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Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1885

Number 6

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THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-inercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock ial report and price current of the market, tables of stock ations and sales, a table of treights and charters, and all quotations and sales, a table of treights and charles, and other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazili

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154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santo

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1885.

Rumour and its many tongues is occupied with a supposed treaty between the opposition liberals of the Chamber of Deputies and the conservative minority. Whatever amount of truth there may be in this report, the union can only lead to the illegimate product of a defeat of Senator Dantas' emancipation scheme and a consequent conservative ministry. The opposition liberals will in all probability hold the balance of power in their hands; they can cast out Senator Dantas and call in Senator Paulino; they can condemn this country to a period of slavery only limited by the death of the last slave in the empire. Placing aside political questions, -with which we do not care to meddle-is it not possible to calmly review the position of this emancipation question and show to the assembled chosen of the nation the necessity of sinking personal resentments and political triumphs to the wellfare of the country? The combined opposition would not even have the common courtesy to discuss Senator Dantas' scheme; just as they would not listen to that proposed by Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, consule Sinimbú, for fixing a date when the slaves were to become free. This has now become a plank in the conservative platform and while the utter criminality of freeing slaves of 60 years is stigmatized as an attempt at confiscation, the conservative party says, "it can, it wishes to and it must" solve the emancipation question. Here is pure politics. The conservatives have no claim to the glory of declaring slavery extinct in Brazil, because a conservative ministry decreed a law through which Brazilians were born free; but they might have assisted the Dantas cabinet to perfect and complete the edifice, they so worthily commenced. The chiefs of the conservative party must see that a change of the party in office would bring a long line of difficulties to the country; that with its financial position disarranged and its credit uncertain, to cause political complications would be a clear act of lese nation, and directly chargeable to them. As has been pointed out by some colleagues of the daily press the emancipation question must be a feature in the programme of any party who assumes office it cannot be evaded. Public opinion will force it upon the authorities; and were it not better to allow the scheme of premier Danias to become a fact and relieve the anxiety of the commercial body, than to keep the matter in abeyance to the detriment of the best interests of the country? We feel no doubt as to the principal ques-

its necessity has disappeared; we only appeal to the patriotism of the legislature, that it do not hamper the passage of a far from radical law, for the purpose of securing for Peter that which would equally well advance the interests of the empire if obtained by Paul.

THE discovery of a robbery, or defalca-

tion, at the Portuguese Consulate is a very serious matter. It seems from what we can gather that the safe showed no signs of violence and that the thief, or defaulter, was perfectly cognizant of the character of the documents on deposit, and that he left such as were nominative while carrying off those to bearer. The police have the matter in hand, and no doubt the guilty party will be discovered and, if arrested, duly punished. The very large sum at which the loss is estimated is a serious question and where the responsibility for this loss will rest still more important. Portugal has through a consular treaty with Brazil, the right to take charge of the estates of such of her subjects as die here intestate, or without resident heirs, and very large sums are evidently collected. That a robbery to the extent of even 300,000\$ could occur shows great want of care on the part of the consular authorities, or if it be a defalcation extending over a greater or less period of time, still greater remissness in the fulfillment of duties as depositaries of funds belonging to the heirs of their deceased countrymen. The end in view of the consular treaty was no doubt to save non-resident heirs the very heavy legal expenses attendent upon all questions that get into our courts, but if the Brazilian courts are not free of the charge of excessive expenses, at times quite out of proportion to the sum in question, they at least look very sharply after the interests of wards and legatees and no such accident could happen, as that now registered at the Portuguese Consulate. Consular conventions, or treaties, are mistake between civilized nations, and it causes surprise that Brazil should consent to be considered in the category of semi-civilized countries, by allowing foreign consuls to interfere in a question that belongs to the jurisdiction of the empire. It is a virtual confession that justice is not to be had. A foreigner resident here can legally make the consul of his native country one of his executors, even without specifying his name, and this should be the rule; if he die intestate then the estate should be taken charge of by the legal authorities and if there be heirs, these could through the consul prove their right to succeed to the estate. The matter is complicated at present, and should be simplified to the end of rendering all toreigners equal, and of avoiding any repetition of the disagreable accident at the Portuguese Consulate.

After the above was written the Consul has declared in the daily press that no documents to bearer were stolen.

An occasional, we will not say constant, cry for protection for home industries is heard quite too often in a country whose revenue is derived from its custom houses, or, mutato nomine, the commerce of the empire. Were the necessary taxes imposed upon the mills that are being constructed to the detriment of the taxpayer, no criticism might be possible; but these appeals for protection of the few against the interests of the many are neither logical, nor economical. First; the idea of protection is to refuse to use all foreign products. How can Brazil adopt this when flour, butter, maize, the necessities of life in fact, are imported. Secondly; to produce for oneself. The last is worst than the first; for the question is at once presented; what does

products: for maize is imported from the River Plate: beans, according to the Jornal do Commercio from Germany, Portugal, etc; what does Brazil produce beyond coffee A country dependent upon its custom houses for revenue, should reduce the import duties to the very lowest possible mark; low duties mean increased imports and increased revenue; high duties just the contrary. If one adds to this that the protected home industries are clearly drafts upon the peoples' means, the necessity of a modification of the customs tariffs becomes unmistakeable. In 1856 Mr. Campbell made a report to the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, upon an occasion when the revenue of the United States far exceeded the necessities of government, and from which we may extract the following; "Under the tariff of 1842 the average duty upon protected articles was something above 40 per cent.; the average monthly receipts from customs under that act amounted to \$1,-991,267. Under the tariff of 1846 with its average duties below 30 per cent., the monthly receipts during the first two years of its operation reached the sum of \$2,575,-207... These facts show how much more productive of revenue the lower tariff rates are than those which, though considered higher, are yet far short of prohibiting importation, or seriously interfering with the prosperity of the carrying trade. means of lessening the revenue derived from customs, or of lessening its proportion to the public expenditure, it is thus made apparent, by the facts of a conclusive experience, that a mere reduction of the rates of duty cannot be relied upon; but on the contrary, that the policy has always the directly opposite effect, and this for many obvious reasons. A reduction of duties induces increased importations of foreign Let it be remembered commodities...." that this report was written by a professed protectionist and in opposition to a demand, that as the revenue of the United States exceeded the necessary sum for government expenses, duties should be reduced. How applicable this is to Brazil, -albeit backwards, for the empire has not enough revenue to meet its expenses and collects all of this through the custom house. It is clear however, that if a protectionist refuses a reduction in duties becauses revenue would increase, the application of the idea is practical here and the ministry that adopts it will be right. The only possible objection is that importations may be unduly stimulated. This however will soon correct itself, for merchants are not so silly as to import goods to sell at a loss, while the benefit to the people through the lower prices of articles of consumption would be incalculable. Protection is impossible in Brazil here, the custom houses are the sources of revenue and only through a smart reduction in tariffs can imports be induced to contribute a fair share to this revenue. One of the two is necessary; reduce duties and stimulate imports, or increase exports duties and oblige the planters to contribute a fair

THE Central and South American Commission appointed by the government of the United States has, according to New York advices of January 8th, presented its report to the President, and for the extension of trade between that country and those of Central and South America the Commission finds there must be: 1st, regular direct steam communication; 2nd, commercial treaties and reciprocal concessions and tariff duties; 3rd, simplification and modification of customs duties in Central and South American countries; 4th, increase and improvement of consular service; 5th, establishment of American mercantile houses in Central and

proportion to the charges on the Treasury.

ledge among American manufacturers of the wants of the people of Central and South America; 7th, a system of banking connection at a common standard of value; 8th, more liberal credits by American merchants; 9th, introduction of a bonded warehouse system into those countries. The Commission continues that with reference to the fourth proposition, it has been urged that a new executive department similar to the Board of Trade in England should be established, with a member of the Cabinet at its head and to which might be committed the care and arrangement of the American foreign commerce. We do not know if the Commission visited Central American markets, but presume, as was more reasonable, their propositions are based upon interviews with merchants engaged in the Central and South American trade; neither can we speak as to Central American markets from our own experience, but we may say that so far as the report is in relation to Brazilian markets some of these propositions are already comsummated facts and some entirely impracticable. South America might indeed have been left out of the title of the report. We have already expressed our belief that increased steam communication which by furnishing more facilities for trade would serve to augment this, is necessary. If this is to be secured by government interference, or the unaided efforts of commerce, we will give no opinion. Simplification and modification of tariffs, desirable as they may be, would require a critical study into the financial condition of each country, and as to commercial and reciprocity treaties, they might be forced on governments, but could not oblige trade to seek American markets, unless these offer better, (or at least equal) facilities than those offered by the markets that have enjoyed the patronage of South American countries for so many years. Increase and improvement of consular service is as indispensible as an improvement in steam communication. It however would involve a radical change in the present department and this perhaps practicable only through some such department as the Commission says has been urged upon it. The consular corps should not be appointed through political influence, but through merit, and it should be formed into a regular branch of civil service, where ability would be rewarded by promotion. The adoption of this proposition would include that relative to the ignorance of American manufacturers as to the requirements of foreign markets, for this ignorance should be dispelled by the appointment of a higher class of consular agents. Liberal credits is a mere matter of commercial understanding in which neither the Commission, nor the Government can be interested. If a man pays cash he will require the usual discounts; if time be granted interest will undoubtedly be added to the cash cost. As we have pointed out however, the American trade have heretofore asked for cash on quotations as high-when not higher -as Europeans were demanding at a liberal credit. A common standard of value is impossible. Every South American country has certain financial necessities that would render any thing like a league quite out of the question. No merchant would ever have proposed such a hypothesis, for it is an interference with the internal affairs of independent states. How can such an idea be carried out? By fixing that such a weight of gold or silver shall be worth so much merchandise? The foreign merchants in Brazil would have a lively business, if they demanded specie for their imported goods. This is also a matter for commercial convention, and not for diplomatic or commissional action. These matters of tariffs and currency would correct tion; slavery must and will disappear, for Brazil produce for itself? Few agricultural South America; 6th, more intimate know- themselves if some arrangement could be



made for increased facilities of communication and better information as to the requirements of foreign markets. Let the United States Government confine its attention to these two points and we venture to say, the others will take care of them-

UNDER the title La Verité sur le change our colleague of Le Brésil seeks to explain the decline in rates of exchange in this market and offers some suggestions to the government as to an improvement in the financial condition of the empire. Le Brésil does not agree with Senator Lafayette's declaration made when minister of finance that this decline is caused by an over-issue of paper money, and attributes the high price of apolices to the uncertainty attending all transactions in connection with agriculture owing to the emancipation question, which makes capitalists employ their funds in the public debt. Our colleague goes on to say: "the shaking of credit may also be explained by the instability of the cabinets, that suceed each other with vertiginous rapidity. Each cabinet, having but sufficient time to decree difficult reforms, the situation is aggravated; its successor does not continue them, but desirous in its turn of profitting by its theories, the reforms initiated by the predecessor are a pure loss to the Our colleague, to our mind, is country." wrong in his appreciation of the cause of the high prices of apolices. We have pointed out in our columns on several occasions, that forced investments, those of orphans' funds, reserve funds of companies, etc. are the most likely causes of this premium of nearly 7 per cent. on apolices. If as is stated ad nauseam by the opponents of the Dantas emancipation scheme, the interests of the whole country are so inextricably interwoven with those of agriculture that any meddling with the last would cause the ruin of the first, we give the Brazilian capitalists credit for more judgement, than would be shown by investing their money in apolices which it is declared are dependent for their value on that agriculture they are unwilling to assist directly. As to the rapid change of ministers; we agree with our colleague entirely and have expressed our views on this subject. We attribute this "vertiginous rapidity" with which cabinet succeeds cabinet to the inherent defects of the Saraiva electoral law, through which the representatives of the nation do not in any manner represent the nation, but only a very small minority of it; and until these defects are corrected we are likely to continue to see the edifying spectacle of a small group of dissatisfied politicians ruling the country to the detriment of all its most important interests. Our colleague then touches on the depreciation of produce and considers it a cause of depreciation of exchange. Here he is only partly right. He shows by figures, that while imports for seven years, 1876-83, amounted to £135,-197, 240 and exports to £149, 816,650, or a surplus of about £2,100,000 per annum, the government needed annually £3,441,000, of which no less than £1,100,000 is put down as guarantees and the purchase of war material. Official values, of coffee more particularly, are as a rule under the value in the market, at least, to the extent of the 11 per cent. export duty. So that the £1,300,000 per annum estimated as a deficit would be just about covered; while the values put upon imports are generally excessive and this would still further reduce any deficit. We do not think it is too strong to say, that the position of Brazilian credit abroad is the real cause of the decline in exchange; put the credit of the a firm intention of practicing the economies of the city is policed by troops of ground, even this poor clay and sand, were tempted to waste them; by resting too so often preached and exchange would the line during the three days of idiocy! properly prepared to receive the roots of the securely on agricultural industries it may empire on a sound basis, by acts that show a firm intention of practicing the economies

not cut her coat according to her cloth and must pay the penalty attendent upon all acts of precipitancy and lack of foresight. As to our colleagues recipes for curing, or alleviating, the financial situation they seem to us unjustifiable, for they are all aimed at already over-burdened commerce and trade. They may be summarised; an income tax of 3 per cent. on all shares, debentures etc; a stamp tax of ½ per cent. on all transfers of evidences of corporate debt to bearer; the government to raise a loan in London of £10,000,000 on debentures of the D. Pedro II railway, repayable in 60 years at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, and with a part of the product of this loan pay off the balance of the 1868 and 1879 gold loans. We claim that these taxes would come out of commerce and trade became the income tax of 3 per cent. and the 1/2 per cent, stamp tax on transfers of certificates of debt to bearer would in no way affect the cherished agricultural interest. While as to raising £10,-000,000 on debentures of the D. Pedro II railway at 4 1/2 %, it would be impossible; if the figures as given in the last budget be correct. As voted the :

Appropriation was . . Expenses were estimated at . 7,079,272

Balance 4,320,728\$ or at 24 pence £432,000; a sum less than sufficient to meet the annual interest, casting aside any sinking fund. Nothing can possibly be done in the manner proposed. If the brios of the country will permit the contemplation of any transaction with the D. Pedro II railway as a basis, it must be upon that of a lease for a sufficiently long time to attract foreign capital and the road must be placed for that period under foreign management. Our colleague will see that while we agree with some of his propositions, others are clearly untenable. We await the publication of premier Dantas' relatorio and budget estimates with anxiety, and curiosity also, for upon these will greatly depend the future course of exchange and the position of the credit of the empire abroad.

THE CARNIVAL IN RIO.

Our colleague of the Folha Nova on one occasion called attention to the absurdity of the holidays here, but has never mentioned the equal absurdity of this Carnival, which is universally anathametized by every one whose duty brings him into the city during the three days that idiots seem to have charge of Rio de Janeiro.

Imprimis; the police and the Municipal Chamber announce that the throwing of water is prohibited under the penality of a fine. The shops in response to this notification expose in the coolest manner, bisnagas, limões de cheiro and syringes. For the benefit of such of our readers as have been fortunate enough to have not seen a Rio carnival, we may explain that bisnaga is a tube of thin lead containing water, at times but not always, scented, similar to the tubes in which oil paints are inclosed, and upon pressure the water is expelled to the detriment of the clothing, and temper, of the passer-by; limões de cheiro are thin globes or elipses of wax, or rubber, containing all the way from a tablespoonful to a tumblerful of water which are thrown upon the unwary to the delight of the thrower and the unutterable disgust of the recipient. This is the Carnival in Rio.

It is to be supposed that the inhabitants enjoy these baths, for any attempt by the police to interfere with these childish amusements is resented by the populace, and if innumerable rows occur the authorities never see them. Another feature may

the police force that regulars must be placed under the orders of the police authorities to see that police and municipal regulations are systematically unobserved.

The city seems a pandemonium; the Exchange closes its doors; the banks are closed at 12 o'clock; every one, who can, goes home, and those who cannot take their baths as they may.

No foreigner arriving in Rio during the Carnival could accredit that there is a fair proportion of sane people here living; it would seem to him a city such as one of those described by the celebrated Lemuel Gulliver.

Now, what earthly pleasure can there be throwing a pint of water down a man's back? And what heavenly pleasure can be procured in squeezing a bisnaga into the face of your sweet-heart? The whole thing is such a relict of barbarous ages, that its continuance is a disgrace to a city that claims to be the first on the South American continent!

IS BRAZIL A FERTILE COUNTRY?

There is a very generally received opinion, in the United States and Europe that Brazil is a wonderfully fertile region; many persons, well-informed ones too, probably regard it as the richest land in the world. There are plenty of authorities to support this idea. Scores of travellers have described its exhuberance in glowing terms: cyclopædias and school-geographies have pictured the unbounded luxuriance of its forests and prairies; it is known to be the great coffeeproducing country of the world, and its sugar, cotton and tobacco have long figured in commerce; the Brazilians themselves are thoroughly convinced that the agricultural resources of the empire are boundless, only needing an influx of foreign labor to develope them. In venturing a somewhat diverse opinion I shall be regarded as a heretic, unfriendly to the country and unworthy of attention. But let us look at the

At present agriculture in Brazil is nearly confined to a comparatively narrow belt extending along the coast from Cape St. Roque southwards. This region is, in the main, very fertile; the decomposition of the gneiss rocks, which form most of the mountains and hills, has given rise to a rich reddish soil, generally deep and affording excellent crops of coffee, cane, and other products even with the miserable no-cultivation which is in vogue. There are, however, considerable tracts of stony, or badly-watered land which, collectively, are of great importance, but must practically be subtracted from the agricultural lands of the coast region.

The Amazon valley is a vast steaming forest, generally (in Pará at least) with the poorest possible soil: luxuriant as the vegetable growth is, it covers a ground composed of sharp white sand, or at best of a poor clay, almost devoid of the elements which nourish forests in other parts of the world. Most of the few plantations are on the alluvial iron-bottoms, or tracts of terra preta (black land), which was formed centuries ago, by the rubbish and rotting palm thatches of Indian villages. Nevertheless, the Amazon region is well adapted for certain crops, and with the introduction of improved agricultural implements it will give good returns to the farmer. The forest nourished, not from the ground, but by the air, which is always surcharged with moisture; some kinds of trees will flourish for weeks after they are cut. This excess of moisture also tends to support the growth of certain cultivated plants, especially sugarcane, coffee and tobacco. And if the

soon show an improvement. Brazil has The authorities have so little confidence in plants, good crops could be obtained almost anywhere. As it is, comparatively little of the land is regarded as fit for plantations, and these are generally abandoned after a few years.

> All the great interior region, comprehending the Brazilian table-land, is covered with campo, interrupted here and there by little patches of forest on hillsides and along the banks of streams. Botanists who have travelled through the sertão have been struck with the immense variety of families and species to be found among the campo plants, and they have naturally fallen into the error of regarding it as remarkably adapted for plant growth. The truth is that nearly all of the Brazilian table-land is a howling sandy desert with a wonderfully rich desert vegetation. The botanist may find a thousand species of plants on a square league of land; but I doubt if the same land would produce a thousand bushels of corn or of potatoes. Much of the country is adapted for pasturage, but only in the wet season; during the dry months cattle must be driven away to the lowlands. The little strips of forest-land can be used for planting, and in some places they give good crops; but they form only a small part of the whole. A large district comprising parts of Ceará, Piauhy, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco and Bahia are subject to periodical droughts, which destroy the cattle and plantations and reduce the entire population to the utmost poverty-often to starvation.

Two elements which go far to determine the fertility of Europe and the United States are almost or quite wanting in Brazil: the winters and the action of earth-worms. Our northern winters are of immense assistance in the formation of vegetable mould. The herbs, grass and forest leaves die away in the autumn and lie in thick beds on the ground, where they are speedily covered with snow; successions of thaws, and finally the spring rains, reduce these leaves to sodden masses; as the sun returns they decay slowly, forming a rich, dark soil, replete with the elements of new plant-growth. In the tropics, the leaves and herbs fall singly, are baked in the sun, broken by the wind, and finally pass away almost entirely in the form of gasses, hardly anything being added to the soil. Add to this fact the influence of frosts in breaking up and disintegrating rocks, and the importance of winter cold in the formation of soils will readily be seen.

The elaborate studies of Mr. Darwin have shown that the despised earth-worms are the preservers of our farms and gardens; unseen workers, they are ever bringing up the rich sub-soil and strewing it over the surface: boring the ground in all directions, they keep it loose and soft, and fit it for the roots of even tender plants. Now, earthworms are by no means common in Brazil: they are altogether wanting in the campos and even in the forest they are rarely seen except along the banks of streams. Probably the sandy soils so prevalent in Brazil are ill adapted to them; very likely, too, they would be of less use in ground which, by its nature, is friable and easily pierced by roots. At all events they are an element, of greater or less importance, which is nearly wanting in Brazil.

I have written all this in no harsh spirit; rather as a friend of Brazil. I wish to point out a mistake which might, in the future, lead to grave troubles. The first element of success in the individual, or in a new country, is a thorough knowledge of the resources, or weak points which must determine success or failure. Brazil has great resources; it has elements of agricultural wealth which are far from unimportant; but by overrating its own riches it may be

neglect the no less important ends of manufactures, mining, grazing and commerce. Brazil is far too large and important a country to be content with one element of success. She should seek for all.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 19, 1885 HERBERT H. SMITH.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.

Gaseta de Noticias 19th Feb

As was to be expected the cabinet, by a despatch (uviso) dated 14th inst. addressed to the Sociedade Central de Immigração, declared that the plan (idea) of civil marriage was accepted by the government and that all efforts would be used to make it law. Unhappily, however, in this dispatch, is revealed the great evil that exists, as a germ of fermentation and of decomposition, in all the laws, regulations, despatches and other official acts, legislative or executive; timidity and a want of fixed principles, which are necessary to a useful undertanding of public affairs. The despatch says. "it is necessary to take steps as to this question civil marriages, modifying our laws in reference to the marriages of those not Roman catholics (aca-tholicos) and for the government to assume this responsibility; the Cabinet of June 6th recognized the necessity of deciding this question and made it one of the principal topics of its programme when appearing before the General Assembly"; this ans, simply and positively, that we are to continue in this enormous confusion of having various public functionaries, some civil, and some clerical and which are to have public credit in civil law where alone the temporal authority should legis-late. What can change our laws as to acatholicas mean? What the press has discussed, what has been presented to parliament, is not only the intention of giving rights to a certain number of individuals without fixed religious views, nor to those who have no pastors nor priests of their church in Brazil, nor finally to those who having religious beliefs, have no external ceremonies; even were this so, it would be something and this something What has been is what the present cabinet wishes. is what the present cabinet wishes. What has been discussed, what is asked for and what is desired is the decreeing, fixed and clear, of a civil law in reference to marriage and the efficacy of a civil register of deaths and births. Government cannot intrude in, nor parliament decree, anything in reference to matters of conscience; the legislature has nothing to do with the belief of the betrothed; its action is limited to the marriage contract and its civil effects, allowing liberty to all in respect to religious ceremonies according to their creeds. The legislature, in decreeing civil mar-riage, does not, nor can it, prohibit the religious ceremony; (that to Catholics is a sacrament, but to many others merely an act of evoking) the prayer for the blessings of the supreme and invisible Power. This duplication of ceremonies is purely a voluntary act, as in France, Italy and other countries where the State perfectly understands the boundaries of its attributes. And, it may be noted, that the system of clearly defining what is a mar-riage contract is seen in countries where there are many Catholics; tervent, even fanatical Catholics; where the Catholic press is daily, strong, powerful; where finally one is Catholic from conviction or interest, and not through custom, nor because, through incapacity to discuss the question, "it is shameful to say one is not a Catholic" as happens in our land, a country so Catholic that there is not sufficient support to easily keep up a journal, not daily and of small dimensions! The apprehen sion of the cabinet, and of many good people is that the creeds for our forefathers may be insulted, as if our fathers' creeds were very defensible among us, from that date when the clergy will no longer be paid by the public coffers, but he taken charge ne pain by the public content, but ne dated careful of by the religious. Moreover, creeds are not in question; to define rights and escape offenses is sought. If civil marriage be decreed for all, all will be equal not only in the eye of the law, but also in public opinion; a fact that the legislator cannot avoid, if he allows the marriages celebrated by priests and those registered civilly equality as to civil rights. This is a very hurtful defect in a country that requires immigration and is the copy of a legislative stupidity of the Portuguese parliamen'.

THEY laid out a new town in Dakota last fall, and called it Golden City. A Chicago speculator was out there took 500 lots at \$5, and in thirty days the price of the city lots had gone to \$25 each-Some one built and opened a saloon, and the figures jumped to \$50. A second saloon went up, and the city lots changed hands at \$75 apiec The Chicago man was advised to sell, but he co-cluded to hang on for a few more saloons. The The snow came, and it was with difficulty the Chicago man's agent could get through the drift, to find the place deserted by human beings; but on a tree was a sign reading, "sell you the whole city for \$10."

MOVEMENT OF PRICES SINCE 1878.

The history of the sugar trade since 1878 has been one of gradual shrinkage in values. Although the consumption has increased enormously, particularly in this country and Great Britain, the supply has more than kept pace with the increased demands. The great increase in the production of beet sugar, caused principally by the artificial sys-tem of subsidizing, is responsible for the present overstocked markets. Germany and Austria are the principal offenders - these countries heavily taxing the consumers at home in order that tho country and the United Kingdom may enjoy the advantages of cheap sugar. The London mar-ket is now the cheapest in the world, and the English consumer can purchase sugar at a lower price than any other. The disastrous effects of this nsound policy are clear, as the German consumer have to pay 9c. per pound for loaf sugar much inferior in quality to that the Londoner buys for 5c. Good sugar is being retailed in London for 2c. per pound; the same sugar would have cost 10c. in this city in 1870. The bad effects of this system are also visible when the consumption per capita is compared; in Germany it amounts to 19.53 pounds in the United States to nearly 51 pounds, in the United Kingdom to 71.74 pounds. The condition of the beet producers is bad; if not worse, than the cane producers, notwithstanding the assistance they receive from parental govern-That cane sugar will ultimately triumpl is held by many, as, with improved methods, the production can be increased, it is said, least 35 and in many cases 50 per cent. With the present primitive methods, British India which produces more sugar than any other coun try-according to official documents can produce it at one cent. a pound.

Since 1878 the coffee trade of the country ha shown a gradual and steady expansion, that of last year being the largest in its history. The consump-tion per capita has increased from 6.51 pounds in 1878 to 9.52 pounds in 1883. The Netherlands con sume proportionately the largest amount of coffee, 17 pounds per capita. The lowest price recorded under review was in November, 1882, when fair Rio sold at auction on a basis of 7c. price was never quoted as a basis of private sales, but it is a recorded fact that coffee was sold at auc tion at that figure. The New York Coffee Exchange started in the same year, and after the formation of a syndicate in Brazil with representa tives in this country and Europe, the combinati put coffee up to 12½c, and kept it above its value until the beginning of April last year; when the market broke. The syndicate lost heavily besides taxing the consumers \$5,000,000, the difference in the legitimate to the artificial price. The consump tion of coffee in the United States is principally confined to Brazil varieties, these forming 76.31 per cent. of the total consumption. The finest coffee in the world is produced in Ceylon and in the Province of Mysore, British India. The estimated stock in this country and Europe of Brazil coffee on December 1 was 3,544,007 bags. Adding to this the stocks afloat and at points of shipment in the producing countries it will aggregate 6,000,000 bags.

NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.

The New York Commercial Bulletin publishe the following table of operations on the exchange for the years :

		1884	1883
January	bags	869,500	287,250
February	,,	614,250	527,500
March	,,	1,458,750	410,500
April	,,	753,750	612,750
May	,,	577,500	648,750
June	,,	420,000	778,000
July	,,	516,250	509,000
August	,,	370,000	598,250
September	,,	353,750	568,750
October	,,	448.500	842,250
November	,,	619,250	673,750
December	,,	355,250	1,077,000
Total	bags	7.356.750	7.521.750

The Bulletin says the year was even duller than 1883 beyond the result shown by the above figures. On January 8th the directory was elected. Five tickets very voted, the successful one being composed of Messrs. T.T. Barr, president Otto Arens, vice president; John F. Scott, t easurer; Messrs. B. G. Arnold, T. T. Barr, James N. Jarvie and W. G. Crenshaw Jr. trustees for three years, and Mr. L. Maddux for two years to fill a vacancy caused by a resignation. The governing comcaused by a resignation. The governing committee is composed of Messrs. Otto Arens, H. Hentz and S. M. Lehman. BRAZII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATIST." Sir,-I notice that the Times newspaper, in its

impression of the 3rd instant, gives a reprint of the Rio Gas Company's recent circular. Comparing present prices of the Government Bonds of Brazi with what they were a year ago, there is a material depreciation in values, and this must be a serious matter for that country, in the face of the Govern ment being very shortly compelled to come into the market to borrow more money. Brazil will find it no easy task to raise another loan, except or terms very onerous, unless she keeps a watchful guard at home, and discountenances any action or part of her officials having the semblance of sharp practice, and prevents a continuance of the inwise acts which have become rather frequent o late, to the disparagement of the Ministry at Rio. The granting of so many concessions, to "friends," for sugar factories and railways that cannot be for years needed, which are sold in this country for large sums of money, and which the Government now seeks to repurchase out of the already too much drained Treasury, do not make good impression; but now we hear that the Govis being pressed to become the pe of the Anglo-Brazilian Railways-viz., Recife and San Francisco, Bahia and San Francisco, and San Paulo. The Brazilian Government already has the ontrol of two or three State railways and has been over and over again advised to sell them, and to separate their management from the State. be wise enough to do this? State management is wasteful in all commercial undertakings in all countries; but in Brazil it is a by-word and a very upas to the country. The State has been trying its hand for some years past in constructing rail ways in Brazil; the cost per mile would astonish the most lavish. The carrying-out of such works by the Government is used for political ends, and it has a most cankering effect, as is too apparent to all who visit the country; and the present financial condition of Brazil is without doubt in great part the outcome of this enervating influence, proof be wanted to show the results of m nent in two splendid lines of railway, it is only needful to compare the Don Pedro Second s line with that of the San Paulo, which is in hands of practical administrators. The time is near at hand when, unless the Brazilian Government takes a clear view of the critical condition and needs ntry it will be too late to avert a catasof the country it will trophe. I am, sir etc,

Well-Wisher of Brazil:

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Standard Feb. 12th

-The arrivals of imigrants in the month of January were splendid 20,970; so long as we can keep up at that rate "curso forzoso" is at most but a mere passing cloud.

-The Western Railway is a fine line. January 1884 its recipts were \$247,689 m/n, and last month \$308,875. This is a most respectable increase indeed.

-The following is a comparative table of the Western Railway returns for the months of January of 1884 and 1885:-

	1884.	1885.
Passengers	63,934.61	85,789.77
Packages	12,821.28	18,156.48
Merchandise	161,183.61	191,360.02
Warehouse	5,958.52	6,701.50
Telegraph	2,505.57	3,814.00
Funerals	404.74	590.81
Various	861.24	1,663.34
Total,	247,669.57	308,075.92

-The railways constructed since the fall of Rosas sum up 2,300 miles, which have cost 80 million dollars: the mileage and capital compared with population in various countries shew thus-

per	Miles 10,000 inh.	RR. cap. per inh.
Arg. Republic	8	27\$
United States	21	115
France	5	65
Great Britain	5	110
Germany	5	50
Russia	2	20

-Telegraphs are likewise very advanced, though scarcely 20 years old in this republic, the lines working reaching a length of 10,250 miles. proportion to population is as follows:-

	Milles	inhal
		-
Argentine Republic	 	35
United Kingdom	 	7
France	 	12
Germany	 	10
United States	 	22
Australia	 	62
Canada	 	25

-The Buenos Aires Custom House will give this month (January) "three millions" National dollars. This is the greatest monthly yield on record. We do remember when the whole rental for a year did not reach what it now gives in a month, and this with half the export duties

-Capitain Matherson, of the steamer Clyde, has been released from prison on his honorable acquittal by the Federal Judge of the charge of ho It appears that the captain let fly one night with a shot gun at a thief he saw stealing away from his vessel. The fellow died of his wounds, and the captain had to be tried. It is very rarely indeed that a case of homicide or anything else is so quickly decided here. Dr. Balbin and Mr. Mitre y Vedia as interpreter, carried captain M. triumphantly through the trial.

Herald Feb. 13

-The number of cattle killed in the saladeros of Banda Oriental during 1884 was 853,600 head, and in the Argentine coast 316,800.

-Dr. Rawson says that in 1883 the population of Buenos Aires was 310,000, with 8,510 deaths, of which 1,505 were cases of small-pox

-Reports from the wheat region of Olavarria state that the crop will be all that could be desired both as to quantity and quality. The harvest is roughly computed at 75,000 fanegas.

-The Liebig's saladero in the Uruguay exported during January 18,850 salted hides, 408,780 ks tallow, 15,724 do extract of beef, 10,051 preserved tongues, representing an official value of \$178, 154 m/n.

-The country would get on if Government would sell its railways and build no more, close out its banking, and let this business remain with the people. Not be jealous of private enterprise, but treat capital and emigrant generously, be content to govern, and with as much economy as efficiency would allow.

-The English Bank (and not the London and River Plate as we once said) has thirty protested gold pagarés, whose collection in gold it will endeayour to enforce. It will succeed in the end. but the chances are that the case will be prolonged until there, is no further need of opposing it. There certainly never was a more arbitary usurpa-tion of illegal authority than the curso forzoso decree, nor do we recall in the history of any country a more high-handed interference with private contracts. It ought to be resisted by men of all parties as a dangerous precedent and of untold damage to the country. The wrong may stand for a while, but it will bring its crop of curses

—The following arrivals and departures have taken place during the past month in the Immigrants' Hotel: 9,753 arrived in all, of whom 8,957 grants' Hotel: 9,753 arrived in all, of whom 8,957 were Italians, 494 Austrians, 89 French, 75 Span-iards, 43 Swiss, 38 Germans, 16 Portuguese, and 9 Hungarians. Of these, 5,150 are agricultural la-bourers, 490 day labourers, 238 bricklayers, 172 carpenters, 127 shoemakers, 73 tailors, 67 iron-workers, 37 bakers, 37 lime-burners, 21 engineers, 14 millers, 25 miners, 83 stone-cutters, 80 jewellers, 12 gardeners, 12 barbers, 10 painters, 8 makers of macaroni, 7 sculptors. 6 wine-growers, 3 architects, 3 tanners, 2 druggists and 233 of various other Amongst these, 987 women and 1,825 children are not included.

-The total value of the imports into the port of Buenos Aires during the month of Janua \$8,143,291 against \$4,973,122 in January 1884; and the value of the exports was \$5,704,652 against \$7,182,788 in January 1884. The customs duties received were, for imports \$2,235,017, and for exports \$231,040, against \$1,540,086 and \$473,-748 respectively in January 1884. The amount received for import duties was greatly increased in consequence of the unusually large importations effected previously to January 1st and which the merchants have been allowed to clear at the old

THIRTY-SIX years ago the foundations of the Washington Monument were laid on the banks of the Potomac River, and a few days ago the struct the 22d of next February vas completed. On —the 153d anniversary of Washington's birth—this monument is to be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. It may interest our readers to know that this great shaft of stone and marble is now the highest structure in the world—555 feet. The great Pyramid of Egypt is 480 feet; the tower of great rytamin of Egypt is 400 feet; the spire at the Cathedral at Strasburg 465 feet; the dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, 457 feet; the pyramid of Chephren, 454 feet; and St. Stephen's, at Vinena, 441 feet. The monument stands on an open space, squares away from any building. There is nothing to obstruct the view of it from the rear of the White House or the east end of the Treasury Building; and there is nothing between it and the Potomac River.—Exchange.

I EGISLATIVE NOTES

Feb. 15.—The committee on credentials has not yet presented a report.

Feb. 16.—The Gazeta de Noticias says that the committee have approved 60 diplomas, as not contested of which 28 are conservatives, 23 government and 9 opposition liberals.

Feb. 17.—The above named journal gives the number of Deputies approved at 63, of which 29 are conservatives, 26 government liberals, 11 opposition liberals and 2 republicans.

Fib. 18.—The committee ou credentials reported the uncontested elections and the three committees for hearing the parties interested in those contested were drawn by lot. A peculiar feature is, that whereas Deputy Affonso Celso Jr. is among those whose election is contested he has acted as secretary and is a member of one of the committees.

Feb. 19.—The three committees of nine each for examining into contested elections were sworn in and will commence their labours to-morrow.

Feb. 20.—The committees have made no reports. A petition from planters of Campos was presented, in which the necessity of abolition is virtually recognized, and the petitioners ask; that a period of seven years be marked for the total emancipation of Brazil; for a law creating correctional tribunals where insignificant questions may be settled, without the delay now inseparable from legal questions, lord the organization of a great bank of emission, based on a deposit of apolices with branches in certain provinces and the obligation to lend money to the planters at 6 per cent, with a maximum amortization of 5 per cent, an increase of duties on maize, beans, polatoes, rice and other articles which we unfortunately import etc. We regret we have not the space to-day to comment on this represented which has called forth praises from our colleagues.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The receipts at the Ceará custom house in January were 87,014\$128.
- -During January there were 14 marriages and 40 baptisms in Santos. Good, for Santos!
- —There seems to be as much trouble with the telephonic service at Santos, as we have here in Rio.
- --The Ipanema iron works received in January 4,450\$926 against 5,714\$473 for the same month of 1882.
- O Paiz says that the relatorio of the president of Rio Grande do Sul acknowledges (accusar) a deficit of 107,000\$.
- —Dr. Carlos Eboli, the founder of the hydropathic establishment at Nova Friburgo, died in Rio on the 19th inst.
- —The Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house collected in January 35,994\$377, against 27,263\$275 for the same month of 1884.
- -The Manáos, province of Amazonas, custom house receipts for the six months July to De-
- cember 1884—were 387,492\$206.

 —Tenders for the Santos port improvement works are called for. They are to presented up to April 14th proximo in S. Paulo.
- -The pravincial sale (cofre provincial) at Maceió had 76,304\$235 on deposit, according to O Paiz, on the 12th inst. Might it not have been sent to Rio?
- —The deaths in Santos during January were 48; of which 29 were males and 19 females; 21 were from 1 to 10 years old and 1 between 90 and 100.
- --The Visconde de Itú presented the Misericordia hospital in S. Paulo with 100,000\$ in hypothecario notes of the Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo.
- —For the place of notary public at Macahé, province of Rio de Janeiro, there are 13 candidates. The disappointed twelve will undoubtedly call the lucky one, Judas.
- —There is to be another central sugar factory established in the province of Rio de Janeiro, in the district of Cordeiros, municipality of Nictherohy. There is no interest guarantee.
- —A Maceió paper says that an African mother has saved enough money to free her slave son, but she cannot find out where the boy is. He was shipped from Maceió to Pernambuco in Febr. 1877.
- —The Santos harbour improvements are to be: a quay 910 metres long, 7 bonded warehouses and sundry supplemental works; the work must be completed in three years, and the contractor will deposit 100,0005 as a guarantee.
- —A telegram to the Jornal do Commercio of the 21st states that some 300 slaves have been discovered in the province of Ceará, whose masters have not registered them nor paid any taxes on them. The provincial authorities are taking steps in the matter.

—The S. Paulo papers hear that nine chevaluers d'industrie arrived in Santos, but they fell out, one turned informer to the police and the swindlers are so closely watched that their business is seriously interfered with. Cruel police!

—S. Paulo is to have a great factory for the preparation of lard, pork, etc. The ground has been purchased and an agent sent to the United States to purchase the necessary machinery. The factory proposes to drive American products out of the Brazilian markets.

--An extension of time for six months has been granted the Rio de Janeiro Central Sugar Factories Company for completing the usines at Aratuana and Mangaratiba; and the contracts for the supply of cane to the usines at Matta de S. João and Villa do Conde of the Bahia Central Sugar Factories Company are approved; the supply to the first wil be 30,750 metrical tons of cane and to the second 28,200 tons.

--The slave population of the province of Sta. Catharina on June 30th last was estimated to be 8,317; and since the Rio Branco law the statistics are:

Registered on 30th Sept. 1873		13,547
Arrivals	1,776	
Departures	2,765	989
Deaths	1,591	12,558
Emancipation	2,593	4,184
•		8,317

There seems to be a mistake in the figures, which we transcribe.

Railroad Notes

—By decree of the 14th such changes were made in the staff of the D. Pedro II railway as will result in an annual saving of 13,755\$.

—The November traffic receipts, as reported by the fiscal engineer, of the Bahia Central railway were 36,419\$115 and expenses 30,265\$785.

—The November traffic receipts of the Minas and Rio company were 37,952\$970, expenses 29,533\$490.

—The Campos and Carangola railway traffic receipts in 1884 were 509,931\$891 and expenses 343,669\$191; balance 247,242\$700. The company has under traffic 188 kilometres.

- The fiscal engineer's report of the November traffic of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway gives receipts at 105,170\$880 and expenses 44,639\$352.

—It is expected that work on the Macahé extension of the Rio Bonito branch of the Cantagailo railway, province of Rio de Janeiro, will be maugurated to-day (23rd).

—The fiscal engineer reports the traffic receipts for November on the "Receife ao Limoeiro" (Great Western of Brazil) railway at 87,852\$680 and expenses 59,520\$180.

—A São Paulo paper says that the Oeste de de Minas railway had ordered from Rio a large quantity of Portuguese potatoes for distribution among the plantiers of S. João d'el Rey to promote the planting of this almost indispensible esculent.

—Including the tax on tickets and other government charges the Baturité railway receipts for 1884 were 299.508\$614 and expenses 261,157\\$793. The balance, 38,350\\$21, is 32.452\\$228 less than last year. The line is 109½ kilometres long and is government property.

—The Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway traffic receipts for the last half of 1884 left a balance of 97,175\$015; the receipts being 176.259\$915 and expenses 79,084\$900. For the twelve months of 1884 the receipts were 310,500\$810 and expenses 149,033\$600; balance 161,467\$210.

—The annexed figures show the production of steel rails in the United States year by year during the ten years ending with 1833, inclusive:—1874, 144,944 tons; 1875, 290,863 tons; 1876, 412,461 tons; 1877, 432,169 tons; 1878, 550,398 tons; 1879, 683,964 tons; 1880, 954,460 tons; 1881, 1,330,302 tons; 1882, 1,438,135 tons; and 1883, 1,286,554 tons.—Exchange.

—A recent railroad feat in transportion illustrates how near Mexico has been brought by the completion of railroad connections. The Baldwin Locomotive Works finished four heavy locomotives for Mexico, and shipped them from Philadelphia December 15. The shipment, with accompanying extras, &c., aggregated twelve car-loads. The consignees had previously contracted for their transportation by the Blue Line, via Philadelphia and Reading Railroad from Philadelphia, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway from Kanasa City, and the Mexican Central Railway from El Paso to the City of Mexico. The twelve cars were run as a special train all the way, through, Leaving Philadelphia on the night of December 15, they reached the City of Mexico January 1.—Exchange.

—The January traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway were 64,308\$900 and expenses 31,280\$081.

—The traffic receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway in November were 47,107\$830 and expenses 38,964\$180.

LOCAL NOTES

- -O Pair of the 15th thinks the United States is in abad way financially.
- -The Diario Official received 5,619\$340 in January and the "Typographia Nacional" 38,179\$260.
- The native insurance companies have presented shares and money to the value of 3,100\$ among the officers and men of our fire department.
- One pound of oak-bark in fourteen pounds of boiling water will make eight yards of canvas waterproof. But we don't grow oak-bark in Brazil.
- —Tiere are some awful diseases in Rio: febre exanthomatica; nephrite intersticial; nephrite parenchinatosa and encephalite rachidiana are samples.
- —The police succeeded in capturing the man who stabbed another on the 15th. He confessed his crime, but says it was committed in self-defence.
- —Beauties of the Carnival! On Sunday the 15th, a mulatto was stabbed in the Rua da Carioca and died almost immediately. The murderer was masked and escaped.
- We are quite aware that Saigon was intended, when Seigon was printed, but none the less do we thank our correspondent. It was what Artemus Ward used to call a goak.

—Improbus labor omnia vincit, says a gentleman who is desirous of getting up an exhibition of newspapers from everywhere. He can not be a newspaper man himself surely.

—The "Caixa Economica" here received during January on deposit 425,650\$500 and paid out 376,-636\$605; the balance due depositors on the 31st ult. was 12,082,305\$116.

—The premier in a dispatch to the vice-president of the "Sociedade Central de Immigração" recognites the necessity of a marriage law for persons who are not Roman Catholics.

—The Portuguese Consul denies that any documents to bearer were stolen from the Consulate, and while he says the amount stolen is known, he does not say what that amount may be.

—An American exchange says there are \$40,000,000, \$89 1,000,000,000\$, of unclaimed funds in the United States Treasury. Could not the American government be induced to loan these unproductive funds to the empire?

—We had the pleasure of seeing one of our highly ornamental fountains at work a few days ago, but it has struck since. Are these fountains merely for ornament, or are they intended for the use of such of our population as wish to avail of them for their water supply? We see no preparation about them for even quenching one's thirst.

—A telegram received by the New London and Brazilian Bank on the 14th announced the death at Pau, of Mr. William Scully, formerly editor of the Anglo-Brazilian Timer of this city. Mr. Scully left Rio in very bad health, but his death will be a painful surprise to his friends here. We offer our sympathy to his widow and children.

—The 63rd concert of the Club Beethoven was as varied a banquet as could be desired, but did not altogether satisfy the fastidious taste of the critical critic of the *76rna1*, who fears that *Lundús* and other opposites of classical music may be introduced into fature programmes. Unavoidable circumstances prevented our attending. Could we have caused the varied programme?

—There was an important robbery discovered on the 17th at the Portuguese Consulate in this city. The sum stolen in money and documents to hearer is variously estimated at from 800,000\$ to 300,000\$. O Paie thinks the defalcation has been going on for some time and as the documents left were to order more than implies where the criminals are to be sought.

—The Falha Nova learns from recent statistics that there are 62,000 doctors in the United States, 35,000 in Great Britain and her colonies, 32,150 in Germany and Austria-Hungary, 36,300 in France, 10,000 in Italy and 6,000 in Russia; total 181,450 M. Ds. It does seem a lot of those licensed to kill. But why does not the colleague publish Brazilian statistics? They would be interesting.

—Both the police and the "Camara Municipal" published prohibitions of this disgraceful water-throwing during the Carnival. No more notice was taken of their prohibitions, than of the remarks of the pess. For the three days that this idiotic Carnival lasts the city is virtually without any police. Fortunately very few persons were to be seen on the streets except such malucos as find enjoyment in wetting those whose duties oblige them to come to the city.

—The King at Arms is dead and there is a vacancy for such a person as is inventive in heraldry.

-While we Brazilians call paving stones parallelopipedos, the Buenos Aires people call them adoquines. Funny is n't it?

—An unfortunate mother, on learning that he son was hoplessly ill, jumped from a third floor window in the Rua da Saude on the morning of the 22nd and was instantly killed.

—A peculiar feature in the earthquake subscriptions is the number of lottery tickets offered to the committee. It looks just a little bit like soliciting charity to come out for speculation.

—The local papers say that all the paper money in the Trensury has been signed. The number of notes is said to be 5,300,000 and the value 17,-200,000\$. The government expended 21,200\$ in the matter.

—Two more accidents caused by the trams: a child killed and an old black-woman's hand crushed. Will they never take steps to prevent converting our streets into race-courses, where the cars represent not only the horses, but infernal machines also?

—The Diario Popular of Lisbon says: "the Marquis of Vallada went to show himself on the coth ultimo at the Prado fair in a gala carriage, with footmen, long-beards on the box and out riders. The fair was not the best chosen occasion for so much show, for it was a mule fair." Hard on the Marquis is it not?

—The grand procession for collecting contributions in aid af the sufferers by the earthquakes in Spain came off on the 22nd. If was rather a fantastic affair, and called to mind the old time Carnival, without the masks. It served its purpose however for the streets through which the route lay were filled with people and all the windows crowded. We shall no doubt have more of these processions. The immense crowd were very orderly and we signalize the fact with pleasure.

—The Japanese, if some of our provincial exchanges are right, have a unique manner of freeing their houses of mosquitoes. They close the chambers and hang up a lighted lantern, which is first smeared with honey; the light attracts the mosquito and the honey finishes him. Now, in certain parts of the United States it is stated, they shoot the pests and need No. 6 shot for the purpose. While Mark Twain prescribes lying in bed until all the mosquitoes get under the net, slipping outly shut them in, and go to sleep on the floor.

—The Gazeta da Tarde of the 20th says: "We hear that in the Recebadaria (internal revenue de-department) there occurred some days ago a very serious (gravitstimo) fact to which we call the attention of the minister of finance. A clerk of this department went with an account of taxes to a merchant of our city and illegally (indevidamente) received that which could only be received by the regular collector. We know (sabemas) that on the account, the name of the collector is counterfeited, which renders the case still more serious. This item is given with all reserve, but should awaken the recognized zeal of the minister of finance, who only thinks of the moralization of his descriptors!

A SPANISH writer calls to mind that the earthquakes in Andaluzia were forecast by the celebrated prophet of the Pyrenees, Bug de Milás. In Eng-In Eng. land another famous astrologer, Zadkisl, author of a very popular prophetical almanach announced some months in anticipation of the fact the marriage of Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg. In view of this result, that much sur-passes Nostraldamus and Paracelsus, an English paper, the *Daily News*, consulted a prophet of great reputation in London, as to the events to be expected in 1885. It seems that the year 1885 will be a terrible one. In February there is to be a great catastrophe and in March a horrible storm in London: in June, an exalted personage of England will be seriously endangered, through an unexpected and surprizing occurrence in Turkey; in April there are to be earthquakes; Austria is to be involved in a war; about the same time one of the most illustrious persons of England will die. It is perfectly certain that the Emperor William will die this year, not from violence, but from either an apoclectic attack, or from paralysis; the Emperor may rest in peace until June, but it will be very surprizing if he pass September. In July, cholera will appear in America and ravage Austria; Italy will be the victim of a great catastrophe. On September 26th there is to be a great disaster in a theatre or in a college. Shortly after a high functionary of the United States will die. The Kings of Italy, Greece, Sacony and the Sultan of Turkey are in serious Sacony and the Sultan of Turkey are in serious bewar, or threats of war, in Russia, Tunis, on the West coast of Africa and in British India. Innunations in Holland, earthquakes in Central Asia a great catastrophe in Ireland and a very serious public calamity in America.—Diarno de Notirias, Bahia, Feb. 11. Such of our readers as can, will kindly inform us as to how much of this comes attack, or from paralysis; the Emperor may rest in

COMMERCIAL

_	
	Rio de Janeiro, February 23rd, 1885
Par value	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cents.
do	\$1 oo (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 1 \$837
do	of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8 889
Bank rate	of exchange on London to-day 18 1/8 d.
Present va	he of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 699 rs. goic
do	do do in U. S.
	coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg 37 75 cts.
Value of	\$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian
	currency [paper] 2 649
Value of	Cr sterling ", ", 12\$715

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

9 9110	gal6 3	8 9116	8 1/2	81/2	81/2 c	
3,050	3,850	3,850	3,850	3,850	at 3\$850	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses at 3\$850
9%	9%	9%	91lr: 6	9 11116	9 rilie c	and freight by steamer 9 11/16 c
4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	at 4\$500	Prices: Regular 12t, per 10 kilos expenses
30 6 8 50	30 6 & 50/0 30 6 & 50/0	30 € 8 5%	30 c & 5%	30 € 8 50/0	30 c & 50/0	
191/8	191/2	191/2	19	19	19 d	Exchange on London, private
firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	State of the market
1	2,000	1	2,000	1	1	of for Finance harre
1	2,000	12,000	5,000	7,000	1	Sales for United States, bags
9,000	9,000	8,000	17,000 *	16,000 *	3,000	Perceipts vectorday, bags
125,000	120,000	125,000	127,000	117,000	120,000	this morning bags
FGB 21	Feb. 20	Feb. 19	Feb. 18	Feb. 16	Feb. 14	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

February 14th.	3
Sales for United States during the week 62,000 bags	
Sales for Europe do do 12,000 ,,	1
Sailing clearances for the United States 59,000 ,,	18
Steamer clearances do (2) 37,000 ,,	1
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere 37,000 ,,	
—	
Stock at Santos this morning 161,000 ,,	1
Receipts during week to 13th Feb 51,000 ,,	
Sales for United States during week 15,000 ,	
Clearances do do 13,990 ,,	
do Europe do 54,000 ,,	
February 21st.	
Sales for United States during the week 47,000 bags	
Sales for Europe do. do 8,000 ,,	
Sailing clearances for United States	
Steamer clearances do (2) 48,000 ,,	
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere 4,600 iii	
Stock at Santos this morning	
Receipts during week to 20th Feb 54,000 ,,	
Sales for United States during week 9,000 ,,	101
Clearances do do 7,000 ,,	
do Europe de 40,000 ,,	

EXCHANGE.

February 14...-The market opened at an advance of ½ d and rates were: 18½ on London, 507 on Paris and 626-628 on Hamburg at 90 dis; on New York at sight x5600. Does mercial sterling was re-passed at 18½. Sovereigns closed with huyers at 125700, sellers at 13500.

February 16...Market unchanged and quiet. Commercial sterling is quoted at 19. The Exchange closed at 39. m. Sovereigns sold at 12\$930, closing with buyers at 12\$900, sellers at 12\$940.

sellers at 125940.

February 18.—Rates were advanced to: 183% on London, 593
—594 on Paris and 624 on Hamburg at 90 dts. on New York
at sight 28680. The English banks drew on head offices at
183%. There was not much deing. Commercial sterling
was quoted at 19 and francs at 500. Sovereigns closed with
sellers at 125959, no buyers.

February 19.—Market quiet, but firm at unchanged rates.

Bank on Paris was done at 504. Commercial sterling was
quoted at 19, 19 11t6, 19½ and bank drafts at sight at
18 111t6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$860, sellers at 12.5000.

at 193900.

February 20-...The only change in the market is that the New London and Brazilian Bank will only draw on head office at 1835; the other banks draw on bankers at that rate. Not much doing: with commercial setting quoted at 125-905.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 125860, sellen at 125900.

January 21 ...The rates are unchanged, viz: 1836 on London 504 on Patis, 624 on Hamburg at 90 dps, and 25680 on New York at sight. Market quiet. Commercial steining is quoted at the extremes of 19–1936 and head office was passed from second hands at 19. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128870, sellers at 128870.

February 23.—There are no changes in rates and little move ment in the market:

—The R. M. S. Tamar, arrived on the 15th, brought £10,000 in gold to the New London and Brazilian Bank.

A10,000 m goul to the New London and Brazilian Bank.

—At the general meeting of the shareholder of the Docas
D. Peier II Company held on the 19th, Mr. Emil Nielsen was
elected director and Messrs José Pinto de Oliveira. Dominges
Ferrigin de Arnujo Seara and Jeronymo Moreira da Rocha
Brito, auditors.

Brito, auditors.

—"Brazilian Securities have again been oftered this week, partly under a misconception of what Brazilian railway guarantee means. A road bearing a government garantee having earned insufficient to cover its working expenses, the government guarantee has been trenched upon, and the shareholders have imagined that the government has not paid up in accordance with a greenment."—Statist Jan. 31.

—The rocciust at the Santos custom house for lanuary

e receipts at the Santos custom house for January

	574,070\$369
All other	3,900 842
Deposits	2,129 452
Interior	16,546 042
Exportation	
Port dues	197,202 259
Importation	350,18147/4
were:	350,1817774

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 14

	CD1 (((()))		- 1
27		069 00	
4,000\$	do 1	051/2	
1,600\$	do	106	
2,000	do Prov. of Rio	103	
50	Banco Industrial	206 0	
200	Sorocabana R.R	65 0	
107	deb. Leopoldina R.R £50	500 0	
100	Brazileira de Navegação [28th]	300 C	00
F	ebruary 16.		
21		,069 0	
1,000	Sovereigns	12 9	- 1
8,700	Francs		13
25	Banco Brazil	247 0	
75	deb. S. Antonio de Padua R.R	200 0	
10	Iardim Botanico tramway	140 0	
200	deb. Ferry Co	88	0
	February 18.		
		,069 0	000
39	Six per cent aponees	1,070	
12	go	106	
7,500\$	그리네 시스 프랑스 이 사람은 사이트 그리고 있는 사람들은	1061/2	
700\$		138	000
26		500	
60	[- [[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[505	
10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140	
200	t th Meh	140	
300		233	
30		230	
10	Nacional de Navegação		
	February 19.		녆).
48	Six per cent apolices	1,070	
1,500	do	106	
3,500	1868 Gold Loan 6%	1,331	
1.	Banco Commercio	222	
6	Jardim Botanico tramway	140	
15	o do		000
20	do (24th)		000
25	o do (25th)		000
4	Carris Urbanos		000
10	o do		000
0 000000	n C D 1 de Desail (60%)	70	0/

60	hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	70
20	D Desdiel	671/2
F	ebruary 20.	
	Six per cent apolices	1,070
26	Banco Brazil	248
350	Jardim Botanico tramway (24th)	140
200	do (30th April b. 0.)	150
200	deb. Carris Urbanos 7%	98
1	February 21.	
	Six per cent. apolices	1,070
2,500\$	do Prov. Rio	103
2,5004	Jak Lannoldina R R 200\$	

	do Prov. Rio	103
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	170
150	Carris Urbanos	214
8	S. Christovão tramway	290
200	Jardim Botanico do	150
200	do	151
531	do	152
500	do (b. o. 26th)	152
100	do (28th)	153
524	Brazil Iudustrial	222

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

EXPORTS.

EXPORTS.

Coffee.—Since our report of the 14th we have had but five working days and the sales reported during this period are supposed to have been effected previously. European buyers continue to show great reserve. Receipts have increased by about 700 bags per day and the question of estimates will no doubt be ventilated again ere long. Since the 1st of July last we have received 20,48,124 bags. Prices have been firmly supported at our last quotations. A sale of some 5,000 bags from second hands is reported, but opinions differ as to what is still in stock. Our principal commercial paper estimates it at 80,000 bags.

Sales since our last report have been:

64,514 bags for United States

8,071 Europe
300 Cappe of Good Hope
6,101 Elsewhere
78,086 bags. -Since our report of the 14th we have had but

78,986 bags.
and since the 1st inst they are;
225,516 bags for United States
35,883 Europe
3,339 Cape of Good Hope
12,532 Elsewhere

278.281 bags

The clearances have been: United States 13 New York Br str Archimedes.....

 13
 New York Br str Archimedes.
 19,015

 10
 do., Guadinian.
 22,039

 19
 Galveston Gr bg Amazone.
 5,000

 20
 New York Amer str Advance.
 25,044

 21
 Baltimore.
 10,456

 21
 do Gr str Celiar.
 13,098
 Europe : Elsewhere :

Receipts for the past nine days have averaged \$,360 bags, against 7,628 for the preceding nine days, and the daily

ge	since the	1st inst. 1	s:		
		8,042	bags		
	against	9,954	**	in	1884
	,,	9,558	,,		1883
	,,	4,701	,,		1882
	,, '	13.817	,,		1881
	,,	4,867	,,		1880
	,,	9,786	,,		1879
ok	ers' quotat	ions are:			

per 10 kilos	per arroba
4*360 5*310 nominal	6\$4007\$800 nominal
4 630 - 4 770	6 800 - 7 000
4 430 - 4 560	6 500 - 6 700
4 090 - 4 220	6 000 6 200
3 810 - 3 950	5 600 - 5 800
3 270 — 3 540 nominal	4 000 — 5 200 nominal
2 720 - 2 860	4 000 4 200
	4 \$360 5\$310 nominal 4 630 4 770 4 430 4 560 4 090 4 220 3 810 3 950 3 270 3 540 nominal

Vessels loading and to load.		
ba	gs	
New York Br str Sirius	22,000	
do " Ptolemy	-	
do Sikh	_	
do Belg str Hipparchus	-	
do Port ship America	14,000	
do , bark Triumpho	8,000	
Baltimore Amer bk Serene	2,000	
do Gamaliel	4,000	
do Yulia Rollins	6,000	
do Br str Ashbrooke		
New Orleans Belg str Pascal	34,000	
Galveston Ger schr Clementina	4,200	
London and Havre Br str La Plata	2,000	
Hamburg Ger str Baumwall	_	
Havre Fr str Ville de Rio	-	
Mediterranean Ital str S. Gottardo	4,000	
Trieste Aust str Menyi	2,000	
Cape of Good Hope Swed schr Grunhild		
Cape of Good Hope offen sem of minimum		

Imports.

The markets show less movement and receipts except of Flour have been moderate. Carnival has intervened since our last and two Sundays so that the working days were reduced for fee. Fleur has declined and is weak; Plen maintains former quotations although the market for Swedish is now supplied: Kerusene is firm at an advance and Lard weak at a decline.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report have been :

markey me moun terror			
500 bags	250 brls.		
Aldina from Richmond:			
Dunlop	3,124 brls		
McCance	1,000 ,,	4,124	"
Grey Eagle from Baltimore :			
Codorus	4,000 brls		
Bradley	150 ,,		
Baldwin	70 ,,	4,220	,,

Camp

Castilla	1,500	brls			
Baldwin	500	,,			
Bradley	375	.,			
Codorus	345	.,			
Chesapeake	80		2,800	į,	

Pasc

Coh

1,000 bags		1,000
min from United States:		
Jewell	1,100 brls	
Fosca	960 ,,	
Castilla	800 ,,	
Silver Spring	300 ,,	
Codorus	200 ,,	
Mt. Vernon	200 ,,	3,560 brls.

Sales have been about 7,000 brls and stock in first hands is estimated do be :

73,400 brls, American 1,400 ... Trieste 1,200 ... River Plate 2,400 ... Chili 78,400 brls.

Brokers quote the market weak at the following quotations

Pitch Pinc. — Receipts have been 182,266 feet per Vigilant from Brunswick, sold at about 415co and 423.054 feet per Charles Piatt from the same place, sold at about 405co, both prices free of claims. The market is steady at about these prices.

White Pine.-No arrivals and the quotation remains

Spruce Pine...No arrivals.

Swedish Pine.—Arrived Speculant from Westerwick with 200 dozen which were sold to arrive on private terms. Brokers quote white deals at 33\$000—38\$000 and red at 39\$000—41\$000. Market supplied.

Kerosene - The Cohanin from New York brought 2,500 cases. The quotation is about 6\$300 per case, market with upward tendency.

Lard .-- Arrivals have been:

200 kegs per *Grey Eagle* from Baltimore 900 ... *Campanero* do Market rather weak at about 410 per lb. for invoices and

Turpentine....None arrived, and it is now quoted at 430-450 reis at retail.

Indian Corn. ... No receipts and quotations are unhanged at 3\$800--4\$000 for River Plate.

Hay.—The Pascal brought 379 bales from the River Plate. Brokers quote at 70---75 reis per kilo.

Codfish -Arrivals are.

200 cases per Tamar from England 500 ,, Baumwall from Hamburg.

At retail tubs are quoted at 23\$000---24\$000 and cases at 27\$000---28\$000.

Coal.-Receipts have been

1,506 tons per Forest Rights from Cardiff 1,098 , Wave King from Greenock , Victoria from Newcastle

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.-There is no change in the market

Rice.—The Resss brought about 500 bags from London.
Brokers quote the market firm at 9\$300—9\$400 for invoices and 9\$700—9\$800 at retail.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 14

CARDIFF—Br ship Forest Rights; 1132 tons; Murphy; 52 ds; coal to order.

OPORTO—Port bk Nova Vencedora; 319 tons; Marques; 39 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

RICHMOND—Br bg Aldina; 344 tons; McCarty; 38 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Brunswick—Swed bg Vigilant; 235 tons; Sundberg: 55 ds; pine to order. -Amer lug Charles Platt; 609 tons; Sharp; 65 ds; pine to order.

FEB. 18.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Grey Eagle: 420 tons; Boyle; 32 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Westerwick-Ger by Speculant; 99 tons; Vieveck; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

FEB. 20

BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanero; 271 tons; Kiehne; 55 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

Giebenock-Br bk Wave King; 733 tons: Johnston, 64 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. TA. CATHARINA -Ger bg Activ; 199 tons; Mahlmann; 20 ds; ballast to master.

ASTLE-Ger bk Victoria: 742 tons; Hinter; 49 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEB. 14

SAVANNAH...Ger lug Diana; 376 tons; Heychen; coffee. Rio Grande do Sui.—Dan bg Andreas Linnemann; 121 tons; Fischer; coal.

FEB. 15.

MARANHAM-Port lug Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Paulo; sun-

Aracaju-Port bk Isolina; 254 tons; Camisa; ballast. FEB. 16

MARANHAM-Port bk Humildade; 333 tons; Velha; ballast. FEB. 18.

ILHA Do SAL-Port bk Noemia; 345 tons; Campos; ballast. St. Thomas-Ger schr Pollux; 240 tons; Tortgeise; do

CHARLESTON ... Br lug Gordon; 349 tons; Mitchell; ballast, MARANHAM-Port ok Alexandre Herculano; 419 tons; Go-mes; sundries.

Pernambuco---Port bk Ceres; 304 tons; Gomes; do. Bahta---Ital bg Zio; 330 tons; Schiffiano; do.

FEB. 20

FALKLAND ISLANDS via CAPE FRIO-Br lug Psyche; 340 tons; Patmore; machinery. GALVESTON-Ger bg Amazone; 315 tons: Brumund: coffee

Buenos Aires-Port by Armando; 467 tons; Soares; paving

CRYLON-Br ship Gryfe; 1068 tons; Roberts; ballast. OPORTO--Port bk Improviso; 645 tons; Cardoso; sundries BARBADORS -- Br bg Isabella Balcom; 308 tons: Bommell; ballast

FEB 22.

BALTIMORE-Amer bk D Pedro II; 472 tons; Johnson; coffee.

6½-7½
73-76
73-76
20½-21½
101-103
80-84
95-97
37½-38
121-123
104-106
10½-17
99-100
109-111

QUOTATION

1,070\$000 106 °/o 86 °/o 103 °/o 1,331\$000 1,180\$000

LAST DIVIDEND AM'T PAID

9 \$5000 | Jan. 1885 | 10 000 | Jan. 1885 | Ja

VESSELS A		100000000000000000000000000000000000000					E (1987), placed and the	Barrier Control	
	FLO	AT &	LOADING	G FOR	RIO.		RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STI	ZA M
Arlington			Liverpo	ol	6 Jan.	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	co
Alvega Augusta			Londor		21 Jan. 11 Jan.	Pat .	Dagge Dla	London* 27d	Nor
Annie Goudrey			Cardin		 19 Jan.	14	Rosse Blg Glenbervie Br Maskelyne Br	Antwern 27d	E Nor
Arklow			Cardiff		14 Jan.	15	Maskelyne Br V. de Maceió Fr Tamar Br	Santos 19h	
Birgitte B. C. Boysen			Newcas	itle	17 Jan 20 Jan.	16	Bisagno Ital Ptolemy Br Celia Gr Baumwall Gr	Liverpool* 25d	Roy G. C Nor H
C. S. Baylis Clara Jane			Brunsw			18	Baumwall Gr Petropolis Gr	Hamburg* 28d Rosario* 16d	H. E.
Cupid			Rosari	0	 13 Jan.	10	Equateur Fr Sirius Br San Gottardo Ital	South ton* 23d Genoa* 23d Liverpool* 25d Santos 1d Hamburg* 28d Rosario* 16d River Plate 4d Liverpool* 35d Genoa* 58d	No
Dalhanna Excellence Silbern			Londor	1	20 Jan	20	Cohanin Br	Liverpool* 35d Genoa* 58d New York* 40d River Plate 31/2d do 5d	Noi F. & Mo
E. A. Sanchez Emil L. Boyd	••••		Richmo			21	Pascal Belg Chatham Br	do 5d Porto Alegre* 9d Liverpool* 25d	No
Familiens Minde.			Sharpn		15 Jan	22	Araucania Br	Liverpool* 25d	Wil
Frode			Freide	richstadt		DE	PARTURES O	F FOREIGN S	TE.
Galathea Gerhard Erdwin			Cardiff	1	17 Nov. 15 Jan.	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	
G. B. Doane Henry			Liverpo		16 Jan. 13 Jan.			1	1
Hansa			Wester			Feb. 14	Coventina Br Archimedes Br	Trieste New York Southampton* River Plate Havre*	Cof d Sur
Helen G. Mosely Hermann Behren	dt		London	n		15	Archimedes Br Maskelyne Br Rosse Blg V. de Maceió Fi Bisagno Ital	River Plate	d
smir India			Cardiff	I	26 Jan.	16	Bisagno Ital Guadiana Br	River Plate New York* Porto Alegre*	Col
Joaquina			Hamb		22 Nov.	17 18 18	Cavour Br Ptolemy Br Tamar Br	Santos River Plate	Sun
John Hougvalsta	dt		Cardif		30 Dec.			Hamburg* Bordeaux*	d
John T. Ives Josephine			Brunsv	vick		21	Equateur Fr Celia Gr Advance Amer Glenbervie Br	Baltimore New York* Bahia*	Co
Lusitania Lessa			Uporto			21 21	Baumwall Gr	Santos	M: Su
Mallowdale Malta			Londo	n	18 Jan. 26 Jan.		Araucania Br	Valparaiso*	1
M. Y. Brady			New Y		5 Jan.	· Ca	lling at intermedi	ate portš.	
M. J. Foley Maria Stoneman			Livery		6 Jan.		S	ANTOS.	
McLeod Peter Supercich			Rosari		26 Dec.		clearances since the	he 1st inst. have b	een:
Robert Kerr			Cardi	f	 21 Jan.	Feb 10	d States: New Orleans G	er str Santos*	
Ruby Signal			New Y	ork		11	New York Br s	tr Archimedes	
Solveig Schiller			Livery	illes 2001	4 Jan		Baltimore Ger	str Celia	
Sophie Sophie Gorbitz			Laury	g	4 Dec. 16 Jan.	Feb. (Antwerp Br str	Trent	
Sorensen			Cardil	ĭ			6 Havre Ger str 7 Antwerp	Uruguay	
Taylor Dickson . União			Oporto)	19 Jan.		Bremen	do	
Ungdoms Venne Venus B Wilhelmine	,		Cardiff	lool	20 Jan.			Coventina	
Warrior			Liver	pool	27 Dec. 21 Jan.			bg Blanche	
FOREIGN SAI RIO DE 3	LIN	G VES	SELS IN FEBRUAR	THE I	ORT OF	1	o Hamburg Ger	str Santos	
KIO DE J							Bremen	do	
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A merican				G + D	1.00		19 Hamburg Gen hipped at Rio to t	str Petropolis	
bk J. H. Pearson bk Adelaide bk Abd-el-Kader bk Gamaliel	401 377	Jan. 9 Feb. 2	Marseilles High Seas High Seas Baltimore.		ale & Co.		do do p	er San Gottardo.	
bk Abd-el-Kader bk Gamaliel	394 538 522	4 5 8	Baltimore. Baltimore.	Phipps Phipps	Bros & Co Bros & Co ente & Co Bros & Co	=	Copple	v MA	
bk Serene bk Julia Rollins bk Commerce bk Albemarle	565	8	Pensacola	F. Clen Phipps	Bros & Co		OREIG	n Mai	KF
bk Albemarle lug Chas. Platt bk Grey Eagle	413 609	13	Bahimore. Brunswick Baltimore.	Phipps F. Cler	Bros & Co nente & Co nente & Co			HAVRE.	
bk Grey Eagle Rritish	420	18	Baitimore.	r. Clei	neme a co	From	Messrs. Guimar	ães & Hutchinso	n's .
	208	Nov. 2	Cadiz	V, M.	Leone & Co	Cor	FEE The weak	ness ruling in th more marked and	iis a
bg Romola bk Mark Twain lug Galena	765 301	Jan. 20 25	Cadiz New York New York New York I de Maio	F. Clen	Leone & Conente	ing th	e past few days	a sensible decline	in t
lug Galena bg Terra Nova lug V. & Mebane bk Freuchuy	321	30	I de Maio. Liverpool.	L. Car	alho & Co Peake	The tin Rio	nost direct cause and Santos, to w	has been the cor hich have been as	lded
lug Brizo	1	Feb. 1	L de Maio Liverpool. Cardiff Rangoon. New York	To orde Burnet	. W. & DeC	up con	ntracts of houses i	n difficulties. The and confidence has	he bi
bk Nor' Wester- bk Aurelie	1299	,	Cardiff	Norton	geon M'w & Co iro II R R	tremb	ing condition, and	l become shaken.	Sor
sp Min. Burrill sp True Briton	1465 1364 1357	4	Cardiff Cardiff				r. New York I	ppeared afterward as accompanied t	he d
bg Acadian bk Martha Reid	630	5	Cardiff Richmond Swansea	F. Cler Watson	ro II R R nente & Co 1, R. & Co phy Gas Co	as the	re is not a mark vement is not pr	ed decrease of r obable. The stoc	eceip k in
bk Nevada bk Aspotogon bk Rowena	074	1500000	Swansea Newcastle New York	Phipps	Bros & Co	large	(apultado), and it	is almost the ger	ieral
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bg Aldina. bk Campanero bk Wave King. Norwegian bk N H Knudset bk Anna. bk Codan bk Nausick	733 733 282 275 405 586 485	20				Bahis Cears Java, Ceylo Beyp Costs	Padang, etc. ? on ? ore, Calicut, etc i Rica	,, 17,0 ,, 9,0	00
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bg Aldina. bk Campanero bk Wave King. Norwegian bk N H Knudsei bk Anna. bk Codan bk Nausick bk Lufra bk Kong Karl. German	344 271 733 282 278 403 588 483 504	Jan 20 20 Feb	Hamburg. Cadiz Setubal Newport. London Marseilles.	H Sto C. W. J. A. Watso Monte	oltz & Co Gross & C Moura n, R, & Co iro, H, & C Dale & Co	Bahia Ceara Java, Ceylo Beyp Costa Vene Porto Hayt	Padang, etc. ? Padang, etc. ? n ? rica zuela ? k Rica i a, Enconge? Cazengo ?	,, 17,0 ,, 9,0 ,, 25,0 ,, 30,0	00
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16 Bisagno Ital Genoa* 23d G. Cresta & C.	paid 20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 100 do deb 6 20 Bahia a S Francis 20 Brazilian Great S	per ct guarantee		paid	Natal & Nova 6 do. o Lim. 7 per ct.	Sruz scrip 5½ p guar	per ct
18 Baumwall Gr Hamburg* 28d E. Johnston & C do 18 Petropolis Gr Rosario* 16d do 19 Equateur Fr River Plate 4d Messageries Mar 20 Strius Br Liverpool* 38d Norton, M'w & C	20 Brazilian Great S 20 Imp Co 100 do 20 do	outhern	6 per ct. 99—101	100 Minas & Ri 20 Minas & Ri 100 do 100 Porto Alegr 100 Recife a S. 100 do	deb. 6 per ct. e & Nova Ham Francisco 7 per deb. 5½ 1	burgo deb 6 ct. guar per ct	696
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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	15 Amazon Steam I 10 English Bank o	Vavigation f Rio, Lim	Miscella	100 West & Bra	z. Tel. Lim. del do	o. A 6 per ce B do.	ent
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16 V. de Maceió Fr Havre* (Bisagno Ital 12 Guadiana Br New York* Coffee	10 Braz Sibmarine 15 West & Braz, To 17/2 do 17/4 do	Tel	1054—1076 6-634 438-458 134—158	20 Rio de Jan 10 São Paulo 100 S. John del	do Rey gold mine		
18 Ptolemy Br Santos do	72		OVERNMEN	IT BON	DS		
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* Calling at intermediate ports. SANTOS.	119,600 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000		National Loan of 186	8, gold 9, gold	4½%	1,000 (000 1
The clearances since the 1st inst. have been: United States: bags.			AND PUB	LIC COM	MPANIE		LAST I
Feb. 10 New Orleans Ger str Santos*	CAPITAL X	ISSUED	NA NA	NKS	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T
15 Baltimore Ger str Celia. 7,105 Europe:	33,000,000	All 200\$ All 200 30,000 200 All £ 20	All Banco do Brazil All Rural e Hypothe All Commercial do I £ 10 English (limited All Industrial e Mer	Rio de Janeiro	1,047,000 524	232 000	9\$000 10 000 10 000 8 s
6 Havre Ger str <i>Uruguay</i> . 17,283 7 Antwerp <i>Condor</i> . 5,893 Bremen do 250 Hamburg do 4,152	£1,000,000 50,000 6,000,000 30,000 1,000,000 5,000 4,000,000 20,000 £1,000,000 50,000	All 200 5,000 200	All Mercantil de Sa All Banco Predial .	ntos id Brazilian	375,000 000 123,150 957 £ 225,000	50 000	7 000 10 000 6 000 11 5 9 000
Hamburg do 4.152	12,000,000 50,000 20,000,000 100,000 5,000,000 25,000 500,000 2,500	30,000 200 12,500 200 All 200 1,556 200	All Banco do Como 60 Banco de Credit 70 Banco de Credit All Banco Auxiliar.	o Real do Brazil o Real de S. Paulo	730,000 000 39,258 600 36,442 004 3,053 598	30 000	3 000 3 500 5 000
10 Hamburg Ger str <i>Santos</i>	8,000,000\$ 40,000 3,035,750 20,000,000 100,000	19,017 200 	All Macahé e Camp	debentures	108,192 481 698,897 176	95 000 80 °/c 250 000 65 000	5 000 6 1/2 0/0 8 500
Bremen do 250 12 Havre Ital str Bormida 40,168 15 do do Stura 34,765 15 do Fr str Ville de Maceio 2,000	7,200,000 30,000 £ 320,000 — 2,000,000 — 20,000,000 100,000	70,000 200	All Sorocabana Los do deb do All Leopoldina do do do All Sorocabana do do All Paulista do do Double Paulista	do	99,891 136	440 000	6 % 6 % 6 500 6 % 6 %
19 Mediterranean Braz str Aymoré** 2,231 19 Hamburg Ger str Petropolis 1,140 *transhipped at Rio to the Pascal.	8,399,431 £ 500,000 10,665,000 53,325	All & 50	- do do with	right to subsid. shs diary shares		167 000	5 000
** do do per San Gottardo.	800,000 4,000 5,100,000 25,500 970,000 6,000	25,500 200	All União Valencia All Mogyana do debe All Oeste Minas do do de			5 230 000 205 000 180 000 195 500	6½ °/0 7 500 7 °/0 5 000 8 °/0 8½ °/0
FOREIGN MARKETS	1,200,000 495,000 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,600,000	All 200 14,267 200	All S. Izabel do Rio	Preto	474 493	3 145 000 182 000 8 215 000	7 000
From Messrs. Guimarães & Hutchinson's Market Report, January 22nd. COFFEE.—The weakness ruling in this article at date of	3,100,000 15,500 2,000,000	12,718 200	do subs do debe	ntures	14,642 304	89 %	6½°/0 7°/0 5½°/0
our last report became more marked and there has been dur- ing the past few days a sensible decline in the <i>time</i> market. The most direct cause has been the continued large receipts	1,500,000 7,500 1,200,000 6,000	All 200	All Corcovado Pirahyense All Juiz de Fóra a	Piáo	: =	35 000	=
in Rio and Santos, to which have been added sales for closing up contracts of houses in difficulties. The bull feeling ruling here has disappeared, and confidence has passed through a	350,000 400,000 370,000 -	All 200	All Ramal Bananal do debe	ense	447,350 79	90 °/0 3 290 000 152 000	9 % 15 004 3 50
trembling condition, and become shaken. Some holders, who had secretly realized, appeared afterwards openly as sellers to daliver. New York has accompanied the decline. So long	10,000,000 50,000 700,000 7,000 1,200,000 6,000	All 200 All 100 All 200 — 200	All S. Christovão. All Jardim Botanic All S. Paulo All Pernambuco do debe All Porto Alegre All Villa Izabel			130 000	4 00 6 00 7 % 5 00 8 00
as there is not a marked decrease of receipts in Brazil ar improvement is not probable. The stock in Holland is very large (avu/ltado), and it is almost the general opinion that the February auctions will show lower prices, so much the more	1,200,000 0,000 2,000,000 10,000 2,5,400,000 27,000	All 200	All Carris urbanos.	ebentures	30,9/0 20	238 000 22 234 000 450 000 98 ⁹ / ₀	11 50
as some of the markets there are considered to be in a pre- carious financial position. The crop estimates according to trustworthy authorities are:	852,000 - 400,000 2,000 300,000 -	- 1 200	- do do NAVIGATIO	lebentures ON COMPANIÉS	. 1,177,518 61	180 000	8 %
1885-86 1884-8 Rio—3,500,000 bags tons 205,000 against 205,000 Santos? 132,000 Babia ? 5.40	1,000,000 5,00	2,500 200	All Paulista 200 do deb All Amazon Steam All Nacional de N	entures	60,77 228,837 54	208 000 208 000 75 110 000 45 230 000 125 000	10 00
Java, Padang, etc. ?	1,600,000 8,00	1,853 200 All 200	All S. João da Ba	a Caravellas	5,538 7	180 000 34 190 000	8 00
Venezuela ?	8,000,000 8,000 3,000,000 3,000 2,500,000 2,50	All 1,000 All 1,000	250 Argos Flumine 100 Garantia 20 Nova Permane	urance inse	. 300,000 00 . 191,250 00 . 67,941 4	00 530 000 00 170 000 05 27 000 00 54 000	32 00 15 00 9 % 3 00
Hayti , 30,000 19,000 Africa, Enconge , 6,000	9 4,000,000 20,000 8,000,000 8,000 5,000,000 25,000	0 4,000 1,000 0 12,500 200	20 Alliança	PERTS	31,272 9	00 155 000 00 35 000 45 26 000	7 50
Amaila	500,000\$ 2,50 0 (250,000 37,50	o Ail 6 20	All Gloria	COMPANIES	172,748 8	30 35 000 240 000 55 000	10%
The Santos and Bania crops are it is supposed about the same as last year; Ceará, large; Java, etc large; Ceylor fair; Venezuela, fair; Africa, Enconge is supposed will give	6,000 6,000 50,0	0 3,750 200 200 0 18,000 200	All Agricola de Ca	entures	9,715 6	112 000	60%
the double of last year and Cazengo a larger crop than la year; Jamaica, a good crop; Manilla, fair; Guatemala, Sa Salvador and Honduras, fair; New Grenada, a good crop, bu	tt 1,500,000 7,50 11 1,200,000 6,00	All 200 — 200 — 200 5.000 200	All Brazil Industri	entures		222 000 210 000 397 150 000 75 000	0 5 0
shipments will be interfered with by the revolution there. Stocks of coffee in the principal European ports on I	st 3,000,000 12,50 3,000,000 6,00 800,000 16,00	7,500 200 00 All 500 00 All 50	All Petropolitana	11.1	151 042	180 000 25 000 100 000	0 7 0
1885 1884 188 Cent Britain tons 18,000 24,500 18,5	8,000,000 80,00 1,700,000 8,5	00 4,400 50 00 All 100 00 3,500 200	All Engenho Cen	tral de Quissamã	132,870		00 8 5
Hamburg ,, 18,500 17,500 17,5 Trieste ,, 10,860 9,800 5,2 16,252 64,871 52,3	300,000 1,50 55 79,000 — 96 250,000 — 00 200,000 —	- 200	do Pira	Aracaty	:: <u>=</u>	89 °/	- The Control
Marseilles , 6,000 6,300 6,3 Totals tons 186,712 186,285 143,7	71 2,000,000 10,0	00 All 200 50 All 200 All 200 All 200	All Serviços Mari	timos	99,004	330 215 00 130 00 190 00 88 °	5 60
Stock in the United States:	1,377,300 1,200,000 49 260,000 2,0	00 All 200	- Ferry Co. del All Arroio dos Ri All S. João Nepo	entures pentures atos Coal omuceno Gold	::: = =	=	

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