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J. Denis, Hy. Mounié & Co	129,408
Pinet, Castillon & Co	109,334
Planat & Co	103,389
Renault & Co	98.731
Boutelleau & Co	94.413
Imbert & Co	71,364
Th. Hine & Co	65,858
Barnett & Elichagaray	66,465
G. Martineau	57,340
F. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères	57,159
Tricoche & Co	. 56,579
Comandon & Co	55,539
La Grande Marque	46,127
J. Duret & Co	36,943
Dubois Frères & Ca _s ni n	36,198
Société Centrale	
E. Remy, Martin & Co	30,977
J. Rizat	29,745
Augier Frères & Co	
Riviere Gardrat & Co	
Other Shippers	1.266,661
Total	4.248,900

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(Victoria Store)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The number of immigrants landed in Buenos Aires during the month of January was 4,461 against 8S1 sailed, a balance in favor of Argentina of 3,580.

The vital statistics of Buenos Aires for 1894 show that the births numbered 25,905, and the deaths 13,807, giving a natural increase of 12,001 to the population of the city.

-The Lamport & Holt company has established a direct line of steamers between Buenos Aires and Southampton. The first steamer to leave Buenos Aires will be the Wordsworth, advertised for February 26th.

-The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in 1894 numbered 107,104, of which 54,720 were classed as immigrants. The departures in the same period were 56,904, of which 20,586 were emigrants.

-The statistical office in Buenos Aires estimated the population of that city on December 31st last at 603,012, an increase of 22,64t during the year. at 003,012, an increase of 22,041 curring the year. The estimate, however, is based on untrustworthy data, the difference between the passenger and immigrant arrivals and departures being credited to the city. The movement of population between the city and country is not known, and nothing but a census can therefore give a correct idea of the population of the city.

-The Buenos Aires Nacion of January 28 contains an interview with Dr. Zorrilla, the new minister of interior. On the subject of quarantine, he advances the following sensible ideas, which we hope he may be able to carry into practice:—"In questions of diseases, epidemic or otherwise, I think we should follow the example of England, and place ourselves in a position to be able to cease to fear them. Good hygienic conditions are far more efficacious than quarantine and isolation. I am not saying anything new; it is a principle universally recognised to-day. In this connection I am opposed to all the unnecessary regulations which injure commerce and molest the public, and you may be very sure that I will do my best to abolish them." tains an interview with Dr. Zorrilla, the new min-

-Immediately the news was published that the Misiones arbitration question was given in favor of Brazil and against Argentina by President Cleve-land, General Mitre was consulted on the matter. The general said: "Although the decision is not favorable to us, we must abide by it. The few leagues lost in Misiones make no difference to leagues lost in Misiones make no difference to our importance as the first South American nation, On the contrary, the solution of that question is a guarantee of peace for many years to come, and will cause a commercial cutrent to flow from Brazil into Argentina. Moreover, a neighboring power relied upon a favorable decision to Argentina and awaited that result in order to initiate a warfare of alliances. That power now knows that from to-day onwards, it has to settle matters with us direct and without alliance with other powers."

The concluding remark of General Mitre throws an ominous intention on the part of ... shall we say Chile?—Times, Buenos Aires, Feb. 7.

Ware tray which lose that on the subject of

-We are very glad to see that on the subject of quarantines Dr. Zorrilla holds a far more civilized opinion than the health boards and their sanitary satellites, but we are afraid that he will be able to do little against the vested interests of Rio, Mon-tevideo and Buenos Aires. Quarantine, as carried tevideo and Buenos Aires. Quarantine, as carried out in these countries, is nothing but a licensed spoliation of the traveller granted to certain favored "purveyors" (proveedores) into whose insatiable clutches he is despotteally forced by the health authorities, and the horrors of Ilha Grande, Flores Island, and Martin Garcia, are such as to cause rather than to prevent disease. If the government which imposes quarantine were called upon to pay every expense connected with the protection which it claims that this system affords it, we are thoroughly convinced that the health boards would immediately discover excuses for abolishing at least three-fourths of it.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

-Yesterday's Siglo returns to the charge res-94.413
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 1816.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19th, 1895.

THERE seems to be a well-founded belief current that the government is preparing for the issue of a large internal loan within a week or two. No official announcement has yet been made, but the recent stiffening in exchange and the customary consta in the Jonal do Commercio of this morning are strong confirmatory proofs that the rumor has a substantial foundation. It is said that the loan will be for one hundred thousand contos, one half of which will be devoted to the immediate redemption of outstanding currency. In our opinion, the minister would do the right our opinion, the minister would do the right thing in issuing such a loan, and for such a purpose. If the loan is a success, as it should be, it will go far to strengthen Bra-zilian credit abroad, and will do much to insure the success of the approaching for-eign loan. And the redemption of so large a sum of currency as Rs, 50,000,0005 will certainly cause a decided improvement in sechange. The minister is on the right in exchange. The minister is on the right road, and we wish him every success. If now the President will second his finan-The minister is on the right now the Trestent win second in minutesial policy by stopping the war in Rio Grande, and thus stop the enormous military expenditure in that state, we may feel sure that the country will at once enter tary expenditure in that state, we may teel sure that the country will at once enter upon a new era of prosperity. The people want peace, security and an opportunity to develop their industries. They require lower taxes, and a better distributed system of taxation. All these can easily be secured by an act of justice toward the Rio Grande federalists, and by the final pacification of that state.

THE conflicts which are constantly occurring between the military and police forces throughout the whole country, can be averted in only one way — by the complete withdrawal of the military garrisons from the cities and their complete subjection to civil jurisdiction and process when outside military reservations. This implies the abolition of every privilege which now enables a military man to dely the civil authorities and to escane responsibility. For information a mintary man to dely the civil authorities and to escape responsibility for infractions of the law. It also implies the abolition of the privileges now enjoyed by military officers of making arrests, interfering with the police in the performance of their duties and of being answerable to the military authorities alone for breaches of law and authorities alone for breaches of law and order. It implies that in times of peace there shall be but one force for the maintenance of order—the police force; one law for the government of the country—the civil law; and one organized body for the administration of justice and the repression of crime—the civil courts of justice. It implies one common law for all, one source of justice and one method of pusitions. of justice, and one method of punishment. It implies that the soldier who stabs a man in the street will be tried and punished exactly as though he were a civilian. It implies that the civil forces of the nation shall be exalted and strengthened, and that the civil law shall be recognized as supreme at all times and under all circumstances ex-cept in times of war or insurrection. Under existing conditions there is no harmony between the two forces, and good order is simply impossible. The military element considers itself privileged, and, having little to do, amuses itself by creating disorder. The police force being handicapped by the special privileges conferred upon military men, and being discredited and hampered

in many other ways, is driven into a state of rivalry, and seeks satisfaction through petty retaliations. These conflicts between the two forces are not of yesterday's origin; have existed ever since the two force they have existed ever since the two forces were placed in so anomalous a position. The remedy, in our opinion, is that of confining each force to its regular duties, and allowing no outside interference with its work. The maintenance of order in our work. The maintenance of order in our streets is essentially a police duty, and the police should therefore be amply equipped for that service. If a soldier is drunk and disorderly in the street, he should be subject to arrest and punishment the same as a civilian. If the military authorities will not concede this much to the police authorities, then the soldiers should be kept out of the streets, or removed from the city There can not be two standards of order restriction for the civilian and licence for the soldier. There has been too much of the latter already, and it is time that a better and more reasonable system should be tried

We should like to call the attention of the government to the necessity of an explicit declaration as to the period, conditions and objects of the quarantine en-torced at Ilha Grande. We may have overlooked it, but we have no remembrance of any decree closing Brazilian ports against Argentine arrivals. Rigorous quarantine has been decreed, of course; but even here there seems to be no definite limit as to time and conditions. If the period is eight or ten days, then the quarantine officials do not observe the regulation, for they have kept steamers there much longer than that. Fifteen days had passed before the first case of illness appeared on the Olympo. The Twickenham was kept in quarantine 37 days before permission was given for her departure. And the mail steamers from the south have been refused permission to enter this or any Brazilian port, even after completing This is not only grossly unjust, but it is unreasonable and illegal. If a steamer complies with the quarantine regulations remaining at anchor and under sanitary inspection for the stipulated number of inspection for the subutated number of days, and no case of infectious disease appears during that period, she is legally entitled to all the rights and privilega accorded to other steamers under the laws of the country. If the health officer of the port is empowered to set aside these rights and privileges at pleasure, then we should like to know his authority for doing so. If he is acting legally, then there must be some law with respect to such cases, and this law should clearly such cases, and this law should clearly define his powers and limitations. It could not have been intended, surely, that the health inspector is empowered to make his own laws and regulations, to enforce whatever degree and description of quarwhatever degree and description of quar-antine he may please, to close the port against certain steamers and hold it open for others, and to do just whatever he pleases with the property and lives of those who seek admission to this port. Such authority renders him a dictator, irre-sponsible for his trespasses upon the rights of others and for the consequences of his mistakes. It is inconceivable that any civ-lized neople would delegate such powers ilized people would delegate such powers to one individual, or even to a governto one individual, or even to a govern-ment. The essence of justice is its im-partiality, and there can be no impartial-ity in the arbitrary will of one man. As the case now stands, there is nothing whatever in our quarantine requirements that can be termed reasonable and im-partial. We are enforcing quarantine to prevent the admission of a disease which, according to the health authorities, already exists here. We have a quarantine station, but its use is restricted to the pas tion, but its use is restricted to the pas-sengers of certain steamers. We have a large quarantine hospital, but admission to it is denied to those suspected of having an infectious disease. We have quarantine doctors, but they refuse to visit the sick, or to go on board vessels reporting suspicious cases. We buy a vessel to serve as a floating lazaretto at Ilha Grande and then neglect to send it down there. We encourage the importation of cattle from Argentina and then abandon them in quarantine, to die of hunger and thirst, and to poison the ship so that their unfor-tunate attendants fall ill and die. And we are doing all this with the vague idea that it is a justifiable means of protecting ourselves! The authorities do not seem

ourselves!

to see that their conduct is illogical, inhuman, unscientific, unjust and futile. The so-called cholera is already here, and no quarantine restriction will now serve ep it out. It has been proved over and over again that quarantines will not insure us against the admission of an infectious disease. And it is now the opinion of the best scientific authorities to that local sanitary measures and the isola-tion of patients are better than quarantine barriers to check the progress of an in-fectious disease. Our health authorities ignore all this, however, and continue the barbarous custom of treating the plaguestricken as criminals—denying them relief and shooting them if they seek to evade their inhuman restrictions. The measure of a country's civilization may be gauged, perhaps, by its quarantines, for in these are concentrated all the selfishness, cruelty and cowardice of which men are capable And as long as the institution affords feeling of security, no one will say a word

It is difficult at this distance to determine how much of truth there is in the news from the south regarding the preparations for a war between Chili and Argentina. That a war is impending, no one will dispute; and that preparations for it are in progress on both sides is known to all. Chili recently ordered in Europe a new ironclad and a large addition to her armament; and then Argen-tina followed suit with an order for a hundred thousand Mausers, several batteries of Krupp guns and, more recently, another ironclad. Both countries are steadily increasing their armaments, and both are seriously embarrassed to cover the expense. Like some of their European eapense. Like some of their European contemporaries, they are ruining themselves in order to maintain a certain unnecessary military importance among nations. They are ambitious to own costly hattle ships and to mistain leave and battle ships and to maintain large standing armies, two of the most costly luxuries in which a nation can indulge. When a country tries to create an effective navy, there is no end to the expense, for their there is no end to the expense, for their maintenance is not only very expensive, but the passion for building new vessels is simply overmastering. An eloquent illustration of this is that of poor, overtaxed Italy—a country whose navy and army have brought it to the very verge of bank-ruptcy. Although we have no triple alliances here in South America, nor Eastern questions, nor partitions of a continent between marauding nations, nor routes to India, nor ancient hatreds and rivalries, to India, nor ancient hatreds and rivalries, some of our small powers think that they should imitate the countries which have. And so they are creating expensive military establishments, and are seeking opportunities to use them. For many years monarchical Brazil was the only one among these countries, leaving the Guyana colonies out of consideration, which enjoyed any degree of peace and order, but their wars were generally of a revolutionary character, and not for foreign conquest. The brilliant success of Chili in her war with Perú, however, seems to in her war with Perú, however, seems to have aroused a new spirit in our midst. Since that event, Chili has steadily in-creased her military strength, and has al-lowed it to be understood that she means to try her hand on Argentina at no distant day. There has been periodical exchanges of compliments, of course, and we are occasionally treated to a display of fra-ternal admiration which confounds all ternal admiration which confounds all our elaborate theories in regard to the impending struggle — but it is nothing but an admirable piece of acting. They never embrace without locating the fifth rilo on the left side. And then when the demonstration is over, they both continue their preparations for war and their denunciations of each other's treachery and had faith Lately several trifling incidents bad faith. Lately several trifling incidents connected with the boundary surveys have aroused much bad feeling and general alarm, and the readiness with which both alarm, and the readmess with which both speak of war over the most trivial differences shows how imminent the danger really is. Were the Chilians and Argentines of a calculating, phlegmatic race, like the Anglo-Saxons, they would find no excuse whatever for war in these boundary disputes, unless one of them had determined on the conquest of the other. But they are excitable, suspicious, jealous, and vindictive, and it may be that the most insignificant of causes will be the

one which will precipitate war between them. The recent reports of the detection one which will precipitate war between them. The recent reports of the detection of Chilian topographical engineers in the passes of the Andes, and even far within the limits of Argentina, is an indication of the state of feeling which now exists between the two countries. The report, also, that Chili had taken military possession of a piece of territory on the borders of Bolivia and Argentina, and which is claimed by the former, is another indication of the sensitiveness which prevails. It is improbable that this situation can be prolonged much further, for there can be prolonged much further, for there must be either a cordial restoration of confidence between them, which is contrary to all reasonable expectation, or there must be an appeal to arms. And the indications are that the latter alternative is not far distant in the future.

In case of war between Argentina and Chili, what course will Brazil pursue. It will be a quarrel in which this country no special interest, consequently there will be no occasion for interference.
The true policy for Brazil will be that
of strict neutrality, notwithstanding the
fact that Brazilian interests will be profoundly affected by the war, and that an attempt to blockade the Argentine coast will raise many delicate diplomatic questions between the beligerents and the neighboring states of Uruguay and Brazil. Such a war will deeply complicate the sit-uation in Brazil, simply because we are becoming so dependent upon Argentina for flour, beef, maize and hay. A blockade of the Argentine coast would compel us to look elsewhere for foodstuffs, and would to look eisewhere for footstuffs, and would probably increase the costs of living very materially for us. Should the Rio Grande struggle be settled, that state would ben-efit greatly, as a blockade would drive much Argentine trade through Uruguay and Rio. Create. The transposition for this Rio Grande. The true policy for this country to pursue, then, is to anticipate the struggle and to be prepared for it. This Rio Grande quarrel should be settled, and the *emigres* should be recalled to their estancias and encouraged to develop stock-raising. The railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguayana should be hurried to completion, for it would then be needed. And the raising of cattle, alfalfa, maize and other products should be encouraged to the fullest extent in every district suitable for them. Coffee and sugar may be left to take care of them-selves; what the country needs is some-thing in the line of foodstuffs which will render it less dependent upon its trade with other countries.

> INHUMANITY IN BRAZIL. S. S. Olympo, Buenos Aires,
> Outer Roads, 28th January.
> the Editor of the Times of Argentina.

Duar Sir.—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to expose a piece of the gross- set cruelty that was ever perpetrated either on man or beast, and which is now being done in the Brazils, namely, the placing in quarantine of large steamers having cattle on board in all holds and allowing them no connection with the shore whatever, even though cattle die for the want of water and hay.

ever, even though cattle die for the want of water and hay.

Two steamers, more especially, signalled con-tinually for food for the cattle but no notice was taken, nor were the ships allowed to leave the post (Ilha Grande).

taken, nor were the ships allowed to leave the post (Ilha Grande).

For ourselves we asked to be allowed to proceed to Rio to fill our tanks with fresh water, when we were informed we must stay where we were. To add to this indignity, upon our requesting advice as to disposal of the cattle, which were dying hourly, we were told to put them in the furnaces and burn them, they being putrid.

Now, sir, what can be the idea of destroying property as these officials persist in doing? There is scarcely a steamer in the same district which has not lost 60 or 70 cattle owing to the heat, or from want of hay and water.

One might well imagine the governments of

not lost 60 or 70 cattle owing to the heat, or from want of hay and water.

One might well imagine the governments of Brazil and Argentina were working off some petty spite in a cheap way to themselves, but in an expensive and cruel manner for others. When Brazil can boast of a healthy climate such as Argentina possesses, then will be the time for the former to preach and practice quarantine.

So much for the cattle—now for the sequel. The effect on the crews of this brutal treatment (called quarantine) was cholera. After lying 7 or 8 days under a tropical sun, with filth, stench, dead and dying cattle on board, the dreadful epidemic breaks out. In less than four days seven men died and five more were taken ill on our ship. Although we lay at a quarantine station we could get no help from the shore, the only doctor there refusing to come on board and remaining on a steam-launch at a safe distance for himself from our ship, from whence he made a pretence of prescribing for patients he could not see. It was only after six men had died and several more had been taken ill that he was prevailed upon to risk his precious life by coming on board. When politely asked to take the sick men on shore to the nospital he at once refused.

Now one would naturally suppose that after contracting the disease in their own port, these people would offer compensation by at least doing their best to care the poor sufferers; but, no! they obstinately stick to their belief that Buenos Aires alone is responsible for the epidemic.

I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, is it likely a ship could have cholera on board 15 days without revealing it? and as it was, every one on board was in perfect health during that time.

Again, not being able to obtain proper help for our sick men, we left the quarantine station and went to Rio de Janeiro to try to get the help of some European war-ships if any were in port.

After getting past the first two outer forts, a steam-launch came off and the officer on her told us that if we did not go back to Ilha Grande at once we should be fred upon and sunk. He, however, also promised us that the sick should be taken on shore to the hospital and that every assistance should be rendered us, also that the authorities would come on board to famingate the ship.

We trusted to his word of honor (which he had pledged with us for the dilliment of his promises), and remained off Ilha Grande for 12 days without any one coming nearer than hailing distance.

The only effect of our going to Rio was that the next day a Brazilian man-of-war came down to Ilha Grande, placed himself in a position to rake us, trained his guns on us, and ordered us to go close to the other guard-ship at once, or, failing to comply with his order he would sink us. He also told us that if we attempted to move from our position again without orders we should be fired upon and sunk.

Now, sir, do you think there is any other civilized nation that would refuse to render help to sick people, or that would threaten to sink the ship conveying such because the healthy ones on board were trying to obtain help for their unfortunate comrades?

This letter cannot call back to life our lost shipmates, of whom one at least (our chief engineer).

comrades?

This letter cannot call back to life our lost shipmates, of whom one at least (our chief enginer), was both loved and respected by all who knew him. Still I write in the hope of its being of some service to others who may be placed in a similar position.

I remain, etc., J. S. LAMPLOUGH, Chief Officer.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th February, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Your comment on the practical clos-ng of the British Subscription Library is not sufficient. It is more than a "serious mistake"

it is an inexcusable imposition. It might even be termed something which I would not care to put in print.

The Library may not have been very liberally supported by our colony, but still it is appreciated by most of us, and serves a very useful purpose. It has, I believe, a good list of subscribers, and would probably secure more were the Committee a little more energetic and liberal.

The action of the Committee in storing the books because suitable rooms have not been discovered, is in my opinion an imposition on the subscribers. It is not enough to keep a reading-room open for periodicals; the subscribers are entitled to the use of the whole library. The new quarters secured for this reading-room are hardly what we have a right to expect, although I understand the Committee is paying more for them than for the rooms we are now vacating. I am sure that a better room could easily be found, and one that will correspond better with the character of

The decision of the Committee implies that they The decision of the Committee implies that they have been unable to find suitable quarters for the Library at a reasonable figure. In all probability they have thoroughly searched every street in the central district of the city. Still, I am of the opinion that suitable rooms can be found, and at a reasonable rental, compared with what they pro-pose to pay for the reading-room. It would be better, I think, to go away from the centre than to close the Library altogether, and then, to accommodate many who can not go during the week, should be open to subscribers on Sundays. British Subscription Library has done much good in its time, and it is a pity to now have it "laid on the shelf." Is it not possible to induce the Committee to try again?

SUBSCRIBER

THE SITUATION IN PERU.

Reuter's agent at Lima, writing under date December 24, gives the following particulars garding the situation in Peru:

garding the situation in Peru:

It is impossible to furnish any definite news concerning the operations of the contending parties in the civil war, although the scene of action is now confined to within 20 miles to the north and the same distance to the south of Lima. No one is allowed to leave the city for the interior, and any passengers coming from the interior are immediately conducted to the prefecture, and cross-examined as to what, they know regarding the Pierolistas, before being allowed to depart to their homes. The government has given struct orders to the press not to publish news contrary to its interests, and, consequently more is known here of the war between China and Japan than of what is actually taking place in the republic. The financial condition of the present executive is very unsatisfactory, and the means taken to replenish the

exchequer would in any other country be characterised in very severe terms. The late Congress declared the poll-tax abolished, but to-day the police are actively collecting (from foreigners principally) the contribution for the present half-year. All the patentic (or business taxes) have been recovered for the first half of 1895, under the threat that if payment is refused guards will be placed at the doors. On the other side affairs are just as bad, where it is possible the rebels gather in all they can whilst in possession of a district, the result being that many persons have paid their taxes twice and thrice over. Lately the government has turned its attention to the civil party (who are not Pierolistas), and many have been arrested. Among these are two wealthy genilemen who are not at all likely to be mixed up in the actual civil war, and it is stated that they refused to take over \$15,000 of new government honds. In spite of the guarantees of the constitution, the lower class the being pressed into the army against their will, and many of the soldiers are barely over 14 years. Such practices give an idea of the state of the army to-day. Many of the Indians are under the idea that they have been called upon to fight the Ecuadorians. Lately the government has devised a new method of supplying the army with horses. During last week it has requisitioned all the horses from the bread and milk servers whilst on their rounds, without even giving a receipt. The horses were declared to be required for the good of the country. Strict watch is still kept on the constitution of the state of the s

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 29 PROTEST AGAINST COLORED COFFEES.

PROTEST AGAINST COLORED COFFEES.

Coffee merchants in this market are preparing a protest to the board of managers of the Coffee Exchange against the delivery of artificially colored coffees on Exchange contracts.

This is not a new matter, it having been taken up some time ago by Baltimore merchants who successfully combated the importers to deliver under Exchange rules such coffees. While it is admitted that coffees are artificially colored at home, but nobody has any knowledge of the coloring matter used at Rio or other export markets.

Mr. Frederick T. Sherman, who is agitating the subject in this market, said yesterday: "Parties in New York who trade in options on the Exchange have suffered through the misrepresentation of certain coffees, and have decided to enter a protest against their delivery on Exchange contracts. Some merchants have sold coffees to arrive, but when the coffees were delivered many of them were apparently artificially colored. The receivers declined to accept the invoices on the ground that they were not deliverable as the Coffee Exchange standards are not colored. The parties who tendered the coffees insisted upon their right to deliver, as such coffees were delivered before. "Some of the parties to whom the goods were tendered, after much hesitation, did accept them, but others absolutely refused any part of the invoices, and the goods were sold for the account of the purchaser and the matter is now a proper one for judicial action.

"To guard against any such trouble in the future a number of the trade have signed a petition urging the board of managers of the Exchange

the purchaser and the matter is now a proper one to radical and the matter is now a proper one for judicial guard against any such trouble in the future a number of the trade have signed a petition urging the board of managers of the Exchange to hereatter prohibit the delivery of all artificially colored coffees on Exchange contracts.

"It cannot be denied that coffees are colored in this market. The objection made by receivers is that the trade cannot tell what is used as coloring matter in Ro; neither are they willing to receive such colored goods on contracts calling for presumably natural coffees.

"It also is contended by the objectors to this practice that the addition of coloring matter is often used for the purpose of hiding defects, and frequently tends to make coffees appear better than they cally are."

There is an opinion in coffee circles that the matter has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the board of managers of the Exchange and may possibly be brought into the courts; but merchants hope to avoid the publicity of the latter course.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that, contrary to the previous announcement, the government had authorized the carnival balls this year.

-Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that negotiations are on foot for a 7,000 tons ironclad and a large quantity of war material. Chili Argentina are preparing for "disarmament" a vengeance.

-The Argentine journals are urging the govern ment to purchase new war material, to carry out necessary military reforms and to increase the effective strength of the army.

-The Diario, of Buenos Aires, is advocating a modification in the character of the police force of that capital, making it a civilian instead of a military organization. This is a very necessary reform and should be urged upon all South American convergences. rican governments. We are too much under the control of brigadiers and colonels.

- The January receipts of the Montevideo stom-house were \$817,102.96 - a considerable increase on the receipts for December.

-Government has ordered the payment of \$19,000 to the South of Santa Fé and Cordoba railway as indemnity for the suspension of traffic railway as incemnity for the suspension of trance from Sept. 22 to Oct. 2, 1893, during the revolution, but no recompense is to be given for the damage done to the line by the revolutionists. If this had occurred in any other country in South America, the British minister would have taken the area with the coverament and no doubt up the case with the government, and no doubt the British minister never moves in these cases. -Review, Buenos Aires.

- Dear! Dear! This will never do. The Italian prime minister has actually just made a declaration that "falsehood is no longer admissible as a resource in politics." What a retrograde ignoramus he must be, to be sure! He should come to South America and consult those great and good men, the ex-presidents Celman, Herrera and Peixoto, and he will find that falsehood ranks as one of the "grand talents" and that an unlimited use of it is the best title to the confidence and respect of the citizens, and may eventually clevate a politician to the highest position in the state (we do not mean the gal-lows.) How backward they are getting in Eu-rope, with their stupid, old-fashioned notions about truth, honour, honesty and so forth. Let them come out here and learn how admirably a state can be governed, and what adorable, exem plary rulers we have, without recourse to any such exploded notions.—Montevideo Times.

-As might have been expected, there has been a great deal of hard swearing on both sides, regarding to the purchase and sale of the Chilian cruiser *Exmeralda* without the sanction or even the knowledge of the Ecuador chambers. The most interesting question for all parties, if we leave out of account the bantam struttings of the Ecuatorians over the disgrace of the national flag, who has pocketed the £80,000 reported to have been made by the transaction? Closely con nected with the same transaction is the order by the Chilian government of a new Esmeralda, to cost £400,000. This is to be pushed on, so that be in hand by the time the disarmament proposals are submitted, another proof of the sincerely pacific intentions of our neighbor We are given to understand that the Gerr neighbours. drill instructors, of whose selection so much has been heard, are being specially engaged to instruct the Chilian soldiery in the almost forgotten art of beating their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.—Review, Buenos Aires.

-The case of the British steamer Olym fords a melancholy example of the selfishness which is practised by some so-called civilised nafords a meiancnoty example of the semismess which is practised by some so-called civilised nations when there is any dread of epidemic. We have referred over and over again to the atrocious barbatilities perpetrated on Flores island in the name of hygiene, to the fact that the steps taken there to avert a plague are amply sufficient in themselves to produce it. But the case of the Olympo is even worse. The Olympo is often of the the cholera with her from this port, but contracted it while in quarantine in Rio, where the authorities declined to supply food to the animals that were dying of starvation on board, or medicine and provisions to the men who afterwards fell ill. No assistance was given her, and the cholera was simply left to burn itself out. A desperate attempt to force an entrance into the harbour and solicit help from some foreign gunboat failed, but even after its failure, no help was given. The whole case is one of the most sickening and shamcless barbarity, and we do not suppose there is the slightest chance of redress for any of the sufferers. It will, however, be a warning to all steamers to avoid Rio when possible.—Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

—If the treatment of foreigners by the Brazilian

-If the treatment of foreigners by the Brazilian The treatment of foreigners by the Brazilian government is a reliable indication of that government's treatment of its own subjects, we can scarcely wonder that revolution is rampant. For us, however, a more important question, and a question that is coming to be asked every day with more urgency, is whether or not British subjects abroad are entitled to look for any assistance and protection from the representatives of the crown. It seems almost incredible, were we not long ago inured to such supineness, that an English ship should have been allowed to reman in such a plight as that of the Olympa, and to be treated with the hideous cruelty displayed by the Brazilian authorities, without evoking the warmest protest from the British representative in Rio. That a British gunboat should have been allowed to lie idly in Kio harbour, while an English captan and his crew were decoyed back to what was evidently regarded as a certain death, seems to show that our gunboats migh be better employed in other hands. All talk of England's supremacy on the sea becomes a farce if an English steamer cannot be rescued from the direct peril while within easy reach of help. We have spoken in no measured terms of the Quinta, in refusing to allow help to be sent to the burning Tercetra, for it was a shame to our common humanity. But the air of Rio appears to exercise a contaminating effect upon English pluck as well, and the shame we feel is in this case deeper and more personal.—Keview, government is a reliable indication of that govern nglish pluck as well, and the shame we feel is this case deeper and more personal.—Review, uenos Aires, Feb. 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 34,091 immigrant arrivals at the city of São Paulo during the past year.

-Advices from Cambuquira state that the exdictator, Floriano Peixoto, was much worse on the 10th, but was reported better on the 13th.

-A severe rain-storm visited Petropolis on Friday and Saturday, the rain falling in torrents Friday night and almost causing another disastrous inundation. Much injury is reported.

-The Centro Litterario, of Ceará, wants to have the name of the capital of that state changed from Fortaleza to Iracema. It will be difficult to locate anything if these changes continue much longer.

-An expedition has been dispatched into the nsettled district of Cunha, S. Paulo, in the direction of the falls of the Parahybuna, for the purpose of discovering gold mines said to exist

-In São Paulo the chief of police is displaying great activity in the apprehension of vaga-bonds and thieves. He has ordered that places frequented by them shall be visited at night, and that all suspected persons be placed under arrest.

- There were 29,541 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the second half of 1894, of which 17,306 were males and 12,235 females. Of these 9,213 were imported by the national government, 17,792 by the government of S. Paulo, and 2,553 came spontaneously.

—We are in receipt of an anonymous communi-cation from São Paulo denying in vague terms the charges made against the doctor in charge of the infectious hospital of that city. It is probably an oversight, but, all the same, we like to know names of those who write to us.

—F/om January, 1882, to December 1894, there were 399,439 immigrants landed at Santos for the state of São Paulo. Of these 290,340 were Italians, 42,316 Portuguese, 37,727 Spaniards, 3,348 Russians, 6,553 Germans, 6,819 Austrians, 2,001 French, 1,056 Danish, 791 English, 201 Irish, and the balance of diverse nationalities.

-During the year 1894 there were 47,429 passenger and immigrant arrivals at Santos and 23,706 departures. Of these the subventioned immigrant arrivals numbered 27,008, while the 3rd-class departures were 18,192. The 1st and and-class departures were 5,514. Of these departures, 17,591 were for Europe, 3,350 for the River Plate and 1,755 for southern ports, the balance going to various localities.

-A serious conflict occurred in Nictheroy on the night of the 10th inst. between the police and soldiers of the 38th infantry quartered in that city. diers of the 3511 infantry quartered in that city. Frequent quarrels had occurred between the two forces at a circus, and complaints had been made to that effect, but without avail. On the 10th, another disturbance occurred, and larger bodies of men on both sides were under arms. Fortunately a general fight was avoided. The government should at once withdraw the 38th and thus avert further trouble.

Some turbulent police soldiers invaded a bakery in Victoria on the night of the 15th and attacked the proprietors and employés. A fight ensued which resulted in various wounds among the bakery people, who were finally compelled to abandon the establishment. The commandant of the police corps and a force of men soon appeared, and the rioters were brought to terms. In a short time more, had the commandant not arrived, the Paiz would have had a case of "pillage" to record.

-Our Santos exchanges advise the wreck of the British bark Kestrel on the 10th inst., at the "barra." The bark had cleared in ballast for "Barra." The bark had cleared in ballast for Europe, and was at anchor off the "barra" wait-ing for a wind. When the wind came, it found the captain and all his crew ashore, except the cook, steward and one sailor, and it blew with such violence that the anchor chain parted and the vessel went ashore at the Boqueirão. The captain will probably have an uncomioriable quarter of an hour with his owners when he returns home.

-A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that Juca Tigre had defeated the Castilhista chief Lagranha in the Sepultura mountains, Rio Grande, that the federalist Col. Collares had captured Cangussid, defended by Lefo Torres, and that the federalist Col. Baptista, with 200 men, had captured the village of Santo Antonio after a sharp contest of three hours. The Castilhistas were commanded by Col. Jacob Adams, who barricaded himself with 32 survivors in a house, where they continued to hight. The federalists then set fire to the house and eventually killed the whole party. Tigre had defeated the Castilhists chief

—A local paper relates that the police force at Pitangueiras, a small backwoods town of São Paulo, revolted against the police subdelegado a short time ago, and made things lively for the population for a few hours. They were all drunk, and when they started out after the subdelegado they were not in the footrace which that official promptly initiated. They then went about the town firing their guns and alarming all the women and children, not to mention their husbands. Being thirsty, they then returned to the quartel and took something more to drive dull care away. In good time they were blind drunk, and then the citizens came in and imprisoned them. -A local paper relates that the police force at

—The famous Dr. Barata Ribeiro published a seven-column manifesto to the country in the São Paulo Diario Popular on the 14th inst.

—We are requested to insert the following notice: —The Protestant minister at Taulaté, São Paulo, is urged to erect a church for his denominations in that most Catholic city. Whatever donation the Protestants elsewhere may desire to make for that purpose will be gratefully received, the same te be remitted to Rev. Manoel de Camargo, Taubaté, São Paulo.

Taubaté, São Paulo.

—The telegrams published here Sunday morning reported several victories for the Rio Grande revolutionists. On the 2nd inst. Guerreiro captured Camaquam. He then fought Col. Christovão near that place and defeated him, the latter losing over 100 men. Christovão nerrived at Pedras Brancas, near Porto Alegre, on the 4th, with the remnant of his force. Guerreiro received 400 reinforcements at Camaquam up to the 8th, and then lelf for S. Lourenço, On the 10th a federal detachment under Amaral captured the station of Pirathinin, near Pelotas, capturing arms and munitions. They liberated their prisoners. It was reported that Passo Fundo, garrisoned by Col. Santos Filho, had been captured, but this has not been confirmed and Castilhos denies it, although silent about the other fights. Telegrams of yesterday's date confirm the capture of S. Lourenço by Guerreiro, and state that the federalists had been deleated at Rosa rio.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A São Paulo telegram of the 15th says that the S. Paulo railway traffic for the second half of 1804 shows a surplus of 6,440,860\$070.

—A São Paulo telegram of yesterday's date says that the Paulista company has decided to use "tubular waggons" for the transportation of merchandise.

—There were several landslips on the Minas section of the Central railway on the 15th, owing to heavy rains. The chief of traffic announced the temporary suspension of the traffic.

—Orders have been issued to pay the Mogyana company 125,000\$, the 6% interest guarantee due that company for the first semestre of 1893 on the construction of its extension from Jaguara to Catalog.

—An unfortunate girl was caught under a derailed electric tram in the Rua Dous de Dezembro one day last week and it was necessary to amputate one of her legs before she could be extracted. On Sunday another derailment on the Praia do Russel resulted in the death of a man standing beside the track. The Jardim Botanico company is making a terrible record.

—A telegram from the engineer in charge of the Central extensions in Minas, informs the minister of industry that he has all the data required to enable the government to call for tenders for am extension from Curo Preto to Marianna, and that the work on that extension can be initiated in three months. Marianna is the selected terminus in Minas of the projected line to Victoria, Espirito Santo.

—To explain an unusually serious interruption to traffic on the Central on the 13th inst. the Paiz of the following day gave us a story about a file having been found in the cylinder of one of the Brooks locomotives, placed there, of course, by some enemy of Floriano and Vespasiano. The Paiz has evidently rated the intelligence of its readers at a very low figure. Such a charge is too absurd even for denial.

too absurd even for denial.

—A passenger who was detained over an hour and a half on a suburban train on the morning of the 13th, tells us that these accidents and delays are now of almost daily occurrence. On this particular morning, one of the heavy Brooks locomotives was off the track because of broken rails, and not because of an old file in its cylinder as stated by the Pairs. He says that the drivers are having much trouble with the machines, judging from the inexplicable delays which occur. As they are wider than the Baldwins, other delays occur because on the suburban section the space between tracks will not permit them to pass each other except at certain points. This seriously complicates the running of suburban trains and is a new cause of delay.

LOCAL NOTES

-A decree was signed on the 15th creating a battalion of marine infantry, numbering 400 men.

-Heavy rains and remarkably cool weather were the principal meteorological phenomena of the past week.

—The chief of police has issued the customary instructions to his delegates about the maintenance of order during carnival.

—It is said that Deputy José Marianno is proposing to establish a daily paper in this capital devoted to the interests of the states.

-Why do English writers persist in the use of the term "the Brazils"? Is there anything plural about the country? or is it pure conservatism?

—The Jornal's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphed on the 14th that the secretary of legation has announced that the Brazilian government declines to accept Minister Victorino Monteiro's resignation.

—We see that the Doris which came up from Ilha Grande on Saturday to discharge cattle outside the bar, has been sent away. Is the port inspector seeking to duplicate the experiences of the Olympo and Twickenham?

-There were 33,733 immigrant arrivals at this port during the past year.

—One of the dodges of the thieves is to obtain work in a house and then admit comrades and rob it when everything is ready. Householders should have a care with servants.

--A Montevideo telegram of the 12th says that the press of that city exhibited great satisfaction when it was known that Minister Monteiro had tendered his resignation.

—It is announced that the coasting steamer Destervo is bringing up nine officers and 51 sailors from Montevideo, who are coming to take advantage of the amnesty decree.

—The health authorities in Buenos Aires have had the carnival balls prohibited, because of the cholera. It would not be much of a mistake to initiate that example here in Rio.

—The Jornal do Brazil says that there are 1,900 more ensigns (afferer) in commission than is permitted by the army list. There seems no end to the irregularities committed by "legality."

—The Gazeta de Noticias of the 15th hints very strongly that the Jacobins refused to take part in the public demonstration of the 12th in honor of the Misiones award. The Jacobins, however, were not missed.

—Is the minister of interior aware of the long time which it takes for a petition to go from Dr. José da Silveira to his office? Is the port health inspector privileged to suppress representations as well as to quarantine ships?

—The Jornal of Saturday hears that Gen. Ewerton Quadros is to be disciplined for the terms employed in the "order of the day" with which he passed the command of the military school to his successor. The jealistis are not distinguishing themselves for discipline.

—The widow of one of the officers shot without trial at Santa Catharina, Col. Caldeira de Andrade, presented a formal denunciation against the author of the crime, to President Prudenie de Moraes on the 16th inst. This will probably arouse no anxiety in the mind of Col. Moreira Cesar.

—A telegram from Washington says that when Minister Zeballos read the Brazilian argument on the Misiones boundary question, he said that the decision could not have been otherwise. He admitted that Barão do Rio Branco had presented documentary proofs of which the Argentine commission had no knowledge.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 16th announced that the resignation of Dr. Victorino Monteiro as minister to Uruguay had been accepted on the preceding day. If now Dr. Fernando Abhott could be induced to follow his colleague's example, possibly some hopes might be entertained of a solution of the Rio Grande quarrel.

—We have yet seen no evidence whatever that the deaths on the cattle steamers at Ilha Grande were caused by cholera. Its there any evidence as to the cause of these deaths? Are there any medical certificates as to the cause of death? Were the patients seen by any physician? Were there any post mortem examinations made?

—On the 14th inst. the faculty of the Gymnasion Nacional resolved by a nearly unanimous volter there being but one dissenting vote, to ask for the reinstatement of Alfred Alexander as professor of English in that school. It will be remembered that Prof. Alexander was dismissed by the Peixoto government because of a treacherous denunciation, which was not even investigated.

—Ah! this is as it should be! On the morning of the 16th some thieves broke into an enting-house in Rua Haddock Lobo and stole 40 tins of butter. That's the kind of stealing we like to hear of! The man who steals the butter sold in this city as food, is a public benefactor, and we doubt not our friend Agostini will be delighted to publish his portrait in Don Quixote.

—There is a business house in Buenos Aires which annually gives the eash receipts of its anniversary day (1st February) to chariable institutions of English-speaking nationalities. This year the receipts resulted in two cheques of \$61, 30 each, which were sent to the British Hospital and to the British and American Benevolent Society. This is a very good practice, and we trust it will be copied here in Rio de Janeiro.

The Paiz of Sunday has done us the honor to again repeat a statement made in this paper in September, 1893, in regard to the danger which we run from anarchy and pillage in case the restraints of organized government are withdrawn. The incidents of the past eighteen months fully support the statement made. It is even worse than we foresaw, for we never dreamed that educated men would do what was done later on in Santa Catharina, Paraná, Magé, Sepitiba, Boqueirão, and other places. We are much nearer our original savage state than we imagined.

our original savage state than we imagined.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th one of the illustrated papers of that city had grossly caricatured President Cleveland and Brazil because of the Misiones award. In our opinion, no one need feel offended at this. So low and immoral and vulgar are the so-called humorous illustrated papers of that city, papers of the Don Qnixote class, that it is a recommendation to have their emity. They respect nothing, they caricature everything. They are not possessed even of artistic taste. They are grossly indecent, vulgar and malicious, and they seek to please only the lowest tastes of the people.

—It is said that on the occasion when Dias Jacaré was attacked last month, Deocletiano Martyr was on the same tram and escaped a beating by taking refuge in the house of ——a Portuguese. After abusing that nationality so scandalously, Diocletian should have taken his punishment like a man rather than seek safety from those he had injured.

—The prefect of this city, Dr. Furquim Werneck, declined to have anything to do with the popular manifestation on the 12th inst., because he saw in it a sebastianist revenge against the great republican statesman, his eminent chief Quintino Bocayuva. The award in favor of Brazil will stand however, and Quintino's division of the disputed territory will not be made!

—The adjutant-general has recently issued an order prohibiting "lunches" in the quartels. These lunches are generally diverted into political manifestations, or are used as opportunities for pronouncing discourses not always consistent with discipline. The abuse of the custom has now led to its suppression, and gives the Paiz one more opportunity to criticise the government.

Great Casar! On the 15th it was telegraphed from Buenos Aires that General Mitre will shortly visit General Roca! Think of it! Mitre is going to visit Roca! Compromise and intrigue are to have a little talk between themselves and fix up a course of action for the future. The two men who represent in themselves much of the shame and discredit which now burdens Argentina are to meet! And some idiotic newsgatherer thinks it of afficient importance to be cabled all over the world!

—At 10 o'clock p.m. on the 16th an assassination occurred in a low dinking place in the Rua da Saude, where "Happy Bill" (African), Samuel Cleary (Englishman) and John Kelly (American) were spending a social hour. A bot dispute finally put an end to their good-fellowship, and then a fight began. Having a knife, Happy Bill proceeded to use it on his companions, and with the result that Cleary was killed on the spot, and Kelly so badly wounded that he was removed to the Isseriordia, where he will probably die. The assassin was captured.

—The Jornal told us the other day that about two thousand millions of matches are consumed every day in Europe alone. In Germany, where the greatest quantity is consumed, the average is 12 matches a day, or just double the number in France. It is a pity Brazil was not included in the computation, for we are sure that a very high average belongs to this country. From what we see about us, a large percentage of the population does nothing but smoke cigarettes, and we have seen from six to ten matches consumed in lighting one measly little cigarette.

—The Misiones decision is a sorte grande for the cable companies as well as a victory for Brazil. It must also be a revelation at Washington, where such an avalanche of felicitations was never before experienced. There may have been a dozen congratulatory telegrams when the Alabama award was pronounced, and even those excited but little attention in the press. Here in Brazil, however, everybody seems to be exchanging telegraphic congratulations about the Misiones award, and hundreds of laudatory dispatches have been sent over the cables to Washington.

—A short time since a merchant of Rua Senador Pompéo had something over 3,000\$ stolen from his desk. He called in the police and the result was the discovery of a party of lads who had effected the theft for the purpose of providing themselves with clothes, etc., suitable for carnival. The leader of the group was a boy only 13 years of age, and with him were associated seven others, all minors. They had already spent a part of the cash. A reform school should be provided for such young criminals, where they should be taught some trade and industrious habits.

—The minister of war has ordered the arrest of Lieut. Col. Barreiros, Capt. Dias Monteiro and Lieut. Cardoni, of a national guard regiment of field artillery, as the authors of the barbarous floggings of a soldier named Manoel Pereira, causing his death. The circumstances show so horrible a brutality in the treatment of this soldier, that the government can not condone the crime without becoming responsible for the continuation of these barbarous punishments. The man was really whipped to death, and the officers responsible for it should be severely punished.

—It is hardly creditable to the authorities and inhabitants of this city that its zoological garden can be maintained only by pandering to the vice of gambling. An admission to the garden provides the visitor a coupon which in turn gives him some sort of a chance in a public drawing of the names of animals. This of course draws a crowd of idle and victous fellows, whose only interest in the place is that of the drawing. These crowds of rowdies are a nuisance to the neighborhood and a serious annoyance to the quiet people who ride on the tram-cars running out to Villa Isabel, where the garden is located. It is a discredit to the city that such a scandal should be permitted.

—There was a brutal fight at the Villa Isabel tramway station on Sunday between employés and the passengers of a crowded tram who had solicited another tram to relieve their discomfort. The company's employés not only refused this very reasonable request, but finally run the overcrowded tram into the station where about 50 employés set upon the passengers with sticks and clubs. The passengers were of the class which patronizes the Villa Isabel zoological gardens, and were likewise spoiling for a fight. Several persons were injured, one seriously. We trust the Paiz will take note of these incidents, as they are trifling proofs of the truth of the statement we made about the character of certain classes in this city.

—Accidents on the railways and tramways are becoming distressingly frequent. Why not make the companies pecuniarily responsible for damages? Of course the government would be treated like a company in such a case, and would have to pay for the negligence of its servants.

—At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 15th an employé of the Central railway was attacked and stabbed at the suburban station of Sampaio. He was able to come into the city, having a bad cut in the abdomen. A physician, Dr. Nery de Carvalho, was called in, but refused to do anything for the man until the police had been advised. The following day, at what hour is not stated, the police officials appeared and then medical relief was permitted—but it was then too late. The man died at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th. This is another instance of the buttal inhumanity of the police regulation which forbids relief until a police official has taken his notes.

An old subscriber writes to us as follows in regard to postoffice abuses: —"In the Jornal do Commercio of the 14th inst. there are complaints brought forward once again about the dilatory and slovenly mode of serving persons who wish to buy stamps, especially on mail days. As there are some six pigeon-holes in each of the two departments downstairs, there is no reason why six intelligent officials can not be supplied to serve behind them, instead of only three very stupid and dilatory ones to wait upon a crowd. Only a few days ago one of the most important members of the English colony had to wait 20 minutes to purchase a few stamps. Is this not a disgrace for the principal postoffice in Brazil? The next member of the same colony had to wait some 10 minutes pressed against the perspiring bodies (mostly covered with vests only) of such bearers of letters, parcels and newspapers as had been employed by diverse firms here to do this dirty but what should be clean and pleasant task of 'buying stamps, posting letters, etc.' We sincerely hope that the postmaster-general will give attention to this, and also to the slovenly and unintellighted way that receipts for registered letters and parcels are written, and so oblige the long-suffering public of Rio de Janeiro."

Business Notes

-We are indebted to Messrs. Rombauer & Co. for wall calendars, handsomely lithographed, for the current year.

—The government has celebrated a contract with Messrs. Haupt Biehn & Co. of this city for a large supply of gunpowder.

—The minister of finance has conceded permission to the Lambary company to import bottles, etc., for the mineral waters of that place free import duties.

—It was stated in the daily papers of the 16th that Dr. Silva Costa had applied to the courts for a judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brazileiro company. Perhaps it will not be necessary to consult Rangel Pestaua this time.

—The Jornal do Brazil hears that the government will cancel orders placed in Europe to an aggregate of Rs. 60,000,000\$. It is to be hoped that the Jornal is not misinformed. A few steps of this character will do more to re-establish confidence than volumes of patriotic promises.

—The federal prosecuting attorney at Bahia has begun legal proceedings against the manager of the firm of Boving & Schroeter, and certain accomplices in the custom-house there, for the attempt to ship coffee without having paid the duties, which was detected in November last.

—Advices from Bahia state that farmha demandicae has become excessively dear in many localities in that state, the price recently going up to 280 reis per litre. The high cost of food is causing much anxiety in that state. The remely, we would like to say, is to work more and talk politics less.

—The directors of the Lloyd Brazileiro issued a circular to the chiefs of its different branches on January 28th, stating that the financial condition of the company is not prosperous, and that it can meet its obligations only through the great-set economy. They therefore recommend that no expense should be incurred which can possibly be postponed.

—The municipal council of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, is asking for tenders for waterworks, drainage, paving and improving the banks of the stream flowing through the town. Proposals for lighting the town with electricity are also solicited, likewise the removal of an old aqueduct, and various repairs and improvements on the town hall. But—where is the money to come from?

—We are glad to note that the chief of police is at last investigating the complaints as to street obstructions in Rua de S. Bento and Largo da Prainha. It should be noted, in this respect, that another outlet is urgently needed for the Saude district. The removal of the marine arsenal would be the best solution of this problem, and it is to be hoped that the government will soon be able to make the change.

—It is worthy of note that the Argentine government has terminated the Bieckert concession for a direct cable to the African coast, via Ascenion island, because of the inability of the grantee to raise the necessary capital, and is now favoring a new concession. This is one of the results of the agitation here in favor of the government acquisition of the Western and Brazilian cables. The Argentines will not be willing to use a line owned by the Brazilian government.

—The municipality of Sahia has celebrated a contract for samitary works in that city, which provides for an expenditure of 9,000,000\$ within a pernod of five years for waterworks and drainage. All houses will be obliged to comment with the water and drainage pipes. Water will be farmished granitously to houses of low creatis, and for \$5\$ to houses of moderate rent. The drainage tax will be paid by the municipality, and will be assessed according to the rental value of the house. will be ass the house.

crainage tax will be paid by the municipality, and will be assessed according to the rental value of the house.

—Our direct New York service seems to getting another "black eye." The Lamport & Holt company is withdrawing its best steamers, like the Wordtwerk, in order to put them on a direct service between Beenos Ares and Scuthampton. We are inclined to think that the L. & H. company is not treating its American patrons juvily. It has long enjoyed their coffee carrying business, and we doubt not has derived no small profit from it, but when it comes to doing something for passengers, mails and return merchandise the service at once becomes irregular and unsatisfactory. We are frequently promised a regular mail and passenger service, but somehow we never secure anything certain and satisfactory.

—The Pair of the 17th quotes from a recently-published book the opinions of Augusto de Castilho regarding the course pursued by the British residents of kie de Janero during the revolt. And our contemporary is in great give because the quotations confirm his own opinions. The British minister was an slarmist, the British banks were engaged exclusively in exchange speculations, the NEWS is a British organ, and the British colony sympathies with the revolt. There is no use in discussion is inadmissible. One point, however, is worthy of consideration. This newspaper has shown an extremely rancovous and hostile spinit against foreigners, Pricularly those of British rationality. It has maligned and misrepresented them, and has done much to excite violence against them. We now desire to call attention to the circumstance that a very large part of the revenue which this newspaper derives from advertisements and sales is contributed by these much hated for eigners. It is perhaps woth consideration whether it is good policy to contribute further to the support of a sheet so openly hostile and malignant.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—According to a telegram from Pará, the Jan-uary receipts of the Manaós custom-house were 317,6665388, against 349,072\$913 in the same month of last year.

—The receipts of the receivedors of the state of Amazonas during the year 1894 amounted to 8,199,749\$808. This revenue was derived prin-cipally from the export duty on rubber.

The Chillan minister here received a telegram from Santiago on the 14th announcing the promulgation of alw for the redemption of the currency at 18d, per dollar, and declaring gold as the sandard of value. The Chilan government believes it has gold enough to meet all redemption

—It is worthy of note that one-half of the gold deposit of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco was never paid in, the bank being credited with £575,077 and paying in only £475,077. The remaining £00,000 was fictiliously deposited, as in the case of the Banco Credito Popular.

—To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortnnes, as none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation.—Justice Miller, if the U. S. Supreme Court.

—The Jernal of the 13th inst. published the argument of the minister of finance relative to the indemnities solicited by the banks of issue for the suspension of the privilege of issuing bank notes. The indemnities demanded are, in round numbers:

Banco União de S. Paulo Banco Emissor de Pernambo Banco Emissor da Bahia	14,000,000\$
Banco Emissor do Norte	

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 18th, 1895.

ds		io do		
			stg 54 75	
			gold 1\$827	
do o	f£: stg. in Ε	razilian gold	8 Bgo	
Bank rate o	exchange,off	cial,on London	to-day 9 9116 d	1
Present val	ue of the Braz	ilian mil reis (g	old) 2\$823	
do	do	do (p	aper) 355 rs. g	olo
ćo	do	do in	U. S.	
	coin at \$4	80 per £1 st	19 %	
Value of \$	1.00 (\$4.80 p	er £1. stg. in	Brazi-	
			5\$228	
	lian current			

EXCHANGE.

chruncy 11.—The National Bank and London & River Plate hank opened with pt/ against 94% 6 at the London & Bearling, German and Bentan banks. Demand was active and rates weakened in consequence, few till being against the amount required. Business closed shorter after middly with 64% of active detaunable, the markets of highlateness unbounded weighting upon the markets.

February 13.—Some appearance of firmness was shown at opening, the Basson Nacional and Loudon & River Flats Banks again leading with p 117 dc as compared with 5/1 d at other banks. Business was done subsequently at 6/2 and 1, 127 dc with privat lapper at 5/2 for the thin-self of the state of the subsequence of the state of the form placed, however, taken again proved too strong for the market, and the rate weekened rapidly closing with private paper being done at 5/1 d.

private paper being done at 5% d.

Bank rates were as follows:
5%-51316 d. on London
5%-591 n. or Paris
1800-1893 on Hamburg
5%-5%-1893 on Hamburg
5%-5%-5%-10 New York
Sovenegas quoted at a8500
February 1a—Exchange closing weak on the previous day,
banks opened with the reduced rate of 9 gift 6, even this
figure lening doubtful as soon as business appeared. The
and bank 1992 was obtained at the last moment at 9%
6, private and repassed being quoted at 9 1316.

Bank rates were as follows:

private and repassed being quote
Bank rates were as follows;
9 916-93/ d. on London
990-997 is. on Paris
1\$222-1\$231 on Hamburg
5\$200-5\$270 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 25\$200

ebruary 15.—Considerable uncertainty and oscillation pre-valled backs posted 5/4 d except the German Bank with no official rate. Shortly after opening some imprevement was shown, the Bodo National drawing at 5/4 d and business being done in private paper at 5/4. These rates were not sussained after midday and the market weakened down to 9 pits d for bank paper with private paper done at 5/4 d.

Bank rates were as follows: Bank rates were as follows:

9 916-93/ d. on London
990-997 rs. on Paris

2\$222-1\$330 on Hamburg

5\$235-5\$270 on New-York.

Sovereigns quoted at 25\$100.

February 16.—The weakness of the close of the previous day was accontained by the Germa Enak opening with 15 d. English banks at 9 gift while the Eance National offered not official rate. The lower rise soon became greathering, improvement was evident later on in the afternoon and at the close banks were drawing more cless freely at 9 gift, private paper being negotiated at 5%. Although considerable legitimate bissiness was done, by includings were again charged with the principal amount of exchange them.

Bank rates were as follows; 9½—9 9116 d. on London. 997—1003 rs. on Paris 1\$231—1\$239 on Hamburg 5\$270-5\$342 on New-Y

\$\$720—\$\$420 on New York.
Soverenges quoted at 2\$5000
elementy 15—The official rate posted at all the banks was 95% do but the market was uncertain throughout the day slowing alternate frimness and weakness, finally closing with bank paper at 9 916 with little animation private paper was negotiated at rates varying between ; 9 916 d and 9 11916 d.

9 1110 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9½-9½ on London
9%-15004 rs. on Paris
1823:-1\$239 on Hamburg
5\$305-5\$342 on New-York.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 12th. Bolsa was closed. Pebruary 13.

Public Funds

89 6 19 20	Apolices of 5°10 do (500\$) rate of do of 4°12 (gold) do do	1,010\$000 1,005 1,222 1,224
46	do do	1,225
	Banks.	
15	Commercio	228\$000
100	Iniciador	14 500
30	Lavoura e Commercio	162
50	do	161
350	do (2nd 5)	76
154	Nacional Brazileiro	210
30	Republica do Brazil	162
200	do 2nd 5	73 500
	Miscellaneous	
100	Corcovado Mill	1405000
300	Loterias dos Estados	35
200	do (10 March)	37
	Debentures.	
64	E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (2005)	136\$000

200	do (10 March)	37
	Debentures.	
64	E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (2005)	136\$000
F	Pebruary 14.	
	Public Funds.	
76	Apolices of 50/0	1,010\$000
35	do do	1,011
152	do dodo do colo	1,012
43	GD CI 4 -/0 (gold)	1,230
	Banks	## T
20 100 200 59 50	Commercial Depositos.e Descontos. Lavoura e Commercio (2nd s). Nacional Brazileiro. Republica do Brazil do	210\$000 124 76 210 161 162
50 35	do (2nd s)	73 500
30	Railways.	
100	West of Minas	105\$000
	Tramways.	
22	Jardim Botanico	130\$000
	Miscellaneous.	
50 200 150 770	Corcovado Mill Loteria dos Estados Ceres Brazileira Melhoramentos no Brazil	38 50 37 000

Debentures. 285 E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (100\$ 4 %).....

Pobrusry 15.	
Public Funds	
29 Apolice of 5 %: 2 do of 4 %; (gold) 20 do do 21 do do 22 do loco 0 do rate of 24 Commercial 25 Commercial 25 Commercial	1,012\$000 1,227 1,227 1,230 1,230 1,230 210\$000
no Iniciador	
200 Loteria dos Estados	39\$000
200 E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (100\$ 15 Sorocabana Ry February 15.	
Public Funds	
34 Apolices of 5%	1,012\$000
Banks. 13 Commercial 27 112 Credito Movel	
190 Republica do Brazil 917 do (2nd s)	
Insurance	
20 Prosperidade	
Debentures.	·
10 E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (200\$) 50 do (100\$ 4 %)	137\$000 24
MARKET REI	PORT.
Evnoste	

Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1895.

Coffee. - There has been little animation during the week prices remaining more or less stationary. Brokers quotations are as follows:

		per arroba.	per 10 kilos.
No.	6	nominal	nominal
	7	do	do
	8	20\$500	13\$958
	9	19 000	12 937

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

REEN SEC. SE

	Feb. 10	Fab. 11	Fab. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 10 Feb. 11 Feb. 12 Feb. 14 Feb. 15 Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Totals since 1st Jan.	Totals Totals since 1st July.
eccipts bags	5,092	7,092	3.974	18,000	5,225	5.407	4.246	283,537	1,710,511
ipments U. States,	:	2,372	:	970	3,593	4.384	546	215,920	;
Europe	:	858	753	990	:	4.019	2,231	49,431	:
" Cape	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7,500	:
,, River Plate, etc. ,,	:	s. 485	:	:	:	:	558	8,949	:
Coastwise	:	1,813	:	100	:	:	:	9.932	:
otal shipments bags	:	6,925	753	2,060	5.953	8,403	3.315	284.732	1,618,448
lock.	162,594	162,761	165,982	181,922	162,761 165,982 181,922 181,194 178,198		179,129	:	:
verage price No. 6.									:
N. V per 2	Nom.	Non.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		
do No. 7	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Non.	Nom.	Zom.	Non.	:	:
Y. spot quot. No. 7	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	:	:
xchange on London	:	10 1	9 % 4	9 % 4	9 3% 1	9 3% 1	2 %0	:	:
camer freight, 5% primage.	:		25-30 €	25-30 € 25-30 €	25-30 €		25-30 €	:	:
eceipts at Santos bags	;	15.000	4,000	10,000	7,000 12,000	12,000	8,000	437,000	3,213,000

Flour.—The market has shown fair animation during the last week, prices having been firm and advancing. Entries this month: 6.000 bbls. America:

5,000	,,	River P	late
1,500	,,		
12,500	,,		
17,000	bbls.		
33,000			
	1,500 1,500 12,500 11,000 6,000 17,000	1,500 ,, 12,500 ,, 11,000 bbls 6,000 ,,	11,000 bbls

Total stock..... 50,000 bbls. Brokers quotations:

Richmond 1st.

Baltimore 1st.

do 2nd.

Western Brands.

River Plate.

Local Mills.

Sundish Pino-Animals per Allest Exeminant tem Ventuwick, 1,418 dozen.

Pitch Pino-ex Firm, 197,527 ft.
Sold to arrive, 6,5000, ex Scammell Bros., 985,094 ft.
Sold to diver, 675, 685, 765, ex Sarmailan 851,100 ft.
American Pino-No catries.

American Pine—No cutrus.

Spruce da.

Baltimore Lard—yéo rs. per 459 grammes.

Toucinho—18400 per kilo.

Macarent Indian—108500 per case.

Salt—18500 to 18700 per co litres on board.

Kerosene—85 to 88600 per case.

Rice E Indian)—148000 per sack.

Indian Corn—y8800 to 88000 per 6s kilos.

Alfafa—1011 ro re kilo. Alfafa-110 rs. per kilo. Codfish-per case 428000 to 448000

Jonkopings Matches-310\$000 per case. Other marks, 220\$000 to 280\$000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF POREIGN STEAMERS. FEBRUARY 11.

OUTHAMPTON — Br str Nile; Spooner, 16 ds; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. SHEMI PACKET U.S. LATER!, Coombes; 26 ds; Norton Megwe & Co.

MASSHILLES—Fr Str Provence; Debrien; 22 ds; Société Générale. FE 8. 12.

HAVRE-Fr str Paranagud; Baillemont: 20 ds.

TRIESTE - Austr str Pandors; Parmond; 57 ds; Rom-hauer & Co. BUENOS AVRES - Br str Newcomen; Hansen; 23 ds; W. R. McNiven.

MONTEVIDEO—Fr str Entre Riot; Richard; 5 ds: Chargeurs Réunis. Montevideo - Br str Thames; Armstrong: 4 ds; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

FEB. 14.

CARDIFF — Br str Fulkam; Williams; 25 ds; Wilson Sons & Co.

& Co.

FEB. 15.

HAVEE—F: ST Ville de Buenos Ayres; Praud; 29 ds.

SANTOS—B: ST Holliein: Ellis; Norton Megaw & Co.

FEB. 16.

SOUTHAMPTON—B: Str Tamar; Pope; 30 ds. Royal Mail

Steam Packer Co.

STEAM PACKET CO.

ANTWEST - Dr. Str. Rosser, Serany: 41 ds. Norton Megaw & C.

GLASGOW - Br. str. Santer; McNally; 27 ds. Wilson Sons
 & Co. PORTO ALEGRE — Nor str *Norte*; Lorentzsohn; 16 ds: A. Baptista & Co.

SANTOS-Ger str Ohnda; Brahn; 18 hs; E. Johnston & Co. DAN 100-Get Sti. Unitat; Brahn; 18 hs; E. Johnston & Co. FEB. 17. HAMEURG—Get Sti. Paraguassú; Boge; 23 ds; E. Johnston & Co.

& Co.

BORDEAUX—Fr str Charente: Bouis: 40 ds: M. Maritime
ANTWERF--Belg str Leibnitt; Graham; 33 ds: Norton
gaw & Co. DUNDRE - Ger str *Elector*; Liedke; 44 ds; Norton Megaw & Co.

New York—Ger str *Capua*; Muller, E. Johnston & Co. FEB. 18. MONTEVIDEO-Gr str Lucitania; Ilgin; 16 ds. SANTOS-Be str Glenmarvie; 24 hrs: Wallace: H. Stolte & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. FEBRUARY 11.

FEBRUARY 11.

GENOA—I I UT REASTIR Bianchi.
VILLA DO PRADO—BE ST. Arras: Forsberg.
SANTOS—FI SI SAMIA FF: Tanguercy.
FEB. 11.

RIVER PLATE—FI ST. Provence, Debrien.
RIVER PLAYS—BE ST. Nile, Spooner.

FEB. 13.

FEB. 13.

A PLATA—Br Str. Marintone, Prout: Sundries.
Santos—Br Str. Carib Prince, Dobson.
FEB. 14.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br Str. Thamer, Armstrong,
BURNOS AVRES—Arg Str. Thempor, Muller.
SANTOS—Ges Str. Citters, Santherisch.
SANTOS—Br Str. J. W. Taylor, Bury,
SANTOS—Br Str. Gorden Carib, Brong,
R. SANTOS—Br Str. Gorden Carib, Brong,
R. SANTOS—Br Str. Br Str. Group,
R. D. GORD BARRA—Br Str. Philosopy, Madge
OFFE. FEB. 15.
RIVER PLATE—Br str Haverstour, Swan
Monrevideo—Nor str Stellar, G.nde.
SANTOS—Fr str Paranagua; Baillemont.
Porto Alegre—Br str Ida; Compton.

FEB. 16. NEW YORK—Br str Hetvilius; Staplets NEW ORLEANS—Br str Holbein; Ellis, HAMBURG—Ger str Olinda; Brahn.

FEB. 17. Buenos Ayres—Nor str Bratsberg; Johnson. Santos—Br str Tamar; Pope. FEB. 18.

FEB. 18.

Bremm-Br str Glenmavir; Wallace; coffee.
HAVRE—Fr str Entre Rios; Richard; sandries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Bangkok-Br shp Blythwood; 1,607 tons; Dixon; 142 ds; ice to order. FEBRUARY 11.

to order.

FEB. 14.

Aracajú—Port lug Argos: 199 tons; Almeida; 13 ds; suns to Companhia Commercio Nacional.

FEB. 15.
Rangoon-Br bk Banfishire, 899 tons: Pritchard: 91 ds: to Ferrar Sobrinho.

FEB. 16. San Nicolas — Dan brig Faro; 227 tons: Mortensen; 45 ds; maire to Gustavo & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. FEBRUARY 11.

Pará—Am bgn W. R. Hutchings: 428 tons: Armstrong: aving-stones. FEB. 12. New Castle—Br shp Pythomene; 1,796 tons; McAusland:

ast. Aracajú—Nor bk *Margit*; 345 tons; Hansen; ballast.

FEB. 15.
Sidney—Br bk Shener; 1,173 tons: Shepherd; ballast.
Buenos Aires—Dan bk Olga; 991 tons; Schmidt; balla

Buenos Aires—Dan bk Olga; 991 tons; Schmidt; ballast. FEB. 17.

New Castle—Br bk Kirklock; 755 tons: Casson; ballast. FEB. 18.

New Castle—Nor bk Prince Arthur, 1,556 tons; Paude;

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 18th February, 1895. Nationality To order To order do Wilson & Co do. shp City of Monteal... do. bk C. Southard Huibut do. bk Glad Tidings.... 605 Freitas 1117 Greene 1-30 Southard 616 Myers To order Argentine slp Felix 137 Silva Marseilles C. F. Keiler & Co. isk Josef..... 490 Braz Dec. 8 Britts h. hp Tweedsdele... do ble Castor do hp Royal Forth do ha hy Lenne Burrill. do lk King Alfred do lk King Alfred do ble Moel y Don. do lk County of Anglesa. do ble Noel holdbarn do ble Janet Court. do hy Janet Court. do hy Janet Court. do hp Langen-se. do hp Locodile. do hp Locodile. do hp Locodile. do hp Janet Court. do hy Momersin. do he Foat Corrisle. do he Madder Cuy. do hk Lowher Castle. do hk Madder Cuy. do hk Madder Cuy. do hk Pohona. do hk Fohona. do hk Fort. Wilson Sons & Co. Quayle, Davidson & Co. F. S. Nicolson & Co. Gas Co. Watson, Ritchie & Co. Lage Irmãos Watson, Ritchie & Co. 1403 Mervice 1958 Merchell 1958 Merchell 1958 Merchantell 1958 Merchantell 1958 Merchantell 1958 Merchantell 1958 Merchantell 1958 Senece 1958 Senece 1959 Merchantell 1959 Merchantell 1959 Merchantell 1959 Merchantell 1950 Senece 1950 Merchantell 1950 Merchante Nev. 30 Ravekok Dec. 13 Newcavile 18 NewCavile 19 NewCavile 19 NewCavile 19 Rangeon 24 Rangeon 24 Rangeon 25 Cardiff 25 Hull 19 Rangeon 26 Cardiff 27 Cardiff 27 Cardiff 28 Rangeon 27 Cardiff 29 Card Watson, Ritchie & Co. Ferraz, Sobrinho & Co. Herman Stoltz & Co. To order. To order. To order. To order Messageries Maritimes Lage Irmāos R. J. Hardsen Gas Co. Messageries Maritimes. Ferrar, Sobninho & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Sos Company To order To order P. S. Nicolson, N. Co. Tao order, Lo order. Ferraz Sobrinha & Co. Walter Christiansen & Co. Jan. Feb. Hamburg 1475 Hansen 1321 Schut 1161 Kessal 1596 Wittmus 235 Joles 487 Liethgens 532 Jorck Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. do Max. Nothman & Co. Clemente Neidhort C. G. C., e Industria C. W. Gross & Co. Cardiff do do do Paranaguá Gothenburg Parahyba hgn Solveig, uk Maminja tik Leide, bgn Frode, ship Phos bk Rackel Carl Pehl tik Prince Amadeo, lug Viga, tik Sidonian, sip Frank Carville, bk Albatross, bgn Link Carville, 296 Andersen 472 Kristensen 392 Knudsen 204 Rundrusen 1552 Johnston 539 Borresen 672 I. Olsen 1,320 Steen 201 Leansen 300 Jeverson 1,408 Nilsen 373 Ommundser 277 Shaalesen 473 Gilleser Macahé Antwerp Aracajú do Cardiff Hamburg 30 25 25 27 28 30 30 bgn Lina lng Victoria Feb. 733 Oliveira 363 Souza 450 Reis 199 Almeida Jan. 25 Valencia Feb. 4 Oporto 9 14 Aracajú bk Paul..... 741 Johnsenn Feb. 2 Hamburg Herm Stoliz & Co. Dec. 28 Cardiff Jan. 27 Rosario 28 Hamburg Feb. 2 Westerwick Brazilian C al Co. Carlos Rossignol & Co. Herm Stoltz & Co. To order 1067 Sevanstron 470 Lodin 688 Sidvall 556 Beratson

N. B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

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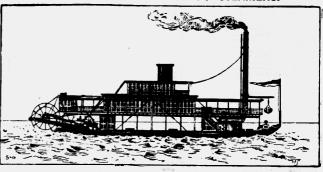
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