

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1891.

NUMBER 50

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S. S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

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

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government.
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies.
The New Zealand Shipping Companies.
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest rates.
Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depots on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

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

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 45, Rua da Lapa. Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 5. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 2, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Pça. de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Vinda. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays 7:30 p. m. E. V. HILLY, Pastor.
Office: 11, Rua São de Setembro, 1st floor. (CAIXA 11)
Office hours: 10—12
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Travessa da Barroca. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Comde de Pen. No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
W. B. HARRY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Laga de S. Joaquim, No. 122. Portuguese in Portuguese on Sundays. Paper service at 11 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 12 a. m. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday at 11 a. m.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur, just returned from a visit to Europe. Dr. Havelburg has a new remedy for tuberculous affections. Rua da Alameda No. 29. Telephone 100.
Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, 22, Rua do Ouvidor. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., Residence, Rua de Grazianda No. 35, Botafogo. Telephone 133.
Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Consultation at 4, Praça General Osório, No. 22. Residence, Rua Alameda de Albuquerque No. 52. Telephone 112.
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician, Residence, Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1142. Office, Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 10 p. m.
Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchments, operations. Specialties: consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.
Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 12, Rua do Hospício 1 to 1 p. m.; residence 108, Rua Marques de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10, Rua da Imperatriz. Sunda, Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WESSON, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro, No. 21—23, 24, 25, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.
JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

FLINT & Co.

142, Pearl St., New York

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

Correspondents of

QUAYLE DAVIDSON & Co.

121, RUA DA QUITANDA
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Agents for the:

Alliance Assurance Company, London,
Bovril's Fluid Beef Company, London,
Aspinall's Enameled, London,
T. P. Griffin's Guinness' bottled stout,
Thomas Hughes, Longport, Staffordshire,
Gödes-Berger Company, London,
Wm. Cory & Co., Belfast,
Wm. Crawford & Sons, Edinburgh.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 1^o

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to:

JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director.
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

CAIXA 186.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

58, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 182.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, &c. All our attention given by the Proprietor personally.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINÉIRAS.

Telephone 1135

Trains leave Corcovado for Corcovado on week days at 6:20, 8, 11 a. m., 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 p. m.; returning from Corcovado at 7:15, 9:15, 11:15, 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p. m. On Saturdays and Sundays for Corcovado at 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 p. m., from Paineiras at 7:15, 10:05, 11:15 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 p. m.

Take the yellow car (Lapa) or Agua Fervente at the Largo da Carioca 15 minutes before the departure of trains.

HOTEL WHYTE—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward his well-known and popular establishment will be known under the designation of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the proprietors for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 2201.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

14 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Comercio
and
CASSELS, KING & Co.
838, Calle Cangallo, BUENOS AVRES

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for
BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. FRELLER & Co., Bordeaux;
E. Remy MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in
Brandy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne, Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.
S. T. LONGSTRETT,
Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
81, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 81

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

CHARLES HUE JUN^R & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants
RUA FRESCA NO. 8.
CAIXA 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1790.
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1866.
Re-organized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
**BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.**

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES,
with SPECIAL SAFETY DEVICES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Preparation of Litho-
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
**AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.
TOURO ROBERTSON, }**
**THEO. B. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.
ING. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.
I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.**

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

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, &c., &c.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to the workmen. The time consumed in its use, and the advantage it affords over most explosives by its use, and more especially when operating in confined spaces.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and prices apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottom.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.
82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES

Has the satisfaction to announce that its Branch in Brazil has sufficient powers to issue policies and pay claims without previous consultation with the Head Office in New York.

Manager: HAROLD SORBY
Medical Director: Dr. AZEVEDO MACEDO
Counsel: Dr. LEITÃO DA CUNHA

Postal address: P. O. Box No. 188;
Telegraphic address: "Equitativa;"
Office: 73 RUA DO HOSPICIO.

for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES,
T. T. WATSON,
General Superintendent of Branches
Rio de Janeiro, 31st October 1891.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMTD

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... 1,328,751
Uncalled capital... 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 9 de Março. Telephone No. 127

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Marine Risks
Authorized 1870 Authorized 1894

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
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No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000
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

COMPANHIA PARÁ E AMAZONAS.

(Importers and Exporters.)

129, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 129

Advises dealers in alimentary and medicinal products that they are about to receive for their own account, and on order, from the northern States, and for the supply of this market:

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|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| sugar, | rum, | fruits, | sweets, |
| fish, | pirarucú, | birds, | skins, |
| insects, | hides, | hammocks, | salsa, |
| Chili hats, | guaraná, | cacão, | chestnuts, |
| vanilla, | copaiba, | tamaquaré, | quina, |
| andiroba, | spice, | cumará, | turtle, |
| piassaba, | woods, | coffee, | wax, |

objects of Indian manufacture, and natural products.

For fuller information apply at the company's offices, where all orders are received upon advantageous conditions and to the satisfaction of every customer.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 450,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
FERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
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.,
HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Bernberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO. 42 RUA DO HOSPICIO (provisionally)

Capital: subscribed..... 25,000,000\$000
do realized..... 7,500,000\$000
Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business
Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.
Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:
In account current..... 4%
By bills at fixed date:
From 2 to 5 months..... 5%
6 to 9 do..... 6%
10 to 12 do..... 7%
Stamps for account of the bank.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1857 by the "Direction der Deutsche Bank in Hamburg" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A
(Authorized by Decree No. 10,510)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Deutsche Bank in Hamburg	and corresponding branches
Spain.....	Hamburg-Hamburg	
England.....	N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London	International Bank of London, Limited
France.....	Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London	
Belgium.....	Credit Lyonnais	and branches
Italy.....	Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp	
Portugal.....	Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp	Banca Generale, branches and correspondents
United States.....	Metricoffe & Co., Naples	
Uruguay.....	Banco Lisbon & Agnes and correspondents	
Argentina.....	G. Arnstuck & Co., New York	
and any other countries	Ernesto Tomquist & Co., Montevideo	
	Fernando Tomquist & Co., B. Ayres	Deutsche Uebersee Bank, B. Ayres

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.
Wettiger & Krah, Directors.
June 1891

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... Rs. 10,000,000\$
Debentures..... £ 675,000 stg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds.
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECELAGEM FLUMINENSE
Gimps, finges, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, kettles, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:

J. H. LOWNDES & Co.
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ELECTRICITY.

Thomson-Houston International Electric Co.,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Estimates given for Electric railways, overhead single wire system. Also for Arc and Incandescent lighting. Isolated and Central Station plants, Electric Mining Machinery, Electric Motors and Transmission of Power.

City lighting a speciality.

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Agent for Brazil

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Newsdealers and Booksellers.

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A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

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Agents for Longstreet's Rubber Stamps

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pears & Lubin's and Royal Perfumeries and Hair's Soap
No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., Ld.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS-RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tongariro..... Dec. 20th

Aorangi..... Jan. 17th-1892

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at TAVANUI and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro,
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS-Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Arawa..... Jan. 2nd-1892

Coptic..... 30th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TAVANUI and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro,
and for passages and other information to
Wilson, Sons & Co. Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital..... 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen - United States
" " Brazil
" " River Plate
" " China, Japan
Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 5th and 23rd of each month to Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 120\$000
" " Vigo..... 500 " 100\$000
" " Lisbon..... 500 " 95\$000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

Iberia..... 9th

Potosi..... Jan. 5th-1892

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro,
and for passages and other information to
Wilson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

HAUPT & Co.
 RIO DE JANEIRO.
 53, Rua da Alfandega.
 Imports and Commissions.
 Railway Material.
 Rolling Stock.
 Machinery.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:
 Hungarian Claret,
 Chateau Palugyay,
 Karlovitz.
TOKAY WINE
 In the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
 climatic diseases; recommended for most of the medical
 authorities, especially for females and children.
 Sole Importers:
 Rombauer & Co.
 Rua de Janeiro.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES
 THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER

This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced for the disease, for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:
Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Anemia
 and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
 Sole Agents:
 W. R. Cassels & Co.
 Rua da Candelaria, 8.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Photographia Allemã.—This is the excellent establishment of Mr. M. Ribeiro, successor to Messrs. Alberto Henschel & Co., at No. 49 Rua dos Ourives. The quality of work done by this house is superior. The artistic photographer invests his productions with a living reality. His art reproduces not only the mere outlines but transfers to them, too, the spirit of the subject. The result is a photograph which evokes admiration and is perfectly faithful. Such is Mr. Ribeiro's work. His portraits in oil and crayon are above criticism. Photographs are made by all systems, and orders are taken for work outside of the gallery. You find here a complete collection of pictures of eminent characters in politics, literature, art, etc.

Ao Grão-Turco.—This prominent establishment of Messrs. Estella & Co., at No. 64 Rua do Ouvidor is replete with a splendid assortment of goods particularly suitable for the holiday trade. Their stock of objects of art, children's toys, toilet articles and articles for salons, perfumery, &c., is complete and can not be equalled for infinite variety, quality and elegance. An examination of this vast collection of novelties and useful and ornamental articles can not fail to discover something that would make a fitting present. A special exposition of fans of all kinds from the ordinary to the most highly ornamented and richly designed, is made every Saturday and should be seen. The prices are plainly marked and are half those of any other house.

Furniture and Carpets.—Mr. Henry Kingston, at No. 8 Rua dos Ourives, has just received a large inventory of beautiful furniture for parlors, sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms. He has also added largely by fresh receipts to his stock of special upholstered and fine wicker furniture of rich designs and new styles. All the furniture he offers to the public is particularly adapted to this climate and made of the best wood. In his spacious store-room he displays sofas, reclining chairs, provided with every device of comfort, tapestry, curtains, window ornaments, an extensive variety of carpets, mats, hosiery, oil-cloths, quilts, mat trasses, in fine everything to be found in a complete and first-class stock of furniture and carpets. The upholstering department is a special feature of his establishment, and the work that comes from it is done in the most substantial manner. He also makes a specialty of receiving orders to be filled direct from Europe.

Companhia Grande Hotel de Petropolis.—This company owns the two principal hotels in Petropolis, the *Braganca* and the *Oleiros*, provided with every desirable comfort for guests and with the service of first-class establishments. The Hotel Braganca is situated at Nos. 21 and 23 on the Avenida 15 de Novembro, a broad and attractive avenue. The Hotel Oleiros is at the base of a little mountain, fronting the Praça D. Afonso and with the charming river Quitandinha flowing at its side. Both hotels have pleasure-phaetons for excursions in the romantic scenery of the suburbs, and carriages to convey passengers to and from the railroad station. This is the season of the year to bear in mind that Petropolis is considered by hygienists to

possess an *Alpine climate*, or the climate of a high altitude, which ensures its entire freedom from the prevailing diseases of the summer and establishes its character of a vegetable health-resort. The two hotels described are recommended as the largest and most fashionable in Brazil. In Rio de Janeiro the company has an office at No. 28, Rua de S. Pedro where you will be courteously furnished with any further information you may require.

Machinery for mineral prospecting.—A large field for intelligent exploration in Brazil is mining. Little has been done in this regard. Enterprising men have organized companies for many purposes and, in not a few instances, many companies with similar ends. Mining has been neglected. There is no substantial reason for shutting one's eyes to this most important industry. Geologists and mineralogists who have investigated Brazilian formations, declare that they possess wonderful mineral riches. There is no country that has ever developed its mines systematically but what has risen in wealth and influence. There is a large amount of coal imported every year. Now it is claimed by competent authorities that the coal fields of Brazil are considerable. The same is true of other minerals. Instead of importing these things, why not open the Brazilian deposits and develop them! The country will cut off important items of importations and add to its own wealth by making the earth yield up its treasures.

A company organized just to prospect for mineral wealth in localities marked by scientific authorities as possessing the same, can not fail to pay gratifyingly large dividends. The discoveries made by penetrating under the surface of the earth several hundred or several thousand feet will astonish. The revelations made will be surprising. They usually are, and Brazil does not differ from other countries only perhaps in possessing more of nature's abundance.

Let a mine be discovered and immediately a center of population springs up. A city is built and it always provides itself, too, with the most modern conveniences. Mining always leads to the most progressive civilization. Its wages are high and the recipients can afford to, and always do, surround themselves with the best comforts of life.

A late patented portable drilling machine, durably constructed and easily manipulated, suitable to go down to a depth of 2,500 feet piercing all kinds of strata and carefully presenting to the prospector the exact arrangement, quality, character, thickness, etc., of the deposits, can be purchased at a reasonable outlay. After the operations of the machine are concluded you can tell precisely what has been accomplished, you can calculate with great accuracy what profits can be made in developing any deposits discovered. Explorations can be conducted anywhere. If not necessary to go far into the unknown interior of Brazil where even if valuable mines were discovered, it would not pay to work them on account of remoteness from transportation lines.

By addressing the South American Advertising and Commercial Bureau, No. 132 Rua do Rosario, 19, and/or, you can obtain information of a portable drilling machine, just adapted for thorough and accurate prospecting.

The Bureau also has a bonanza mining grant for sale which it will pay partly with capital to investigate.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and rates, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15th, 1891.

In view of the London telegram published by the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 14th instant in regard to the cable order of Barão de Lucena to have two and a half millions sterling placed to the credit of the Banco da Republica, the present government can do no less than to have a thorough investigation instituted and publish a full and detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury. In the first place the constitution confers no such discretionary powers upon the minister of finance. He has no more right to pay out money, or transfer money to the credit of other parties, than has any clerk under his orders. The proposed transfer of money deposited with the Rothschilds to the credit of the Banco da Republica was nothing less than a loan, and this is a thing that no minister should ever be permitted to do without the express authorization of Congress. In case the money had been lost the minister would have been personally responsible of course,

but that, in this case, would have been of very little value to the Treasury. In view of the character of the parties concerned, and of the transactions to be effected or assisted, the present government has no choice but to push its investigations to the extreme, and if it shall be found that the public funds have been improperly used an immediate prosecution should follow. Now is the time to establish the vital principle that under the republic no money can be paid out, or diverted from one credit to another, without the express authorization of Congress. It was one of the grave faults of the monarchy that a minister could exceed an appropriation, or spend money at his discretion, and it is one of the prime sources of corruption and financial embarrassment in every South American republic, that no effective checks exist upon the expenditure of public funds. If Brazil wishes to avoid all these difficulties, she must at once adopt the strongest restrictions upon unauthorized expenditures. The Treasurer even should be invested with powers to refuse the payment of moneys not appropriated, no matter by whom the draft is made. And to render this security all the greater, every infraction should be promptly and rigidly punished. If now the Barão de Lucena is permitted to escape, it will be most difficult in the future to exact any penalty for the abuse of the most important function of every government—the expenditure of its revenue.

The conflict in the state of Rio de Janeiro over an effort to depose Governor Portella, was settled on the 10th by the resignation of that functionary in favor of his legal successor. Vice-Governor Getulio, however, did not feel equal to the emergency, and declined to accept the office. The presiding officers of the senate and chamber of deputies were then successively invited to assume the governorship, but both declined. An effort was then made to acclaim Dr. Porciuncula, the candidate of the opposition, but a naval officer happening on the scene at the critical moment, both parties threw up their hats and acclaimed Admiral Carlos Balthazar da Silveira governor of the state. All the warlike preparations at once disappeared, new officials were appointed, and the good people of Rio de Janeiro then gave themselves up to a delirium of joy. And now a similar movement has been inaugurated in São Paulo. On Sunday a number of the principal municipalities turned out their municipal officials and proclaimed the deposition of Governor Americo Braziliense. (The governor is called a "president" in S. Paulo, but we use the former title to distinguish the state from the national executive.) Yesterday the people of Santos issued a pronunciamento, and in a very short time the whole state outside of the capital will be in opposition. There can be, of course, but one result—the governor will have to go. The whole state government will be re-organized and the new governor will be "acclaimed." Aside from the personal questions involved—and we are far from being an apologist for the acts and political ideas of Governors Portella and Americo Braziliense—it is a serious mistake to permit the success of these absurd agitations. They are contrary to every sound principle of republican government. All these states are now without legal governments. Acclaiming a man governor in Nictheroy does not make him the legal executive of the state of Rio de Janeiro and his acts are no more binding in law than would be those of any other man who might assume the title and dignities of the office. Every one of these provisional governors are usurpers and have no legal right whatever to exercise the functions of that office. To an outsider the political institutions of Brazil at this moment are in a state of absolute anarchy. The legally elected officials are being turned out of office and their successors are being "acclaimed" by mobs. In Bahia, the affairs of the state are in disorder and no one is even making an attempt to bring about an orderly administration of public affairs. In that state also, and in Espirito Santo, bands of robbers are appearing and are attacking persons and towns with impunity. In several states the military forces are mixed up with these revolutions and military officers are exercising the functions of civilian officials, while in others the disorders are headed by members of the national congress. In no

place is there a clear conception of public duty, and no respect for the law. In reality popular impulse has taken the place of the law, and acclamation that of election and orderly procedure. It is a thousand pities that these incidents are permitted to pass unchallenged, for they will form the precedents on which the future government will be moulded, and under such ideas all orderly, legal government will be absolutely impossible.

We are glad to see that an effort is to be made to prevent the sailors coming ashore from the vessels anchored in this port, but we are inclined to think that it will require something more than a threat of arrest to keep them where they belong. As long as the boarding-house runners are permitted to exercise their vocation—that of deluding and swindling the poor sailor—just so long will Jack find his way ashore. It will be useless to tell him of the dangers, or of the certainty that he will be deceived and robbed by those claiming to be his friends. Every inclination of his nature will lead him to get on shore, and then to go on a spree. And then, not a few of them will pay for their folly with their lives! Lately several have been found dead along the shore or in out-of-the-way places, victims of dissipation, vice, exposure and fever. And as the hot season continues the number will be increased. We do not altogether like to see Jack made a prisoner aboard his ship, for he has as good a right to come ashore as any one, but at the same time we know how terribly dangerous it is for him, and how much better it would be for him to remain quietly on board. Surely some means ought to be found to give Jack his clearly prized liberty and at the same time to protect him not only against land-sharks, but against himself. In a harbor like this there surely ought to be some provision for Jack's entertainment and amusement, without exposing him to the excesses and abuses which are sure to cause his ruin. We do not know that we have anything practical to suggest in the line suggested, but surely some one must have an idea which can be developed into a means of furnishing this port with a suitable resort for sailors which will neither expose them to the vices of the town nor the dangers of the climate. It is a charity as difficult to organize as it is necessary, but we trust that this will not be an obstacle to its realization.

THE "WESTERN MONARCH" CASE.

Santos, December 12th 1891.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS,
 Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir.—Referring to a passage which appeared in your valued paper on the 8th inst., regarding the sailing of the *Western Monarch* from this port, we now beg to inform you that same report is wholly untrue.

Not only did we guarantee the Captain of this vessel all demurrage due to him, as enclosed correspondence will show, and which we will thank you to publish, but we further told the Captain of this vessel two days before and also on the afternoon before he sailed, that he could by applying at our office receive £400.0.0. on account of demurrage due to his vessel [which the Captain promised to do].

Proofs of this and all other proofs that we have, will be produced by us at the proper time and in the proper place.

Meanwhile we are,
 Dear Sir,
 Yours very truly,
 CHALK & COGNAN
 Agents Cia. Mogyana.

[Copy]

Messrs The Companhia Mogyana.

Dear Sirs,
 I beg to inform you that the lay days of British ship *Western Monarch* under my command, and in to your consignment, will expire today, this 3rd day of November 191 [according to terms of Charter Party] and tomorrow the 4th inst. will be the first day on demurrage for the said ship.

Yours respectfully,
 [signed] J. THOMAS,
 Master.

Santos, November 3rd 191.

[Copy]

Santos, 4th November 1891.

Captain Thomas,
Western Monarch,
 Present.

Dear Sir,
 We are in receipt of your favor of 3rd inst. notifying us that your demurrage commences today the 4th November 191, and we now guarantee to pay you all demurrage and freight that may be due to you under your Charter Party upon the completion of the discharge of same.

Yours truly,
 [signed] CHALK & COGNAN
 Agents Cia. Mogyana.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14, 1891.

All masters of American vessels in the port of Rio are hereby notified of the following order issued by the chief-inspector of the board of health of this port. The directions are timely and wise and as precautionary measures in seasons of epidemics, invaluable. In the interests of American shipping I have thanked him and promised faithful compliance therewith and requested him to report to this Consulate General any negligence of said instructions on the part of any American captain, and furthermore that any American sailor, undischarged from this office, on shore at night be instantly arrested and sent to the House of Detention.

This order from the health authorities is reasonable and just. Respect for the authorities, self-respect and duty alike demand its minutest observance.

O. H. DOCKERY, Consul Gen. U. S. A.

CIRCULAR.—Inspector General of the Health of the Port.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 7th, 1891.

To the Consul General of the United States of America.

I am desirous as far as it is in my power to prevent the spread of yellow fever or any other disease among the vessels in port and I ask your valuable aid.

All vessels are visited by my aids who instruct the captains to follow hygienic measures such as daily washing of their ships with phenic acid and water, disinfecting water-closets with chlorate of lime and chlorure of zinc.

They are also enjoined not to allow any soiled clothing in their bunks and the immediate destruction of any tainted victuals or water.

I beg you to use your authority among the vessels of your nationality, for the faithful observance of the above dispositions and to prohibit their sailors from coming ashore, as owing to their excesses they fall easy prey to yellow fever.

Please instruct your captains to cease labor during the heated hours of the day and to hoist the signal of medical visit as soon as first symptoms of any diseases are seen.

The Inspector General, DR. JOSE DE SOUZA DA SILVEIRA.

SINGER versus NOTHMANN.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th December, 1891.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir,—You having published at the time the sentence of the inferior court in the lawsuit of the Singer Manufacturing Company against our Mr. Max Nothmann, we now beg you kindly to publish the decision just given in this instance by the high court of São Paulo, to whom this case was referred by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice here for revision, of which we herewith hand you a translation. Please oblige, dear sir,

Yours most truly,

MAX. NOTHMANN & Co.

Antonio de Araujo Freitas, permanent clerk of one of the Chambers of Civil and Criminal Appellations before the Eminent Supreme Tribunal of the state of São Paulo, &c., certifies upon verbal request, returned to the records of revision in the criminal cause, which came from Rio de Janeiro, under number two thousand seven hundred and five, between the parts, appellant Maximilian Nothmann, and appellee the Singer Manufacturing Company, that the sentence pronounced by this Tribunal as revisor is of the following form and tenor: Judgment in the Supreme Court of Justice: That, seen and examined in revision and new judgment, rectified and discussed as dictated by law, and in fulfillment of the venerable sentence number 2,705 of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, the annexed records of revision crime, between parts as appellant the defendant Maximilian Nothmann, partner and sole holder of the social firm of Max Nothmann & Co., and as appellee the plaintiff, the Singer Manufacturing Company, and, considering that although it is plainly proved by the records the defendant has for many years, and even before the querulant company was incorporated, imported from Germany, advertised and sold sewing machines under the denomination "Singer improved," without this fact alone does not constitute the crime of undue use of a commercial name, foreseen and defined in Art. 14 of the law, No. 3,349, of October 14th, 1887, because it lacks some of its elements; Considering that the commercial name of the plaintiff, and as such registered is "Singer Manufacturing," and from the records it does not appear that the defendant, on his sewing machines, advertisements, invoices, or any other document, usurped that name; Considering that it is truly in virtue of the statements of the article referred to, of the Law No. 3,349, that the usurpation of a name or commercial firm will be considered as existing, whenever the reproduction is identical, or with omissions or alterations, but one condition that there be a possibility of error or confusion by the purchaser; Considering that the defendant, making use of the name "Singer" on his sewing machines by no means could deceive the good faith of the purchasers in the fraudulent intention to gain profits to the detriment of the plaintiff, because the marks are completely different, as decided before beyond all doubt by the sentence of revision of February 14th, 1887, page 100, without imitation or counterfeiting, and the differences are of such a nature, as to be recognized without close examination or confrontation, and put in evidence in these records, pages three hundred and nine, three hundred and ten and three hundred and twelve; Considering that it is exuberantly demonstrated that the name of "Singer" is used by the defendant as a qualification of a certain and a determined system of sewing machines, and when it would be proved that Isaac Singer, one of the incorporators of the querulant company, was its inventor, it is certain that actually his name does not signify its patronymic

representation, and neither is simply a commercial name but a qualification of the invented product, by which it is known in the market, and having fallen into public domain, can be improved or perfected, without loss of its denomination, and without that the new manufacturers commit any crime, in the strict terms of the referred law number three thousand three hundred and forty six, and reglemented by the Decree number nine thousand eight hundred and twenty eight of the thirty-first December eighteen hundred eighty seven; Considering that the qualifying name of an article, when no privilege exists as in the present case, is general property, and can be added adjectively to these articles, of which there are numerous examples in commerce, as given by the defendant in an extensive list of names of generally known products, see pages—; Considering that the plaintiff, not possessing in Brazil privilege for the use and structure of sewing machines manufactured by her under the name of "Singer," and which she says to have invented, on the pretext of usurpation of its commercial name, pretends to acquire by this means a perpetual and odious monopoly; Considering that not only in the United States of North America, but likewise in sundry states of Europe the plaintiff has begun law suits upon identical grounds, and not been attended in her unjust pretensions as proved by the duly authenticated certificates, annexed to pages three hundred and thirteen, three hundred seventy-four and three hundred eighty-seven; Considering that an anonymous company, as the plaintiff's, which must have a denomination arising out of its object or convention, for its juridical nature cannot have a name, as current doctrine in justice and consecrated by law; Upon these foundations and all the further contents of the records, we pronounce the action unjust, and absolve the defendant of the accusation moved against him, striking out his name from the roll of the impleaded, the costs to be defrayed by the plaintiff. São Paulo, tenth of November of eighteen hundred and ninety-one. Furtado, president, Brotero, Valle, Fleury, Ermelino de Leão, G. Guimarães. Nothing more which Latest. São Paulo 10th November 1891. I, Antonio de Araujo Freitas, Clerk of Register have written, conferred and signed.

ANTONIO DE ARAUJO FREITAS.

(Stamps 600 reis, duly inutilized).

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Mendoza paper denounces a violation of the Argentine frontier by the Chilians.

—The Santa Fé provincial legislature has levied a tax on wheat and linseed of ten cents per 100 kilos.

—It is calculated that there is half a million Argentine citizens capable of serving in the army. According to the census of 1888 the number was 394,912.

—The passes of the Andes are now open to traffic. Four hundred oxen and three hundred mules were driven across by Uspallata the last week in November.

—The U. S. cruiser Boston arrived at Montevideo from Bahia on the 2nd and was placed under sanitary observation until the 4th. After coating the Boston will leave for Valparaiso.

—The Buenos Aires custom-house receipts during November were \$1,703,95 gold and \$3,925,486.82 paper, making since 1st January \$158,357.01 gold and \$13,474,382.30 paper.

—The law has been promulgated which authorizes the municipality of Buenos Aires \$25,000,000 for the consolidation of its floating debt and extinguishing the lottery loan. The bond will carry 6% interest and 1% amortization.

—An instalment of 40 bags of new wheat has already arrived from Paysandu, a fortnight before the usual time. It is said that the wheat harvest has rarely been so advanced or promised such favorable results.—Montevideo Times, Dec. 6th.

—The total number of voters inscribed in this city (Buenos-Aires) up to the present is 24,815. Of these Union Civica Nacional claim 11,110, the radicals 7,213, the national party 5,875, while there are said to be 618 independents. There were 3,775 bogus names inscribed.—The Southern Cross, Dec. 4th.

—"Buenos Aires is the healthiest city in all South America"—B. A. Standard, Nov. 27. The explanation of this astounding statement is given by our contemporary later on, for it states that Buenos Aires is suffering from a plague of flies. That explains all. What it meant to say in the first instance was "Buenos Aires is the healthiest city in all South America for flies." Thus we arrive at the truth.—Montevideo Times.

—According to telegrams received from all parts of the province (Buenos-Aires) the authorities behaved scandalously at the municipal elections held on Sunday last. In nearly every town armed men were employed to prevent everybody but supporters of the government candidates from voting. In some cases, the opposition party was not even allowed to approach the tables, and many members of the popular party were arrested, and, as a result, the government won in nearly every case. In a few places there was a coalition. In Sarandito and Mar Chiquita, and several other towns, the elections were suspended.—Buenos-Aires Southern Cross, Dec. 4th.

—On Thursday the President of the republic ordered the arrest of his brother Colonel Bernabé Herrera y Obes, who is now lodged in the barracks of the 1st Cazadores. It is said that Colonel Herrera y Obes was talking in the presence of Col. Navajas and others, in the Inspeccion de Armas, against the procedure of the government. One explanation of this affair says that the cause of discontent in certain military quarters appears to be the stoppage that has lately been put by government on the payment of promissory notes, which are continually emanating from the war office; another version relates to a revolutionary movement of which Col. Herrera is supposed to have been the head.—The Uruguay News, Dec. 6th.

—The November immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires numbered 8,016, of which 3,352 crossed over from Uruguay.

—It is announced that Sr. Francisco E. Baza will be married on the 10th instant to Miss Maria Schiaffino, after which they will leave for Rio de Janeiro, where Sr. Baza is accredited as Oriental minister.—Montevideo Times, 5th.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The state of Rio de Janeiro is now in complete peace.

—There have been some cases of small-pox in Ouro Preto.

—Vice-President Cerqueira Cesar succeeds to the governorship of S. Paulo.

—In October there were 6 marriages, 132 births and 155 deaths in the city of Para.

—The government of Rio Grande do Sul has ordered a new registry of the voters in that state.

—On the 11th inst. the 1st officer of the German steamer Campinus died in Bahia of yellow fever.

—Thirteen members of the Alagoas legislature have protested against the deposition of the governor of that state.

—It is whispered that General Alvim will be the next one overthrown. It is impossible that Minas should not feel the epidemic.

—At a meeting held in Porto Alegre on the 10th it was resolved to call a convention chosen by the people of the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—Bands of robbers and bad characters have appeared at various places in the interior of Bahia, and it is said that quantities of arms have been sold for those localities.

—In Maranhão the bonded warehouse of the Companhia Alliança, containing 2,000 bales of cotton, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 200,000\$000.

—When the news of the Emperor's death reached Ouro Preto the president of the state ordered the public departments to close their doors as a sign of respect for the Emperor's memory.

—The 4th battalion of infantry has been withdrawn from S. Paulo. Before its departure there had been more fighting between soldiers of this battalion and policemen, and another soldier had been killed.

—A telegram of the 11th from S. Paulo says that President Americo Braziliense had strengthened the guard at his official residence and held the police and the 10th regiment of cavalry in constant readiness.

—The provisional governor of Rio de Janeiro has dissolved the state legislature and ordered new elections for January 31st next. It is all illegal, of course, but at a time when nothing is in the slightest degree legal it may be overlooked.

—The people of Campos are in a state of great anxiety over the disappearance of the commandant of the police force on the 5th inst. When the conflict occurred this brave officer slipped out of sight, and it is feared that something may have happened to him.

The Estado de Goyaz, a paper published at the capital of the state, from which it takes its name, mentions the sale of 12,000 head of cattle at Jataly. The lowest price paid was 298 a head, and the ruling prices varied between 448 and 508.

A Victoria telegram of the 12th says that Deputy Alayde and three other persons had just been to the governor to demand his resignation, threatening the deposition of all the municipal *intendentes* in the interior of the state in case he refused. The deputy and his friends were not arrested.

—According to the *Correio Alportense* there is in Campinas a Capt. Joseph Poccini, formerly of the French army, who has a beard 67 inches long. He says that 25 years ago, when he was 30 years old, his beard was over 42 inches long. He then cut it close to his face and it has since grown to its present length.

In Rio Grande do Norte the situation is anomalous. When the fashion was introduced of turning out the governor, the people of that state acted with noticeable promptness, but now they discover that it was the legislature, rather than the governor, who supported the dictator. So they have the fun of deposing someone to go through again!

—The situation in Bahia is peculiar. The public service is in confusion and is without a head. Anarchy exists in every department. The city is under rigid military rule and even the police are kept in their quarters. On the 14th the military commandant ordered all the public departments to be closed and kept his troops in readiness for some expected attack.

—A telegram of the 11th from Victoria says that the municipal councils of Calçado and Alegre in the state of Espirito Santo have been deposed. It is also reported that it is the governor's intention to transfer the administration of the state to the lieutenant-governor, who, it is said, will assemble the legislature and resign. It is thought that the legislature will then dissolve. The people should then take to the trees and all government will be at an end.

—Unable to resist the revolutionary movement in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Portella resigned on the 10th the office of governor of the state and was succeeded by the lieutenant-governor, Dr. Getulio, who also resigned. The president of the senate and that of the chamber of deputies refused to take the office and Dr. Porcinicula was proclaimed governor, but was subsequently, at his request, replaced by Rear-Admiral Carlos Balharaz da Silveira. The new-governor took the customary, but wholly unnecessary, oath of office on the 11th.

—The city of Santos was just a little slow, owing to the obstruction in its streets, in declaring against Governor Americo Braziliense, but when it did move the effect was simply wonderful. The manifesto reads like a classic. If the good Santosites would turn a stream of that rhetoric on the disgraceful state of their port, perhaps another revolution might be consummated.

—Telegrams from São Paulo to today announce a fight last night, in which some Germans and Swedes got hurt, the destruction of the offices of the *Correio Paulistano* by a mob of cavalry soldiers, and the resignation of Governor Americo Braziliense. As a consequence the people are in a delirium tremendous, and have given it full expression by destroying the *Federação* offices.

—The enemies of Gov. Portella celebrated their triumph by destroying the printing-office of the *Imprensa* in Niteroy. Since Piragibe & Co. set the fashion, no important event is considered complete without the destruction of a printing office. It seems that the printing-office has taken the place of the victims that the ancients used to immolate on grand occasions. If this is the case, type-founders are not to be congratulated.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A telegram from Tres Corações, Minas Geraes, on the 12th, says that work on the Mazambomb railway is completely paralyzed for lack of rails, which the Central line has failed to transport.

—The Minas and Rio company having solicited permission to increase its staff and rate of wages, the government has consented only so far as the pay to laborers, mechanics and other ordinary workmen is concerned.

—A decree was signed on the 12th annulling the act of the dictatorship which authorized the lease of the state railways. The opposition of the employes, who are afraid of losing their service pensions, is one of the causes of this act.

—Many of the shareholders of the Companhia Geral de Estradas de Ferro do Brazil have formally requested the board of directors to call an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of laying before them a full and unreserved statement of the affairs of the company.

—The board of directors of the Mogyana railway has asked the general government for permission to extend that road to Santos, proposing to build a double track from Campinas to that city. In Santos many of the merchants have requested the Associação Commercial to support the proposal of the Mogyana company.

—There was a "pacific revolution" at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, a few days ago against the defective service afforded by the Rio Claro Railway Co. The people held an indignation meeting at the theatre and then marched down to the station where several orators undertook to remind Mr. Hammond about his unfulfilled promises in regard to the unsatisfactory service at the station and with the telegraph, and one of the speakers then advised him that if these matters are not attended to at once the people will take energetic measures on their own account. In other words, they will improve the service by smashing things. The local notice concludes with the words: "The people who restrained themselves with difficulty, then dispersed." We are inclined to think that Company-memorandum Hammond had better close up that negotiation with the Paulis a directory at once.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The sessions of Congress are to be reopened on the 18th inst.

—It is said that the Argentine sanitary authorities have resolved to disinfect all telegrams from Brazil.

—In a single number of the *Journal de Commercio* there were published 60 announcements of masses for the late Emperor.

—The telegraph service of the *Journal de Commercio* in relation to facts connected with the Emperor's death has been very complete.

—It is said that Gen. Deodoro has recently been quite unwell. He is said to have been painfully affected by the news of D. Pedro's death.

—Dr. João Severiano, a brother of General Deodoro, resigned on the 14th his mandate as senator for the federal district of Rio de Janeiro.

—A thief, who had stolen 16,000\$, was arrested on the 10th at the Central railway station in this city. On his person was found the whole sum, which was restored to its owner.

—The minister of interior has requested his colleague of agriculture to cause the director of the Central railway to furnish cars for carrying 500 beavers for this market every day.

—At the request of the Spanish consul, the government has given permission for the sending of a police force to Spain to escort five sailors now confined in the house of detention in this city.

—Col. Piragibe has been declared unfit for active service in the army and placed in the reserve. We should be pleased to hear of his being declared unfit for active service in his typographical speciality.

—The Sociedade Franzini has elected Lieut. José Augusto Vinhaes to its presidency for the ensuing year, by which will be effected an union, more or less close, with the class of *operarios* of which this gentleman is the recognized chief.

—Some days ago a small wooden image of a saint was found floating on the bay near Prata do Flamengo, and last Sunday the event was celebrated by a festival organized under the direction of ladies residing in the vicinity. Perhaps it was a St. Anthony!

Figures - Receipts since our last report have been:

Edward A. Sanchez, from Bahia... 4,000 lbs. Capital, from the United States... 10,250 .. 15,250 lbs.

The receipts are still largely for account of dealers and stock in first hands continues very small, about 5,000 lbs.

Prices are about \$2.00-\$2.50 per lb. lower for American flour, but the Rio Flour Mills maintains its quotations. Brokers report an improved demand and quote as follows:

Table with columns for item (e.g., Trieste, Richmond 1st), quantity, and price.

Pitch Pine - Receipts have been 529,478 feet per Tula and 529,464 feet per Agate, both from Brunswick the first on order.

White Pine - The James W. Fitch brought 68,992 feet from Boston, which were sold at 170 cts. per foot.

Swedish Pine - Receipts are 104 doz per Fritz Smith, from Stockholm and 1,010 doz per Norden, from Hernsund.

Spruce Pine - The Moorhill from Quebec, brought 373,643 cts. on order. Quotations are nominal.

Kerosene - Receipts and the market is reported steady at \$2.00 per case.

Lard - Receipts are 250 kegs per E. A. Sanchez. Quotations are lower, viz: George's lard, in lots, 520-560 cts per lb. and other marks 500-520 cts.

Rice - Receipts have been 500 bags via Europe. Brokers quote at \$2.00-\$2.50 per bag.

Codfish - Receipts are 2,377 packages per Viola, from Pospelid and 361 cases Norwegian per sundry steamers.

Beans - Receipts are 1,631 bales per Montevideo and 200 per Santa, from the River Plate and 200 bales from Hamburg.

Indian Corn - The Montevideo, from Buenos Aires, brought 750 bags. River Plate corn is reported firm, and rather a demand, at 75-77.50 per bag.

Turpentine - Receipts and quotations are about unchanged at 80-85 cts per kilogramme.

Rosin - Receipts are 675 cts. per E. A. Sanchez and Capital. Quotations are continued at 17.50-18.50 per lb.

Coal - Receipts since our last report have been: 1,370 tons per Lima, from Cardiff.

Table with columns for item (e.g., 1,370 tons per Lima), quantity, and price.

Cement - Receipts are 300 bbl. British per Wordsworth, 67 bbl. Belgian per Thames, and 3,399 bbl. per Amelie and Suez from Hamburg.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report dated December 14th:

SUGAR - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

COFFEE - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

PEANUTS - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

WHEAT - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

RYE - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

BARLEY - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

OATS - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

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BARLEY - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

OATS - The higher currency prices of Brazil have greatly increased the entries of this grade during last month.

SHIPPING-NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 7

Brunswick - Amer bk Agate, 759 tons; Reed, 75 dc pine to Rio de Janeiro.

Quercus - Fr bk Moorhill, 44 tons; Brown, 60 dc pine to Liverpool.

Liverpool - Br bk Carrisal, 549 tons; Jones, 65 dc machinery to Alameda.

Caracas - Br bk Parthenia, 740 tons; Davis, 42 dc coal to Brazilian Coal company.

Brazilian Coal company - Br ship Rectiprocity, 1408 tons; Jones, 42 dc coal to Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE - Nor bk Hago, 864 tons; Orlinsson, 65 dc sundries to Rio de Janeiro.

Sunderland - Nor bk Ymer, 816 tons; Andersen, 90 dc coal to order.

HAMBURG - Dan lug Amelie, 222 tons; Nielsen, 40 dc sundries to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

Stockholm - Swed lug Nya, 450 tons; Nygren, 68 dc sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

Drontheim - Nor bk Functon, 728 tons; Lassen, 60 dc sundries to order.

Osaka - Port bk Sibuya, 450 tons; Monteiro, 47 dc sundries to Costa Simoes & Co.

BRISBANE - Swed bk Gankhill, 505 tons; Abrahamson, 44 dc coal to Brazilian Coal company.

GREENOCK - Br ship Curlew, 1137 tons; Matheson, 47 dc coal to Industrial do Brazil company.

Osaka - Port bk Glama, 64 tons; Valler, 35 dc sundries to Costa Simoes & Co.

BOSTON - Amer lug James W. Fitch, 1064 tons; Plicher, 15 dc sundries to Bernardino F. da Costa e Souza.

CARIBBEAN - Swed bk Maria, 149 tons; Wengstrom, 48 dc sundries to J. A. Costa e Souza.

LIVERPOOL - Swed bk Margareta, 312 tons; Fahlander, 30 dc sundries to John Moore & Co.

HERRING - Swed bk Norden, 355 tons; Nordlinger, 80 dc pine to order.

REUNION - Orient bk Montevideo, 183 tons; Reichardt, 15 dc sundries to order.

HIGH SEAS - Nor bk Austria, 890 tons; Olsen, 27 dc in distress, bound for Savannah.

BRUNSWICK - Amer bk Agate, 595 tons; Jordan, 82 dc pine to P. H. B. company.

PASPERIC - Br lug Viola, 181 tons; Joffe, 42 dc codfish to Magalhães & Bastos.

HIGH SEAS - Amer lug Glad Tidings, 626 tons; Collier, captain sick, bound for Barbados.

HIGH SEAS - Nor bk John H. Crummond, 491 tons; Nowell, 65 dc flour to John Moore & Co.

NORFOLK - Br ship Sarantiana, 1193 tons; Churchill, 36 dc coal to G. S. company.

PENSAOLA - Nor ship Macduff, 1122 tons; Nordstrom, 54 dc pine to order.

PASPERIC - Br bk Robin, 150 tons; Le Ruez, 44 dc codfish to order.

LONDON - Nor bk Skjold, 343 tons; Erikson, 45 dc sundries to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

NEWPORT - Nor bk Triumph, 552 tons; Olsen, 46 dc coal to order.

REUNION - Br bk Nardakua, 1110 tons; Jones, 100 dc rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

ST. THOMAS - Nor bk Broterfolket, 607 tons; Kjusler, ballast.

BARBADOS - Br lug Evangeline, 355 tons; Eales, ballast.

BARBADOS - Amer lug Glad Tidings, 626 tons; Collier, ballast.

REUNION - Nor bk Echo, 454 tons; Andersen, do.

RANGOON - Br ship Alena, 1276 tons; Lewis, do.

FALMOUTH - Br bk Royal Alexandra, 1233 tons; Murray, same cargo.

PERNAMBUCO - Port bk Novo Silencio, 359 tons; Ferreira; sundries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK - Dutch bk Nellie & Helene; ballast.

SANTO ESPRITO - Br ship Pitton, do.

SAVANNAH - Br bk Serria, do.

PENSAOLA - Nor bk Nelson, do.

BARBADOS - Br bk Queen of the Bay, do.

ST. THOMAS - Nor lug Isfarren, do.

Amer lug Glad Tidings, hence for Barbados, returned on the 12th inst, with captain sick.

Br ship Pleiemy, from Santos for New York, put in here on the 14th, with yellow fever on board.

Nor bk Lucia, hence for Savannah in ballast, put back on the 14th with bar-mast carried away.

The master of Dan lug Amelie reports speaking on November 14th in Lat. 15° 18' N. Long. 26° W. Ger ship Helias, from Hamburg for Valparaiso.

Br bk Royal Alexandra, from Pienaga for Falmouth, in distress, proceeded on her voyage on the 12th inst, tow of the Knight of St. John.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charters reported are Ger bk Zeus, salted hides to Channel f. o. at 30 s and Nor lug Alf, Paranaguá and River Plate, matte, p. t.

Freights Steamer: New York, 75-100 per bag Trieste, 45-60 per ton New Orleans, 45-60 do Havre, 35-45 do London, 35-40 per ton Bordeaux, 30-40 do Liverpool, 35-40 do Marseilles, 30-40 do Antwerp, 30-40 do Genoa, 30-40 do Hamburg, 40-50 do

United States, North 150-200 do South 150-200 do Channel f. o. 375-425 do

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Arrivals, Name, Where from, Consignee. Lists various ships like Amelie, Curlew, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where from, Consignee to. Lists ships like Thames, Cordova, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where to, Cargo. Lists ships like Aquitaine, Plata, etc.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14th, 1891.

Table with columns: Name, Arrived, Where from, Consignee. Lists ships like American, Argentine, Austrian, etc.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 12th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds like Apolices, Gold Loan 1868, etc.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various railway and industrial debentures.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies.

BANKS.

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

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate %, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1891

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec 16	Elbe....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo
.. 24	Tamer....	Santos.
.. 28	Thames....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo.

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent

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BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Porto Alegre: 399, Rua dos Andradas | Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú | Rosario: 193 M, Calle Mendoza
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Dec. 29/91

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(Preparatory Sessions)

The 1th Preparatory session in connection with the above will be held at the Masonic Temple, Rua Lavradio on Saturday the 12th inst. E. V. at 8 o'clock P. M.

All Egs. F. and A. M. are earnestly requested to attend.

By Ord.

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