

Commercial.

MR. DONALD STRONACH (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited) reports for the week ending January 7, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—387 head were yarded. Bullocks brought £8 10 to £8 15s; med um to good, £6 to £7 15s; ordinary and light weights, £5 10s to £5 10s; best cows, £5 10s to £7 10s.

Fat Sheep.—381 were penned. Best crossbred wethers brought 18s to 14s 9d; ordinary, 9s 3d to 12s 9d; best do ewes, 10s 6d to 12s 8d; inferior to medium, 7s to 10s; merino wethers, 9s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—1349 were penned. There was less demand, and prices were down 1s 6d to 2s a head, our range being 5s 9d to 10s 9d.

Pigs.—Only 141 penned. Suckers brought 9s to 12; porkers, 26s to 32s; baconers, 34s to 42s, a few extra heavy to 58s.

Store Cattle.—The market for these continues unaltered, and no change of any importance to record. Purchasers for fattening are offering with caution, and rather than give prices which they consider would leave them no profit prefer having their pastures eaten off by sheep.

Store Sheep.—A moderately fair demand exists for greasy sheep both crossbred and merino, but up to the present there are not very many of these offering, some lots of aged crossbreds are now in the market, but while there are buyers for these they are not disposed, except when extra prime to give prices demanded by owners.

Sheepskins.—On Tuesday, the regular weekly sale day, all the buyers in the trade were in attendance. We offered a very full catalogue. A good demand existed. Competition was very satisfactory, bidding being very active for all sorts all through the sales, late rates were fully maintained. Country dry crossbreds, inferior to medium, brought 1s 4d to 3s 11d; do do merino, 1s 3d to 3s 7d; medium to full-woolled crossbreds, 4s 1d to 4s 5d; do do merino, 3s 8d to 5s 11d; dry pelts, 4d to 1d 2d; green do 1s 6d, 1s 5d, 1s 4d, 1s 3d, 1s 2d, 1s 1d, 1s, 10d; green lambskins, 2s 2d, 2s 2d, 2s 1d, 2s, 1s 10d, 1s 8d, 1s 6d, 1s 3d.

Rabbitskins.—There is nothing of any consequence to report with respect to these, this being the off season the number coming forward is very small, and of inferior quality; but even for these there are buyers and realise prices which cannot leave much margin to the shipper. We did not offer any this week, but have buyers for an unlimited number.

Hides.—There is no change to report in the position of the market. A moderately fair demand continues to exist. All consignments coming to hand are freely taken up at equal to late rates, especially heavy clean hides free from offal and cuts. We quote extra heavy weights, 2½ to 3d; medium to heavy, 2½ to 2½d; light, 2d to 2½d; inferior, 1½d to 1½d per lb.

Tallow.—We have no improvement to report in values. The demand, however, continues fairly active, and late quotations unaltered, which we give as follows—for prime-rendered mutton, 19s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; inferior and mixed, 13s to 15s. Rough fat is in active demand, and selling at—for best mutton, 13s to 14s; inferior to medium and good, 9s to 12s 6d per cwt.

Grain.—Wheat: There is no apparent improvement in the tone of the market, which continues excessively flat. Buyers for the present are not disposed to operate at late quotations, and holders of suitable lots, feeling somewhat reluctant to quit at further reduction in the rather unremunerative prices obtaining during the past two months, business, in consequence, drags. Millers continue to buy sparingly—just sufficient to meet the small demand existing for flour, which is confined to the supplying of the local trade requirements, there being no outlet for export. We quote—prime Tuscan, 3s to 3s 1d; best red straw and velvet, 2s 9d to 2s 11d; medium to good, 2s 8d to 2s 9d; inferior to good whole fowls' wheat, 2s to 2s 7d, ex store.

OATS.—The market for these continues languid. A few sales have been made during the past week for export, but at prices showing a reduction on last quotations. Prime milling have had the most inquiry, although a few parcels of good feed were also disposed of. At auction this week the best offer for good feed was only 1s 4d, which shows pretty clearly the position of the market. We quote—prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; best short feed, 1s 4d to 1s 5½d; medium to good, 1s 3d to 1s 4d (ex store, sacks extra).—Barley: There is no quantity to speak of in agents' hands; but there is no demand, and the small lots offering, except when extra prime, are difficult to place. Quotations are only nominal, say for prime malting, 3s to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 3s; feed and milling, 1s 9d to 2s 6d (ex store, sacks extra).

Grass Seed.—There are buyers in the market of ryegrass seed, well grown and clean, but the prices offered hardly come up to sellers' idea of value, most of whom prefer holding till the autumn at any rate. Quotations would only be misleading; there is no demand whatever for unredded. Cocksfoot has no enquiry at the moment; we refrain from quoting.

Potatoes.—The market has been glutted with shipments from the north during the past week, and the result a regular collapse in price; only newly dug have any attention, but the quantity imported has had a very considerable effect upon values. At auction this week prices ranged from 30s to 65s per ton for kidneys.

Chaff.—The market continues to be fairly well supplied with inferior to medium quantity, but rather bare of well cut, fresh heavy chaff which although showing no improvement in price is always saleable at top rates, we quote prime £3 5s to £3 7s 6d; medium, £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; inferior, 25s to 40s per ton, sacks extra.

Dairy Produce.—Consignments of both cheese and butter, especially the latter, are now being shipped regularly to the London market, and also to Australia, chiefly on makers' account. Should this continue we would not be surprised to see a considerable improvement in the tone of the market. At the moment there are no buyers for shipment, quotations nominal.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

THE London correspondent of the *Meibourne Argus*, under date November 22, wrote:—

The vast territory of Brazil is no longer an empire, but has been turned into a republic. Rio Janeiro, the capital, was the scene of a bloodless revolution on the 14th inst., and in a few hours the Emperor and his family were on their way to Europe, while a Republican Government commenced the administration of affairs. It is reported that the Minister of Marines was shot at and wounded, but there are no other cases of bloodshed. No direct news from Rio has reached London. The Brazilian Minister at Vienna, has, however, communicated to the Press an account of the rising, which is generally regarded as trustworthy. It seems that the Liberal Cabinet formed in June last entrusted the command of the garrison of the capital, consisting of about 5000 men, to General Doedoe de Fonseca. Fired by the example of General Boulanger, the commandant immediately conceived the idea of seizing the reins of power. He held nearly every night receptions of officers of the garrison, commiserated them on the miserable scale of their pay, and promised them an increase if the monarchy were overturned, and the consequent abolition of the civil list made the expenditure possible. The officers, carried away by these powerful arguments, were in the habit of making Republican speeches at Fonseca's table, and on their return to the barracks, would assure the men that no arrears of pay could be made good so long as the money was wanted for the Imperial family. All this was no secret, and the Premier advised the Emperor to issue an order raising the pay of the officers quartered in the capital. Dom Pedro consented to this, on condition, however, that the garrison was changed. The Premier, knowing that it was out of his power to do anything of the kind, allowed the suggestion to drop, and there the matter rested until the 10th November. On that evening General Fonseca distributed bodies of troops in every part of the city, in readiness for any resistance to the revolution, and when Rio Janeiro awoke it was to listen to the proclamation of the united states of Brazil, by the garrison and by the dictator. The Emperor and the Imperial family were at Petropolis at the time that General Fonseca, accompanied by Professor Constant and a deputation of officers, proceeded on the morning of the 15th to inform Dom Pedro of his dethronement, and of the proclamation of the Republic. The Emperor, who was supported by the Empress, the Crown Princess, her husband, and their three sons, received the deputation with absolute composure. General Fonseca, who acted as spokesman, said that Brazil was advanced and civilised enough to dispense with a monarchical form of government, and that the country, while grateful to the Emperor for his many useful and patriotic services, was firmly resolved for the future to recognise none but a republican system of administration.

Dom Pedro made a dignified reply, saying that he refused to abdicate, but would yield to force. One hour was allowed the Imperial family to prepare for their departure. Carriages escorted by soldiers were in waiting to take them from the castle to the outer harbour, where a Brazilian man-of-war was under steam, the captain being instructed to put to sea as soon as the Emperor and family had embarked, and then only to open sealed orders containing the route. The general opinion is that the Emperor was by no means adverse to a change in the Government, and it is even hinted that he was aware of the coming revolution. He always tried to live more like a private gentleman than a king, and with the pension that has been granted him he will be able to spend the rest of his life in studious leisure. It is believed in many quarters that it was this quiet retiring life of his which led to the revolution. The Emperor's daughter and heiress is married to an Orleansist prince, the Comte D'Eu; this nobleman made himself so unpopular that the Republican party determined to prevent any possibility of his wife becoming sovereign. The Princess' clericalism also added to her unpopularity. According to other opinions the chief cause of the revolution was the Slave Emancipation Act which was passed last year, when the Emperor was in Europe. The Princess Imperial was acting as Regent, and gave the royal assent to this measure, which at one stroke of the pen deprived the wealthy classes of Brazil of £80,000,000 worth of property. From that date the landowners threw in their lot with the Republicans, and hence the present revolution.

An American paper has compiled a list of "American princesses" now in Europe. The "princesses" are American ladies who have married Italian, German, and Polish princes. Most of them are Catholics, and no less than seven have married into Italian families, the list being headed by the Princess Galatio Colonna, a daughter of Mrs. Mackay.

MR. F. MEEHAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices, bags included: Oats, 1s 6d to 1s 8d, dull. Wheat: milling (dull), 3s 3d to 3s 6d; fowls', 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Chaff: Full supply, bulk inferior, £2 10s to £3 10s, according to quality. Hay: Oaten, £3 10s; ryegrass, £3 5s (both dull). Bran, £2 15s. Pollard, £3 10s. Potatoes: old, unsaleable; new, plentiful, £2 10s to £4. Flour: Sacks, £8; fifty, £8 15s; roller, sacks, £8 10s; 50lb., £9 5s. Oatmeal, £10 (dull). Butter from 5d to 8d. Eggs, 8d. Salt butter, nominal, 5d to 6d.

The Italian disciples of anarchy and social chaos derived such lively pleasure from the erection of the Bruno statue that they are now preparing for another step in the same direction. They intend, it appears, to raise a monument to "the man Christ," with the view thereby of denying Our Lord's Divinity. Already, according to a Genoese journal, a subscription list has been opened, and a sculptor chosen to carry out the design. The more aggressive section of the Atheists suggests that the monument should be erected under the shadow of St. Peter's and beneath the Pope's windows. When, in God's good time, the modern pagans are driven out of Rome, it will be necessary to purify the city as Pope Boniface IV. purified the temple raised by Agrippa in honour of all the pagan gods.—*Liverpool Catholic Times*.