



THE RIO NEWS.



PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

Vol. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1896.

NUMBER 47

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conceição Island.

Trig Boats and cargo lighters always ready for service. Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

MESSRS. WILLIAMSON MILLIGAN & Co., Liverpool,

Receive consignments of Produce either for the English or Continental markets on commission.

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Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.
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MEURON & C.ª

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of the best brands and directly imported.

Wholesale and retail.

Moderate prices.

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(Engenheiro Mechanico).

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RODENBURG & Co. " "

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM CARIOCA,
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 25,000 locomotives and 390,000 cars. Freight Cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

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Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office.

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78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1879.

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LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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RAILWAY TICKETS OF VARIOUS STYLES.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, }

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.



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20 Varieties, Rs. 2600 50 Varieties, Rs. 58000
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Telephone 8313

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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 Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1837.
 Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
G. C. Anderson, Agent.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.
 This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$75,350,165.00 (£1,362,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,109.00 (£2,357.30).
 No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.
Fire and Marine.
 Capital £2,500,000
 Agents for the Republic of Brazil:
Walter Block & Co.
 No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 ..
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
G. C. Anderson.
 2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
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 Accumulated Funds .. £8,250,000
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Capital (fully subscribed) £2,177,500
 Reserve fund £ 670,355
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D
 Capital £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund 1,328,751 ..
 Uncalled capital 2,400,751 ..
 Agent: P. E. Swanwick,
 4, Travessa do Conselho Rio Saravá.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith Youle & Co.
 No. 38 Rua 1ª de Março.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.
 Representatives of
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London
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 A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.
 OFFICES:
 Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27
 Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara
 DEPOT:
 Ilha dos Ferreiros

GUANABARA & Co.
 Importers and Commission Merchants.
 28, Travessa de Santa Rita, 28
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 Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. R. White & Brothers, London, England.
 Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.
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 Importers of
 Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house
 Sole Agents for
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,
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G. PERLER & Co.,
 Bourdeaux, Exporter of Bourdeaux Wines;
E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,
 Exporter of Cognac
 Dealers in
 Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.
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YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE PIREXINA
 This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:
 Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.
 For sale at the
Pharmacia Central Homeopathica
 founded by
 Drs. BRITO MURR and JOÃO VICENTE MARTINS
 formerly
 VUVA MARTINS.
 Sole property now of
J. G. DO NASCIMENTO,
 Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,
 50, RUA DA QUITANDA, 50
 Rio de Janeiro.

GREOLIN-PEARSON
 The best disinfectant for vessels
 Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.
 Rua da Alfandega n. 70
 J. H. Jensen.

SITUATION WANTED
 Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.
 Address X.
 this Office.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.
 Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa.
 Office: 96, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

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 No. 1 A, Rua São Pedro
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 Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.
 STEAM LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, TUGS, ETC.
 The launch "Martha" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

M. & E. NATTE' & Co.
 Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.
 44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44
 RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.
 Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 7, Rua General Camara as to the following:
 NITZMANN, Julius.—Left his native town Zempleburg, Germany, about 4 years ago for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British consulate. Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1896.

MALAGA WINE
 AMONTILLADO
 Strong, agreeable and strengthening.
 For sale at
No. 40, RUA DO HOSPICIO
 Rio de Janeiro.
 João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.
Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.
 Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.
Cachambú and Lambari:
 Central Railway (Sã Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
 Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.
Petropolis:
 Barca leaves the Prinha at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Marã. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.)
 Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leave at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
 On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Prinha at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.
Nova Friburgo:
 Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant'Anna de Marahy. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays.
COROVADO:
 Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending, 6:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory
 U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. THOMAS L THOMPSON Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
 AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.
 BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory
 CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during the month according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.
 HENRY MOSLEY, M. A. British Chaplain.
 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.
 IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5, afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6:45 p. m. on Wednesdays
 BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. 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. 22.
 IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7, 9, 11 a. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Medical Directory
 Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 o'clock.
Miscellaneous.
 AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alfandega.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.
 BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
 JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
 BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.
 RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; W. J. LOMBY, 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.
 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor.—Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer

WEST COAST ITEMS.
 —Telegrams from Lima say that an epidemic of yellow fever has broken out in Guayaquil and that it is increasing.
 —The Colombian government has agreed to submit its boundary dispute with Costa Rica to the arbitration of either Mexico, France, or Switzerland.
 —A Lima telegram of the 12th says that a sanguinary battle had been fought in Ayacucho between the revolted Indians and the Peruvian troops.
 —The Chilean official journals are now advocating disarmament in order to avoid a financial ruin. What a pity it is, the Argentine and Brazilian journals do not follow the same wise example!
 —The West Coast cable company subscribed \$1,000 for the relief of the Guayaquil people, and a large number of other important subscriptions for the same charitable purpose were obtained in New York.
 —A Lima paper says that among the lower orders in Peru there is a superstition to the effect that if murderers place the bodies of their victims face down and carry off their stockings, they secure by the first immunity from discovery, and by the second immunity from persecution by justice.
 —The cabinet crisis at Santiago is still unswayed, all attempts to organize a new ministry having failed thus far. The friends of D. Vicente Reyes, the defeated presidential candidate, are said to be creating difficulties. It is an exhibition of partisan rancor which reflects very little credit on the country.
 —It is amusing to note that great satisfaction is expressed at Caracas over the arbitration agreement between Great Britain and the United States. And yet Venezuela is not represented on the board, nor has she had anything to say about the choice of the umpire. It would appear to be a question in which the United States and Great Britain alone are concerned.
 —It is an established custom for presidents of the republic, on their accession to office, to visit the nunneries in Santiago. On these occasions relatives of nuns obtain permission to accompany the President, but the number of relatives has always been limited to nineteen. President Erzuruzir, however, has obtained from the Pope permission for mothers and sisters of nuns to accompany him on the occasion of his visits without limitation of number.—Chilian Times.

—A Lima telegram of Wednesday says the steamer *Puno* brings no mail from Guayaquil, consequently there are no particulars of the terrible catastrophe which has reduced to ruins the principal part of that city. Passengers, however, by the *Puno* say that the firemen were exhausted and disheartened by the voracity of the conflagration and the want of water. There were many drunken people about and a good deal of pillaging was going on. The Royal will be a heavy loser by the fire.—Chilian Times, Oct. 17.

—The province of Valparaiso, like many other provinces of the republic, is just now overrun with gangs of dangerous characters who do not hesitate at the commission of any crime. Scarcely a day passes without robberies, accompanied with murder, taking place somewhere. It has just been decided to station pickets of cavalry at different towns and villages, and it is to be hoped that this measure may have the effect of checking the depredations of the desperadoes and ruffians who are carrying terror everywhere. It is to be feared, however, that nothing short of a general battue will clear the province of the criminals who infest it.—Chilian Times.

WOMEN IN ILLINOIS.
 The property status of women in the state of Illinois, which is a part of the "American west," so cordially disliked by the amiable editor of the *Journal de Commercio* is given by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in the following condensed terms:
 In Illinois all property, real and personal, owned by a woman at marriage, and all acquired thereafter by inheritance, by gift, or by purchase, is her separate property, which she may hold in her own right and may manage, sell, and convey to the same extent and in the same way that the husband can do with his property. But she cannot enter into a business partnership without her husband's consent, unless he has abandoned her or is insane, idiotic, or imprudent. A wife may make all manner of contracts, sue and be sued alone, and control her own earnings. She may make a will in the same manner and to the same extent as a married man may do. Neither husband nor wife is liable for the debts of the other, but the property of both may be chargeable with the expenses of the family and education of the children. If either party abandons the other for a year without providing for the support of the family, or is imprisoned, idiotic, or insane, the court may place his or her property in the control of the other and subject it to the support of the family and payment of his or her debts. A married woman may act as executrix or administratrix. Both husband and wife have equal rights in the real estate of each other, which interest is that to dowry; that is, one-third for life of all realty belonging to the deceased during the marriage. Where the deceased leaves no will the surviving widow or widower takes one-third of the personally absolutely and the dower interest just named in the realty, if there are living children of the deceased; but if there are no children then the widow or widower takes one-half absolutely of the realty and all of the personally. If there be no kindred the widow or widower is sole heir. The "widow's award," which must be paid out of the state of a deceased husband in preference to any other claim except funeral expenses, consists of certain specific articles, or she may take the value of such articles in money.
 On the 1st ult. the aggregate circulation of all kinds of money in the United States was \$1,822,320,289, showing an increase of \$43,132,655 during the month of September. The per capita circulation was stated to be \$22.05.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

- Germany..... { Direction der Disconto }
 { Gesellschaft, Berlin. }
 { Norddeutsche Bank in } and corres-
 { Hamburg, Hamburg. } pondsents.
 { M. A. von Rothschild }
 { Söhne, Frankfurt a M. }
- England..... { 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. }
- France..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. }
 { Comptoir National d'Escompte de }
 { Paris, Paris. }
 { Heine & Co., Paris. }
 { Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. }
 { André Neuhoff & Co., Paris. }
- Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres- }
 { pondsents. }

and any other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Krahn-Petersen,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro :

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 12th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do ,, 900,000
Reserve fund ,, 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.
Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... ,, 800,000
Reserve fund..... ,, 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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THE CRISIS.

Pernambuco journals depict in sombre colors the state of trade in that city, whose merchants are struggling with a frightful (temeraria) crisis and are unable, for want of means, to combat it. We call attention to the following points in an editorial of the *Commercio de Pernambuco*:

"The Pernambuco banks have resolved not to effect any transaction whatever on securities, no matter how valuable the latter may be.

"Neither the bonds of the general government, nor those of the state, inspire the slightest confidence and both are peremptorily rejected by banking houses. Mercantile paper is in no better situation and it seems to be the inflexible resolution of the banks to effect no operation of credit, no matter what may be the inducement or the security offered. . . . In view of this unshakable resolution it is suggested that merchants shall close their houses, since, in consequence of the manner in which credit is thus besieged, they are obliged to suspend payments and declare themselves insolvent. Bonds amounting to 100,000\$ are rejected by the most important banks of the city as collaterals for the insignificant sum of 5,000\$."

From *O Paiz*, Nov. 13.

The Vice-President of the republic, for the purpose of decreasing the amount of currency intended to mitigate the crisis through which our commercial communities are passing, will call a meeting in congress, of the budget committees of the chamber and senate in order to hear their opinion on the action to be taken.

From the *Noticia*, Nov. 13.

We learn that the government, independently of reductions in the budget for next year, is resolved to adopt the strictest economy and for this purpose will refrain from filling offices that become vacant and will suspend work on internal improvements, postponing, moreover, the execution of all orders that have been sent to Europe, except those whose immediate execution is absolutely necessary.

From the *Noticia*, Nov. 13.

In fact the banks suffered severely, for the drafts that were returned have not been honored and perhaps never will be. The purchasers, who kept up prices, also lost heavily, so that some are threatened with complete ruin and others with the loss of a considerable part of what they possess, the result of the transactions being just the reverse of what had been anticipated. . . . Now, with consuming markets glutted, credit restricted and merchants struggling with difficulties with which they are unable to cope, the time for the planter to suffer has come and he is finding it exceedingly difficult to obtain money for paying his laborers and meeting the current expenses of his sugar mill, so that there is danger of the loss of the greater part of the crop.

From the *Noticia*, Nov. 13.

As to the crisis in the sugar market, it is intensified by the restrictions of the banks, which, with large cash balances estimated at the total amount of 15,000,000\$, refuse to advance money for correspondents and commission merchants to advance to the planters just at the time in which the planting season is about to close and the harvesting about to commence. On account of the heavy losses which they sustained with the last crop the banks carry their restrictions to the point of not accepting any transaction, not even when secured by bonds of the general or state government. . . .

From the *Noticia*, Nov. 13.

The *Correio*, in an editorial headed the *Credit of Brazil*, refers to the campaign of discredit in London against our country. It advises public men to restrain their flights of eloquence and to be very cautious and reserved in their criticisms on our financial situation. In this way they will avoid furnishing weapons to the enemies of the republic.

From the *Noticia*, Nov. 13.

Times from Rio de Janeiro will promptly be refused. It is bad enough that such a request should be made, but we Americans know only too well how silly can be the action of an assembly on a proposition that some feather head proposes, and no one takes the trouble to resist. The President has time to think and his own definite responsibility. He must see that to expel a correspondent of a paper like *The Times* would invite distrust and contempt and give to the critics in the paper far more effect than they could otherwise have.

From the *N. Y. Times*, Oct. 18.

A Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul) telegram of the 16th inst. says:—"In virtue of the great economic crisis through which we are passing, various factories have dismissed their employes. The price of bread is going up."

Our able colleague the *Rio News* has lately been having a little excitement to wit the monotony of existence. The *News* has always been outspoken and has before been in trouble for it, as the Brazilians evidently belong to that class which loves the darkness of night rather than the light of honesty and frankness. So one of the big Rio dailies and the Jacobin crowd have been after our contemporary for telling the truth about the financial condition of the republic. There was talk of expulsion from the country, sacking the *News* office and all that sort of thing, but happily it didn't amount to anything. Such papers as the *Rio News* do South America greater real service than all the professional patriots on the continent and that with little hope of reward or even gratitude, but after all, what does it matter? To work in a large field in a large and broad-minded way is no small satisfaction in itself, and honest, energetic work so done makes history and good history at that, whether or not the worker meet with a speedy and tangible reward.

From the *Times*, Buenos Aires, November 4.

Confirming our local of yesterday, we know that there exists a true financial plan which will soon be made public and put into force by the government. At the same time that great economies are made, a financial operation of great scope will be realized. In this respect the greatest discretion is maintained. We can also state that the government has taken steps of a character to meet all its obligations abroad, now having sufficient funds for this. The political chiefs, in full accord with the Vice-President of the republic and with the minister of finance, are supporting the plan of financial restoration.

From the *Jornal do Brazil*, November 14.

The merchants of Rio are hotly indignant at the correspondent who telegraphed to the London *Times* that there was a crisis and it had been proposed to vote a six months' moratorium, and they have been foolish enough to ask the government to expel him. General Weyler would have restored peace in Cuba some time ago if it could have been accomplished by expelling newspaper correspondents, and we suggest to the Rio merchants that the serious evils of depreciated currency and the speculation which inflation encouraged last year and previously will not be remedied by the expulsion of the offending correspondent. The moratorium idea was soon dropped, perhaps the correspondent was in error in saying that it was seriously under consideration. But the grave character of the financial difficulties of Brazil, both the government and the mercantile classes, is beyond dispute. Whether the dispatch complained of were entirely accurate or not the financial condition in Rio is well enough known, and it is the cure of that and not the elimination of one newspaper correspondent, who may have exaggerated the situation as a little more critical than the facts warranted, to which the business men of Rio should devote themselves. The trouble is depreciated paper money, with the speculation it incited at first and the contraction it compelled later, and the remedy can be learned by Brazil from Chili and some other South American republics that have been reforming their currency disorders.

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 20.

(We should like to assure our New York contemporary that it is a mistake to credit the "merchants of Rio" with the wish to have the *Times* correspondent expelled. It was the tuculent politicians who were possessed with this brilliant idea. The merchants, with but few unimportant exceptions, knew that the *Times* correspondent had told the truth and, though they may have doubted the propriety of publishing the news, they did not dispute the facts.—*Ed. News.*)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Recently a steamer bringing cargo to Montevideo and Buenos Aires overlooking four packages belonging to the former, and they were not discovered until the vessel was discharging at the latter port. The customs official on board promptly seized them as contraband, though they were plainly marked and entered on the Montevideo manifest. An appeal was made to the administrator, who ordered them returned to the steamer and imposed a fine of 25 per cent on the same. The official who seized them then appealed to the minister of finance, who reversed the administrator's decision and declared them contraband. The owners of the steamer not only lost the goods, but must also pay the consignees in Montevideo their value, and perhaps a fine for short delivery as well. The shipowner is not having an easy time of it at Buenos Aires.

—A customs inspector at S. Francisco, California, U. S. A., named Richard Williams, was convicted of extortion on September 23rd, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. What a pity it is we can not have a little of this kind of justice here in Rio de Janeiro!

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AN ABSURD REGULATION.

Bahia, 5th November, 1896.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I simply write you to point out one more injustice to Ireland, England, or any other nationality now residing in Brazil. By an order of his most excellent majesty the minister of correios we poor employed of houses having the honor up to last mail of having all our correspondence addressed to the box of the chief of the house by whom we are employed, are now debarred this privilege. To point out this injustice, on Thursday the *s/s Thames* arrived with mails, and I got my letters Saturday afternoon and papers this day, one week after arrival of steamer. I do not know if you are subject to same in Rio but on protest to the postoffice here I was simply shown the regulations from the minister of correios at Rio to this effect. The chief of the house got his letters, some on Thursday and balance on Friday morning. However sensible the minister of correios might appear to be, this is simply an absurdity and shows how silly at times persons in position get to be. Most probably you will have received from others more able to explain this injustice than I am, but in the name of common sense I merely wish to lay this before you and ask you to publish these facts.

Yours truly,

AN IRISHMAN.

It is to be feared that the manifest absurdity and injustice of the regulation in question will not save our correspondent from its penalties. The regulation was proposed for this city also, but as the box accommodations were already insufficient the authorities saw that to enforce it would be simply increasing their own work without adding to the revenues of the office. So it was deferred. When the postoffice is enlarged and new boxes are provided, in all probability we shall be subjected to the same mean and unjust requirement. It is singular how arbitrary and exacting the ordinary republican official has proved himself to be. Although shouting himself hoarse over the blessings of popular government and the rights of the citizen, he devotes his whole time to the invention of restrictions and exactions on the public. He wastes the public money, and then seeks to replace it through every available channel of taxation. In this case, there is not the slightest excuse for the imposition. The firm which rents a postoffice box naturally expects it to be used by all its employés. And it is no prejudice whatever to the postoffice that this should be done. It can not be expected that each individual clerk shall rent a box for himself, nor can it be required that he shall wait from three to seven days for his mail in case he does not choose to do so. The regulation is an imposition of the meanest description, and as it was invented in the days of Demosthenes Lobo, it may be said to be worthy of its author. The only way out of it, is to make so much trouble at the *poste restante* that the authorities will be glad to lay the regulation on the shelf. To avoid it, clerks may have their mail addressed to the office in cities where carriers are employed, or they may have their letters addressed under cover to the firm.—*Eids. News.*

THE RIO NEWS

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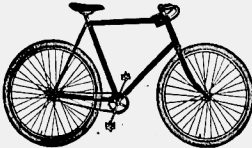
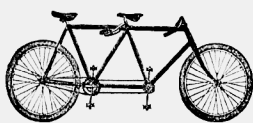
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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 17th, 1896.

On the evening of the 10th instant the President yielded to the advice of his physicians and transferred the administration of government temporarily to Vice-President Manoel Victorino Pereira. Although the physicians were of the opinion that the operation performed had left no dangerous results and that his condition was in all respects favorable, it was felt that in his present enfeebled condition he required complete rest and freedom from official cares. For the complete restoration of his health it was decided that he would require at least one month's rest, possibly at some place away from this city. Under these circumstances the President wisely resolved to entrust the duties and responsibilities of his high office to his legal successor for such a period as might be necessary for the complete restoration of his health. The Vice-President promptly acceded to the request and on the following day entered upon the discharge of his duties as acting President. The cabinet and other high officials of the President's household at once tendered their resignations, but as he considered his occupancy of the office to be brief the Vice-President promptly declined to make any change whatever. This insures the continuance of the President's policy and when he returns to power he will find himself surrounded by the same men who were associated with him before his illness.

The revenue bill as it passed the chamber of deputies last week, and which now goes to the senate, can best be described as a legislative *pot-pourri*. It is even worse than the celebrated mixture of last year. It estimates the total revenue of the nation at 354,532,000\$, to provide which it maintains the excessive import duties imposed last year, with a few specified exceptions, increases others still more and in some cases on articles of prime necessity, modifies and increases the stamp taxes, authorizes a diminution of 50 per cent in freights on certain articles on the state railways, provides that 40 per cent of import duties shall be paid in gold with a corresponding reduction in the tariff, authorizes a conversion of outstanding *bonus (cedulas)* into currency, authorizes the payment in currency of the interest on the converted 4 per cent gold apolices, authorizes the "mobilisation" of the bonds in the treasury including those deposited to guarantee bank issues, regulates exchange operations, imposes a tax on dividends, including foreign companies, and a large number of other provisions of more or less importance. In great part the provisions of this bill are highly important and profoundly affect the interests of commerce and industry, and yet they are hastily jumbled together in a revenue bill at the end of the session and rushed through without careful consideration. The provision for the collection of duties in gold ought never to be adopted in this way, for it is incomplete, little understood, and can not fail to create endless complications. It provides for a corresponding reduction in the tariffs, but how and when? According to Deputy Serzedello this reduction will wipe out the tax; according to others it implies an increase of 40 to 80

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per cent in the tariff. Between these views there is a wide field for controversy, and as it rests with the *conferentes*, who are not brilliant arithmeticians as a rule, it will be fruitful of endless fines and annoyances. Provisions of this character ought to be so clear that no chance of misinterpretation remains, but in such hasty legislation this desideratum is quite out of question. Although there are many good reasons why the government should be provided with a gold revenue, it should never be done in so careless a manner as this. Then there are the provisions relating to the conversion of *cedulas* into currency, which is pernicious in every respect and will serve to further depreciate the currency, and the re-issue of the bond-deposits in the treasury, which will also have a very bad influence—both of these should be considered by themselves and with the utmost deliberation. All things considered, this bill will only serve to accentuate the troubles which now oppress us, although in some few particulars it reduces the excessive taxes levied on certain articles, such as medicinal preparations, kerosene, book paper, etc.

We have been waiting some time to see what action the government would take in regard to the extraordinary conduct of Col. Moreira Cesar and his officers on the coasting steamer *Itaipá*, but up to the present moment nothing whatever has been done so far as we can learn. From the best information we can obtain, the *Itaipá* received the 7th battalion and its officers at Santa Catharina and brought them to the entrance to this harbor without any mishap or difficulty whatever. Owing to some breakdown in the machinery the steamer did not arrive off this port as early as anticipated, but arrived during the night and in thick weather. Calculating that he was off Ilha Raza and being unable to pick up the light, the captain stopped the steamer. Moreira Cesar and his officers then came on the bridge, accused him of being a monarchist, said that he had passed Cape Frio, and then had him tied. His officers were also placed under armed guards. The steamer was then headed south, to which the captain did not object, as it was running away from land. Then the course was again changed, which he knew would run them ashore. To save the lives of his passengers he begged to have the steamer stopped and soundings taken. After a time this was permitted, though not before the breakers could be heard. The soundings showed five fathoms of water, and when the weather cleared in the morning it was found that the captain's reasoning was correct. He was then released and the steamer was brought into port. Now, one of two conclusions must be drawn: either the captain was guilty of disobeying instructions and was trying to avoid entering this port, or Moreira Cesar and his officers were guilty of piracy on the high seas. The former is inadmissible, for the steamer was off the entrance to this port all the time. The latter alternative, therefore, is the one which demands attention. No civilized nation would ever permit a military officer to seize a ship in this way and undertake to navigate it, to the imminent peril of life and property, and we can not understand how the Brazilian government can ignore the serious character of such an offence. We do not understand that a military uniform places any man above the control and penalties of the law, nor can we understand how an investigation can be withheld in this case.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On last Wednesday the chamber of deputies completed the work of voting on the amendments to the revenue bill. This bill, which now has to be discussed by the senate, contains no less than 45 articles embracing a large number of new legislative provisions.

We proceed to give an abstract of some of its principal features:

Notwithstanding the protests of the commercial community the chamber adopted the provision for collecting 40% of the import duties in gold, making a corresponding reduction in the tariff rates.

It also adopted the provision for converting into currency the bonus issued by the Banco da Republica. Of the amount of interest received by the bank on the loans which it made in bonus, 3/7 will go to the bank and the rest (4/7) will be used in withdrawing from circulation the treasury notes into which the bonus are converted.

The government is authorized to mobilize the bonds which it had purchased and also those deposited in the treasury by banks as a guarantee for their issue. In regard to the latter the government must first arrive at an agreement with the respective banks in conformity with the provisions of law No. 183 of Sept. 23, 1893.

The government is also authorized to make the operations of credit (loans) which it deems necessary. It may likewise issue notes, payable to bearer, to double the amount authorized by the law of Sept. 23, 1893.

On the 4% bonds into which the 5% bonds have been converted it may pay interest in paper equivalent to 4% in gold.

The bill contains a number of provisions for regulating transactions in exchange and in coin. Futures are prohibited except between banks and importers and exporters. Even between these the transactions are subject to a tax of 1/20%. Brokers' contracts pay a stamp-tax of 200 reis.

Dealers in exchange are required to deposit in the treasury the sum of 100,000\$, which the government at will may require to be increased.

Brazilian banks and companies and branches of foreign banks and companies are required to pay a tax of 2 1/2% on dividends. The dividends on which the branches of foreign banks and companies are taxed must correspond to the amount of capital employed by those banks and companies in Brazil.

On the subject of lotteries the bill has an article with 12 paragraphs.

Receipts for sums from 25,000 upwards deposited in banks pay a stamp-tax of 200 reis.

The government is authorized to revise the custom-house tariff, the custom-house regulations, the regulations for the collection of the tax on tobacco and alcoholic beverages and those for the collection of the stamp tax. It is also authorized to increase the number of custom-house officers and to farm the labor fees at custom-houses.

Art. 13 alters the custom-house storage rates.

The government is authorized to pay to supervisors of the tax on tobacco and alcoholic beverages a percentage of the amount collected. It is also authorized to pay to informers half the amount of the fines collected from persons who evade the payment of certain taxes.

Art. 18 makes an abatement of 30% in the duties on salt-pork, cod-fish, carne-secca, Paris-green, linseed oil, lead, paraffine and some other articles and art. 30 makes a reduction of 50% in the freight rates on government railways for Brazilian coffee, matte, sugar, sugar-cane, alcohol, rum, cattle, carne-secca, milk, eggs, vegetables, flour, farinha de mandioca, butter, cheese, cod-fish, salt-pork, lard, salt, and some other articles.

Among the alterations in import duties we note the following:

Coarse salt will pay 35 reis per kilo; sheet-tin, 30 reis; beer, 18,000, no rate being allowed for the weight of the bottle or cask; unclassified cotton bags, 14,500; cotton thread 350 reis for white and 450 reis for colored; prepared asphalt for pavements, 10 reis; printing paper for journals, 20 reis; hot-pressed (*acetinado*) paper for lithographing and printing offices, 100 reis; leather belting, 2,200; colored twine, 1,500; kerosene, 100 reis; carne secca, 120 reis; lard, 250 reis; bar-iron, 80 reis; silk cravats, 60,000; compressed pastilles, 30,000; medicinal syrups and liquors, 35,000; pills and granules, 25,000; cassimere and cassinets of wool not weighing more than 500 grammes per metre, 108,500; ditto of wool and cotton not weighing over 400 grammes per metre, 68,000; bottled wines 30% *ad valorem*, besides the duty on the bottle; artificial wines 60%.

Fines of from 200\$ to 500\$ are imposed on adulterated beverages and articles of food, which, if they are pronounced injurious to health, will be destroyed.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 24.—Senate.—The bill for postponing the general congressional elections to Dec. 30 passed in 3rd discussion. The senate adopted a motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues to inquire whether the government had authorized the issue of the 5th series of bonds, and discussed the budget of the navy department.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

Oct. 26.—Senate.—The senate discussed the budget of the navy department. Barão do Lullario protested against the failure of the government to

furnish information for which the senate had asked.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill and the report on the civil marriage law.

Oct. 27.—Senate.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the navy department and the bill for establishing a revenue station at S. João da Barra. It sustained its amendments to the budget of the department of finance and discussed the Chopim railway bill. A motion to discuss, without awaiting the respective committee's report, the hewed-out emigration bill was rejected.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the general revenue bill.

Oct. 28.—Senate.—By a vote of 24 to 13 the senate passed in 3rd discussion the bill revising the Chopim railway charter. The Sergipe amnesty bill was voted in 2nd discussion. The senate sustained its amendments to the budget of the war department and discussed the bill on martial law and that for declaring that the public lands in the Missões territory belong to the general government.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The following deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion:—2,500,280\$744 for the war department; 88,215\$806 for the same; 1,787,802\$870 for the navy department. In 2nd discussion there was voted a bill establishing a custom-house at Santa Anna and the bill on the state of Minas Geraes and the report on the civil marriage law.

Oct. 29.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues introduced a bill on promotions in the army and navy. The senate discussed the bill on martial law. The bill on public lands in the Missões territory was voted in 1st discussion, the Sergipe amnesty bill in 3rd discussion and the appropriation of 200,000\$ for surveys on the site of the future capital of Brazil in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted some of the amendments to the budget of the department of interior and rejected others. For the same department was voted in 2nd discussion a deficiency appropriation of 70,000\$. The chamber discussed the special appropriation of 175,336\$500 for arrears of pay to military officers reinstated after having been illegally retired from the service by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

Oct. 30.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill on martial law and voted in 3rd discussion the appropriation of 200,000\$ for surveys on the site of the future capital of Brazil.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill postponing to Dec. 30 the general congressional elections was voted in 2nd discussion. The chamber discussed the amendments to the budget of the department of industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Italian cruiser *Umbria* left Santos on the 12th inst.

—An epidemic of small-pox is reported to be raging at Patrocinio de Muriaé, Minas Geraes.

—In Sergipe Dr. Martinho Garcez has reinstated some of the judicial and other functionaries illegally dismissed by his predecessor.

—The Portuguese in Santos celebrated the first anniversary on Wednesday last of "the daring assault and capture of the *kraal* of the ferocious African kinglet (*regulo*) Gungunhana."

—The Italian cruiser *Umbria* has been at Santos since the 7th inst. and has attracted considerable attention. On the 11th a breakfast was given on board to Consul Bichantem and his wife.

—There have been some bad cases of fever at Limeira, São Paulo, but the authorities are silent on the subject and the *Clarim* says that at present there are no cases and the people have nothing to fear.

—The police authorities in Campinas have ordered the houses of prostitution in that town to close their doors early in order to prevent the disturbances which occur at late hours. It is a curious measure, but it may be quite efficacious for all that.

—There was a fight in S. Paulo on the 15th between students and laborers, caused by the former. The telegraph reports that Dr. Gaspar Almeida, sanitary engineer, and Alfonso Borges were gravely injured, and Epaminondas Santos Cruz Abreu, a Polytechnic student, had died from wounds received.

—It was reported in Bahia on the 9th inst. that a mob composed of people of the poorer classes was preparing to attack some night lighters loaded with carne secca. A detachment of 25 regulars and a force of mounted police was sent to protect the lighters, but no attack was made and on the following morning the troops returned to their barracks.

—The Santos correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo* (14th) says: "The day is rare when the local papers do not relate a homicide or an attempt to kill. This extraordinary increase of crime should excite profound study," etc. Our provincial exchanges show that Santos is not the only place where crime has increased so alarmingly. The evil is general and it appears to be steadily increasing.

—On the 15th inst. the governor of São Paulo pardoned Charles Jones who was condemned to a life term of imprisonment for killing the station agent at Santos, with whom he had quarreled. The prisoner has made so good a record at Fernando de Noronha, even to risking his life in a trip to the mainland on a *jangada* to advise the authorities of a failure of provisions on the island, returning voluntarily to his prison with the supply ship, that all the officials of the station joined in a petition for his pardon.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Since Feb. 28, 1895, when Col. Sampaio surprised and defeated by Apparicio Saraiva, hastily mounted his horse without taking time to saddle him, and rode bareback from the battlefield, thus effecting his escape with the loss of his false teeth, the doubtful colour lines, until very recently, wisely avoided the glare of publicity. It appears, however, that he is at last beginning to recover from the effects of his defeat and can no longer refrain from

giving vent to a morbid desire to make himself conspicuous.

Accordingly, hearing some days ago that the notorious Moreira Cesar, after capturing the steamer *Itaipá*, which he nearly succeeded in sinking, had triumphantly entered the city of Rio de Janeiro to the great dismay of the peaceful inhabitants, Sampaio thought the occasion suitable for calling attention to himself and for this purpose telegraphed to his compeer, congratulating him on his arrival and expressing the wish to be represented by him at the meeting of the military club.

The taste of notoriety (like that of blood in beasts of prey) excites a craving for more and Sampaio looked round him for other means of gratifying his appetite. Finding in the *Echo do Sul* an item in which a soldier who had been guilty of larceny was described as a "thief in uniform," he sat down and wrote the following ridiculous effusion, which he caused to be published:

"A THIEF IN UNIFORM.—It was under this title that the *Echo do Sul* published an account of a theft committed by a soldier of the 29th battalion of infantry. Unfortunately the fact really occurred, but what it is necessary to note is the offensive title chosen for the purpose of insulting the army by an anonymous writer who is perhaps a greater thief than the soldier. The proposition offered by the *Echo do Sul* is thus obvious and that paper will be solely responsible for the natural consequences of future offenses to the military class, or to any of its members.—Col. João Cesar Sampaio."

The soldiers of the garrison of Rio Grande were not slow in taking the hint and it is stated that not only the editor and the proprietor of the *Echo*, but also several other citizens have been obliged to leave town.

The frequent repetition of occurrences like this, in which disorderly persons in uniform commit acts of lawless violence, induces the belief that the report of a plot among the troops for deposing and expelling Gen. Galvão, when he commanded the 6th military district, is the mere product of Julio de Castilhos' wild imagination. *A profos* to the statement made by Castilhos, in his message on this subject, the *Republica*, of Porto Alegre, has published a document purporting to be a petition addressed to the President by military officers, who, displaying indignation at being thus involved in an accusation affecting the honor of the troops vaguely charged with having premeditated a shameful breach of discipline, ask for an investigation of the matter.

A telegram of the 9th inst. from Pelotas states that in consequence of the financial and commercial crisis the factories have been obliged to discharge many of their operatives and merchants have countermanded orders for merchandise. The price of bread has risen and a meeting of workmen has been called for the purpose of demanding higher wages.

Prominent *castilhos* continue to announce their withdrawal from public life. Among the names mentioned in this connection since the date of our last issue are those of Col. João Pereira Madruga, of Cacimbinhas, and João da Silva Silveira, of Pelotas.

The court before which Col. Zeca Tavares is prosecuting his claim has sent experts to the Colono's estancia for the purpose of assessing the damage caused by government troops.

On the 15th *Castilhos'* military brigade refrained from taking part in the dress parade because Salvador Pinheiro was unwilling to be commanded by Thomas Flores.

Locusts continue to devastate the state.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Vice-President Manoel Victorino has vetoed the Chopim railway bill.

—A decree was signed on Saturday last modifying the tariff rates on the Caxias a Cajazeiras railway.

—The section of line between Bagé and São Sebastião, Rio Grande do Sul, will soon be inaugurated.

—The Central railway is calling for tenders, which will be received up to the 30th inst., for furnishing 150,000 tons of coal during the year 1897.

—The expenses on 50 bags of Indian corn recently shipped from this city to Juiz de Fora were 106\$060, or at the rate of 2\$139 per bag, equivalent, at the price of 9\$ per bag, to nearly 25% of the value of the corn.

—Although the public works commission of the senate is said to favor the lease of the state railways, it is said that the principal leaders of the chamber resolved yesterday to reject the proposal to lease the Central railway.

—For want of means work has been stopped on the Alouba railway in Pará. A telegram says that the money spent on this road has apparently been misapplied. The state government of Pará has advanced considerable sums to the contractors.

—A large military force was stationed at S. Diego and the central stations of the Central railway during the past week. Considerable curiosity has been manifested as to the reason for this, but as yet it is not generally known what danger was anticipated.

—There was a destructive collision on the São Paulo branch of the Central railway, near Bangal, on Sunday morning, resulting in more or less severe injuries for several people, great damages to two locomotives, and the wrecking of eight wagons.

—At Pará the inspector of customs has refused to permit the Companhia Urbana de Estradas de Ferro Parense (tramway company) to withdraw from the custom-house 500 kilos of tickets of 120 reis each, printed for the company by the American Bank Note Co.

—Another shortage is reported to have been discovered on the Central railway, amounting, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, to 2,000,000\$. The *Liberdade*, however, asserts that, though some irregularities in the accounts have been discovered, it will require further investigation to determine whether the alleged shortage amounts to that sum or even whether there is really any shortage at all.

-In the chamber of deputies on Tuesday Deputy Arthur Torres said that for over 20 days there had been a strike on the Bahia e Minas railway and that the strikers had in their possession 10,000 arrobas of coffee besides other property. He expressed astonishment that the state government of Bahia had not taken energetic action in the matter.

-On the Theresopolis railway the following time-table has been temporarily adopted: Departures: from Piedade, 7:30 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.; from Magé, 7:00 and 7:42 a. m. and 4:50 p. m.; from Bananal, 4:30 p. m. Arrivals: at Piedade, 7:10 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.; at Magé, 7:40 a. m. and 4:48 and 5:50 p. m.; at Bananal, 8:00 a. m. Steamers leaving Cães Pharooux, in this city, for Piedade at 6 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. will connect with the trains.

-A Pernambuco telegram of the 10th inst. says that the driver of the 4 o'clock express train started out with full force and was then unable to control his locomotive. He then abandoned his post, leaving the train to its fate. The train ran for some time at a high rate of speed, but was wrecked near a small place called Duarte Coelho, the coaches being broken up completely, four passengers killed and a considerable number wounded, some gravely.

COFFEE NOTES

-The visible supply of coffee for the whole world on October 12 was about 375,000 bags more than on the same date of last year.

-A rumor was afloat in New York last week that Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, the widely known coffee importers and roasters, are intending to go into the sugar-refining business also.

-Although we are living in the land of coffee, we are apparently quite as much victims of falsification as any of our customers. We have lately seen a specimen of the roasted coffee sold in this market which contains a very large percentage of maize, and a very poor quality of maize too, judging from the size and appearance of the grains.

-A telegram from Colon, Colombia of Oct. 6th says: "The movement of the coffee crop of Central America and the contiguous sections of South America in transit across the isthmus has been earlier this year than last, and the volume is much larger. The estimate of the crop places it at 1,000,000 sacks. Large arrivals are announced for November."

LOCAL NOTES

-Congress has voted a resolution to extend the present session to the 30th inst.

-It is said that the Vice-President intends to reside in Ilheus during the summer.

-It is said that the officers commissioned to go after the new cruiser *Barron*, will sail for England on December 2nd on the *Clyde*.

-There have been some four or five suicides in this city since our last issue. The frequency of these suicides is becoming very noticeable.

-On Rua do Ovidor last Friday Dr. Manoel do Nascimento Pontes was arrested for expressing an unfavorable opinion of the minister of war.

-It is stated that Vice-President Manoel Victorino does not contemplate making any changes in the administrative personnel of the government.

-The public prosecutor has resolved to prosecute Custodio Alves Serião, the murderer of Comendador Bellarmino Pessoa de Melly, because the director of the national asylum says he is not insane.

-It is said the conferences between the foreign minister and Italian minister have come to an end, an agreement having been reached. No statement has yet been made as to the character of the settlement.

-Minister Vasques says that the army must exert itself to promote, with the support of the authorities, legitimate governmental succession. We were not aware that it is the duty of an army to do any such thing.

-We learn that the soldiers who were sent to Paqueta to prevent the ladies from entering the cemetery with wreaths in honor of the memory of the revolutionists, committed many depredations during their stay on the island.

-It is said that the government intends to acquire the steamer *Itaipu* for a transport. What then has become of those two transports, the *Nichero* and *Andrada*, which were purchased in New York at the end of 1893?

-The *Journal do Commercio*, but a new evening paper demands an investigation of what occurred on board the *Itaipu*. It very properly says that so long as an abuse of power should not be allowed to go unpunished.

-The new P. R. F. organ is receiving many adfections from the provinces. This was of course expected. Having "General" Glycerio for its political director, it could not fail to command the adhesion of every file-closer in the party.

-In the chamber of deputies on Wednesday Deputies Glycerio and Thomaz Cavalcanti opposed the bill for granting one year's leave of absence to Hilario de Gouvea, who, they say, is engaged in working in Europe for the restoration of monarchy in Brazil.

-On Thursday Glycerio and some other congressmen called on Vice-President Manoel Victorino and are said to have promised him their support.

-It is believed in some quarters that Glycerio's promise is not sincere, he and the Vice-President being, it is asserted, in antagonism on certain questions, among which are the presidential election and the senatorial election in Bahia. It is even reported that Glycerio, having failed to detach the governor of Bahia from the interest of Senator Ray Barros, intends declaring war on that governor, whom he will seek to exclude from the benefits of the P. R. F. Mutual Insurance Co. On the other hand it is stated that for the present Quintino will support Manoel Victorino in order to spite Glycerio, who opposes Quintino's election to the presidency.

-After a month's cogitation, the government finally accepted on the 14th inst. Dr. Antonio Augusto Ferrnido Pinheiro's resignation as director of the Polytechnic school.

-1st Jacobin: "How was the 15th celebrated?" -2nd Jac.: "Sebastianistically. Very few people in the streets, no *pirote de verde* and, as far as my observation extended, only one arrest."

-A man was arrested and sent the lunatic asylum on Sunday for having spent the night in Itamaraty palace. It this penalty had been applied to some other citizens who have spent more than one night there, it would doubtless have been much better for the country.

-On the 12th a youth of 18 committed suicide in Rua da Alegria, S. Christi-óvão, because of some disappointment in love. After playing a few plaintive *notinhas* on a guitar, he suddenly laid the instrument down, wrapped a flag around himself and then shot himself through the right ear.

-A few days since the *Journal* reproduced the opinions of several European papers, denying or minimizing the crisis in Brazil. And at the same time certain contributors to the same *Journal* and nearly the whole Brazilian press were discussing the crisis and bewailing its burdensome effects!

-According to the cable the final returns of the recent presidential election in the United States show 273 electoral votes for McKinley and 174 for Bryan. In congress the republicans will number 207, the democrats 137 and the populists 13, or the gold standard advocates 203 and the free silver advocates 153.

-More Spanish troops are to be embarked for Cuba on the 19th inst. Spain should bear in mind that she is enriching Cuban soil with her best blood. With this reinforcement Spain will have sent out 175,000 young men to subdue an insurrection which has probably never had more than 40,000 armed men in the field.

-On the 14th inst. the supreme tribunal, by a vote of 5 to 4, declined to consider the application of Dr. João Mendes de Almeida for *habes corpus* in behalf of the monarchist clubs of São Paulo. This decision was based on the language of the petition, which was considered incoherent. It is said that another application will now be made.

-The deputies insist that there shall be 5 marshals, 9 major-generals and 17 brigadier-generals in the army. Their yearly pay (*saldo de gratificação*) is: marshal 10,000\$; major-generals 15,000\$; brigadier-general 11,600\$; total for the 31 officers, after deducting reductions on four, 403,680\$. It looks like a reckless waste of money, surely!

-The *Huddersfield Chronicle* of October 17th contains a notice of the marriage of Mr. Arthur Harley, son of the Rev. Robert Harley, former principal of the Huddersfield College, to Miss Katie Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. John Watkins of Fairfield. A long list of bridal presents attend the esteem in which the happy couple were held by their friends. After spending their honeymoon at Grange, Mr. and Mrs. Harley were to embark for Rio de Janeiro, per *Orana*, on November 5th.

-When the officers of the army called on the minister of war last Tuesday, he informed them that the consolidation of the republic can only be accomplished by means of internal peace and tranquility. Let us hope that the jacobsins will take note of this and refrain from endangering the republic by making disturbances. Let us also hope that the government will hereafter refrain from making use of arbitrary measures, which lead to discontent and consequently either to agitation or to conspiracies.

-We regret to say that Deputy Nilo Peganha actually ran away from the festive celebration of the 15th and went up to Campos, where he will remain some four or five days. Now that his party leaders have thrown him overboard and proposed to give his seat to Dr. Bergant, the illustrious expounder of international law will be compelled to get up a little ticket of his own—hence this visit to Campos. If he doesn't make himself ill with eating *goiabada*, he will probably be back in time to help vote away a little more of the public money.

-The cable reports a final agreement between the governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Venezuela boundary dispute and other similar disputes on this continent. All such cases are to be settled by arbitration. In the present case the board of arbitration will consist of five members, two appointed by Great Britain, two by the United States and one by the King of Sweden. It is agreed that 50 years' occupation of a territory will constitute valid possession. Venezuela seems to have nothing to say in the matter.

-We take much pleasure in registering our approval of one act of Deputy Barbosa Lima (ex-governor of Pernambuco) who presented an amendment to the revenue bill providing that an officer, either active or retired, who accepts a civil office forfeits his military pay while in the exercise of such office. This is just and right. Although a civilian is forbidden to accumulate salaries, a large number of military men have been drawing two or more salaries ever since the republic was proclaimed. And we are glad to say that the chamber of deputies accepted the amendment.

-According to the *Journal do Brasil* we seem to be on the verge of a "Modern Babylon" scandal here in Rio de Janeiro. Our enterprising contemporary says: "The police succeeded yesterday in putting an end to a series of scandals and depredations practiced by various individuals, who, abusing the innocence and virginity of many poor girls, were making them victims of lustful explorations," etc. In the particulars given the names of these poor girls, two 14 years and one 11 years of age, were mentioned who had been ruined by these scoundrels, but the names of their seducers were not given with so much freedom. One of the poor girls says that she was in the habit of visiting a certain "captain" in Rua de S. José every day, and that he was constantly visited by six girls. In all probability this scoundrel of a "captain" will not suffer the slightest inconvenience for his crimes, and the press will not even publish his name.

-The new P. R. F. organ, the *Republica*, appeared yesterday. It created neither alarm, nor enthusiasm, but it gave us a startling telegram from Paris (Z) stating that the arbitration agreement over the Venezuela dispute, which is considered a triumph for the Monroe doctrine, had created great dread in Europe. The editor must have had a bad dream the night before!

-According to the London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* the reproduction of statements from various Brazilian journals and public men in the columns of the *Financial News* constitutes a "campaign of defamation." When the editor of the *Journal* was himself correspondent of the *Financial News* a few years ago, such criticisms were considered patriotic.

-By decrees of the 15th inst. the Vice-President cancels the decree of 15th July suspending 16 Polytechnic professors for three months (they have entered the penalty and returned to their posts), and relieved four Polytechnic students from the suspension inflicted upon them for disorderly conduct. This ends an incident which reflects very little credit upon the government.

-The London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* telegraphs as follows: "The *Financial News* persists in its defamatory campaign against Brazil. It publishes to-day [Nov. 11] a whole column of extracts from the speeches of Senators Moraes e Barros and Leite e Otúcia." Can the publication of such extracts be properly considered defamatory? Is Brazil really defamed when publicity is given to the views of its press and of its public men?

-In the senate on last Thursday Bañó do Lardão gave an account of acts of the state government of Amazonas, which are not only arbitrary and tyrannical but also grossly immoral and indecent. It appears that in these criminal acts the principal instrument and accomplice of the principal is the notorious Dr. Guilo de Souza who during the reign of terror under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto earned such an unenviable reputation as a police delegate in this city.

BUSINESS NOTES

-The London correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* will again accept our best thanks.

-Broker Poyares is said to have paid Antonio Francisco Pereira 120,000\$ for the 3,304 Sorocabana debentures, now said to be converted.

-A telegram from this city, published in the *Journal de Notícias*, of Bahia, of the 23rd ult. describes the present financial and commercial crisis as terrible (*aterradora*).

-In October the receipts from the taxes imposed on shipping and imported merchandise for the benefit of the Misericórdias and Lazaros hospitals amounted to 32,086\$943.

-By a decree of yesterday's date the Vice-President vetoed the bill granting ten years exemption from duties on crude petroleum to the Companhia Internacional de Maranhá.

-Those who wish to study the exchange and currency problems in Brazil will do well to procure a copy of Mr. Wileman's recent book on "Brazilian Exchange." It can be found at Crashley's.

-We are glad to be able to compliment the chamber of deputies on the rejection of the proposed tax of 15,000 per head on imported beef cattle. The director of the *Journal* will please take note.

-Under the revenue bill as it passed the chamber the jerked beef will pay an import tax of 120 res per kilo without the 30 per cent abatement allowed on certain articles of prime necessity. Lard will pay 250 res.

-A Pernambuco telegram of the 14th says that the state legislature has eliminated the tax on brown, common, dry and Demerara sugars exported from that state. The prices of these sugars are already going up.

-The prefect of the federal district has made a contract with Ludovico Reyner & Co. for supplying this city with beef. The price is to be 780 res per kilo to butchers' shops, which will retail to the public at 980 res.

-What has become of Lopes Trovão's crusade against the landlords? Could he not arrange a *monterium* for the unfortunate tenants of this city who are threatened with another rise in rents because of the fall in exchange?

-The small cotton mill on the island of Paqueta, which employed 50 operatives and manufactured between 2,000 and 2,500 metres of cloth per diem, has been closed in consequence of the decline in the demand for its goods.

-Isn't it a little peculiar that the principal apologist in London for the Brazilian situation should be the *Financial Times*, *Money* and the *South American Journal*? Will anyone assert that their opinions are disinterested?

-The Companhia Metropolitana, which recently offered a large indemnity for the rescission of its contract for the introduction of immigrants, has received to surrender other contracts for the creation of colonies, but the minister of industry has declined the terms offered. The company is probably seeking another indemnity.

-Law No. 410, which was signed by the Vice-President on last Thursday, permits the collection of export duties for the state governments in the federal district and, in virtue of special agreement, at the revenue offices of the general government. It declares that the port dues from which coast steamers are exempt are those belonging exclusively to that government.

-A telegram published in one of our Buenos Aires exchanges, dated New York November 5th, says that the cable connecting that city with Santo Domingo was formally inaugurated on that day. Can this be the French cable which was embargoed Oct. 1st?

-On the 7th *carne secca* was sold in this city for 1\$000 per kilo, but on the 14th the price had gone up to 1\$200. This will not open the eyes of those two innocent Americans, however, for they neither read *The Rio News* nor eat *carne secca*.

-No Cuban sugar was exported to the United States in July and August. Cuba has now disappeared altogether from the market. This is undoubtedly the reason for the rise in price, and the doubtfully the reason for Brazil should take advantage of it.

-The departure of the Lloyd Brazileiro steamer *Pernambuco* for northern ports has been twice deferred by the government, first from the 10th to the 15th, and then to the 18th. Of course the inconvenience and losses suffered by passengers and shippers are not considered.

-It is stated that the receipts of imported merchandise at the Santos docks during the 9 months from January to September, inclusive, of the present year, amounted to 277,000 tons classified as follows:—coal, 125,000 tons; other merchandise from foreign ports, 132,000 tons; from Brazilian ports, 40,000 tons.

-The *Journal do Recife* says that the exclusion of foreign vessels from the coast trade will raise from 200 reis to 500 reis or more per arroba the cost of shipping merchandise from Pernambuco to Rio and Santos and that this means commercial stagnation and the ruin of thousands of persons employed in agricultural labor.

-Deputy Serzedello writes to the *Journal* this morning and states that he had used every effort to have certain modifications made in the 40% gold clause of the revenue bill while it was being amended (*redigido*). It looks very peculiar that the deputy should consider it proper to introduce an amendment to a bill in this way.

-The investigation of the question of the counterfeit Sorocabana debentures has led to the discovery of counterfeit shares of the same company. It is stated that the company has paid 1,700 coupons of these shares, supposing them to be genuine. Up to last Saturday the existence of 1,300 such shares had been ascertained.

-We are afraid the *Correio Paulistano* is asking for the impossible. In suggesting that public men should restrain their eloquence in order not to give the enemy a chance to criticize the country, the *Correio* must know that it can not be done. There are some men who could not help making a speech in a shipwreck, even when the ship is sinking.

-The sectional judge of this city has decided that the national treasury must pay to the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco the amount of the latter's gold deposit (4,475,077) and of the loss which the bank has sustained from the transfer of its deposit and issue to the Banco da Republica and from being deprived of the right of issue. The treasury must also pay interest on the said amount.

-A representation, signed by a large number of firms, has been published, protesting against the hostility of the Associação Commercial to the tax on imported beef cattle, and calling upon the senate to do justice to the struggling infant industry of cattle-raising. It is claimed that the native stock-raiser has to pay heavy taxes and to submit to the exactions of the abattoir monopolists, from all of which imported cattle are free.

-At a largely attended meeting held on Tuesday the Associação Commercial of this city protested against the collection of 40% of the import duties in gold, and the imposition of double duties when fines are imposed. Councillor Duarte R. Rodrigues, president of the Associação Commercial of S. Paulo, was present at the meeting and made a speech assuring the merchants of Rio de Janeiro of the solidarity of those of S. Paulo in this protest.

-At judicial auction on Tuesday the following securities were sold:—100 shares of the Banco Portugal e Brazil at 30 res; 2,000 shares of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro no Brazil (35% paid) at 45 res; 136 shares of the Sapucahy railway (70% paid) at 50 res; 240 shares of the Companhia Agricola C. Rio e Campos at 18\$20; 500 shares (30% paid) of the same company at 520 res; 200 shares of the Companhia Nova Era (55% paid) at 10 res. On the same occasion a promissory note for 2,000\$ was sold for 11\$500.

FINANCIAL NOTES

-Complaints are made of the rapid increase in taxation in the city of São Paulo.

-The period for the presentation of certain called-in bank notes has been extended.

-The October receipts of the Victoria savings bank were 46,884\$000 and the withdrawals 54,518\$000.

-The municipal council of Jabú, São Paulo, has imposed a tax of 3,300\$ on legalized gambling (*Jogos licitos*).

-We have put the Spanish loan in quarantine for a few days, or until the news agencies can agree upon the results.

-A Pernambuco telegram of the 14th inst. says the state senate is discussing a bill authorizing the emission of 500,000\$ in 50\$ and 100\$ bonds at 5 per cent interest.

-It is said that the public works commission of the senate favors the lease of the government railways and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of the currency.

-There was a meeting of the senate and chamber budget commissions at Itamaraty yesterday to consult with the Vice-President in regard to certain measures for the improvement of the financial situation. It has not yet transpired what measures were proposed.

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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 of 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 case 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. Aymoiés, 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 Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Lishon, 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 in 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 well 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 our business, I am, yours truly,—JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

7. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on 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, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

8. 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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