Brazil Great Southern—has been so affected as to actually impinge upon the interest payable to its debenture-holders, although other have been rather close to the brink. Such of the companies as have a small proportion of their capital in debentures seem, indeed, to have had their position somewhat improved. Under these circumstances an investor, in search of a fair yield, can now turn to the Brazilian railways with full assurance of getting a particular return, high or low as the case may be. For example, San Paulo debentures, a very sound security, yields from 3 1/8 to 4 3/4 per cent, according to the class of debenture selected, and the Amazon debentures correspond to a yield of 8 3/4 per cent. At present prices Central Bahia and Conde D'Eu debentures, producing from 6 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent, offer an attractive opportunity, with little appreciable risk. The Central Bahia traffic for 1898 show a big increase.

—*South American Journal.*

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and Exchanges. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Engagements.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 14. BALTIMORE.—Amer. lug. Frances; 644 tons; Erickson; 38 ds.; sundries to order.

MARCH 15. NORFOLK.—Br. sp. Canada 2,137 tons; Taylor, 44 ds.; coal to Gaz Company.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 15. NEWCASTLE.—Br. sp. Marion Ballantyne; 1,570 tons; Thomas; stone ballast.

MARCH 16. FALMOUTH.—Br. sp. Buckingham; 2,654 tons; Scott; in transit

FREIGHTS.

NEW ORLEANS.—35 cents and 5% primage per bag of 60 kilos. GENOA.—30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ENGAGEMENTS.

GENOA.—It. str. Città di Milano; 2,945 bags of coffee do do Nova America; 3,225 do do

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Mar 13 to Mar 19.

Departures of foreign steamers.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, FOR, CARGO. Lists departures from Mar 13 to Mar 19.

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Table with columns: NAME, TO, DATE. Lists vessels like Alana, Alalanta, America, etc.

Table with columns: NAME, TO, DATE. Lists vessels like Cardiff, Ellida, Francis S. Hampshire, etc.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, March 19th 1899.

Table with columns: NAME, TONS, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEES. Lists American, Austrian, British, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish vessels.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists stocks like Apolices, Constructor, etc.

Banks.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Banco Commercial, Constructor, etc.

Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Obras Hydraulicas, Apolices, etc.

MAR. 14.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 15.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 16.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

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MAR. 15.

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MAR. 18.

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MAR. 19.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 20.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 21.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 22.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 23.

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MAR. 24.

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MAR. 25.

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MAR. 26.

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MAR. 27.

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MAR. 28.

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MAR. 29.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 30.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 31.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 1.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 2.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

MAR. 3.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE. Lists Apolices, Constructor, etc.

SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Table with columns: NAME, PRICE, SELLERS, BUYERS. Lists Banco Commercial, Constructor, etc.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 20th

Emission		Circulation		Public Funds		Nominal Value		Last Quotation	
								buyers	sellors
399,438,800\$	264,117,500\$			Stock 5 1/2% currency (a)poices)	1,000\$	800\$	200\$	866,000--	870,000
104,987,000	104,556,000			Bonds of 1895			1,000	585,000	
119,600	124,655,000			do do 1897			1,000	955,000--	960,000
30,000,000	119,600			Stock 4 1/2% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$	800\$	200\$	1,000,000--	
51,885,000	11,884,500			Bonds 4 1/2%				1,920,000	
109,604,000	24,679,000			Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	1,000\$	1,000\$	500		1,450,000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 18,350,000			do do 1879, 4 1/2%				1,360,000--	
11,700,000	Fcs. 17,500,000			do do 1884, 4 1/2%				Fcs. 500	
5,000,000	Fcs. 11,709,800			State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$	500\$	200\$		710,000
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 4,328,200			do do idem 6 1/2%				850,000--	
600,000	Fcs. 65,000,000			do do idem 5 1/2%				Fcs. 500	
10,000,000	Fcs. 4,000,000			do do of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%				450,000--	475,000
25,000,000	Fcs. 600,000			do do of Parahyba, 6 1/2%				920,000	
2,500,000	23,613,200			Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%				164,000--	168,000
520,000	520,000			do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%					190,000
400,000	400,000			do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%					200
				do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%					200

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	220,000--
16,000,000		20,000	200\$	Comercio	200\$	3,370,000	8,000, ditto 1899	221,000--
20,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	do 2nd series	60			85,000
18,000,000	40,000	77,769 1/2	200	Constructor do Brazil	200	1,548,039	4,000, Aug. 1892	12,250--
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Movel	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	
750,000	15,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	35,000--
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Funcionarios Publicos	200	62,919	2,000, Jan. 1899	48,000--
10,807,500	54,038	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	100	212,860	4,000, Jan. 1899	92,000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio	200	995,398	4,000, Jan. 1899	91,500
107,384,500	539,913	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6,000,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	185,000--
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Republica do Brazil	200	17,250,020	6,000, Jan. 1899	100,000--
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	344,200	6,000, Jan. 1899	20,000
			200	Rural e Hypothecario	100			252,000--
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	100	7,479,104	9,000, Jan. 1899	125,000--
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 1st series	100			
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia	100	2,185,346	11 1/2, July 1898	
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	100	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	190,000--
			200	Credito Real de Minas Geras.	200	221,130	10,000, July 1898	
			200	do 2nd series	140			110,000--
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	1,036,793	10 1/2, ditto 1898	12,000--
			200	do 2nd series	40			100,000
			200	do commercial section	200			145,000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	600,000	12 1/2, July 1895	140,000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	8,000, ditto 1895	100,000--
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo	200	695,000	7,500, Jan. 1895	
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	
			200	do	120			
			200	do	140			
			200	do	80			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$			6,000--
20,000,000		153,253	100	do	25	26,597\$		9,750--
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	do	100			100,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Machê e Campos	200			
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Muzambinho	100	65,000		
		266,475	200	do 2nd series	100			15,000--
			200	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	7,000--
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do	75			
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do	100			
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	200			int. Jan. 91
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Sorocabana-Itauna	200	1,355,541	6 1/2, June 92	56,000--
41,000,000	210,000	all	200	do	40			15,000--
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6,000, Feb. 86	1,750--
			200	Sapucahy	200	583,378	int. Jan. 92	2,000
			200	Tocantins e Araguaaya	200			4,250--
			200	do	50			

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	35,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$			80,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	do	200	163,999		
7,000,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100		14,500, July 01	
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	459,208\$	2 1/2, Oct. 98	163,000
3,000,000	60,000	59,560	200	S. Christovão	200		July 91	180,000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Villa Isabel	200	105,899\$	8,000, July 91	
			100	Pernambuco	100	39,999	5,000, Aug. 98	110,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000--
28,000,000	147,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200			3,500--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200			
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200		10,000, Aug. 98	300,000
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	80	59,598		

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Aliança	200\$	854,613\$	10,000-- Aug. 98	174,000--
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,054	7,000-- Aug. 96	120,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (anagem)	200	39,471	10,000-- July 98	230,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10,000-- July 98	170,000
5,500,000	27,500	all	200	Confiança	200	25,000	7,000-- Aug. 98	180,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	31,695\$	10,000-- Jan. 99	145,000--
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	5,498	--- July 98	140,000--
500,000	2,500	all	200	do	200	156,493	30,000-- Jan. 95	
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	D. Izabel	200	200,000	12,000-- July 98	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista	200	77,491	10,000-- July 98	170,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	5,920	10,000-- July 98	210,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magçue	200	26,186	10,000-- Aug. 98	180,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manf. Fluminense	200	45,802	5,000-- Mar. 96	40,000--
43,000,000	115,000	all	200	Petropolisana	200		15,000-- Sept. 98	170,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	116,068	--- Oct. 95	
450,000	4,500	all	100	Rink (Woolens)	100		4,000-- July 98	25,000--
250,000	1,250	all	100	S. Felix	200	32,564	--- July 98	
1,800,000	6,000	all	200	Santo Lúda	200		--- July 98	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João	200		--- Jan. 99	300,000--
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	39,638	--- Jan. 99	160,000--
			200	União Fabril	200	1,145,944	20 1/2--Aug. 97	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Aliança	200\$	45,678\$	18,000, July 97	6,000--
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	250	390,000	16,000, Jan. 99	325,000--
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonança	30	15,584	1,500, Jan. 99	10,000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	20	260,000	3,000, Jan. 99	38,000--
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade	200	358,728	7,000, Aug. 98	180,000--
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia	100	250,000	8,000, Jan. 99	165,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai	200	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	32,000--
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnisadora	100	14,035	Jan. 98	25,000--
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	20	350,000	3,000, Jan. 99	48,000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	20	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	15,000--

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vição Fluminense	200		July 91	
500,000	10,000	all	50	Carros Taterall Moresaux	50\$	38,790\$	6 1/2, Jan. 99	22,000
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Cariagens Fluminense	200	51,228	6,000, Jan. 99	100,000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Cruzaria (match factory)	200		Mar. 95	200,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Docas de Santos	200		July	

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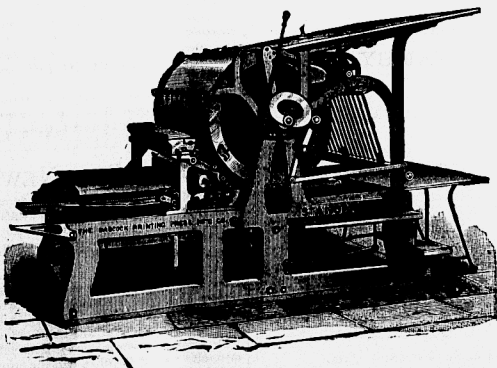
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