

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 37

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BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

To the Editor of The Statist. Sir.—As a resident for more than twenty years in Rio de Janeiro, I claim, in a modest way, to have some knowledge of the financial affairs of Brazil and its progressive commercial movements. It is, therefore, with considerable surprise that I read the article in the Financial News of 16th inst., which, to say the least of it, seems unnecessarily severe and undeserved. In the first place, an external debt of £40,000,000 should not be considered excessive for a country whose exports amount in value to £40,000,000 per annum. True, the price at which they are obliged to accept the loan about to be issued does seem to show a "descent in the financial scale," but it is well-known to everybody connected with Brazil how they have come to be in reduced circumstances, and it scarcely follows that at the present time they should be denied further assistance, especially for the reasons given by the Financial News. It should be remembered that the present government (which, by the way, is the first civil government since the date of the revolution of 15th November, 1889,) has only lately come into power, and came resolved to use their utmost exertions in placing the country again on a sound financial footing. The government is composed of honorable and capable men, all of whom I know by repute, and some of them personally, and I am, therefore, speaking with confidence. It will undoubtedly take some time to carry out their purpose, and their task is difficult; but this is all the more reason why they should have assistance, their present position not having been caused by errors or extravagance on their part. There is no doubt that the government is striving to practise economy, and will continue to do so; but it must be borne in mind that they have had very heavy accounts to settle connected with the late revolt at the capital, and also the protracted campaign in the south, which is now happily practically ended. With peace in the country, and the support of the Brazilian people—who are highly intelligent and truly patriotic—I confidently believe that the present government will, in time, restore the country to its former position in the "financial scale." As to the keeping up of the large army of 22,000 men in Rio Grande, they have scarcely yet had time to remove it, but no doubt prompt measures will be taken to do this. With regard, however, to the claim made by the Great Northern

Railway, why should the British investor refrain from lending money to Brazil until this has been settled? No doubt the British investor knows that every question has two sides; and if such a condition were imposed before lending their money, they would require to be convinced that the Great Northern company are entitled to a settlement. Why the present government should be accused of shiftness because it will not immediately proceed to liquidate a very old outstanding claim, it is difficult to understand. If the government has promised to take up the matter it no doubt will do so in due course, but it must be allowed time to study the question. The Brazilian governments have always scrupulously met their engagements, even under the most difficult circumstances. When an active revolt was in progress they punctually paid their debts, as everybody knows, and perhaps to the agreeable surprise of many. I have always thought that the Brazilian governments have been favorably recognized for their treatment of foreign companies in all transactions with them. Indeed, we have often seen this stated at meetings of companies in London. Why, then, in an isolated case like the Great Northern railway, the merits of which case are not yet understood, and are certainly open to question, should this new government be roundly abused before it has had a fair opportunity of showing its intentions? I make these few remarks, not with any idea of provoking controversy, but for the information of many who, unacquainted with that vast and enormously naturally wealthy country, have invested their capital there. H. K. BROWNE, 35, Lime-street, London, E. C., 23rd July, 1895.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Tigre naval workshops give employment to about 400 men and more are required. Several small vessels are being built there and the following are being repaired (the first four in Buenos Aires and La Plata): Brown, Libertad, 25 de Mayo, Patagonia, Asagabito, Espora, Argentina, Regatario, Uruca, Cas. Guazú, etc. There are 40 Argentine pupils in the school of mechanics for apprentices and they are getting on very well. The director proposes to establish shops for making sails, tents, canvas bags, etc.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—In this country sham-fights are dangerous not only to the spectators, through little mistakes with the ball-cartridges, but to the men engaged in them, for the Argentines are of so excitable a nature that sham-fights are apt to be converted into real ones, as happened at Santa Fé on Sunday (yesterday) when the opposing forces of national guards came into actual contact and several men were wounded. An officer drew his sword and cut down one of the men in order to impress upon him the fact that they were only at play, but the man's brother took the matter seriously and knocked down the captain.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—A correspondent from the south writes:—"The robbery at Alfalfa is a very big affair, but I think it will be hushed up." Two senators and a deputy of the party to which the robbers belong, are down there doing what they can for their friends. In Pigue also 1,600 sheepskins have been confiscated as having no ears. Camé and Torres from Puan are in prison for some irregularity about a gait. Pedro Iturbide is back as intendente of Puan, so the situation there remains unchanged." This district has been victimised for years past and the whole world knows that the authorities are implicated. It is openly stated that they are the instigators and reap the harvest, and it is undoubtedly true that if they were not in the swim, such wholesale thefts as those which have been common here, would be utterly impossible. It is a stain on the reputation of Governor Udaondo that the robbery should have been allowed to go on so long unpunished, and also that the existing authorities should be allowed to remain in power after having committed the atrocities, which they are reported to have done during the past year, in addition to the unbridled license to thieves which the robbers have enjoyed. For the credit of his party, and for the prosperity of the province and the estanceros, who are the backbone of the country, let him put down the evil with a strong hand. In the district of Puan, Pigue and Alfalfa a reign of terror exists, and the authorities are reported to be attended everywhere with a bodyguard of two or three of the most noted cutthroats of the district.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—A Panama telegram of the 16th says that the reported defeat of the Ecuadorian revolutionists near Quito, has no foundation. In the skirmishes which have occurred, the revolutionists are said to have the advantage. —All the Chilean youths are at present stark raving mad to become soldiers and learn the use of the knife, pistol and rifle to eat up the cuyanos. Regiments are being organised all over the country and even school boys are offering their services to serve their dear patria. May the enthusiasm long continue.—Western Courier, Valparaiso, July 27. —As our chief of police, Señor Gonzalo Tirado, showed such signs of indignation a few days ago, when it was said that some prisoners had been tortured at the police station, and took measures to vindicate himself from such a charge, it would be well that he should explain the following paragraph in a letter written to the Comercio by an Italian, named A. Conterna, who it is clear has been shamefully treated in the Lima police station on a simple suspicion, and who has been since declared completely innocent! "The chief of police giving more credit to criminals, than to my innocence, or to the declarations of respectable persons who took interest in my case, threatened me in a most degrading manner, to the extent of stripping me naked, for the bath of martyrdom, and of slushing me up in an iron cage." How about tortures Sr. Tirado? do us the favor to explain this, or how can Peri expect colonists to settle here.—Peruvian Mail, June 29.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1895.

The proposed stamp taxes on exchange operations, and the severe restrictions upon the banks, if these should liquidate time contracts by receiving, or paying differences, on these contracts, which are proposed by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, only serve to show how slightly acquainted with business transactions is the average Brazilian legislator. There are among educated, professional men in Brazil to-day many, whose ideas upon exchange operations would be considered disgraceful to a junior clerk in a foreign house, and this ignorance arises, not so much from lack of study—that is of the study of such treatises on political economy as form part of the course prescribed by the various colleges—but from what seems a determination to consider Brazil a nation, so favored by Providence, that the economical heresies of its governments are to produce no such results as are produced in other countries, and to charge to the machinations of the foreigner all and every depreciation in the value of the current money of the Republic. The cash that passes from hand to hand in Brazil possesses no intrinsic value; it represents a promise to pay a *milreis*, without any specification as to the quality of the value to be received, and is nothing more than a rather more convenient medium for domestic exchanges than *vampum*, or horse-shoes. Its exchangeable value therefore depends upon the greater or less demand from those needing it for the purchase of produce for exportation, or from the offers of it by those, who owing money abroad, require some form of remittance which will satisfy the foreign creditor. If the Brazilian legislator, and a majority of the press, would keep this fact always before them, instead of befogging themselves with exchange, theories of economists, and other matters, which have no relation to the position of Brazil a considerable step would be made in advance. But this seems impossible; although time after time the extravagance of the governments is denounced, when it is recognized that the country is importing nearly everything it consumes, and when the exports, dependent upon the laws of Nature, are uncertain, there is never a decline in the rates of exchange that some one does not bring up once more the pernicious influence of the foreigner upon the exchange value of the Brazilian currency. That the foreign banks in Rio find it more profitable to restrict their operations to the facilitating of international transactions is not to their discredit, and that the commerce of Rio confides in their solvency is proven by the immense sums on deposit with them. If in the course of their business they find speculators, who, having opinions on the probable course of exchange, are anxious to verify their exactness by bets upon the future gold value of the *milreis*, where is the crime of accepting these bets, provided precautionary measures can be taken? And where is the crime in obliging over-enthusiastic exchange sellers to comply with their engagements, and deliver what they did not possess, and never meant to possess? The idea of interference with business transactions, and all business transactions are speculations, is radically wrong. Laws and regulations have not,

nor will they ever, restrict, or extinguish speculation, and fines and penalties to be imposed will only result in the adoption of subtleties to avoid them. Every one recognizes here that the sale of anything, which the seller does not possess is illegal, and the parties to exchange contracts rely upon the *bona fides* of each other; let an unfortunate speculator positively deny all responsibility upon one of these contracts, and operations in exchange, so far as he is concerned, are terminated, without any appeal whatever to the law.

It is perhaps unwise to expect from people with Latin blood in their veins, the cold serenity of nations of Scandinavian origin, but the precipitancy with which serious political measures are conceived, advocated and hurried to a decision here, must cause grave apprehensions to all who really desire to see Brazil re-organized upon the firm foundation, which appears marked for it by a benign Providence. A case in point is this question of general amnesty for those, soldiers, sailors and citizens, implicated or charged with implication, in the naval revolt of 1893, or in the struggle between the partisans of Sr. Silveira Martins, and their opponents, the supporters of Sr. Castilhos, in Rio Grande do Sul. That the government envoy, Gen. Galvão, was not diplomatically the equal of Sr. Silveira Martins, can not be contested, and in close communication with his old comrade, the military leader of the revolutionary party, Gen. Tavares, his delight in securing a termination for the civil war in Rio Grande led him to commit an indiscretion that furnished a perfectly fair political "handle" for the opponents of anything, but unconditional surrender on the part of the revolutionists, to use with the effect that has been seen. Instead therefore of calmly awaiting the result of the arrangements made between Gens. Galvão and Tavares, the opponents of the agreement make violent attacks on the former in Congress, while the advocates of peace at any price burst into bunting, music, parades, etc.; and bad feeling and broken heads are the result of pacification in Rio Grande do Sul! Now we submit to the Brazilian Senate, which must be considered the conservative branch of the legislature, that it is neither dignified, nor proper, that in their Chambers should originate measures, that the profane will certainly classify as bids for popularity. We are persuaded that a great majority of the Brazilian people are sincerely glad that a struggle that had no proximate solution has been compromised without serious complaints from either side, but we, and with us not a few foreigners, cannot understand that this acceptable compromise should be so immediately followed by the proposal of a measure, in comparison with which we can only recall the Parable of the Prodigal Son. Men who take up arms against any constituted government must know that, if successful they will be patriots, and in case of failure, they are rebels; if then the partisans of Sr. Silveira Martins succeeded in securing what appear very fair terms upon submitting to the federal government, what purpose could possibly be secured by tendering them an amnesty, which should have been applied for by the men who have for so long a period kept the south of Brazil in disorder.

There is yet another point in the question of Brazilian exchange, and one which merits the serious attention of those who are constantly harping on the low rates current here. It is: Who would be directly benefited by an advance in exchange to say 20¢? Not the planters surely, who would see the currency value of their produce reduced by 50 per cent; not the government employé who has had his salary increased in consequence of low exchange rates, and would probably revolt against a reduction to the former basis; not the "national industry" which is greatly favoured by the increased cost of imported articles; not state governments, whose revenue has increased enormously; not one only person, who in any manner collects his revenue in gold would derive benefit from such an advance in rates as is insisted upon here. The government would show less alarming "differences in exchange" in the budgets, and those unfortunates who are dependent upon fixed incomes in currency might ultimately derive some satisfaction from lower prices for articles of consumption, and among this class may be included the Senators and Deputies,

but the great majority of the inhabitants of Brazil cannot be directly benefited by the enhanced purchasing power of the *mil reis*; and to our mind this is one of the prime reasons that exchange rates low, and is likely so to rule, until Brazil can export produce to such an extent, that the balance of payments will be greatly in its favor, and then no human agency can prevent an advance in rates. We confess that we never considered there was any justification for the very low rates seen here during the past two years, except the increased demands for government remittances, and an unquestionable excessive importation, which co-incided with the miserable coffee crop of S. Paulo in 1893-94, but we confess equally that we can discern no reason for an excessive rise in rates at present, although the proceeds of the recent loan in London will relieve the market of Government interference for a time, and, while there has been a sharp decrease in the scale of importations, coffee the principal source of Brazil's exchangeable wealth, is producing quite to % more in gold than it was furnishing twelve months ago. We are therefore of the opinion that while a more satisfactory feeling is apparent in business circles, and speculation has received two successive blows from the negotiation of the foreign loan and the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul, that an important advance in rates should neither be expected, nor desired, until such time as the economical position improves through those natural causes, which have carried Brazil through so many threatened crises. And in this respect we may add a well-meant depreciation of the manner, in which it is sought to measure the credit of the Brazilian Republic by foreigners, who criticise this. We do not refer to the criticisms by journals, in which such questions as the Great Northern railway appear with the same persistency, as did the head of King Charles in Mr. Dick's historical memorial, and when foreign statesmen connect Brazil, that with the greatest sacrifices has religiously met its obligations abroad, with the defaulting states of South and Central America, it may not be a cause for surprise that journals, of the standing of the *Economist*, should show haste in casting undeserved sneers at Brazilian credit. A country's credit, like that of an individual, depends upon the integrity with which it meets engagements, and surely the foreign creditors of the Brazilian Republic can formulate no complaints in this respect. We feel persuaded that Brazil will never cause a Baring failure, although, in point of fact, as a means of attracting attention in foreign parts, this would almost appear preferable to the undeserved slurs cast upon its credit by hasty critics, who can bring no direct charges, and can only dwell tediously upon extravagances and prophecy disasters.

CONSULAR REPORT ON RIO GRANDE DO SUL (BRAZIL).

The following is extracted from the last consular report of the British Vice-Consulate at Rio Grande do Sul to the Foreign Office:

The first three months of the year, which were the last of the Naval Revolt, saw trade labouring under the disadvantages of uncertainty and want of confidence, but with the peaceful period which followed on the fasco perpetrated by the revolutionists in trying to take the city of Rio Grande, doubt began to disappear and confidence to return, so that commerce during the remainder of the year resumed somewhat of its normal attitude. I have been informed by one large import firm that, although they have sent vast quantities of goods into the interior, they have not lost a single package or made a bad debt during the year. At the present moment it is impossible to get any later custom-house statistics than those for 1891, which are too much out of date to be of any value, but I am assured that before long those for the following years will be completed.

It is evident, however, from the number of large steamers which arrive from Europe with cargo, from the fact that the custom-house is full and its quays insufficient to receive the goods, so that vast quantities of cargo are lying on the quays of the port while extra warehouses have to be hired in which to store the goods, that the import trade of the port is vastly increased, while the monthly receipts of the custom-house are far higher than they have ever been before.

Notwithstanding this increase of trade, the means of transport into the custom-house are woefully deficient. The goods are put from the ships into private lighters, of which there are not nearly enough, as they have to lie for days at the custom-house quays while the goods are wound up out of them by two or three old manual cranes, the lighters could be unloaded in a quarter the time, fully three-quarters the labour saved, and the lighters be set free to do two or three times the work they now do. Moreover, the custom-house remains terribly undermanned, and the few officers there are so careful lest they should lose their places, as their predecessors did, and so anxious to inflict fines for wrong description of goods or their weights, that they examine every package

to the bottom, weighing every parcel, however insignificant, and causing infinite breakages, tears, strains, and losses, consequently passing through as many packages in a month as would in a well regulated and properly manned custom-house be got through in a week.

After the unsuccessful attempt from April 6 to 11th last, on the part of five armed revolutionary vessels and an army of 2,000 men, to take the city of Rio Grande, then garrisoned and defended by 500 regulars and national guards, the most important event of the year in this city was the re-formation caused in the custom-house by a special commission, which was appointed to inquire into the irregularities and misappropriation of funds by the officials in that department. At Porto Alegre it was found that a dispatcher for various firms and the treasurer's clerk had defrauded the government of vast sums by making out false dispatches and making false entries, destroying the original and current dispatch after it had passed through the various stages necessary to procure the delivery of the merchandise. These documents being destroyed, the dispatch paper being the only proof of payment of duties, for which no receipt is ever given, the Commissioner endeavoured to incriminate 13 firms of merchants by calling on them to produce their books to prove that they had not committed in the frauds perpetrated by the absconded dispatcher and treasury clerk. This they refused to do, but put themselves in the hands of a common legal adviser, whose opinion was that they were not responsible. Nevertheless, these firms have been obliged to deposit with the government guarantees for the sums they are supposed to be responsible for as missing from the Treasury coffers. Considerable as the frauds in the Porto Alegre custom-house were, it has not been revealed and possibly not calculated what the amount is; it was not till he entered the Rio Grande custom-house that the commissioner found a state of affairs that allowed one newspaper to allude to the custom-house as the "Panama" of Rio Grande, while the commissioner states, in his report, that it had reached such a state of moral degradation that it had all the appearance of a gambling hell.

The frauds in the Rio Grande custom-house were chiefly perpetrated by classifying goods with a high tax as those with a low tax, by manifesting goods liable to duty as samples of little or no value, by giving a fictitiously low value to those goods which are liable to *ad valorem* duty, and by declaring false weights of packages. The first loop-holes to these frauds were given by the bills of lading of cargo from Hamburg and Liverpool, which did not specify the nature of the cargo, being classed only as hardware, manufactures, and other vague terms, often without mention of the weights; all of which, as a rule, reappeared in the manifests. It appears, however, that in the case of goods from French ports, even though the quality of the article was omitted, or if it were simply cited as "bonneterie," "soierie," "bijouterie," &c., the weight and value were usually given. This loose way of procedure incited the delinquents to begin the frauds, which it would be apparently impossible to detect. To such an extent was this carried on, that it is stated in the commissioner's report, since 1891 fortunes have been made in the custom-house as in any very flourishing speculation or industry.

The custom-house tariff of this country becomes year by year more oppressive, and although it is, therefore, all the more protective of native industries, yet so many articles of import are necessary to the production of those industries that they can only work at greatly enhanced prices, and the consumer has now to pay the same price, or nearly so, for the native article that he paid a few years ago for it of European manufacture. Nevertheless, native factories of all sorts, made huge profits and paid handsome dividends in 1894. One exception to this was the Rio Grande Flour Mill Company, which, having started working, spent all its capital and had to sell the mill to a new company, who will probably, if they work economically, make a good business of it.

The "Companhia Carris e Estrada de Ferro a costa do Mar" which owns the sea coast bathing and summer resort, the railway, has entered the city tramways, after working for 5 years at a loss on the enormous capital employed, has been sold to a new company for a moderate sum, and will, probably, if managed in a more liberal and popular spirit than hitherto, realise a decent interest on the new capital, but it will have to make the present houses and hotels more comfortable and habitable, and provide more attractions and amusements than in the past, or they will find their visitors rapidly decrease. It is now called the "Companhia Viação Rio Grandense."

During the past year the Reciprocity Convention with the United States was annulled, happily before it had time to have much effect on the European trade with Brazil.

The export trade of the port increases yearly, in spite of internal troubles, and every steamer that leaves the port is laden down below where her Plimsoll mark would be were she British, with colonial products for Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and northern ports. The cattle "safrã," or harvest, of 1894 was a very poor one, as might have been expected, owing both to long drought and the civil war in the State.

However, cattle came in more freely during April and in better condition, and I believe it is expected they will come in still greater numbers during what remains of the "safrã" period, in which case some of the lost ground may be made up. I doubt, however, whether the total killings for the whole State will exceed 250,000 head. The prices paid at the Tablado de Felotas per head of live cattle on March 31, 1895, were from 29 to 61 milreis, on the same date in 1894 from 40 to 82 milreis, and in 1895 from 40 to 66 milreis.

In October last I visited the Xarqueada and factories of the "Brazilian Extract of Meat and Cheirosa, Limited," at Paredão, near Caçoeira, in the interior of the State. Everything to be done in the most modern manner, and on a sufficiently liberal and economical scale, and although it was the slack season there was much interesting work going on in the canning-houses. The machinery for making meat extract is very perfect, and it is a pity that it has not been found sufficiently remunerative to make this pro-

no marked decline, for at the close, one at least of the foreign banks was still drawing in...

September 4.—The foreign banks opened at 1 1/4, and the Banco Nacional at 1 1/2 with business realized in bank sterling during the morning at 1 1/4...

September 5.—The banks all opened at 1 1/4, and in the morning business was reported in bank sterling at 1 1/4...

September 6.—There was very little movement, and the demand during the day, however, was not very high...

September 7.—The banks opened at 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, and were not free takers under 1 1/4, but there was a good demand outside at 1 1/4...

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Apolices, 58... 970; 131 Apolices, 1895... 955

Table with 2 columns: Commercial... 266; 40 Lav. e Com... 73; 8 Nacional... 224

Table with 2 columns: Soroacaba... 33 500; 585 Ind. Papelaria... 950

Table with 2 columns: Apolices... 970; 131 Apolices, 1895... 955

Table with 2 columns: Commercial... 307; 100 Republica... 157 500

Table with 2 columns: V.F. Sapucahy... 8 500; 100 Conf. g. insacc... 35 500

Table with 2 columns: Apolices... 970; 131 Apolices, 1895... 955

Table with 2 columns: Commercial... 258; 118 Republica... 158

Table with 2 columns: Minas S. Jeron... 700; 225 O. Minas... 21

Table with 2 columns: Apolices... 970; 131 Apolices, 1895... 955

Table with 2 columns: Nacional... 223; 40 Republica... 157

Table with 2 columns: Bonanza insac... 50; 35 O. Minas... 16

Table with 2 columns: Apolices... 668; 11 Apolices, 1895... 1,250

Table with 2 columns: Commercial... 210; 9 Republica... 258

Table with 2 columns: Minas insac... 50; 35 O. Minas... 16

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Table with 2 columns: Capital... £1,500,000; do paid up... 750,000

Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-called... 6,666,666 5/6; Bills discounted... 3,193,177 3/4

Table with 2 columns: Capital subscribed... 10,000,000 \$000; Deposits in account current... 5,171,239 9/16

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September, 1895. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, J. Mackenz, Manager.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-realized... 4,500,000 \$000; Guaranteed accounts... 3,469,921 3/4

Table with 2 columns: Capital subscribed... 10,000,000 \$000; Deposits in account current... 5,171,239 9/16

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September, 1895. For London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Haviland A. De Lisle, Manager.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Capital, 50,000 shares at £20... £1,000,000; do paid up... 500,000

Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-called... 4,444,444 2/3; Bills discounted... 4,573,616 5/8

Table with 2 columns: Capital... £1,000,000; do paid up... 500,000

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Table with 2 columns: Capital, un-called... 4,444,444 2/3; Bills discounted... 4,573,616 5/8

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd September, 1895. For the British Bank of South America, Limited, A. Henge, Manager.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th September, 1895.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales during the week were about 64,000 bags, against receipts of about 72,000 bags...

The market opened with a very good demand, and it was said that No. 7 coffees could not be brought under 20,000...

The vessels sailed with coffee are: United States Sept. 11 New York Brstr Mariposa Prince... 12,486

Sept. 11 Havre Fr str Amazonas... 6,261; Sept. 11 Havre Fr str Ville de Buenos Aires... 5,500

Receipts during the present week were 72,207 bags, against 86,294 bags for the preceding week...

The official quotations, per 100 kilos, on the 6th were: Washed... 14,930-16,341; Good... 14,540-16,000

Sept. 2 21 500; Sept. 6 19 500-20 000; Sept. 8 18 000-19 000; Sept. 10 18 500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments, and various coffee grades.

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We are still unable to report any improvement in the markets, except that receipts containing light stocks must be gradually diminishing...

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th September, 1895.

Flour.—Receipts have been 5,725 brls, per Frances, from Baltimore. The market has been very quiet...

Rice.—There are again no receipts, and dealers' prices of 12,500-14,500 per bag, may be continued.

Cement.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal. Turpentine.—Quotations of 800-850 rs. are about unchanged...

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 2,119 bags per Providence and 1,009 bags per Italia...

Hay.—The Brazilian brought 10,674 bales from Rosario. Ideas still appear to be about 90-100 rs. per kilo gramme.

Coal.—Receipts nil. Quotations are nominal.

Sept. 2 BALTIMORE—Amer lug Frances; 644 tons; Thompson; 48 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

Sept. 3 PASCAGOULA—Ger bk Montrose; 591 tons; von Ehren; 88ds; pine to Viava Wenceslau Guzman & Co.

Sept. 4 GASKA—Br lug Union; 193 tons; Brant; 65 ds; codfish to order.

Sept. 5 PASPERAC—Be lug "B"; Le Heron; 61 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

Sept. 6 LITHV—Br ship Falkland; 2739 tons; Gracie; 56 ds; coal to Gas Company.

Sept. 7 BAHIA—Amer lug Presilla; 612 tons; Klages; 65 ds; sundries to Wilson & Co.

Sept. 8 BUENOS AIRES—Br lug C. N. Jones; 825 tons; Fortin; ballast.

Sept. 9 PORTLAND—Br ship Kate Thomas; 1603 tons; Thomas; ballast.

Sept. 10 CALCUTTA—Br ship Prosper Hill; 2334 tons; Wilson; ballast.

Sept. 11 PENSACOLA—Nor bk Argentina; 957 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

Sept. 12 BARRIADOS—Nor bk Kuntiger; 778 tons; Berg; ballast.

Sept. 13 BUENOS AIRES—Ger bk Esté; 1358 tons; Vintoff; do.

Sept. 14 MARANHÃO—Port bk Atiança; 479 tons; Paño; ballast.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Month, Ship Name, Tons, Agent.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: Month, Ship Name, Tons, Agent.

VESSELS AFLOAT & CHARTERED FOR RIO

Table with columns: Ship Name, Tons, Agent, Date.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Origin, Date, Agent. Lists various steamships and their routes.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, From, Consigned To. Lists arrivals of foreign steamers.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Date, Name, Where To, Cargo. Lists departures of foreign steamers.

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---Sept. 9th.

Table with columns: Circulation, Public Funds, Stock 5% currency, Bonds, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Banks, Par, Last div. Lists bank capital and dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Railways, Par, Last div. Lists railway capital and dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Tramways, Par, Last div. Lists tramway capital and dividends.

Table with columns: Capital, Mills, Par, Last div. Lists mill capital and dividends.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1895

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Arrived, From, Consignees. Lists foreign sailing vessels.

RIO DE JANEIRO COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Laemmert's Almanack, 52nd year of publication. Includes text: 'Useful to all' and 'Price: Mailed postfree to any place 20/-'.

Price: Mailed postfree to any place 20/- For sale at Laemmert & Co. 66, RUA DO OUVIDOR, Rio de Janeiro.

Advertisement for W. & B. DOUGLAS, MIDDLETOWN, CONN. Manufacturers of pumps, hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Advertisement for STRANGERS' HOSPITAL, 110, Rua da Passagem. Now open for the reception of patients.

Advertisement for C. S. BONTECOU & Co. Sole representatives in Brazil. Manufacturers of pumps, hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

Advertisement for CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. Co. NEW YORK. Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc.

Advertisement for Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL. Terms of Subscription: for Rio, 15000 per annum; for Brazil, 20000; foreign, 20 frs.

Advertisement for C. S. BONTECOU & Co. Representatives for Brazil. 2, Rua 1.º de Março.

Advertisement for PENSION AYROZA. Comfortable rooms for Families and Gentlemen, with Garden, baths, etc., etc. Proprietor: Christiano Nobrega de Ayroza, No. 14, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Advertisement for AZEVEDO, MURRAY & Co. Curitiba (Brasil) and Branch Office at Buenos Aires. Agencies: Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Rosario, Valparaiso. Exporters and Commission Merchants. Agencies and correspondence solicited.

Advertisement for AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS 600 TONS. Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world, Respectable agents required. Bankers: LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LD. TELEGRAMS-INDOBANCO.

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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Simplicity.—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

Durability.—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

Alignment.—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

Speed.—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

Visible Writing.—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

Manifolding.—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

Repairs.—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

Type Cleaning.—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

Ribbon Changing.—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

Keyboard.—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

A Time Saver.—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

Appearance.—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickeled and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

Work.—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without charging parts.

Price: \$90 with Table.

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Brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

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RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

STOUT ON DRAUGHT

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Try M. B. Foster & Sons'

bottling of Guinness' Stout and you will have the nearest possible approach to Draught Stout.

Sole Agents:

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"MILD, MELLOW

AND
MATURED"

SCOTCH
WHISKY
J.R.D.

SOLE AGENTS

HOGG & MURLY

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DO YOU BATHE ?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.
2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.
3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,

H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at

Rua 13 de Maio,
esquina da rua Senador Saraiva.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find the machine on exhibition and for sale.

S. Paulo

OSWALD EVANS,

Import and Commission Merchant.

Lubricating Oils,

Plows, Hardware, etc.

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennett's Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.
Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always a good stock.

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São Paulo.

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No. 4, TRAVESSA DO COMMERCIO,

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Messrs. THOMAS FORD & Co.

SWANSEA (England)

Correspondence invited.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

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.

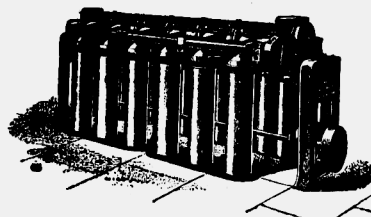
SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED

SPECIALISTS IN SPINNING;

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED,

SPECIALISTS IN WEAVING.



SOLE AGENTS IN BRAZIL:

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Engineers and Contractors,

77, Rua da Alfandega, RIO DE JANEIRO

HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.

Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.

Plans and estimates on application to Agents.

