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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

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Agent: P. E. Swanwick,

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

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

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

BRANCHES:

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London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS. Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL. And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

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Railway Contractors, Importers of all Kinds of Machinery Railway Material, Portable Railways, Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31 SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

CORREI, or RAPOFFORT, LEAH: when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL, do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,

do. THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Niteroiy, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,

Acting British Consul General.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem

Now open for the reception of patients.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

DR. BANDEIRA..... No. 75 Rua 1º de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

ROUYER, GUILLET & Co., Vineyard Proprietors

BRANDY SHIPPERS.

Yearly Average of shipments of Brandy from Charente and La Rochelle, calculated on the last 10 years 1883/1892—from Official Documents.

Table listing various companies and their shipment amounts, including J. Hennessy & Co., Rouyer, Guillet & Co., Bisquit, Dubouché & Co., Martell & Co., Jules Robin & Co., Otard, Dupuy & Co., J. Denis, Hy, Mounié & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., Planat & Co., Renault & Co., Bouteilleau & Co., Imbert & Co., Th. Hine & Co., E. Remy, Martin & Co., F. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères, Tricoche & Co., Comandon & Co., La Grande Marque, J. Duret & Co., Dubois Frères & Cagnion, Société Centrale, E. Remy, Martin & Co., J. Rizat, Augier Frères & Co., Riviere Gardrat & Co., Other Shippers, and a TOTAL of 4,248,900.

For sale by

ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.

(Victoria Store)

46, OUVIDOR.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The contract entered into between Messrs. Anderson and Cunha, for the supply of 20,000 horses to the Brazilian army, has fallen through. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9.

—The President of the Oriental republic has received two magnificent swords from Italy, but does not know what to do with them, as his excellency, having no military rank, is not entitled to buckle one on. —Review, Buenos Aires. Why not make him an "honorary general" as we do here in Brazil? We have civilian "generals" here who do not know on which side to wear the sword, and who flee to the country at the first sound of war.

—The Venus, with Captain Murray in charge, arrived on Thursday afternoon with the Thames passengers. On Thursday morning at 8, the Venus signalled the Tridente, anchored 20 miles to the east of Ponton Chico, with her machinery disabled. Captain Murray was unable to render the vessel any assistance as by so doing he would have placed all her passengers under quarantine when they arrived in Montevideo. The passengers were finally transhipped to the s. s. Montevideo and taken back to the port of the same name, and the Tridente, in spite of the heavy gale that was blowing on Friday, managed to reach Montevideo with one paddle. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would appear from this that the Argentinian quarantines compel shipmasters to withhold assistance to those in peril. It is a fine "Christian" institution, this quarantine! We ought to be proud of it!

—The health board, which was so remarkably and uselessly officious in the imposition of quarantine between various parts of the republic, does not seem to have, or if it has does not appear to use, the necessary powers for dealing with actual cases of cholera. It is shocking to know that the two persons who died of cholera on Piggió's island, almost opposite the Tigre yard, have remained unburied for several days. The occurrence of isolated cases of this kind appears to prove that the disease is not a contagious one, as in the cases of which we speak, as well as in other cases in the Tigre district, it has arisen from some indiscretion in the eating of fruit or the like. But cholera or no cholera, surely we have even in the neglected Tigre islands some authority which could take action and put an end to such a disgrace to humanity as the utter abandonment of the victims of disease. —Review, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9th.

—Another of the inscrutable mysteries of that tariff which was briefly discussed and rushed through at the beginning of the year, has been brought to light by a native contemporary. Iron piping, it appears, was formerly allowed in free of import duty, which seemed a reasonable thing, as it was principally used for public work, and could not be manufactured at a reasonable price here. In 1894 a duty of one half cent per kilo was imposed, and for 1895, as if this were not quite sufficient, the duty was raised to one cent and a half per kilo. This is at the rate of \$15 gold per ton, and as the cost is about £3 per ton, it follows that our sagacious legislators are imposing on this useful article, which it is practically impossible to produce here, a duty at the rate of 100 per cent! It will, of course, be a very serious question for gas and water companies to consider, for the cost of laying down new piping will be immensely and unreasonably increased. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—The Argentine minister, Dr. Moreno, has obtained from the minister of finance the remission of an exorbitant and unjust fine of \$200 imposed by the port authorities on the Platense river steamer Olympe because in her last journey from Asuncion her papers did not bear the visé of the Uruguayan consul in Paraguay, accompanied by the threat that if the case occurred again she would be fined \$500 and her packet privileges withdrawn. The fine was entirely unjust, because in the journey in question her terminus was Buenos Aires and she carried neither cargo nor passengers for Montevideo, her journey to this port, or rather to Flores island, on the day following, being the result of a separate and special charter. The Argentine minister intervened in the matter as the Olympe sails under the Argentine flag, and he very correctly represented that such arbitrary and exorbitant proceedings would endanger friendly commercial relations and freedom of traffic between the two republics. —Montevideo Times, Feb. 9.

—But in any case, be that as it may, the fact remains that we are condemned to hand over to Brazil 1,200 leagues of land, which must be done in homage to our good faith, and with due respect to the decision given by the tribunal to which was delegated the sovereignty of the nation, the last word in this dispute. At the same time, let us place on record, while we gather together the antecedents and information necessary to comment fully upon this verdict, the fact that this disaster is due in great measure to Dr. Zeballos who has behaved on this occasion with the flippant self-display which is peculiar to him, and has treated a grave and important question, which involved political and national interests, with paradoxical judgment and in a personal manner with the object of proving to the country the originality and inventiveness of his diplomatic abilities. It is merely necessary to compare his defence with that of the Brazilian representative to become convinced that while our delegate attempts to gain his point by chicanery and tricky argument, Sr. Zeballos sticks to the question with precision, gravity and meditation, which contrast most favorably for his side, and here we have the key to the sentence which condemns the country to hand over territory to which, in other hands, it might have been possible to prove our legitimate title. . . . Let us accept the sentence, but let us leave on record the public calamity that these bumpkin posturers are for the country. —El Diario, Buenos Aires. It is amusing to note that the Diario is also at fault, for it credits the Brazilian argument to Sr. Capanema, instead of Barão do Rio Branco. Our Portenho contemporary is evidently gifted with some of the peculiarities which made Dr. Zeballos so unsatisfactory an advocate. Jumping at a conclusion is bad, in journalism as well as in court.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £4 abroad (30\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 500 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26th, 1895.

We can heartily support the statements made in another column by the secretary of the British Subscription Library. There is no question as to its value and usefulness. It is one of the oldest distinctively foreign institutions in this city, almost as old, in fact, as the English church. It contains many rare and valuable books, and it is now provided with a working collection of light reading which renders it practically useful to the whole English-speaking community. It has done much good in the past, and can easily be made still more useful in the future. It should be remembered that a library like this can not be collected in a day, and it should be borne in mind, also, that its possession is an honor to the colony to which it belongs. No other foreign colony in this capital has ever accumulated such a store of books; to the British and American colonies (for they have always been united in this institution, as well as in others) alone belongs this honor. No better testimonial could have been left of the intelligence and public spirit of our predecessors than this library; and no better record can be made by our contemporaries than that of its preservation and improvement. As for the permanent quarters needed, surely it ought to be possible to arrange them. Should some member of our two colonies be rebuilding either on a purchased site, or on one secured by a long lease, it might be arranged to provide ample accommodations for the library and reading room, the latter providing funds for the extra expense involved. Surely someone will be able to satisfy this condition.

It ought not to be necessary to again call the attention of the police authorities to the abnormal and shameful state of things existing at the D. Pedro II docks, where exporters are compelled to ship their coffee. Complaints of the thefts to which coffee shippers are subject, have been made again and again, but to no purpose. The thieves are not only still there, but they are openly using violence against the persons who try to interfere with them. They rob the coffee bags in the open street while awaiting admission to the docks, and they rob them again inside the docks where the coffee is transferred to vessels or lighters. In consuming markets, the complaints of shortages, amounting to not less than two per cent on the average, and frequently to much more, are of long standing but it has been impossible up to the present time to establish the responsibility. The impunity which the thieves have been enjoying, has now rendered them less cautious, and they carry on their criminal practices in open day and in the open street. It is now possible for the exporter to say just where the shortage is caused, and the government will some day be called upon for an explanation in regard to it. The coffee robbed is the property of foreigners. They have appealed to the police for protection, but thus far in vain. The next step will be to appeal to their own governments. Brazil is under every obligation to protect their property, and if this is not done the victim will clearly be entitled to compensation. It the meantime, however, the reputation of the country will suffer, and its trade will have to stand the discredit which invariably follows the license granted to such unlawful practices.

The dispute between the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro in regard to the methods to be employed in the collection of the export duty on coffee, came to a climax on the 23rd, the inspector of the federal custom-house of this city, who has nothing to do with the dispute, deciding to support the Minas side and refusing to dispatch Rio coffee without accompanying *guias*. This is an express refusal to recognize the certificates issued by the state of Rio de Janeiro that the duties had been paid and that the bearer is entitled to ship a specified number of bags of coffee. As the export duty on coffee is now a state tax, and as the states are empowered to collect these taxes and authorize the clearance of their products in whatever way they consider best, it is evident that the inspector of customs has exceeded his powers and has committed an illegal act in stopping the shipment of Rio coffee and exacting *guias* for the same, which implies the payment of duties a second time. Having filled out their dispatches, paid the export duties, and received a formal clearance from the *meza de rendas* of the state, the exporters are legally entitled to ship the coffee specified without let or hindrance from the custom-house. The inspector has no business to inquire into the method of collecting the tax, nor whether it covers coffee from any particular locality, nor whether there is coffee enough in stock to satisfy the dispatches. All these matters belong exclusively to the states in question, and the national government has nothing whatever to do with them. If complications arise, they must be liquidated by the states themselves. At Santos, and Victoria, and Bahia, the states exercise full control over the clearances of coffee dispatched for exportation, and the states using this port must be allowed the same privilege. It is unfortunate, of course, that Minas and Rio have not been able to agree on some common method of collecting the tax, but this is no concern of the federal authorities. It is even questionable whether the national authorities have a right to compel exporters to use the D. Pedro II docks and to exact returns as to quantities and values. If the state of Rio de Janeiro were to authorize clearances of coffee from Nietheroy, or were to acquire a *trapiche* in this city and authorize the shipment of Rio coffee from its piers, we doubt whether the national government would have any right to object. The state of Rio de Janeiro has an unquestionable right to do just what it pleases in this matter. As for the causes for this deadlock, we may perhaps be permitted to say in these columns what the exporters can not say in their protest. The controversy between the two states has been caused by the manipulations of certain speculators—a *trust*, if you please—who have bought up all the *guias* current, amounting to a very large sum of money, and are now insisting on a continuation of the old system so that they can unload at an enormous profit. Having all the *guias* in circulation, they are in a position to "squeeze" the exporters to any degree, and this accounts for the heavy dispatches of "Rio coffee" on Saturday last. The exporters are making no question as to the 11 per cent. duty imposed, but they are trying to escape the surtax which the *guia* trust is now proposing to force upon them. Instead of protecting the exporters, who have a legitimate claim upon the government for protection and assistance, the Minas *fiscal* and the federal customs inspector have now definitely joined hands with the speculators. There will be a heavy profit on these *guias* if the state of Rio de Janeiro can be driven into the ring, but we trust the minister of finance will not permit the conspiracy to succeed.

The amusements of a people unquestionably play an important part in their development, and are determining influences in their growth. They are illustrations to the text which relates their history, and which outlines their future progress. They are character-forming influences which help to determine a nation's true place in the civilized world. The way in which a man amuses himself indicates very closely what his character and tastes are, and from them one can generally divine, if he is young, what his future career will be. To a great extent this is also true of nations. There is wisdom and true statesmanship, therefore, in every effort to encourage innocent and wholesome amusement, and to repress all that is vicious

and demoralizing. The best strength of every nation lies in the intelligent and moral character of the masses, and the true patriot will therefore seek to elevate his people, to give them sound and wholesome views of life and to restrain vicious tendencies. A good example of this is to be found in the Puritans of England and the United States, to whom is due much of the progress and strength of those two great nations. The Puritans, however, carried their sober views of life to an extreme, and sought to repress even the most innocent diversions. In this they made at least one serious mistake, for it aroused feelings of hostility to their austerity and piety which finally ended in reaction. They gave us, however, a good and wholesome example which is worthy of study and imitation. They recognized the fact that a nation is simply an aggregation of individuals, and that its strength and influence rests directly upon their tastes, habits and beliefs. They sought therefore to magnify the nation by improving the individual, by correcting his vices, purifying his tastes and embolishing his ambitions. And they were right. No nation can be truly great whose people are frivolous, vicious, and careless of their character and reputation. And no statesman can be truly wise and patriotic who fails to correct the vicious tendencies of his people, and who neglects to arouse worthy ambitions in their hearts. For this reason, if for none other, something should be done to abolish or modify the mad follies of Carnival. There may be much that is innocent and amusing in its festivities, but at the same time there is more that is vulgar, indecent and vicious in them. It would be difficult, in our opinion, to find anything connected with them worthy of preservation. They encourage the expenditure of money on trumpery decorations and costumes; they afford licence and opportunity for indecent displays; they protect and encourage immorality and gross intemperance; they cultivate vicious tastes and create low ideals; they permit disorder and violence; and they give opportunity for the waste of money which could be better spent on other things. Although we have cholera and fever in our midst, and dirty, badly-paved streets and crumbling houses all about us, the people are encouraged to spend enough on tawdry dresses and decorations, on hideous music and processions, on bits of colored paper, and all that, to almost make their city clean and wholesome. If there were any good in it, we should not venture to say a word, but there is not. It is nothing but a vulgar exhibition of vulgar tastes, it is nothing but vice running riot. For three days all common restraints are withdrawn, and the streets are given up to buffoonery and tawdry display. It would be well, in our opinion, were the government to repress Carnival altogether, and to substitute something which would contribute to the well-being of the people as well as to their amusement. Some of the old-time features of Carnival, such as throwing water, etc., have been prohibited; why not take another step and suppress the custom altogether?

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Temporary premises for the Reading Room and a portion of the Library are now open at 113 Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor.

To the Editors of the Rio News.

Dear Sir,—I above notice together with a few remarks I wish to offer on the subject of the British Library would have appeared in your last week's issue, had it been possible at the time of your closing to say that the premises were open or to state the date at which they would be ready. Notice as to this has since appeared in the *Journal*.

Let me state, for the benefit of subscribers, the position in which we of the committee have found ourselves. At the end of January we received a notice from a new tenant of the old premises to quit the same by the end of February. We did our best to be allowed to remain; but there was no help for it, we had to go. It then became a matter of finding new premises. The librarian and various members of the committee as well as other people busied themselves in the attempt to do this. One or two of us visited possible premises in all parts of the city. Some were too high up, some too dark, some too small, some with too high a rental, and none were satisfactory. What then were we to do, as the time was running on? Should we reopen in premises that we knew would afterwards be found to be in one way or another unsatisfactory? We resolved on another course. We resolved to take smaller temporary premises, and there carry on the reading room and what may be called the more living parts of the Library until such time as we should meet with premises that would satisfy the wants of the institution.

And here I would mention with regret the local note in your issue of the 12th stating that you "hear with regret that the committee has resolved to store the books." There was no authority for that statement, as neither myself nor, so far as I know, any other member of the committee ever contemplated such a step. Naturally the statement was taken to mean the whole of the books, and has misled among others the person writing anonymously in your last week's issue as "Subscriber" who charges the committee with divers dire offences, one of them apparently being so dark a crime that he cannot bring himself to have it put in print.

What is available for subscribers at the present moment is the whole of the novels, the whole of the miscellaneous works, together with all the new and a portion of the older Voyages and Travels. To these will still be added the new novels continually arriving, as well as an order of other books shortly expected from Mudie's.

If any subscriber has any justifiable complaint to make as to the action of the committee, or any practical suggestion as to how, under the circumstances, they might have done better, the committee will be only too ready to hear either of them at the annual meeting that must soon take place. Meantime the committee regard the present arrangement as of course only temporary, and they beg of all subscribers and friends to be on the watch and advise them of any suitable premises that may come under their notice.

But, sir, I would plead for more than this. I would plead that in some way the Library might be altogether freed from this perpetual liability to disturbance. It is altogether below the dignity of an institution such as this to be subject to the caprice of this or that landlord or tenant who may at any moment take it into his head to tell us to move on. An institution that dates back from 1825, that has survived all vicissitudes and which still is useful to large numbers of English-speaking people and might become more so still if more adequately supported, deserves better treatment. The British Library should have premises of its own or at least be able to command some security of tenure. It is extremely disheartening to those engaged in the management that just when they are beginning to see possibilities and prospects before them, one of these blows falls and spoils everything. It seems specially hard in the present instance when during the past year we have converted a balance of 168,000 that was against us in December 1893, into a balance of 1,200,000 in our favor in December, 1894. Much might have been done for the further improvement of the Library with that balance which would doubtless have again increased during the present year. But another notice of ejection comes and once more destroys all prospect of advance.

The matter is of course largely one of means; and means ought to be forthcoming to put the Library on a more self-respecting footing. People will pay large sums for the advantages of a lunch club, and considerable sums for a billiards, cards and dancing club; but the quiet pursuits of the student and some slight efforts after literature, even when associated with an institution which as things go here may almost be termed venerable, seem to be left to hide themselves away in any temporary hole and corner they can find. This is not the position in which such an institution as the British Subscription Library ought to be placed; and that some means for the amelioration of its condition may be found is the sincere desire of certainly not the least warm among its well-wishers.

H. MOSLEY,
Hon. Sec.

Rio, Feb. 25th, 1895.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1895.

Table with 2 columns: Donations and Subscriptions from 1st January 1895. Lists names and amounts.

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Rs. 54,270\$920

In one of his recent speeches in the United States, Mr. John Burns, M. P., told the following bitter truths respecting the armaments that are the curse of Europe and of the world:—"There are eight millions of armed men in Europe, and they are nothing less than legalised murderers. These gilded popinjays produce nothing. They simply destroy. These immense armies have been formed less to repel a foreign invasion than to provide a recruiting ground whereon the brainless scions of the upper classes may earn a livelihood. The world will continue to be thus impoverished to satisfy selfish ambition until the worker arises in his wrath and firmly says these things shall no longer be."

COFFEE NOTES

-A New York telegram of the 22nd says that the coffee deposits belonging to Messrs. Arbuuck Brothers have been reduced to ashes, the losses being estimated at one million dollars.

-The total coffee crop of Espirito Santo last year is said to have been 386,953 bags, officially valued at 28,562,628\$116, on which the export tax amounted to 3,419,084\$930. The production of the state was more than doubled within the year. The figures given a few weeks since covered only the exports from Victoria.

-The total exportation of coffee from Ceylon last year amounted to 22,305 cwts., or about 27,325 1/2 sixty-kilo bags, against 55,190 cwts. in 1893, 43,143 cwts. in 1892, 86,692 in 1891, and 86,009 cwts. in 1890. Of last year's production 20,023 cwts. were shipped to Great Britain, 8,420 cwts. to Australia, and the balance to diverse countries. The export of Liberian coffee amounted to 788 cwts. in 1894, 747 cwts. in 1893 and 979 in 1892.

-There was a complete block in coffee shipments on Saturday, because of the refusal of the inspector to dispatch coffee without *guas*. The state of Rio de Janeiro having abolished these *guas*, receives the amount of the duty and gives an authorization to ship a specified number of bags. The tax is now wholly under state jurisdiction, and this authorization is perfectly legal. The inspector, whose duty is merely to fiscalize the shipments, understands that he can also exact *guas*, which are still issued in Minas Geraes, although he shipped 5,600 tons without them, hence the conflict. A protest was made by the exporters.

-Nothing as yet has been done to suppress the thefts of coffee at the D. Pedro II docks. On the 21st an employe of Messrs. Wilson & Co. was knocked down by one of the thieves, simply because he tried to interfere with the stealing. Others are in danger of assassination because of their opposition to the thieves. The police are doing nothing to stop the criminal practices of the thieves who molest the place. As the authorities do nothing to protect the coffee, the thieves do not think that a claim against the government for shortages will hold. It is the duty of the government to protect property; if it refuses, or neglects, to do so, it is responsible for the consequences.

-Coffee, divorced some years ago from its previous high position, now occupies but an unimportant place in the export list. That it will disappear altogether is fortunately not probable, seeing that new areas are being planted with the Liberian variety every year, and this movement promises to extend considerably in the near future. For all that, the total amount of coffee sent from Ceylon during 1894 was no more than 22,305 cwts., of which as little as 652 cwts. was native coffee! Now, however, that Liberian coffee is likely to form an increasing proportion of the total export of coffee despatched from Colombo, we should like to see a separate entry made in the chamber of commerce returns for this variety, so that we could see exactly what progress is being made with it from year to year. The total acreage under this product now fall far short of 3,000 acres, and we expect to see a considerable increase year by year until the exports of coffee once more begin to rise and assume respectable proportions. It is worthy of note that the total export of coffee now aggregates little more than that of cocoa! For some years the exports remained more or less stationary, but it has again begun to fall with accelerating rapidity.—*Times of Ceylon*, January 11th.

-It is to Don Guzman Blanco, ex-President of the republic of Venezuela, that the honor belongs of initiating the "Bull" speculation in coffee. But for his interposition we should not now have coffee at quite so high a price which we see quoted to-day. He instructed his brokers and agents in Havre to buy coffee for delivery in December, the quantities which he was prepared to buy being so large that some difficulty was experienced in getting his orders filled, owing to the fact that very few merchants were inclined to act for him. So little sympathy was there with his manipulations in Havre, that the Clearing House authorities there increased the deposit to be paid for the "December" position, and about that time the prospects for the success of his operations looked very unpromising indeed. Just at the critical point, however, when December was drawing near, news arrived of cholera having made its appearance in the interior of Brazil. As there was some substratum of truth in the report, the "Bears" became alarmed, and rushed in to cover their sales of "March" and "May" deliveries, and this naturally imparted some strength to the "December" position. In this way a better tone was imparted to the market, and enabled General Blanco to make arrangements for taking up the coffee tendered to him against his December contracts. The quantity so tendered amounted to no less than 180,000 bags of coffee, involving a value of £750,000 sterling, and it is reported that part of this coffee is hypothecated in Havre and part in Paris, with a margin of 30 per cent. It was a bold operation at the time it was undertaken, quite worthy of a Kaltenbach, and might very easily have resulted in an enormous loss. Thanks to cholera reports, in the first instance, and unfavorable weather for the growing crop in Brazil, in the second instance, the ex-dictator of Venezuela is likely to make some profit instead of a loss from this hazardous speculation. It is a pleasure to be able to place on record that on this occasion nearly all the leading merchants of Havre abstained from taking part in manipulations which in the long run can but have the effect of injuring the interests of this important commercial centre.—*Statist*, Feb. 2,

COFFEE IN MEXICO.

A Ceylon planter, Mr. E. O. Darley, who has been lately inspecting the coffee districts of Mexico, expresses the following opinion in regard to them: "I have just returned from an extensive trip through the coffee districts of southern Mexico and have found the coffee interest all that it was represented to be and far superior to anything I had imagined. With few exceptions, the soil was of the richest quality and practically inexhaustible. As a rule, coffee trees were entirely unpruned and not weeded, and yet they were vigorous and healthy and were bearing astonishingly one pound per tree of four years and higher up according to age. In some cases I saw trees, ten or twelve years old, literally bending under the load of berries.

"Under the same condition of cultivation, or rather lack of cultivation, that these trees were thriving in, coffee trees in Ceylon would hardly exist and certainly would bear no crop at all. I attribute this to the richness of the soil and the fine climate, which is especially adapted for coffee, and gives also wonderful results in sugar cane and similar crops. During my trip, I saw sugar cane four months old, ten feet long and one and a half inches in diameter, growing under the rich alluvial bottom lands. I also saw many large rubber trees growing wild in these coffee lands, that I suspect with hardly any care or attention could be made to yield a good revenue.

"Considering the very cheap price of these lands, as compared with Ceylon or India, where coffee lands readily sell for fifty dollars per acre and more, and the still cheaper cost of bringing a coffee plantation into bearing, as compared with those countries, the conditions for coffee growing in Mexico are immeasurably superior, and an immense fortune can be realized in a few years by any one engaging in this pursuit in Mexico with a very moderate amount of capital."

LOCAL NOTES

-On the 19th inst. Her Britannic Majesty's minister to Brazil, Edmund C. H. Phipps, Esq., was formally presented to the minister of foreign affairs.

-There was a consultation at Itamaraty on the 19th in regard to a proposed reduction in the number of pretors in this city by the union of certain districts, reducing the number from 21 to 15.

-It will be interesting to Mr. Hepworth Dixon to know that the *Paiz* has transformed his Christian name into "Heppertow." It is desirable that an author should be able to recognize himself in every part of the world.

-We are glad to say that another severe crisis in Egypt has been averted. A telegram of the 19th says that the Khedive has married his favorite slave, who is about to present him a future ruler of Egypt "by right divine."

-The *Paiz* says that the bravo Admiral Gonçalves will very soon be appointed chief of staff of the navy, in place of Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha, who is to take charge of the naval school. The *Jornal*, however, says that no such appointment is to be made.

-The *Paiz* of the 21st says that there were 44 deaths in the Jurujuba hospital from the 1st to the 15th inst., viz.: 15 from cholera morbus, 7 from choloid diarrhoea, 19 from choloid enteritis, 1 from cholera, 1 from acute dysentery, and 1 from pernicious fever. The source of this information is not given, but we presume it is from the new cholera commission.

-The *Paiz* of the 21st relates that when one of the attendants was leaving the Jurujuba hospital a few days ago, he was seized by an ensign and two soldiers of the 38th battalion, who gave him a brutal whipping. Is it not time that these criminal practices on the part of the military should be severely repressed? An officer who commits such an offence should be dismissed in disgrace from the service, and handed over to the civil authorities for prosecution.

-During the month of January last, there were 374 deaths from yellow fever and 31 from cholera in Rio, despite which the Rio Janeiro health board almost close the port against arrivals from Argentina for fear of suspicious cases of cholera. Argentina was never carried to a further extent.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 8. Nor falsehood either, neighbor! The health board reports only 26 deaths from yellow fever during the month of January. Your 374 deaths are nothing but the freak of a malicious imagination.

-A few days ago a letter-carrier, who enjoys the personal confidence of Dr. Demosthenes Lobo, the director-general, pawned a package of registered letters at a saloon for 600 reis worth of rum. The postoffice authorities explain that the letters taken to recover them when the circumstance became known. Quite naturally! But the *Gazeta* says that the dishonest carrier is still in the employ of the postoffice, having been transferred to another section!

-Arrangements are on the tapis to allow free entrance into Argentina to all passengers from Brazil, provided the quarantine is waived in Rio on arrivals from Argentina; meanwhile, there were 41 deaths from yellow fever in Rio yesterday, whereas microscopical observations here yesterday resulted in a couple of "suspicious cases" which some doctors assert were of gastro-enteritis, the second cousin of degenerate cholera.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 9. It would be interesting to know where the Buenos Aires papers obtain their information about yellow fever in Rio. A little more regard for the truth would facilitate the settlement of our quarantine difficulties immensely. In regard to the above, the *Times* will permit us to observe that the total number of deaths in this city on the 7th, from all causes, as reported in the *Jornal do Commercio*, was 45, of which two were from yellow fever. On the 8th the total from all causes was 37, of which three were from yellow fever.

-A consulting physician, Dr. Belisario Augusto Soares de Sousa, left for Cambuquira on the 23rd to examine Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

-It is said that much disgust is felt in Montevideo over the disinclination of the Brazilian government to accept Minister Monteiro's resignation.

-The decree terminating the special mission at Washington, under Barão do Rio Branco, for the settlement of the Misiones question, was signed on the 21st inst.

-A Valparaíso telegram of the 25th says that the Chilean government has placed a large order for war material in Germany. It is all preparatory to disarmament, of course.

-The armaments and munitions existing on S. Bento hill since the revolt, have been at last entirely removed and the detachment of the 5th artillery stationed there has been withdrawn.

-The Italian squadron on this coast will be composed of the ironclads *Liguria* and *Daguli* and the cruisers *Colombo* and *Umbria*, the whole to be under the command of Rear-Admiral Gualterio.

-In view of the sensitiveness recently displayed about the annexation of Corea by Japan, we are waiting to see if a similar feeling will develop in regard to the acquisition of Madagascar by France.

-The new Uruguanay minister, Dr. Carlos de Castro, arrived here on the 24th inst.

-An inmate of the lunatic asylum threw himself from a window into the garden below on the 22nd inst., fracturing his cranium. Death followed instantaneously.

-Although the government is said to have purchased a ship for a floating lazaretto at Ilha Grande about a month ago, it has not yet been sent there. Are we to understand that this is sheer negligence, or ill will?

-Sunday was officially celebrated as the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. In view of the frequency and facility with which the constitution is broken, it is a source of wonder that any would care to celebrate its adoption.

-The commandants of the Santa Cruz and S. João forts, at the entrance to the bay, have memorialized the government against the anchoring near them of steamers from ports infected with cholera, and against their throwing dead animals into the sea, which come ashore there. But, how about communication with Rio de Janeiro—a port infected with cholera?

BUSINESS NOTES

-The exportation of rubber from Pará in January amounted to 2,867,000 kilos.

-The immigration officials of the state of São Paulo estimate their cash requirements for 1895 at 1,089,360\$800.

-It is estimated that the value of the agricultural products of the various municipalities in São Paulo last year was 2,266,656\$320. That is a close estimate, surely.

-The government has declared lapsed the central sugar factory concessions, No. 1, 164, of 13th December, 1890, No. 117 of 4th April, 1891, No. 160 of 24th April, 1891, and No. 175 of 25th April 1891.

-Yesterday was made a half holiday in the custom-house, and to-day its doors are kept closed altogether. As Carnival is not a legal holiday, it would be useful to know why these public departments are closed.

-The *Jornal* urges the captain of the port to make a thorough examination of the *Itamaraty* and *Petropolis*, the two steamers from the Petropolis service. It is said that their machinery is in a bad condition and that they have not been supplied with the life-saving appliances ordered.

-Telegrams of the 21st and 22nd advise the failure of Luiz Podesta & Hijos, an important exporting house of Montevideo. This firm was a principal exporter of flour to Rio and the southern ports of Brazil. It is said to owe the banks \$500,000 and private firms \$200,000, gold.

-The government has very properly suppressed its consulates at Odessa and New Orleans, which last yielded \$1800 and the second \$6000 in one year, while the consuls' salaries are 8,000\$ gold each. It is a good business principle to suppress all such offices.

-The new method of imposing the 11 1/2% tax on coffee practically transforms it from an export duty into an internal tax. By collecting the tax on all coffee coming in by railway, our local consumption pays the same as that which is exported. The next dodge will be to add a further percentage as an export duty.

-The business houses of Victoria have asked the government to permit the landing of a Western and Brazilian cable at that port, and the director-general of telegraphs has already reported upon it. Victoria is now shipping a large quantity of coffee to foreign markets and direct cable communication is becoming a necessity.

-The American papers are much pleased with the concessions in tariff rates said to have been made by Argentina in recognition of free wool. If we are not mistaken, these concessions are more apparent than real. There was a heavy discriminating duty against American pine, and though the duty has been slightly reduced the discrimination still exists. This is one of the favors secured.

-The exports from Pará last year, compared with 1893, included the following:

	1894	1893
Rubber, kilos,	19,472,010	19,144,157
Cacao " " " "	3,434,656	4,597,189
At Manóas the rubber exports in 1894 were 4,377,566 kilos, against 4,743,752 kilos in 1893. The stocks of rubber on December 31st were:		
	1894	1893
At Pará, kilos,	660,000	1,388,000
At Manóas,	223,000	

-According to the *Diario* of Pernambuco, the exports during January compare very unfavorably with those of the same month of 1894. There was a noticeable falling off in the values of sugar, cotton and some other products, though there was a small increase in spirits, honey and hides. In most products, however, the quantity showed no decline, the decrease in valuation being due to lower prices. The total loss on valuations was 308,007\$829, of which cotton contributed 514,825\$860 and sugar 359,276\$640. On the contrary, rum produced 62,894\$200 and alcohol 43,450\$250 more than in 1894.

-On Saturday, the steel screw steamer *Homer*, built by Sir Ruyton Dixon and Co., Cleveland Dockyard, Middlebrough, to the order of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, for the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was taken to sea for her official trial. She is of the spar deck type classed 100 At at Lloyd's, and will carry a deadweight cargo of over 4,000 tons, on a very light draught of water. The vessel has been specially designed to meet the requirements of the South American trade, and is fitted with all the latest improvements for the rapid discharge and loading of cargo. The engines worked very smoothly during the trial trip which was highly successful and satisfactory to all concerned. Messrs. Dixon are also building for the same owners a vessel of 7,300 tons and 12 knots speed.—*Transport*, Feb. 1.

-A report has been current in Montevideo that President Moraes is exercising his personal influence to have the Argentines and Chileans settle their boundary dispute by means of arbitration. Brazil has tried this remedy and finds it wonderfully efficacious.

-A very heavy thunderstorm visited this city Sunday evening, the rain falling rapidly enough to turn the streets into rivers in a very few moments. Singularly enough, however, the rain did not extend to Botafogo and Cattede, those suburbs being left quite dry.

-The minister of war has instructed the adjutant-general to proceed against General Honorato Caldas, one of the dictator's victims, for a recent publication, which is considered an infraction of the regulations forbidding such proceedings on the part of military officers.

-The movement in favor of the pacification of Rio Grande has become very general throughout the whole country. Several writers and many of the leading newspapers of this capital, of São Paulo, and of other cities, are discussing the subject favorably to such a step.

-The director of the Jurujuba hospital reports there were 15 patients under treatment on the 1st inst., and that 86 more were received up to the 15th inst. Of these 44 died (of which 25 entered the hospital moribund), 37 were discharged cured, and 20 remained under treatment on the 15th.

-The *Juris* section decided on the 20th that the forced retirement of Marshal Almeida Barreto, and other officers, by an executive decree of April 7th, 1892, (under the Deodoro regime) was unconstitutional and void. The national treasury is condemned to pay the costs and the subsidies due the plaintiffs.

-There is probably not less than one assassination a week in this city on an average. But somehow we rarely hear anything about the assassins being tried and punished. If the assassin is a soldier, which is very often the case, he is at once surrendered to the military authorities—and that is the last we hear about it.

-For the last half of December there were in this city 489 deaths, 304 marriages and 448 births. Of the deaths, five were from yellow fever. According to Dr. Fajardo the death rate was 18 1/2 per thousand, but we make it a trifle over 20. Even at that, it is a noticeably low rate, much better than anything our Buenos Aires neighbors can show.

-According to the orders issued by the adjutant-general of the army, special officers were detailed to oversee the conduct of the military cadets during carnival. If they should be turbulent, no one could interfere with them but these three or four officers. This is still called a republic, however, and these special exemptions and privileges must therefore be called republican.

-An alarmist sheet of this city having published an item of news to the effect that a case of cholera had appeared in a well-known hotel in Juiz de Fora, the proprietor and one of his guests, a physician, have been obliged to telegraph down here to deny the report. Why would it not be well to prosecute the authors of these false and alarming reports?

-It is said that Great Britain, Russia, France and various other powers, will not consent to a permanent occupation of Corea by Japan. But suppose Japan does not ask their permission, then what? Germany asked no one's permission to occupy Alsace, nor has England and France asked permission for their many seizures of foreign territory. Why, then, should Japan ask?

-It is stated that the Bolivian minister, Dr. Frederico Medina, has been in negotiation with the government for the delimitation of the boundary lines between Bolivia and Brazil. A protocol has been signed lately providing for a mixed commission to make the necessary survey, and mark the boundary. It is understood that a Brazilian commission will leave in a few days to meet a Bolivian commission on the upper Amazon, and that it will be under the direction of Dr. Thaumaturgo de Azevedo.

-The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the minister of foreign affairs and the French minister have arrived at a understanding in regard to the settlement of the question relative to the assassination of the French engineer Brette by the government forces. The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the solution reached is that Brazil will pay 500,000 francs to the families of the Frenchmen assassinated, viz.: Buette, Etienne and Muller, but declines to prosecute the authors of the crime and to dismiss them from the service. History will take care of these characters, however.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The executive decree authorizing the projected internal loan was signed on the 25th inst.

A Washington telegram of the 21st says that the \$100,000,000 loan just issued was covered ten times over.

It is expected that the decree inviting tenders for the new loan, and fixing the conditions for the same, will be published to-morrow.

The construction of the telegraph line to Itararé, on the Paraná frontier, cost the state of São Paulo the sum of 106,633\$772.

The minister of justice has opened a credit of 122,493\$750 to cover the expenses of the convict station of Fernando de Noronha during the current semester.

The official value of the products exported from Espírito Santo during 1894 was 28,651,153\$8-6/8, on which export duties to a total of 3,428,978\$-6/8 were paid.

The minister of war is steadily reducing his expenditures. He called on the minister of finance for 4,000,000\$ in December, 3,000,000\$ in January and 2,000,000\$ in February.

If the minister of finance carries out his promise to have a large percentage of the new loan paid at once for the redemption of currency, there ought to be a prompt improvement in exchange.

We shall await the results with curiosity.

The Banco União de S. Paulo is accused in the public press of having refused to redeem a torn note of its own issue. The cashier is even credited with the declaration that he would not accept the note on account of payment. This is a matter which the government should promptly investigate.

The treasurer of the state of Bahia solicited permission from the governor on the 14th inst. to deposit 600,000\$ on account current in some bank, stating that he would still have a surplus of 327,508\$277, which would be sufficient for current expenses. He also stated that the treasury had, besides this, a surplus balance of 900,000\$ deposited with the Banco Emissor da Bahia.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 21st gives the following particulars of the forthcoming internal loan: Amount of issue, 100,000,000\$ currency; issue price 95; rate of interest 5% currency, payable half-yearly; subscriptions will be opened February 25 and closed March 9; issue already guaranteed by six local banks; first 25% received to be used for redemption of currency; subscriptions as follows:

10% down.
15% on 30th April.
20% " 15th July.
25% " 31st August.
25% " 15th October.

With reference to the new loan the Jornal do Commercio of the 22nd says that the emission will be 105,264 apolices of 1,000\$ each, the price of which will be 95%. The first installment (10%) will be realized in any of the six banks charged with receiving subscriptions, but all subsequent payments must be made at the Banco da Republica and Banco Nacional. Failure to meet these payments, after one month's grace, will involve the forfeiture of the payments already made.

The bonds may be registered, or to bearer. The government agrees not to make another internal loan within 18 months. The expenses of the loan are estimated at 2 1/2 per cent. Nothing is said of amortization.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 25th, 1895.
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000) of U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £ 184... 54 75 cts
do do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold... 184 27
do do of £ 1st in Brazilian gold... 8 80

Bank rate of exchange, official on London to-day 0 1/2
Value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) . . . 28754
do do do (paper) . . . 369 78. gold
do do do in U. S. . . . 19 1/2 c
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £ 1 stg. . . . 24303
Value of £ 1 sterling 5f003

EXCHANGE.

February 19.—Banks opened with 9 1/16 d official rate and the prospect of the internal loan shortly to be realized produced a decided firmness in the market. Takers 10 serving for better rates, the banks improved their offers for drawing throughout the day, closing at 9 1/16 d firm, with repaid and private paper quoted at 9 1/2 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on London.
9 1/2 rs. on Paris.
18 2/2 on Hamburg.
18 2/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 21 \$350.

February 21.—The improvement of the previous day was accentuated, banks opening at 9 1/16 d strong and rising to 9 1/4 d, even better rates being spoken of. A number of takers to a considerable amount appeared and in consequence the banks refused to offer the official rate of 9 1/16 d. At the finish the market appeared firm, bank paper being at 9 1/2 and 9 1/4 d, private and repaid paper offering at 9 1/2 and 9 1/4 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/4—10 d. on London.
9 1/2—9 1/2 rs. on Paris.
18 1/2—18 2/2 on Hamburg.
18 1/2—18 2/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 \$365.

February 22.—The official rate was improved 1/4 d, 9 1/4 d, being generally posted and maintained throughout the day. Business was affected up to 10 1/16 for bank paper, but the not unusual midday weakness was again manifested, when private paper was negotiated at 9 1/16 d. Notwithstanding the market might be considered steady at the last moment, banks drawing at 9 1/16 d, private paper being quoted at 10 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/4—10 1/16 d. on London.
9 1/2 rs. on Paris.
18 1/2 on Hamburg.
18 1/2—18 2/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 \$350.

February 23.—The position of the market was on the whole decidedly weaker than on the previous day, notwithstanding a recovery at the close to the opening rates. Commencing with 9 1/4 d official, and drawing at 9 1/16 d, banks modified their posted rates about noon to 9 1/16 d, with little disposition to draw even at this reduced rate. In consequence private paper was 7/16 d at the same time as the position of the market cannot be well defined before Wednesday 27th, little or no business being anticipated for Monday 25th.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/4—9 1/2 rs. on Paris.
18 1/2—18 2/2 on Hamburg.
18 1/2—18 2/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 \$350.

February 25.—The money market has considerably improved in tone during the past week, due to the favourable impression created by the announcement of the forthcoming internal loan and the promise which we expect to come into effect on the withdrawal of a large amount of paper currency. The rate was increased practically from 9 1/4 to 10 d with reasonable hopes for a considerable further advance to be realized, upon a stable basis.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for Public Funds, Insurance, Debentures, and various bank shares like Apolices of 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% gold, and shares of various banks like Banco Nacional, Lloyd Brasileiro, etc.

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Table listing various international and domestic stocks and shares, including Nacional Brasileiro, Republica do Brasil, West of Minas, Sorocabana, S. Christovão, Aliança Mill, Ceres Brasileira, Loteria Nacional, Melhoramentos do Brazil, Sorocabana Ry., and Jornal do Commercio.

Table listing various international and domestic stocks and shares, including Apolices of 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% gold, Commercial, Banco Credito Movei, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica do Brazil, Rural e Hypothecario, West of Minas, Fidelity, Carica Mill, Melhoramentos no Brazil, and E. F. Leopoldina Ry.

Table listing various international and domestic stocks and shares, including Apolices of 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% gold, Brazil e Norte America, Constructor, Lavoura e Commercio, Republica do Brazil, West of Minas, Loteria Industrial, Loteria dos Estados, Loteria Nacional, Melhoramentos no Brazil, and Torres.

Table listing various international and domestic stocks and shares, including Apolices of 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% gold, Muzambinho, Sapucahy, Aliança Mercantil, Loteria Nacional, Melhoramentos Sta. Theresia, Torres, Sorocabana, and Banco de Credito Movei.

Table listing various international and domestic stocks and shares, including Apolices of 5%, 4%, 3%, 2%, and 1% gold, West of Minas, Sorocabana, and Banco de Credito Movei.

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Table with columns for Imports, Flour, Stock in First hands, Do in second hands, and Brokers quotations are as follows: Richmond, Baltimore, do sud, Western, River Plate, Local Mills.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table with columns for ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS, FEBRUARY 19, FEBRUARY 21, FEBRUARY 22, FEBRUARY 23, FEBRUARY 25, FEBRUARY 27, FEBRUARY 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for FEBRUARY 19, FEBRUARY 21, FEBRUARY 22, FEBRUARY 23, FEBRUARY 25, FEBRUARY 27, FEBRUARY 29.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns for FEBRUARY 21, FEBRUARY 23, FEBRUARY 25, FEBRUARY 27, FEBRUARY 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns for FEBRUARY 19, FEBRUARY 20, FEBRUARY 21, FEBRUARY 23, FEBRUARY 25.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports. Rio de Janeiro, 25th February, 1895. Coffee.—Prices are well sustained, quotations being nominal for all types. Shipments have been considerably in excess of entries, stocks being much reduced both here and in Santos.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades like Santos, U. States, Europe, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 24th February, 1895.

Table with columns: Nationality, NAME, Tons, Master, Entered, From, Consignees. Lists various ships from American, Argentine, Austrian, British, Danish, German, Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian, and Swedish origins.

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

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants. RUA FRESCA No. 5. RIO DE JANEIRO. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. HOGG & MURLY. GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SHIPPING AGENTS. No. 8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

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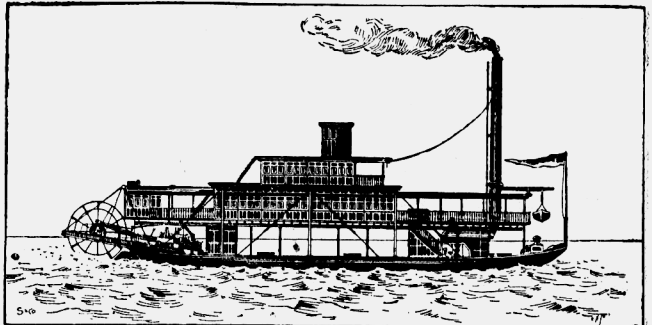
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