

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25TH, 1895.

NUMBER 26

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see page 7.

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1^o de Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday of 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cante. English services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays. E. JOHNER and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at Fabrica Canonica, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Lourenço.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays also at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 72.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eichenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 29, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office and residence: Rua 1^o de Março No. 50, from 4 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 25, Rua da Quitanda. Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

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Miscellaneous.

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RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—31, rua da Sudest, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDENBURG, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. 1. Week days, 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.45 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Peruvian government has named a commission to visit the town of San Mateo situated on the Oraya railway at an altitude of 10,534 feet above the level of the sea and report as to the most appropriate site for the erection of a hospital for persons suffering from consumption.

On May 27th the steamer Colima of the Pacific Mail Company, running between San Francisco and Panama, was totally wrecked near Manzanillo, on the Mexican coast. She had about 180 persons on board, of whom only 14 passengers and 5 sailors survived, contriving to reach the coast in a small boat. She was considered one of the finest steamers of the line.

German trade is increasing considerably in Chili. The Germans adapt themselves more readily than our countrymen, says the British consul at Valparaiso, to the varying circumstances of the country. In view of the depreciation of the currency they produce an inferior article, which they sell for the same number of dollars as the superior one used to cost; whereas the British trader continues to sell the superior article, but raises its price in currency. German goods are known to be inferior to British goods, but being cheaper, they suit the people who want certain articles, but do not sufficiently recognize the advantage of good durable ones over those of inferior quality. German traders are also satisfied with lower profits than British traders.

ADVICES received at Washington from the Hawaiian Islands report the discovery there of important British documents touching the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the authorities of British Guiana. Mr. Lyons, who is assistant surveyor of land under the Hawaiian government, has examined the documents, and has made a report on them. The papers, he says, substantiate to a great extent the claims of Venezuela on the evidence of the British officials themselves. The papers consist in the main of maps bearing the stamp of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and were presented to the Hawaiian government by the British foreign office many years ago. Mr. Lyons says that these maps prove that Venezuela is entitled to 10,000 more square miles of territory than she has now.

CHILE'S CREDIT

From La Prensa, Buenos Aires, June 3.

The Chilean people may well be content and feel a legitimate pride in the new financial triumph which they have just gained in London.

We have frequently had occasion to notice, with all due eulogy, the constant and unmistakable proof of the excellent financial standing which the neighboring Argentine Republic has had the good fortune to acquire, and the discretion with which she has striven to preserve and consolidate it. It is an example afforded to the rest of the South American republics, inasmuch as it shows that they can, if they will, place their credit as high in the money market as that of European nations.

In effect, the government of Chile has just placed its 4 1/2 per cent. loan issued by Rothschild in the city at 93 1/2, a price which is perfectly satisfactory to the majority of European nations.

How is this phenomenon to be explained? To answer this question conclusively we have only to define what in the financial markets of the world is understood by credit, and the conditions which are demanded of the nations who desire to enjoy it.

To acquire a position of credit it is not sufficient for a nation to possess great natural resources, or to have a promising future before it; neither is it enough to have always fulfilled its obligations, of which the financial history of the Argentine Republic is sufficient proof. Besides fulfilling the above conditions, the civilized world demands of the borrowing nation that it shall be solidly constituted, firmly based upon a foundation of law and order, accustomed to good government, guaranteed against the fluctuations of either anarchy or despotism, and absolutely governed by supreme constitutional law.

Instability, waywardness, caprice and inefficiency of the law's authority, problematic justice, are so many clouds overshadowing the nation which suffers from them, vices which destroy confidence and frighten capital away—or increase proportionately the percentage at which it is loaned, just as increased risk augments the insurance rate—and this is the measure of discredit.

The Times, of England, explained editorially, a day or two ago, the reason of the successful issue of the Chilean loan of two millions of pounds sterling by saying that it was due to the serene confidence with which the Chilean government moves onward through the vicissitudes of its internal politics, unraveling its complications, removing all difficulties and advancing steadily towards the consolidation of public authority. This conduct creates confidence abroad, and that confidence is translated in the money markets by the high price of the issue of Chilean bonds.

How mistaken are those South American politicians who think that they are alone, unobserved, and free from foreign criticism, when they plan out electoral frauds peculiar to their countries. No, there exists an observant and solicitous foreign criticism, which keeps strict account of the political or policy-mongering life of the New World; capital is ever on the watch, looking for countries where it can enter without risk and with profit.

The reason given by the great English daily for the splendid result of the Chilean issue on the London market, proves this to demonstration.

In the Argentine Republic these transcendental truths have been ignored, and she has paid a terrible price, by utter discredit despite her riches, for her rebellious folly. No statistician can calculate the losses brought upon the country by these miserable electoral cesspools, in whose depths wallow low ambitions under the protection of those who pretend to override the law and kill even the germs of public decency and order.

RUINOUS STATE OF LIMA CATHEDRAL.

It is not only the roof of this ancient and famous edifice which is falling in, but now other parts of the building are going to ruin. On Wednesday several pieces of a cornice fell down into the square in front and one of the pinnacles which adorns the corners of the turret is evidently threatening to follow suit. It says that little for the respect the present generation of Peruvians has for these splendid relics of a glorious past, when they allow buildings of such historical importance to go to ruin. And further it leads one to question the sincerity and depth of their religious feeling, when the inhabitants of Lima permit this beautiful sacred edifice, the Cathedral of the capital of the republic, to slowly crumble away. The necessary repairs should at once be ordered by the government, as all delay now will only cause the restoration to be more costly and expensive later on; besides no time for this operation could be better than the present one, as it would lead to the employment of a large number of individuals who complain that they cannot find work just now.—Peruvian Mail, May 18.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A universal language has for nearly three centuries been the dream of scientific men, and some think that the wonderful strength and vitality of our English tongue points to its general adoption in the course of time. It is the language which has made the greatest progress in respect of the numbers speaking it within this century. In the year 1800 it was said to be used by 22,000,000 of people, and it is now spoken by much more than 100,000,000; while the numbers speaking Russian rose in the same time from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000, or 80,000,000, all the modern European languages being left far behind. English is the language of the greatest colonizing race in history, the race which still holds the commercial supremacy of the world.

It is the language of the great American nation; and from the United Kingdom and the United States, from Canada, Australia, New-Zealand, to Cape, and India, it is pushing its influence further into every corner of the habitable globe. It is not, then, a perfectly foolish expectation that our language may eventually become the accepted tongue of the civilized world.—Chambers's Journal.

* We are indebted to The Review for the translation of this article.—Ed. News.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

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AND NEW YORK.

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nachf.

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GENOA,

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1867 by the "Direction der Directorial Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 510.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Söhne, Frankfurt a. M., N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufville & Co., Paris.)

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Italy..... (Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.)

United States..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)

Uruguay..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)

Argentina..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, do, and any other countries.)

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000

Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 900,000

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Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Item paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

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and correspondents in Germany.

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and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. E. A.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 65, Rua 1° de Março, as to the following:

OSALDRETON PETER.—Information is desired as to the value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who died at Rio about 1854 or 1856. It is supposed that he arrived here about 1795 or 1794.

FILomena CALLUS GENOVESE desires news of her brother who was a Restaurant Cook in this City in 1837. Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895

WANTED.

A nurse, English or German, for child aged 10 months apply; rua Theophilus Ottoni 20.

TO LET

With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes. For information apply to LONDON STORE, No. 34, Ouvidor, or to Mrs. FOLLEY, Rua Humayta No. 6.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The vital statistics for April in Montevideo give 665 births (85 illegitimate), 105 marriages and 410 deaths. The population was estimated to be 243,108.

—The May receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$828,235.67—a decrease from the April receipts, but a substantial increase on those of May, 1894.

—The revenue of the province of San Luis for 1894 was \$201,313. The external debt amounts to \$2,960,798 gold, and the back service to \$230,169 gold. The internal debt amounts to \$691,000 paper, and the floating debt to \$213,596.

—The wine crop in the province of San Luis during 1894 amounted to 200,000 hectolitres, vine culture is making most progress are Andalga, Helen and Tinogasta. Alfalfa occupies an extension of 40,000 hectares, and cereals 27,294.

—Mr. Bering, the popular inspector-general of the Prince of Wales steamer, left for Europe per ss. *Afghan Prince* after a residence of about six months in Buenos Aires. He intends to submit several projects to his directors in London, one of which is the establishment of a line of steamers between Buenos Aires and south ports of Argentina to Brazil.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The Santa Fé government has offered a prize of \$3,000 for the best history written about the province. Competitors can send in their work any time up to May 31, 1896. It may be unnecessary to add, perhaps, that the successful competitor will be the man who ignores the dishonesty of that province and who does not suggest the impropriety of paying \$3,000 for such purposes as this when the state is a hopeless defaulter on its bonded obligations.

—We hear that both Messrs Dickinson Bros. and Mr. W. Kennis intend turning their valuable estates in Santa Fé into companies for carrying on an export trade in live stock on a big scale. The companies are to be formed in London, where both Mr Kennis and Messrs Dickinson are well known, but until we hear something more definite regarding the project we will say no more except to wish the promoters the success they will no doubt meet with in their scheme.—*Sport and Pastime*.

—The R. M. S. *Dunbar* arrived about 11 a.m. yesterday, but although she brought a perfectly clean bill, she was detained at Flores island, her passengers were made to land there, and up to the time of writing had not reached the city, nor had her mails. There was no reason whatever for all this delay, and it is simply a return to the old abuses, which injure navigation and commerce, and sooner or later will provoke inconvenient reprisals from our neighbors. How much longer are we to suffer from these abuses.—*Montevideo Times*, June 8.

—For the benefit of those who are still lingering over the last notes of the Mikado, and wondering why our amateurs did it better than those in Valparaiso, I can only say that both were a great deal better than any one expected, and that we of Buenos Aires who like seeing a good piece well played have much to thank the dramatic club of Valparaiso for showing us it is possible to produce Gilbert and Sullivan creditably in South America, for anyone who saw the performances on both sides of the Andes must admit the results were highly pleasing.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—In his message at the opening of the provincial legislature of Santa Fé, Governor Leiva said that there were in the province 17,899 agriculturalists, 62 mills, which are valued at eighteen million dollars, 7 oil factories, and 4 sugar factories. The 1894-95 crops consisted of 4,110,000 tons wheat, 320,000 tons linseed, 60,000 tons maize, 11,500 tons peanuts. The general value of agricultural property is \$141,538,872. The debt of the Provincial Bank amounts to \$21,000,000 gold. The revenue for 1894 was \$4,474,406 and that for the current year is estimated at five millions.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—How the colonists feel toward Leiva, the mercenary governor of Santa Fé, Argentina, may be easily surmised from the following telegram to the *Times* of Buenos Aires, dated the 10th inst.: "Governor Leiva laid the foundation-stone of the hospital in Esperanza colony yesterday; his reception was not favorable. The Jesus had withdrawn and no carriages were to be had. The public schools did not put in an appearance, the parents of the children having refused their permission. All the business-houses were closed and the town had the appearance of a public funeral. Only the officials attended the ceremony."

—The *Nacion* of yesterday gives some interesting statistics with regard to the authorized lotteries. I gather that during the month of May last the net profits accrued were no less than \$343,292.85, of which \$205,975.67 went to the municipality of this city and the remaining \$137,317.18 to the capitals of the various provincial governments. These sums seem pretty large for a country which is supposed to be in the depths of a commercial crisis, and shows that however hard up the population is, there is always enough money to buy lottery tickets with.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, June 12.

—It has been decided to arm the national guards with the Remington rifle instead of the Mauser, which is now the accepted arm of the Argentine army, a resolution which has called forth many comments from military men, who all seem to be agreed that if the national guards are to be armed at all it should be with the arm which they would have to use in case they were ever called out to defend their country. The latter contingency is very slight and the question of the heavy cost of several thousand Mauser rifles a much more important matter just now, and we are inclined to think that for all practical purposes the Remington will do very well for the citizen soldiers to play with.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 13.

—The new Central Argentine elevator in Rosario, for cleansing and drying cereals on a large scale, is now completed and is evidence of the remarkable growth of Argentina as a cereal producing country. The elevator can receive and load 240 tons an hour, and can clean some 500 tons a day. The latest machinery is used, and was brought from the United States at a total cost of 49,000 pounds sterling.

—Respecting the wonderful lazaret accounts, whose misadventures in the ministry of war we mentioned yesterday, it seems that the President of the republic, instead of passing them to the fiscal of finance in the ordinary course, has returned them to the board of health "for a more extended report." The meaning of this manoeuvre is not at present understood. The board of health, it has been said, has already softened down some of the strong terms used by the two sanitary doctors to whom the accounts were originally referred, and it is now asked whether the board is expected to emasculate still further, or whether it is to be encouraged to speak out. The President's *interest* even in the affairs of the lazaret has evidently not diminished, as a state policy is felt as to how he will act in this especially scandalous matter.—*Montevideo Times*, June 1.

—There has been some mention made in the daily papers to the effect that government was in treaty with European capitalists for starting a sort of national bank, which alone would be allowed to issue paper money; and they have even gone so far as to state that the European capitalists were willing to enter into the scheme, in fact were even anxious to do so. We for our part cannot believe that any capitalist would be found willing to enter, let alone take it into consideration for a single moment. Such a scheme is absurd, especially when one of the conditions is that, even if all the capital is found abroad, the president and two-thirds of the directors are to be Argentines. With the ruins of the National and of the Provincial banks, whose downfall have been caused by state mismanagement, staring them in the face, the capitalist, or even an investor who would put his money into such a concern as a state policy, must truly be anxious to get rid of his superfluous cash.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, June 8.

—It is a curious fact that in Calle Florida, a distance of nine squares, extending from Rivadavia to plaza San Martín, there are at this moment no less than seventeen business houses and fifteen private residences empty. Many have been vacated for months, but most of the business houses have been closed within the past two or three months chiefly owing to the exorbitant rents which owners demand. Several are asking rent in gold! For what reason no one knows, except, of course, the tenant to the utmost limit. It is true that all the houses let readily in Calle Florida, but it is also a fact that many occupiers of those recently vacated have removed to side streets or locales more distant where rents are less exorbitant, and where business can be carried on with less chance of failure, and more advantage to the consumer or customers, who in the end have to pay. Why not landlords learn a lesson, and realize that the year is not 1810, D. 1890 but 1895, and by dealing with their tenants fairly, prevent the best street in the city becoming semi-deserted?—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The immigration returns for May show that 8,901 passengers and immigrants arrived on the shores, whereas the emigration returns were 6,938, which leaves a balance in favor of the country of 1,963 persons. Of the above arrivals 3,650 were immigrants, and when compared with the corresponding period of last year, there is a slight increase. The returns for the first five months of the current year show that immigration is practically stationary, as there is only an increase of 397 persons, when compared with the corresponding period of 1894. This cannot be considered satisfactory; and the strange part is that in spite of the daily demand for field hands, the arrivals show no increase. Such is the scarcity of laborers at the present time for getting in the maize crops that farmers are compelled to pay exorbitant wages, and the railway companies are thereby the sufferers, as all their permanent employees are leaving for the maize fields. In view of this unsatisfactory state of affairs it behoves government to study most carefully the why and wherefore of the case, and to do their utmost to remove all obstacles which are calculated to keep away thousands of laborers from these shores. Once there is greater security for life and property in the camp districts government may rest assured that the immigration wave will once more turn towards this country.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The government has issued a decree creating an Argentine colony in the Neuquen, in the lands specified and set apart for the purpose in the resolution of March 3, 1892, this colony to be known as Colonia Sargento Cabral, comprising an area of 50 kilometer leagues, divided up into 200 lots of 625 hectares each, which will be parcelled out to Argentines, natives or naturalized, on the following conditions:—Applicant must be at least 21 years of age and not possessed of any real estate in the country, binding himself (or in case of death his heirs) to occupy land for five consecutive years, building a house thereon, cultivating to hectares, planting 200 trees and putting on live-stock to value of at least 250 dollars. The latter must be put on the land within a term of one year and certificate of compliance must be submitted to the government. The land will not be subject to seizure or distraint for debts contracted either before or during said term of five years, and all promise of sale, mortgage or other act or deed of the sort will be void, as also any document purporting to favour possession for third party, the land being for exclusive use and benefit of the applicants alone. Once the conditions are complied with and the 5 years elapse the holders will receive title-deeds, or it shall also be lawful for the colonist to claim titles on two-years' occupation and payment of 500 dollars. The lands and colonies office will proceed as soon as possible to survey and parcel out the area in question, and interested parties can file their applications at the local government office until August 15th, 1895, after which they will be sent on to the home secretary.—*Sport and Pastime*.

A peculiar thing has happened with regard to the famous lazzaret accounts of the *Age* and *Athletic* that caused such a stir several weeks ago. After being remarkably slow in passing through the hands of the sanitary doctors to whom they were submitted for report, they at length reached the ministry of war, and there they got lost. But now the minister is said to have found them again, it is not stated precisely how or where, and has presented them to the President. There is a very strong idea prevalent that their loss was not entirely accidental, but their recovery was. Perhaps it would have been better if they had remained lost and been allowed to sink into oblivion, for they were phenomenally discreditable.—*Montevideo Times*, May 31.

It is unpleasant and ominous to read that there is a great probability of compulsory military service being introduced in Argentina. The hideous monster of militarism—the historic enemy of liberty, civilization and progress—was rampant throughout these republics during all their early period, but it was hoped that at last it had been scotched, if not killed. At all events it was thought that here at least was a quarter of the world, besides the free English-speaking countries, where military service was at least theoretically voluntary and its horrors and evils could be avoided by those to whom it was distasteful. Now, however, the monster seems to be showing its head in a new form. If Argentina does sanction such a project, it will be the most retrograde step she has taken for half a century. Let her remember that the River Plate contains thousands of men and women of British and Italian, some of her best citizens, who have left Europe to avoid the horrors of conscription for themselves or their children. Let the Argentine statesmen remember that militarism breeds, as the natural form of resistance, the worst forms of socialism and anarchism. However mistaken the socialists may be in some of their theories, their determined resistance to militarism must enjoy the sympathy of all thoughtful men and lovers of liberty. Whatever the other faults of South America, at least let her try to avoid this curse.—*Montevideo Times*, June 7.

From *The Insurance World and Monetary Record*, June 20, 1894.

BRITISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BRAZIL.

A correspondent, writing from S. Paulo, Brazil, whose letter will be found elsewhere inserted in this issue, makes certain allegations against three of the largest and most important of our English companies in relation to the settlement of claims arising from a fire at premises situated in S. Paulo, and insured in the offices in question, viz., the Commercial Union, the Royal, and the Northern. The statements are of such a nature that the companies above-named cannot afford to allow them to pass unchallenged, having regard to the high reputation they deservedly enjoy in this country for the observance of the strictest justice in the settlement of all proper claims made upon them, and we therefore confidently anticipate an immediate explanation of this matter. The fact must not be overlooked that affairs in Brazil for some considerable time have been in a somewhat chaotic condition, and we venture to surmise that, in consequence, the organization in that republic of the several companies affected have been put out of gear. However, now that the question has thus been made public, we recommend the companies to lose no time in exonerating themselves with like publicity, and we willingly offer the accommodation of our columns for this purpose.

From *The Insurance World and Monetary Record*, June 20, 1894.

ENGLISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN SAN PAULO, BRAZIL.

To the Editor of the *Insurance World and Monetary Record*:

Sir,—As president of the directory of the Companhia Importadora Paulista, I am almost daily receiving letters from the shareholders of this company and others, requesting to know if the insurance companies have indemnified it for the losses sustained by the fire which broke out on its premises on the night of the 23rd to 25th of September last year, and destroyed the furniture and utensils of the office, as well as the merchandise existing in the store situated in the Largo de São Francisco, and as up to the present, in spite of repeated applications, the insurance companies have not given any answer to the claim presented to them. I beg it to be consented to make public what has occurred respecting this affair, not only so that each one can form his own opinion, but also as a further attempt to obtain an answer from said companies.

The Companhia Importadora had insured the furniture and utensils of its office, and also the merchandise existing in its store situated in the Largo de São Francisco, in the following insurance companies, viz., the Royal, of which are agents in this city Messrs. Theobald Wille & Co., the Commercial Union, of which was agent the Banco dos Lavradores (Lipton & Co.), and the Northern, of which are agents Messrs. Francisco de Paula S. Pereira e Filho. The fire took place on the night of the 23rd of September of last year, and on the 25th of October following the Companhia Importadora petitioned that the insurance companies should appear and approve experts to estimate its losses and draw up the respective inventory, stating the amount and value of the merchandise that existed in its store when destroyed by fire.

The companies referred to appeared in Court, requested by their solicitors, appointed, and approved of experts, and afterwards assisted at the examination, where they presented a series of questions they judged convenient, and attended closely to all the proceedings of the inquiry; the names of the merchandise were also filed in the presence of the agent of one of them, to whom were presented the notes taken from the inventory, in which are to be seen the observations written in detail by the said agent.

Upon conclusion of the inquiry, the Companhia Importadora presented its petition for indemnity, supported by the respective certificates which it

delivered to the agents of the companies referred to on the 24th of December last, who made no objection whatever, and did not even deign to acknowledge receipt.

At first it might be supposed that this silence was the result of the police proceedings which had been initiated respecting the fire, but it soon became evident that this was not the cause of such behavior, for the proceedings had long been judged null and void, and the silence continued, and up to the present has not been broken.

Considering such extraordinary delay, on the 24th April ult., I sent letters to the agents of the above-mentioned companies requesting the favor of a solution of any kind to the claim made in December of last year. Mr. Otto Schloenbach, the actual agent of the Commercial Union, acknowledged receipt of my letter saying that in consequence of the refusal of the Banco dos Lavradores, ex-agent of said company, to give up the papers and documents of the agency (?) he could not give any reply, and having consulted the general agents at Rio de Janeiro, these gentlemen had answered that they awaited instructions from the company. The other companies, however, have, as yet, given no answer, and as I have no hope, by other means, of obtaining an answer from the insurance companies, so as to be able to determine upon the proper course to pursue, I avail myself of the press.

It appears to me that the simple statement which I have given will enable the public to form an idea as to the conduct of the insurance companies, the Royal, the Commercial Union, and the Northern. In conclusion, I ought to add in the cause of truth that the company, London and Lancashire, in which the furniture of the managing director of the Companhia Importadora was insured, ordered payment of the loss as soon as they were informed that the police inquiry had been suspended, and declared null and void.

Yours etc.,
JOÃO BATISTA DE MELLO OLIVEIRA.
São Paulo, 2nd May, 1894.

ENGLISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ABROAD.

To the Editor Rio News:

Notwithstanding the letter published in the *Insurance World and Monetary Record* of 20th June, 1894, signed by the president of the Companhia Importadora Paulista, and also the offer made of their columns to the Northern, Royal, and Commercial Union insurance companies to exonerate themselves from the only too just accusations made against them, up to the present I have not seen any answer; in fact the neglect with which they have treated the matter is characteristic of their unfair treatment of the company ever since the date of the fire.

Failing to obtain payment of the claim, or even any reasons for its not being paid, some four months ago the Companhia Importadora Paulista commenced an action here for the amount, plus damages for losses incurred by their unusual proceedings.

Some short time after, as an excuse to further delay payment, the agents asked for a new examination of the books, which having been conceded by the judge, took place, and the first examination made in October, 1893, by experts appointed and approved of by them, was again upheld by the new experts. Not content with this, they appealed again and asked for the nomination of appraisers to value the goods burnt on 23rd September, 1893, the valuing of which was sold in public auction by order of the said insurance companies soon after the fire.

The Companhia Importadora Paulista considering this proceeding an abuse and absurdity, more than a year after the fire and after two legal examinations of the books, protested and refused to nominate appraisers, but the insurance companies insisted and chose three men of their own, who, to begin with, asked for 40 days in which to answer the questions put by the lawyer of the insurance companies, and at the expiration of this term asked for a further 30 days, which was given them.

The result of this last effort by the insurance companies, of nominating appraisers to value goods, samples of which no longer existed, proves, more than ever, the straightforward way in which they have acted all along.

One of the appraisers nominated was a customer of the Companhia Importadora Paulista and at the very least it would be expected that this appraiser should value the goods, part of which he himself had bought thirty days before the fire, at the same price which he had paid, less a small amount for probable profit; but no, goods he bought at 25,000 he valued at 30,000, what he bought at 6,500 he valued at 25,000, and so on, and after this ridiculous valuation, which the other two appraisers agreed to, a further deduction is made for probable profits.

Thus by continual shuffling the Northern, Royal, and Commercial Union insurance companies are keeping the shareholders of the Companhia Importadora Paulista out of their dues, besides causing heavy losses by more than 18 months delay, as the merchandise proved to be destroyed and which was insured, is equal to three-fifths of the capital of the Companhia Importadora Paulista.

By the above statements of plain facts, the public can judge how thorough the largest and most important of the English insurance companies treat their clients abroad. In England such proceedings would not be permitted, neither would any insurance company dare to attempt them.

For my own part I find it difficult, taking into consideration the high reputation of the companies concerned, to avoid the conclusion that the true state of affairs has been concealed, or misrepresented to their head offices, by practically irresponsible agents on this side, feeling certain that had they been correctly informed as to the facts, they would have (instead of allowing the matter to be carried into the law courts, and drag on for an indefinite period to their own loss and the Companhia Importadora Paulista's) liquidated the claim with the same readiness with which they collected the premiums.

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH WILKINS,
Manager Cit. L. Paulista.

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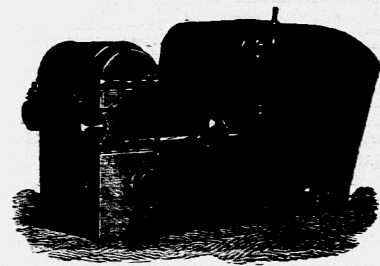
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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 25th, 1895.

As we go to press there is considerable activity in the exchange market, owing to rumors in regard to the successful issue of a loan in London. One version that comes to our ears is to the effect that the municipality has successfully placed a loan for two millions. We have no confirmation of the report, and it may be seriously doubted whether there is any basis for it, but it serves its purpose, however, and exchange goes up with a rush. The negotiations for the purchase of one of the São Paulo railways is also contributing something to the upward tendency of exchange, and it is hoped that the increased sales of coffee, when the new crop is coming in faster, will help to maintain a higher rate. It is difficult, however, to forecast the market, for there are too many outside disturbing influences. In the first place the needs of the government abroad are incessant and heavy, owing to the purchases of ships, armament, munitions, etc. A foreign loan just now would be highly impolitic, as it could be floated only at a very unfavorable rate, which would be humiliating so soon after the successful issue of a Chilean loan at a much higher rate than Brazil can hope to obtain. And in the second place, there is too much uncertainty about internal affairs, and too much wanton deception, to make a successful loan possible. There can be no question as to the necessity for it, nor as to its good results so far as business is concerned, but the conditions are not favorable for a satisfactory loan, and, consequently, the business is improbable. As to a municipal loan, we have seen no mention of it in our London exchanges. The sale of certain railway properties might be made with advantage to both sides, but the exaggerated values at which they are held will probably embarrass their realization.

ALTHOUGH the Central railway is one of the recognized causes of the business depression from which we are now suffering, nothing is done to really improve its management. The government, as well as the administration of that great railway, seem to be unconscious of the injuries resulting from the transportation difficulties which have existed for so long a time on this road, and are unable to remedy the abuses which have conspired to bring it into so disgraceful a state. We are apparently dealing with incapacity, as well as with apathy, and the authorities are blissfully unconscious of both. And yet the facts remain that the Central railway, with all its resources, is unable to bring the diminishing coffee crops of Rio and Minas into this capital promptly, and to take away the merchandise which is awaiting transportation up country. Business here is compelled to suffer incalculable losses on account of these transportation delays, and to incur exceptional expenses through the wretched facilities and petty regulations which are provided for the shipment of merchandise in this city. There was a time when Brazilians could justly feel proud of their great railway, but that time has long since passed. It is now nothing but an exhibit of incapacity, a monument of official mismanagement and apathy. It is burdened with an army of employés — some 15,000 in all — which

fails to do promptly what one-third that number would do easily in England, or the United States. And at the present moment, notwithstanding the fact that its stations are filled with coffee awaiting transportation to Rio, and that its deposits here and scores of mercantile warehouses are full of merchandise awaiting shipment up country, it is actually not paying running expenses. It is not for want of traffic that this failure is due, but for the want of efficient management. It is a situation which reflects no credit upon the country, and still less upon the men who are pretending to administer its affairs.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE.

The minister of finance in his report to the President of the republic says that on taking office he comprehended the necessity of immediately informing himself on the state of the treasury, but that he soon discovered that the work would be slow and difficult and that he could hope to obtain little information that would be useful to the present administration.

The spirit of disorder and anarchy which prevailed under the dictatorship and the utter want of administrative capacity displayed by those who then controlled the destinies of the country had left their deleterious impress upon all branches of the public service.

"The various branches of the department of finance," says the minister, "are working with great irregularity. The former employes have disappeared and the new personnel has not yet sufficient practice to be able to give the government timely and useful information. Much exertion, tenacity and courage are necessary to restore order and regularity to the service. The task is arduous, but I cherish the hope that you will be able to realize your great desideratum."

What the minister, however, was not long in discovering was that he had heavy obligations to meet and very little money with which to meet them. The treasury was almost empty and at the London agency the balance was only sufficient for the payment of ordinary expenses up to the end of January.

On the 14th of November the outgoing administration had authorized Rear-Admiral Prouença, at Toulon, to sign contracts burdening the treasury with liabilities to the amount of £2,000,000, of which the first instalment of £300,000 was demanded immediately. This difficulty the government met by obtaining delay for the first payment and by lengthening the periods within which future payments were to be made. It also obtained an agreement for the acceptance of payment in exchequer bills. In addition to this the minister at once remitted to London the small sums which he was able to obtain without disturbing the money market.

Finding it impossible to realize in Europe any large financial operation, he decided to issue exchequer bills to the amount of £2,000,000.

Having thus provided funds for meeting the demands against the treasury abroad, the minister turned his attention to the situation at home, which was likewise critical. In the account current with the Banco da Republica the balance against the government amounted to 40,000,000\$000, and money was required, not only for current expenses, but also for the festival in honor of the Uruguayan commissioners, for legislative expenses during the prolongation of the congressional session, for interest on the national debt, for heavy expenses with the troops in Rio Grande and for a great number of postponed claims.

The treasury was temporarily relieved from pressure by the issue of exchequer bills, which was followed by the loan of 100,000,000\$000 authorized by decree of February 25th.

In regard to the public revenue and expenditure for the period from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, we gather from the minister's report the following information:

1892	
Revenue:	
Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	110,690,866\$189
Port dues.....	574,015 620
Surtaxes.....	59,427,592 239
Export duties.....	622,351 942
Internal revenue.....	53,712,237 663
Tobacco tax.....	264,836 850
	216,272,000\$503
Extraordinary.....	11,336,091 241
	227,608,091\$744

Expenditure:	
Department of interior.....	13,311,708\$538
Department of public instruction, posts and telegraphs.....	15,758,451 700
Department of justice.....	8,185,901 694
" " foreign affairs.....	1,884,552 749
" " marine.....	21,621,743 704
" " war.....	35,157,041 554
Department of agriculture, com. and pub. works.....	86,142,199 666
Department of finance.....	97,197,659 566
	279,180,210\$216
Deficit.....	52,572,127\$975

1893
(PROVISIONAL BALANCE SHEET)

Revenue:	
Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	131,004,478\$136
Port dues.....	601,074 297
Surtaxes.....	65,300,589 423
Export duties.....	100,527 597
Internal revenue.....	49,841,699 972
Tobacco tax.....	1,019,100 499
	247,767,466\$423
Extraordinary.....	14,854,154 717
	262,621,621\$140

Expenditure:	
Department of justice and interior.....	17,017,149\$465
Department of foreign affairs.....	1,884,552 749
" " marine.....	27,538,972 275
" " war.....	54,620,375 879
" " industry.....	86,018,333 941
" " finance.....	111,766,004 576
	298,858,893\$319
Deficit.....	36,237,272\$179

1894

(The balance sheet for 1894 is very defective; 61 partial balance sheets are still wanting. The appropriations made in the budget amounted to 250,457,908\$652 and the amount of special and deficiency appropriations is 120,717,210\$230; making a total of 371,175,118\$882. The minister of finance, however, estimates that the actual expenditure does not exceed 342,975,188\$882, the payment of the difference of 28,200,000\$000 being postponed to the present year and to that of 1896. He estimates the deficit for the year at 56,581,923\$365. The following figures show the amount of revenue and expenditure entered, up to the time at which the report was prepared, on the books of the treasury.)

Revenue:	
Ordinary:	
Imports.....	98,702,247\$604
Port dues.....	464,410 975
Surtaxes.....	48,257,452 219
Export duties.....	108,185 931
Internal revenue.....	47,703,759 104
Tobacco tax.....	676,592 495
	195,912,648\$388
Extraordinary.....	3,989,433 943
	199,901,781\$431

Expenditure:	
Department of justice and interior.....	18,456,700\$891
Department of foreign affairs.....	1,527,481 073
" " marine.....	20,328,843 124
" " war.....	77,343,729 853
" " industry.....	88,415,842 423
" " finance.....	99,441,399 362
	270,510,848\$726

1895

According to incomplete returns received at the treasury for the first quarter of the year, the receipts were 52,082,543\$110, or 5,928,152\$143 more than the amount of the receipts for that period from the same sources in 1894. In view of this result the minister of finance estimates that the total revenue for 1895 will amount to 294,587,848\$533, or 24,389,848\$533 more than the amount estimated in the budget.

ESTIMATES FOR 1896.	
Revenue:	
Ordinary:	
Import duties.....	151,400,000\$000
Port dues.....	600,000 000
Surtaxes.....	73,700,000 000
Export duties.....	150,000 000
Internal revenue.....	60,620,000 000
Tobacco tax.....	1,200,000 000
	287,670,000\$000
Extraordinary.....	8,205,000 000
	295,875,000\$000

EXPENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET.
"The loan made to the Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas under the direct responsibility of the government, which has to deliver to the company the respective amount for the construction of the road; compensation to the district banks to be made with special appropriations

voted for this purpose by congress; the debt to the state of S. Paulo amounting to over 5,000,000\$000 for taxes belonging to that state and collected by the general government; the payment of claims originating in the insurrection; the restitution of custom-house fees unduly collected on merchandise from the United States during the existence of the reciprocity agreement; expenses with the movement of troops in the south; all these," says the minister, "represent a large sum which does not figure in the budget estimates but which has to be paid whenever the respective accounts are audited.

"To these liabilities have to be added those resulting from contracts for naval constructions which amount to a large sum. This sum, however, in virtue of the alterations made through your intervention will be divided among three years instead of being paid all in the present year. The respective contracts were authorized by your predecessor on the 14th of last November and the payment was ordered by Decree No. 1,923 of December 24 which appropriated for the purpose the sum of 12,000,000\$000."

CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

"The circulating medium in bank and treasury notes amounts," says the minister, "as I have already had occasion to remark, to the sum of 708,073,022\$000 including 83,000,000\$000 issued by the government in virtue of Decree No. 1,616 A, of December 23rd, 1893, and 75,000,000\$000 lent to the Banco da Republica and its predecessors.

"Besides this large sum we have the issue of *bonus* authorized by Decree No. 183 C, of September 23rd, 1893, of which four series to the amount of 80,000,000\$000 may be considered as having been completed."

ADDITIONS TO THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The minister states that to the foreign debt of the country must be added the Oeste de Minas railway loan to the amount of £3,710,000 for which the government is directly responsible.

To the internal funded debt must be added the recent loan of 100,000,000\$000 and the amount of the deposits made in the treasury by banks as security for their issue, which in virtue of Decree No. 183 C, of September 23rd, 1893, will be converted into bonds. These deposits amounted originally to 79,461,500\$000 in bonds and to 93,369,728\$392 in gold, of which 39,857,000\$000 were subsequently converted into bonds of 1889. The gold, says the minister, has completely disappeared.

The conversion, he states, will be made at the current rate of exchange.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL.

Another boundary question has assumed an acute form and has already caused bloodshed. We allude to the dispute between France and Brazil as to the right of possession of certain territory to the south of French Guiana.

By the treaty of Utrecht France resigned all right to the navigation of the Amazon, and to the possession of the country on the northern bank of the river. But two questions remain to be solved. Firstly, did the territory renounced by France include the southern slope of the mountains? And, secondly, is the River Vincent Diancon, which was defined as the boundary on the coast, the Oyapok or the Araguary? Brazil fixes the boundary along the Oyapok and the watershed from the sources of the Oyapok to those of the Rio Branco, while the French government claims the island of Maraca, and lays down the boundary along the northern branch of the Araguary, the Lower Araguary as far as the first falls on the affluents of the Amazon to the Rio Negro. The Rio Branco is to form the western frontier from its mouth to its first fall, and thence the line will run to the extreme summits of the central chain of Guiana, here called Cairit. The territory in dispute has an area of about 190,000 square miles, or little less than the French possession in Indo-China. Maraca is of importance from its position near the mouth of the Amazon, and as the only natural port along 300 miles of coast; and the rest of the territory abounds in savannahs excellent for grazing, in forests of valuable trees, particularly caoutchouc and gutta-percha (the *balata* of Guiana,) and in alluvial gold.

The two governments agreed some time ago to appoint commissions for fixing the boundaries, and the French commission was, a few days ago, on the disputed territory,

preparing to commence its works. This, however, has been stopped by the incident recorded in the telegram which we published yesterday.

It seems that the lawless occupiers of this "No-man's-land" have been taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the absence of recognised authority over it, to indulge their predatory instincts, and an adventurer named Cabral formed a considerable party of bandits, who, in one of their raids, captured M. Trajane, a member of the French boundary commission, and several other Frenchmen who accompanied him, Cabral's object probably being to obtain money for their ransom.

When this came to the knowledge of the Governor at Cayenne, he sent the steamer *Bengali* to Mapa, (Amapa), with a detachment of marines, commanded by Capt. Lunier, whose orders were to ascend the river in a boat in order to rescue the captives. After going up the river 15 miles, Capt. Lunier, accompanied only by a sergeant, landed and went to the place where M. Trajane was supposed to be held a prisoner. There he met with Cabral and his party who immediately opened fire on them and Lunier was killed.

Lieut. Destroux, who had been left in the boat with the marines, hearing the sound of the firing, at once hurried with them to assist his captain, and a combat ensued in which Cabral and sixty of his party were killed, the French losing, besides their captain, four killed and about twenty wounded, and it is said that the survivors before embarking in the *Bengali* burned down the village of Mapa (Amapa).

As the French got the best of the encounter, the Paris newspapers have received the news quietly, and have contented themselves with urging the government to have the boundary question settled as quickly as possible, which is obviously the best thing to be done under the circumstances.

If the incident has been correctly reported in the French telegrams it would appear that the French government cannot make any demand upon Brazil for compensation for the seizure of its subjects, inasmuch as they were captured upon the very territory which France claims as her own.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, May 17.

BRAZIL AND URUGUAY.

CHANCE OF WAR BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. WASHINGTON, May 16.—Minister Mendonça, of Brazil, was asked this morning by a United Press reporter if he had received any official confirmation of the report that Brazil might declare war against Uruguay in order to end the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul.

"I have not," replied the minister, "but," he added, impressively, "I hope that the report is true. Brazil's patience is about exhausted, and, much as I should dislike a war between Brazil and any other country, I feel that we have no alternative unless the Uruguayan government treats us with more consideration."

"We have had internal disorders in the province of Rio Grande do Sul," the minister continued, "for several years. The men who were instrumental in fomenting the trouble were Gen. Martinez and Admirals Mello and da Gama, the latter being the two officers who conducted the recent unsuccessful rebellion against President Feixoto. When that rebellion ended, these men sought an asylum in Uruguay. At the request of the Brazilian government they were expelled from that country because of their evident purpose to foment strife among the Brazilians from their place of safety. After a time they were allowed to return to Uruguay. They are still there. Through their connivance incursions have been made by armed bands from Uruguay across the border to the Brazilian state of Rio Grande. They are really so many bandits. They run off the cattle belonging to our people and commit such other ravages as would necessarily follow a guerrilla warfare."

"Are these men all Brazilians?"

"No; there are a good many Uruguayans among them. It is that which makes the raids more irritating to us."

"Why does not Uruguay prevent these men from entering Brazilian territory and making war upon the inhabitants?"

"Why don't they?" replied the minister. "I don't know; that is what we complain of. Of course we cannot expect Uruguay to police the entire boundary between the two countries. That would require an army of fifty thousand men. Brazil keeps eight or ten thousand men in Rio Grande do Sul, but this force is inadequate without the cooperation of Uruguay. We would not object if the republic of Uruguay made an honest effort to prevent these raids, but it does not do that."

On the 18th ult. telegrams were received here from Montevideo stating that Minister Mendonça had expressed a desire that Brazil would declare war against Uruguay because of assistance given to the revolutionists in Rio Grande. In our comments on this telegram we stated that the government should not permit such statements from its diplomatic representatives, as they might either cause trouble, or interfere in negotiations in which they are not personally concerned. We stated also that Minis-

ter Mendonça is not in a position to know the situation in Rio Grande and Uruguay. The government, of course, promptly denied the authenticity of the reported interview, and assured the Uruguayan government that the assertions credited to Mr. Mendonça were never made.

We sincerely regret that these denials can not be substantiated. It will be seen from the extract which is given above, that the reported interview really took place, and that Minister Mendonça is credited with the statements cabled first to Montevideo, and then to this city. In reply to an inquiry if Brazil might declare war against Uruguay, he is reported to have said: "I hope that the report is true. Brazil's patience is about exhausted, and... I feel that we have no alternative unless the Uruguayan government treats us with more consideration." So far as the cable dispatch is concerned, there is nothing more to be said. It represented the reported interview accurately. The question now lies between Minister Mendonça and the reporter, and, in spite of the minister's subsequent denials and the explanations made by the government, we are inclined to believe that the reporter is not the one at fault. He could have had no incentive to misrepresent the minister's opinions, for a pacific declaration would have been just as acceptable, as an item of news, as anything else. A reporter might misunderstand an explanation, or a description, but it is difficult to believe that he could have so far misunderstood the reply given to his first question, as to credit the minister with the categorical declaration "I hope that the report is true," when he wished to convey an opinion quite contrary.

It is said that the minister of foreign affairs has since sent out a circular to Brazilian representatives abroad instructing them not to grant newspaper interviews. But will this be sufficient? The most prominent newspaper reporters are not those who ask for interviews, nor those who beg leave to publish a man's opinions. They are prominent figures in public and social life, and they seek information through the unguarded channels of social intercourse. The only way to protect the government against indiscreet disclosures is to employ discreet men.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 17.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario moved to ask for a copy of Vice-Admiral Firmiro Chaves' letter tendering his resignation as member of the Conselho Naval and to enquire what steps the government had taken in regard to the facts stated in that letter. The bill exempting from duty machinery for coal mining was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Almeida Barreto spoke on the senatorial election in Paraná. He said that of 130 precincts the Senate had received returns from 107, at which 6,020 votes were said to have been cast, while at the 23 other precincts the number of votes polled was stated to be 1,047, making a total of 7,067 votes. The Senate committee, which had examined the returns, had found that those from 35 precincts, at which 3,249 votes were said to have been cast, were vitiated, and had consequently thrown them out, thus reducing the number of the candidates could be justly considered elected, and he consequently moved to annul the election. Barão do Ladario stated that he felt inclined to support the motion of the senator from Parahyba, but desired fuller information on the subject and consequently moved to recommit the question. Senator Virgilio Damasio and Otitica supported the motion of the senator from Amazonas and stated that they considered ineligible the candidate who claimed to be successful and who was a custom-house broker at Paranaguá. Senator Vicente Machado opposed both motions and defended the election. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque asked for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a bill for regulating the execution of the constitutional provision in regard to the press. Deputy Lauro Mu'ler and others introduced a bill on the administration of the future federal district. Deputy Martins Junior complained of the delay of the committee on the readmittance of the cadets expelled from the military school. He asked for news from the census that was taken in 1893, which seems to have been completely forgotten. The country had spent on it 1,199,000\$, from which, up to the present, he has not derived the slightest benefit. Deputy Vaz de Mello defended the committee on the constitution, which, he said, is over-worked. Deputy Martins Junior obtained from the house permission to discuss in a three hours' speech on the following day the political situation in Pernambuco, which, he asserted, is under the rule of a usurper. There was an exchange of words between this deputy and Deputy Coelho Cintra, who spoke of him as the "recognized congressman," but withdrew the bill on the warrant of midshipmen was discussed by Deputies Medeiros e Albuquerque, José Carlos and Glycerio. The latter said if he were Minister of marine he would recognize the right of those midshipmen to their places; but Congress, he contended, was incompetent to interfere in the matter. If the young men considered themselves

ill-used by the minister of marine, let them apply for justice to the judiciary. Deputy Fletio Pires defended the bill, which was also supported by Deputy Bicio Filko. The latter said that Deputy Glycerio's scrapies were somewhat tardy, since he had on other occasions worked and voted for men's essential services to the republic should be rewarded. The bill was also defended by Deputy Frederico Borges.

JUNE 18.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario said that he had not yet had time to examine carefully the information furnished by Captain Carino de Souza Franco, ex-commander of the transport *Santos*. After the proper examination he would discuss the matter at length. His object on the present occasion was to call attention to the present occasion by the ex-commander of the confession, made by the ex-commander of the *Santos*, of having caused to be shot without legal trial two sergeants of the army. It was necessary, he said, to learn what action had been taken by the government when informed of the conduct of this officer, and he accordingly moved to ask for a copy of the information addressed by the ex-commander of the *Santos* to the adjutant-general of the navy and of the latter's answers to those communications. His motion to this effect was voted by the Senate. Senators Gil Goulart, Gomes de Castro and Francisco Machado discussed the senatorial election in remarks by pointing out the danger resulting to the institutions of the country from official pressure and fraud at elections. A nation, he said, which submits to corruption and violence is unworthy of liberty. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Paula Guimarães introduced a bill for erecting a statue of Admiral Barroso. Deputy Araujo spoke on political affairs in Alagoas. The bill on warrant of midshipmen was passed by a vote of 88 to 50. Deputy Martins Junior made a violent attack on Governor Barbosa Lima, who, he said, has the hypocrisy of Cromwell and the cruelty of Nero and the treachery of Joaquin Silveira. The state of Pernambuco, he declared, had been bound hand and foot by its sanguinary and tyrannical president, who, although his term of office expired on the 17th, maintains by force his hold on the state government. It is vain, he said, to appeal for relief to the executive and judiciary; the only hope of the people of Pernambuco lies in the action of Congress, and he moved that a committee of five should be appointed to investigate the matter and propose a solution for the crisis. The speech of Deputy Martins Junior caused much excitement in the Chamber and at one time he and Deputy Miguel Pernambuco gave each other the lie. The speech closed amidst the applause of the galleries, and the noise and confusion in the house became so great that the president was obliged to suspend the sitting.

JUNE 19.—Senate.—Barão do Ladario said that the decision sent to the Senate by the government failed to do what had become of Barão do Batovy after his arrival at the fort of Santa Cruz. On this subject the proper minister to give information is that of war. He begged the chair would take the necessary steps for obtaining the information. By a vote of 27 to 13 the Senate assented to the request of the senator from Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Manoel de Queiroz Mattoso Ribeiro was recognized as senator for the state of Rio de Janeiro. Chamber of Deputies.—After a speech from Deputy Araujo Goes on affairs in Alagoas, there was another heated debate on the political situation in Pernambuco. Governor Barbosa Lima was defended by Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque, who said that Deputy Martins Junior only insults at a distance. Deputy Gumpalves Maia attacked the governor and said that in Pernambuco robbery and murder had become common administrative expenses.

JUNE 20.—Senate.—The Senate voted a motion offered by Barão do Ladario asking for a copy of the log of the transport *Santos* from the 4th to the 8th of May 1894. Senator Pires Ferreira spoke in favor of the bill for granting to honorary Brigadier-General Fonseca Ramos the emoluments appertaining to that rank. He warmly eulogized Fonseca Ramos, whose heroic resistance, he said, prevented the revolutionists from obtaining a foothold in Niechery, on which their triumph depended. He added that the practical effect of the beneficiary who, in precarious state of health led friends to fear that he would not live long. Senators João Neiva and Coelho Rodrigues opposed the bill, which the latter declared to be unconstitutional. Legislators, he said, should not be the first to break the law. After a speech from Senator Rosa Junior, who also opposed the bill, the latter was put to the vote, which resulted in a tie (18 to 18). Chamber of Deputies.—Deputies Alencar Ellis and Bueno de Andrade presented petitions of public employes asking for increase in their pay. Deputy Lamounier Godofredo introduced a bill on the police service. Deputies Olempeo de Campos and Gouveia Lima discussed political affairs in Sergipe. The Chamber rejected the latter's motion for the publication of Col. Valadão's protest against the statement made in the President's message in regard to the existence of two governments in that state. Deputies Amínio Tavares, Gaspar Drummond and Arthur Orlando discussed the political situation in Pernambuco.

JUNE 21.—Senate.—The bill granting to honorary Brigadier-General Fonseca Ramos the emoluments appertaining to that rank was rejected. In discussing a deficiency appropriation of 893,486\$34 for colonization expenses in Rio Grande do Sul in 1893, Senator Gomes de Castro stated that the bill organizing the tribunal of accounts had been vetoed and yet that tribunal continues to exist and some of its members have been retired with pensions. Senators Otitica and Laper also spoke on the bill and the latter moved to ask for information in regard to the number of immigrants that entered the state of Rio Grande in 1893 and the length of the Jlonal road constructed in that year. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion, Art. 2 being stricken out. Senators Moraes Barro and Otitica discussed the bill exempting from duty machinery for working coal mines. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Bueno de Andrade spoke on the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company, which authorises, he said, an increase of 50% in the freight and passenger rates and con-

tains many other objectionable features. He promised to return to the subject at every available opportunity. Deputies Serzelelli and Augusto Severo presented petitions from public employes asking for an increase in their salaries. Francisco Glycerio discussed the Pernambuco question. The last named of these deputies declared his intention of voting against the motion of Deputy Martins Junior. The purpose of agitating the question had, he asserted, already been accomplished and its settlement should be postponed until after Congress shall have voted a law regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. JUNE 22.—Senate.—There was received a dispatch from the minister of marine informing the Senate that in the archives of his department there is nothing to show that there had been any answer to the communication in regard to the shooting of two sergeants on board the transport *Santos*. Senator Otitica moved to detach from the bill on mining machinery the 2nd article for the purpose of forming a separate bill. The Senate voted in 3rd day session the bill transferring to the state of Mato Grosso certain national property. Senator Gomes de Castro opposed the bill retiring with pay Col. Pedro Paulino da Fonseca. The bill was defended by Senator Otitica. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy José Mariano spoke on the Pernambuco question. He said that in Pernambuco there are no constitutional rights or guarantees. He appealed to the Minas Legislature to come to the rescue of Pernambuco. He was retorted by Deputy Coelho Cintra, who accused his political adversaries of attempting to poison Governor Barbosa Lima.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Bahia state legislature has had its sessions prorogued for another month.
—On the 18th inst. there was a fight between Brazilian and Italian operatives at the Cascatinhas cotton factory.
—The Pará papers state that the French took 5 prisoners away from Amapá, of which four are Brazilians and one Portuguese.
—In the month of May the market of the capital of Ceará was supplied with 2,541 kilos of fish, 1,262 bebes, 145 hogs and 37 sheep.
—A bill is under discussion in the Bahia Legislature authorizing the state government to celebrate contracts for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants.
—It is said that the epidemic which is raging in São Paulo and Minas, is also perilous to man. The physicians are advising the boiling of all milk before using it as food.
—In São Paulo the newspapers are complaining of the postoffice for delaying or not delivering the mails. It would seem that the whole country is demoralized by the jacolin regime.
—A Ceará druggist has discovered a new antidote for snake bites, supposed to be more efficacious than permanganate of potash. It is said to be obtained from a plant that grows in Ceará.
—A Pernambuco telegram of the 18th inst. states that the newspapers *Gazeta da Tarde* and *Cidade* had closed their offices for fear of being attacked by partisans of Governor Barbosa Lima.
—On Lloyd Brasileiro steamers there emigrated from Ceará in the month of May 1,478 persons, of whom 1,185 left for the south and 293 for the north against 48 for the south and 402 for the north in May 1894.
—An electoral reform bill has been submitted to the Bahia state legislature for approval. This is now the most popular subject in Brazilian legislative annals, for it is up in almost every state and is repeated almost every year.
—An explosion of 600 kilos of dynamite at Santos on the 21st killed and wounded 30 persons and destroyed several buildings. It was being carried through the streets in a cart when the explosion occurred, the cartman and his mules being blown into fragments. This was the only person killed, but many were injured by flying fragments and falling walls at a considerable distance. The dynamite had just been landed from the Danish bark *Julie* and was consigned to Karl Valais & Co.

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

Match played in Santos on the 16th inst. between Rua Direita versus World.

THE WORLD. J. Crossland, c. Cross, b. Wilmot..... 0 G. Barboza, b. Fussell..... 0 Barber, b. "..... 12 A. Richards, b. "..... 9 P. Benoy, b. "..... 3 H. Crook, stpd. Wilmot, b. Tweedie..... 15 H. Wright, b. w. b. Tweedie..... 0 Thomsen, did not bat C. L. Stock, b. Tweedie..... 17 Cooper, not out..... 11 Extras..... 11 Total..... 68

RUA DIREITA. O. H. Wilmot, b. Barber..... 2 P. W. Crook, r. out..... 4 J. A. Cross, b. Richards..... 5 J. W. H. Fussell, c. Richards, b. Barber..... 1 F. H. Gepp, b. Richards..... 17 A. L. Tweedie, b. Richards..... 4 A. Sell, b. Barber..... 4 A. Dickson, b. Barber..... 0 Paterson, not out..... 0 Extras..... 3 Total..... 37

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

According to a telegram from Porto Alegre Gen. Innocencio Gó'lvás, the new commander of the 6th military district, has given to the government troops in Rio Grande the following organization: The forces operating in the field will be composed of four divisions under the command of Lima, Flores, Telles and Menna Barreto. Important strategic points will be garrisoned by independent commands reporting directly to the commander of the district. The garrison of Pelotas, where the commander of the district has

very well here, and new coffees, somewhat to the surprise of most people, are reported arriving at Santos, but as the quality of these coffees is said to be very unsatisfactory, the effect of the increased prices is not likely to be immediately felt on our market, although they, together with the lower quotations from our neighboring markets, and from exchange may be useful as a "bear" argument.

We have had reports of some sort of disease among the plantations in the Western part of S. Paulo, but so far the accounts do not seem to be substantiated, though the alarming cholera advices during the early part of the year from the interior, so very important to the welfare of the whole country, could be prevented on the part of the attempt at alarming the trade can be proved on the part of spreading these reports, it is to be sincerely hoped that some punishment will be meted to them.

Today is a holiday and all business is suspended; the market closed on Saturday with some insignificant sales reported, and it was said on the basis of less than 2,500 per arroba for No. 2.

The shipments during the week have been: 470 bags for the United States 318 " Europe 352 " Cape 1,859 " River Plate 2,456 bags.

The vessels sailed with a full crew:

Table with columns: United States, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Includes entries like New York Gerst, Cape, etc.

Table with columns: Europe, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Tons. Includes entries like Hamburg Gerst, Copenhagen, etc.

Receipts during the past week were 40,975 bags, of which about 17,000 bags coastwise and barra deuto, against 44,474 bags for the preceding week and 41,800 bags for the week before.

Table with columns: Washed, Regular, Ordinary, Good and, Ordinary 2nd, Tmge. Includes values like 17,873-20,427, etc.

On Saturday the funds were reduced to 1,500 per kilogramme. Brakers' quotations in accordance with New York types and per arroba, were the following:

Table with columns: No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts at Santos, Shipments at Santos, Receipts at Rio de Janeiro, Shipments at Rio de Janeiro, Average price, etc. Includes dates from June 1 to June 25.

Imports.

We have still very little interest of report in the markets. Flour has advanced again smartly, and is strong; there are also some shipments by steamers from the River Plate and at high prices, which even present quotations here will hardly cover. Lard and pork are unchanged, but will hardly later have been fair, while those of the former are smaller off flow, and no changes are made in dealers' prices. Pitch is advanced, and is said to be still under cost of foreign has arrived and shipments advised are very moderate. Turpentine and resin there is nothing new. A considerable quantity of River Plate corn has come in and is sold at 100-105 per bag. We have had no receipts of bar, nor of any other commodities. Exchange has advanced a little during the week, and if the steadiness is maintained, the effect should be felt in the market for stocks, excepting of rice, are not excessive and supplies will be needed.

Flour - There have been no receipts during the week and stocks are reduced to about 27,000 lbs all second hands. Prices have been advanced by 1500-1800 per lb. During the week, and the local mill is have not opened the mill. Brokers report the market strong at the following quotations viz:

Table with columns: Flour, Price, Quantity. Includes entries like Richmond, do, Baltimore 1st, etc.

Lard - Receipts are 1,200 bags, 5 cases per 7 1/2 Taylor and Carter from the United States, and retail quotations of 140-150 per lb. for George's lard, and 130-140 for other marks may be continued.

Codfish - There have been no receipts and dealers' quotations are unchanged, viz: 48-50 per tub 12 Canadian and 48-50-47000 f r Norwegian cases.

Rice - The J. C. Taylor from Rangoon, referred to in our last report, brought 57,151 bags. Retail quotations of 12000-12500 per bag are unchanged.

Pork - The receipts have been 1,500 packages per 11 1/2 Taylor and Carter from the United States. American is still retailing about 18500 and native at 18000-18500 per kilogramme, according to quality.

Pitch Pine - There have been no receipts and brokers report the market firm at 65000-70000 per doz.

White Pine - Receipts nil, and the market is about steady at 120-125 per cwt.

Spruce Pine - Brokers quote nominally at 75000 per doz. There have been no receipts.

Swedish Pine - Receipts nil and nominal quotations are about 75000 per doz. for red and 72000 for white deals.

Kerosene - There appears to be nothing doing from first hands, and dealers are still quoting at 18500 per case.

Turpentine - Retail quotations of 850-880 lbs per kilogramme may be continued. There have been no receipts.

Resin - The J. W. Taylor brought 20 tons from Baltimore, and dealers still quote at about 15000-16000, according to quality.

Cement - Receipts are 1,000 bags per Cyrene from London and 1,500 bags per Pallas from Hamburg. We continue advanced quotations of 10500-11500 for French, per bag.

Indian Corn - We have received 5,000 bags per Mendocino, 2,000 bags per Danube, and 21,754 bags per Mendocino from the River Plate. Notwithstanding this supply, perhaps because it has gone into second hands, dealers have advanced their quotations to 10500-11500 for French, per bag, and native is now quoted, according to quality, at 10500-10800, per bag.

Bran - Receipts nil, and the quotations furnished are 2500-3000 per bag for River Plate and 2500-3500 for local mills.

Hay - Receipts nil and retail quotations are unchanged at 85-95 lbs per kilogramme.

Coal - Receipts during the week are: 1,822 tons per Colombia, from Cardiff. 2,459 " Hay rates, do. 2,430 " Perguera, do. 2,574 " Estabon, do. 1,574 " Cotacabana, do. 1,910 " Capri, from Hamburg. 2,131 " Traveller, from Leith. 981 " Griefarf, from Newcastle. All to dealers and companies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SANTOS - Swed bk Esmu West; 235 tons; Andersen; 9 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co. JUNE 21. CARIBBEY - Br ship Pengerue; 1491 tons; Davies; 36 ds; coal to Helmiro Rodrigues & Co. SOUTH SHIELDS - Br bk Glenfarg; 831 tons; Ghent; 47 ds; coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PERNAMBUCO - Port bk Venturosa; 437 tons; Goncalves; sundries. JUNE 20. JAMAICA - Ital bk Fortunat no; 488 tons; Mario; ballast. JUNE 21. MONTEVIDEO - Amer bk Rese Innes; 800 tons; Panno; ballast. JUNE 22. BARAGANO - Nor bk Tell; 467 tons; Christensen; ballast. LILIA DO SUL - Braz lug Lillian; 365 tons; Livramento; do. BIENOS AIRES - Br ship Annie M Lutz; 1125 tons; Bain; do. JUNE 23. SYDNEY - Br ship Harriet Queen; 544 tons; Forsyth; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Date, Agent. Includes entries like Alianza, Adeli, Australia, etc.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Date, Agent. Includes entries like New York, Key West, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To. Includes entries like Jun. 18 Bretagne Fr, 18 Capri Gr, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Includes entries like Jun. 17 Capua Gr, 17 Thames Br, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1895.

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees. Includes entries like American, bk Swallow, etc.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds - June 22nd.

Table with columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Capital, Banks, Par, Last div., etc. Includes entries like 26,038,800, Bonds 5% currency, etc.

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Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

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1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.— Havre, April 1st, 1891.— L. B. DE MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in cases of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MAGALHÃES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894.

I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Aquitaine* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.

It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when I travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I will remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples, for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in your business, I am, yours truly, — JOSÉ CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 205.

6.

Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSÉ J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

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The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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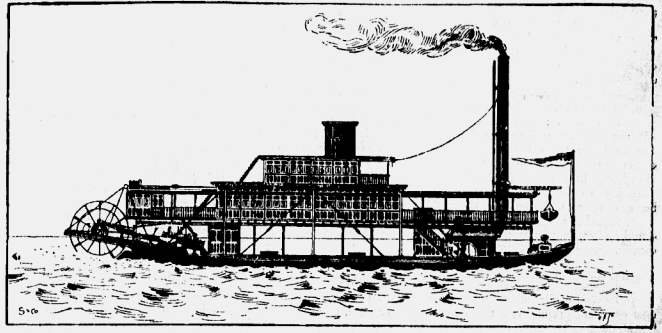


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