

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

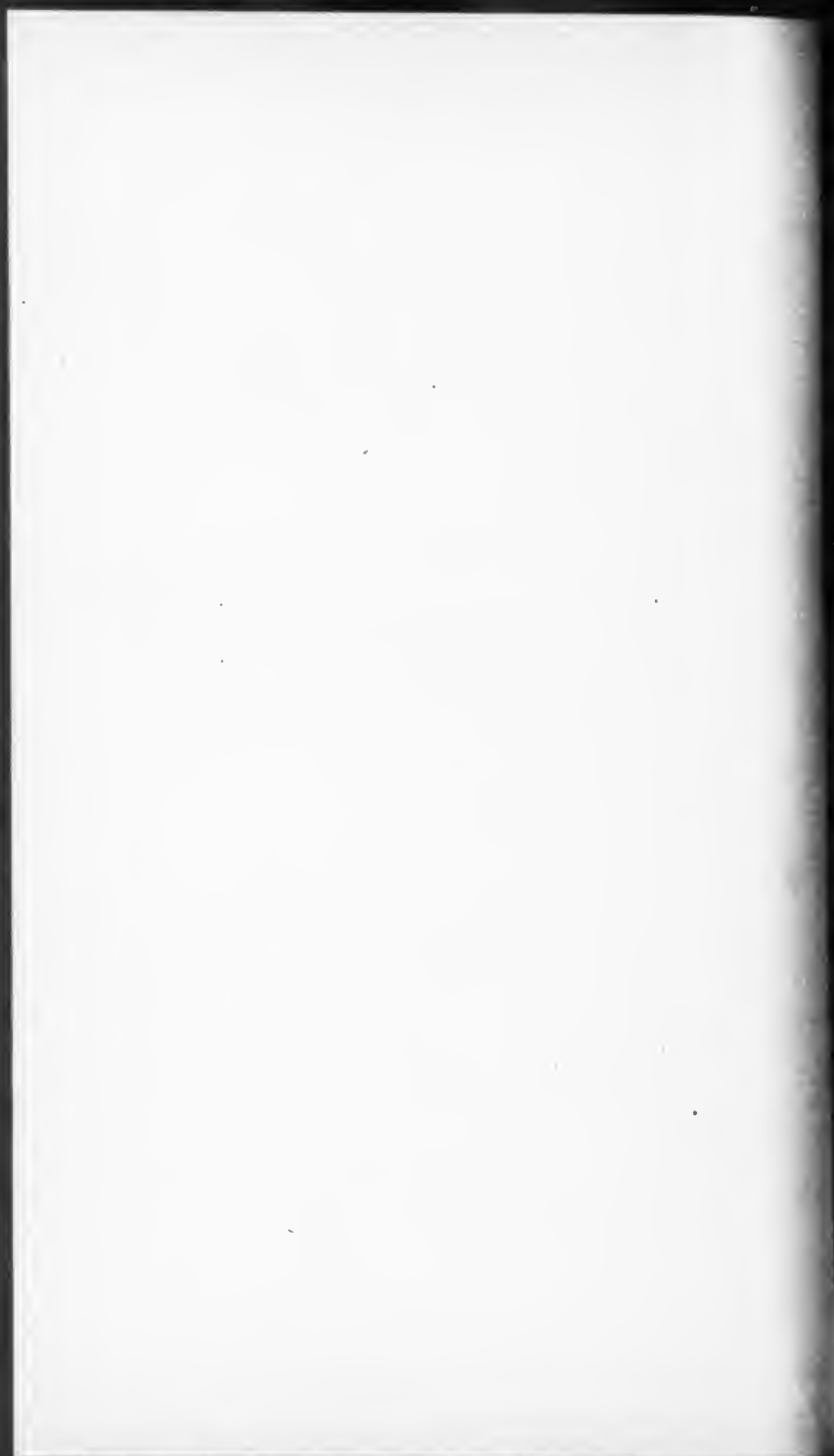
MAY, 1904.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

AR 1.6: v. 16, no. 5









Bull. Bureau American Republics, May, 1904.



*Mandamus*

---

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

---

MAY, 1904.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1904.

Ed

Lis

La

Un

Ra

For

Par

Un

Co

We

Me

Fut

Val



## GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.	
Editorial contents: {	Spanish.....	IV
	English.....	V
	Portuguese.....	VI
	French.....	VII
List of Honorary Correspondents.....	VIII	
Latin-American Representatives in the United States.....	IX	
United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics.....	X	
Rates of Postage from the United States to Latin-American Countries.....	XI	
Foreign Mails—Postage Rates from Latin-American Countries.....	XII	
Parcels-Post Regulations.....	XIII	
United States Consulates in Latin America.....	XIV	
Consulates of the Latin-American Republics in the United States.....	XV	
Weights and Measures.....	XVII	
Metric Weights and Measures.....	XVIII	
Publications of the Bureau.....	XIX	
Value of Latin-American Coins.....	XXII	

## ÍNDICE.

	Página.
I.—EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR DON MANUEL CANDAMO, PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ .....	1049
II.—RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL NUEVO MINISTRO DE PARAGUAY .....	1052
III.—AVISO PRELIMINAR DEL OCTAVO CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO INTERNACIONAL QUE HA DE REUNIRSE EN WASHINGTON EN 1904.....	1054
IV.—RECLAMACIONES DE INDEMNIZACIÓN PECUNIARIA POR DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS OCASIONADOS A CIUDADANOS DE UN ESTADO AMERICANO, RESIDENTES, ACCIDENTAL Ó PERMANENTEMENTE, EN OTRO ESTADO TAMBIÉN AMERICANO .....	1059
V.—EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL DE SAN LUIS.....	1083
VI.—REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA .....	1087
Comercio por varios puertos en enero de 1904—Población de la República el 31 de diciembre de 1902.	
VII.—BRASIL .....	1088
Ley de presupuestos—Restablecimiento del modus vivendi comercial concluido en 1900 entre el Brasil y Francia—Modificaciones del arancel.	
VIII.—CHILE .....	1090
La industria del salitre.	
IX.—COSTA RICA .....	1092
Modificaciones del arancel—Comunicación por telégrafo sin alambres entre Puerto Limón y Bocas del Toro—Vapores entre Puerto Limón y Manchester.	
X.—CUBA .....	1094
Modificaciones del arancel—La riqueza forestal, 1901-2—Recepción oficial del Ministro de España.	
XI.—REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA .....	1096
Restablecimiento provisional de ciertos derechos de exportación—Arancel de exportación—Legislación de patentes de privilegio y marcas de fábrica.	
XII.—ESTADOS UNIDOS .....	1101
Comercio con la América Latina—Cuota con que contribuye á la Importación total de los demás países.	
XIII.—HONDURAS .....	1102
Resumen de la importación general habida en la República durante el primer semestre del año económico de 1902 á 1903—Concesión para la exportación de caoba y cedro.	
XIV.—MÉXICO .....	1106
Informe leído por el Presidente constitucional de la República al abrirse el cuarto período de sesiones del 21º congreso de la Unión, el 1º de abril de 1904—Modificaciones del arancel.	
XV.—NICARAGUA .....	1119
Exportación por países durante los años 1901 y 1902—Minas en explotación en 1903.	
XVI.—PARAGUAY .....	1120
Datos financieros y económicos—Comercio de Paraguay.	
XVII.—PERÚ .....	1123
Modificaciones del arancel.	
XVIII.—SALVADOR .....	1131
El oro en El Salvador—Renta de licores en 1903.	
XIX.—URUGUAY.....	1133
Comercio del puerto de Montevideo en enero de 1904—La deuda pública del Uruguay el 31 de diciembre de 1903.	
XX.—VENEZUELA .....	1135
Modificaciones del arancel.	
XXI.—COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA, PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1904 .....	1135

## INDEX.

	Page.
I.—DEATH OF SEÑOR DON MANUEL CANDAMO, PRESIDENT OF PERU .....	1139
II.—EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS .....	1140
III.—OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE NEW MINISTER FROM PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES .....	1146
IV.—SETTLEMENT OF PECUNIARY INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS BY ARBITRATION .....	1147
V.—PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE .....	1147
VI.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC .....	1148
Foreign commerce in 1903—Report of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, 1903—Agricultural and live-stock statistics for 1903—Crop statistics, 1891-1903—Cotton growing in 1903—Port movements in January, 1904—Population of the Republic.	
VII.—BRAZIL .....	1158
Tariff concessions to the United States—Customs receipts in 1903—Exports in 1903—Tariff modifications—New form for consular invoices—Coffee market in March, 1904—Brazilian fruit—Exports of rubber from Pará and Mamãos in March, 1904—Imports at Santos for the month of February, 1904—Cotton growing in the Republic.	
VIII.—CHILE .....	1166
Customs receipts, February, 1904—Harbor dues—Résumé of nitrate exports, 1901-1903—Award of Transandine Railway contracts—Proposed public works.	
IX.—COLOMBIA .....	1174
Adoption of new Constitution—Postponement of the lease of emerald mines.	
X.—COSTA RICA .....	1175
Tariff modifications—Cordiality existing between Costa Rica and Panama—Economic progress.	
XI.—CUBA .....	1177
Financial statement for March, 1904—Tariff modifications—Railway systems.	
XII.—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC .....	1178
Discovery of oil fields.	
XIII.—HAITI .....	1179
Regulations for coffee exports.	
XIV.—HONDURAS .....	1179
Foreign trade, 1902-3—Imports first half of economic year 1902-3—Market for American fruits—Concession for mahogany and cedar logs.	
XV.—MEXICO .....	1183
Message of President Diaz—Foreign commerce in January, 1904—Crop production and commerce in 1902—Treasury statistics for March, 1904—Tariff modifications—Mining laws—Real estate in 1903—Amended custom-house ordinances—Establishment of an agricultural station—Report of the Mexican National Railway—Official guaranty for merchandise and trade-marks.	
XVI.—NICARAGUA .....	1221
Railway construction—Export destinations in 1901 and 1902—Number of mines in the Republic in 1903.	
XVII.—PARAGUAY .....	1222
Trade with the Argentine Republic—Cotton cultivation—Financial and economic data.	
XVIII.—PERU .....	1226
Tariff modifications—First electric roads—New navigation laws—Marriages of foreigners—Saltpeter and borax—Consumption duty on tobacco—Customs regulations.	
XIX.—SALVADOR .....	1231
Gold in Salvador—Tax on liquors in 1903.	
XX.—UNITED STATES .....	1233
Trade with Latin America—Foreign commerce for March, 1904—Recognition of Latin American consular officers—Stock raising in the Philippines—Beet-sugar manufacture in 1903—Agricultural work in the Philippines—Gutta-percha in the Philippine Islands—Production of pig iron in 1903—Bessemer steel production in 1903.	
XXI.—URUGUAY .....	1248
Movement of the port of Montevideo during January, 1904—Customs receipts for five years—The public debt on December 31, 1903.	
XXII.—VENEZUELA .....	1250
Tariff modifications—Trade of La Guaira in 1903—Customs returns of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello—Municipal taxation in Caracas—Concession for the navigation of the Orinoco River.	
XXIII.—BOUNTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES .....	1256
XXIV.—DEATH OF WILLIAM R. GRACE .....	1529
XXV.—RAMIE TRADE OF THE WORLD .....	1259
XXVI.—TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904 .....	1261
XXVII.—TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA .....	1264
XXVIII.—BOOK NOTES .....	1269
XXIX.—LIBRARY ACCESSIONS AND FILES .....	1275

## INDICE.

---

	Pagina.
I.—RECEPÇÃO OFFICIAL DO NOVO MINISTRO DO PARAGUAY.....	1287
II.—FALLECIMENTO DO SR. WILLIAM R. GRACE.....	1288
III.—REPUBLICA ARGENTINA .....	1288
Movimento dos portos em Janeiro de 1904—Estatísticas sobre as colheitas de 1891-1903.	
IV.—CHILE .....	1291
A industria do salitre—Exportações de nitrato em 1901-1903—Rendas aduaneiras em Fevereiro de 1904.	
V.—COLOMBIA.....	1294
Adiamento da concessão das minas de esmeraldas.	
VI.—ESTADOS UNIDOS.....	1294
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—A colheita do algodão em 1903—Produção de aço de Bessemer em 1903.	
VII.—MEXICO.....	1296
Mensagem do Presidente Diaz—Reforma da lei das alfandegas.	
VIII.—PARAGUAY .....	1311
Dados financeiros e economicos—Cultura do algodão—Commercio com a Republica Argentina.	
IX.—PERU .....	1315
Regulamento aduaneiro—Imposto de consumo sobre o fumo.	
X.—URUGUAY.....	1316
Movimento do porto de Montevidéo em Janeiro de 1904.	

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

	Page.
I.—RÉCEPTION OFFICIELLE DU NOUVEAU MINISTRE DU PARAGUAY AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.....	1317
II.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE .....	1318
Surtaxe douanière sur les préparations alcooliques—Le commerce des machines agricoles—Mouvement commercial de Buenos-Aires en 1903—Mouvement de port en janvier 1904—Formation d'une compagnie argentine de pêche.	
III.—BRÉSIL .....	1323
Rétablissement du modus vivendi commercial avec la France—Filatures de coton—Statistiques sur le change, le café et le caoutchouc en 1903.	
IV.—CHILI .....	1325
Loi sur le droit de phares et balises.	
V.—COSTA RICA .....	1326
Modifications douanières—Décret favorisant l'emploi de l'éclairage à l'alcool de canne.	
VI.—CUBA .....	1328
Modifications douanières.	
VII.—ÉTATS-UNIS .....	1328
Commerce avec l'Amérique latine.	
VIII.—GUATÉMALA .....	1329
Importation des machines à coudre et des bicyclettes.	
IX.—HAÏTI .....	1329
Droit d'exportation sur les résidus de cafés.	
X.—MEXIQUE.....	1330
Message présidentiel—Modifications douanières—Production sucrière dans l'année fiscale 1902-3—Modifications au tarif douanier mexicain.	
XI.—PÉROU .....	1335
Modifications douanières.	
XII.—URUGUAY.....	1338
Mouvement du port de Montévidéo pendant le mois de janvier 1904.	
XIII.—VENEZUELA .....	1339
Sentence du tribunal d'arbitrage—Modifications douanières.	
XIV.—COMMERCE DE RAMIE DANS LE MONDE ENTIER .....	1344

**HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
Argentine Republic.....	Señor Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos.....	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián <sup>a</sup> .....	La Paz.
Brazil.....	Dezenbargador Antonio Bezerra.....	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva.....	Florianopolis.
Chile.....	Señor Don Moisés Vargas.....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	Señor Don Manuel Aragón.....	San José.
Dominican Republic.....	Señor Don José Gabriel García <sup>b</sup> .....	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín.....	Quito.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui.....	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar.....	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur Georges Sylvain.....	Port au Prince.
Honduras.....	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos.....	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez.....	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua.....	Señor Don José D. Gámez.....	Managua.
Paraguay.....	Señor Don José S. Decoud.....	Asunción.
Peru.....	Señor Don Alejandro Garland.....	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos.....	San Salvador.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeza Rosáles.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

<sup>a</sup> Honorary Corresponding Members of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.  
<sup>b</sup> Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela.

## LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

---

### AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico ..... Señor Don MANUEL DE AZPIROZ,  
1415 I street NW., Washington, D. C.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic ..... Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU,  
1612 Twentieth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Brazil ..... Mr. J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL,  
Absent.

Chile ..... Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ,  
1800 N street NW., Washington, D. C.

Colombia ..... Señor Don JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA,  
Absent.

Costa Rica ..... Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,  
1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Cuba ..... Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA,  
1006 Sixteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dominican Republic ..... Señor Don JUAN FRANCESCO SANCHEZ,  
Absent.

Ecuador ..... Señor Don ALFREDO BAQUERIZO,  
Absent.

Guatemala ..... Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA,  
Absent.

Haiti ..... Mr. J. N. LÉGER,  
1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua ..... Señor Don LUIS F. COREA,  
1704 Q street NW., Washington, D. C.

Paraguay ..... Señor Don CECILIO BAEZ,  
"The Gordon."

Peru ..... Señor Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN,  
1701 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Salvador ..... Señor Dr. Don RAFAEL S. LOPEZ,  
Absent.

Uruguay ..... Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ,  
"The Normandle," Washington, D. C.

### CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Bolivia ..... Señor Don JORGE E. ZALLES,  
"The Portner," Washington, D. C.

Brazil ..... Mr. ALFREDO DE M. GOMES FERREIRA,  
1411 Hopkins street, Washington, D. C.

Ecuador ..... Señor Dr. SERAFIN S. WITHER,  
11 Broadway, New York City.

Guatemala ..... Señor Dr. Don JOAQUÍN YELA,  
4 Stone street, New York.

Venezuela ..... Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO,  
The Cochran.

### CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras ..... Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR CÓRDOVA,  
4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:

WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

### AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico ..... POWELL CLAYTON, City of Mexico.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic..... A. N. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.  
 Bolivia ..... WILLIAM B. SORSBY.  
 Brazil ..... DAVID E. THOMPSON, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Chile ..... HENRY L. WILSON, Santiago.  
 Colombia ..... W. W. RUSSELL, Bogotá.  
 Costa Rica ..... WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.  
 Cuba ..... HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Havana.  
 Dominican Republic..... THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.  
 Ecuador ..... ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON, Quito.  
 Guatemala ..... LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.  
 Haiti ..... WILLIAM F. POWELL, Port au Prince.  
 Honduras ..... (See Guatemala.)  
 Nicaragua ..... (See Costa Rica.)  
 Paraguay ..... (See Uruguay.)  
 Peru ..... IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.  
 Salvador ..... (See Costa Rica.)  
 Uruguay ..... WILLIAM R. FINCH, Montevideo.  
 Venezuela ..... HERBERT W. BOWEN, Caracas.



## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (1 ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	5
{Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	2
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.		Currency of country.		Currency of country.			
	Cen- times.	Cent- times.	Cen- times.	Cent- times.	Cen- times.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.	35	6 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	10	24 centavos.	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.	55	6 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	20 centavos.	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	30 centavos.	10 centavos.
Brazil.....	300 reis.	35	100 reis.	15	40 reis.	5	400 reis.	200 reis.
Chile.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.	50	4 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Cuba, Rica.....	10 centimos.	25	3 centimos.	71	2 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Chad.....								
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.	25	3 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.	50	2 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.	40	1 penny.	15	1 penny.	10	2 pence.	24 pence.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	10 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras, British.....	15 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	5 cents.	25	2 cents.	10	2 cents.	10	10 cents.	5 cents.
Nicaragua.....	5 centavos.	25	5 centavos.	10	2 cents.	10	10 centavos.	5 cents.
Paraguay.....	15 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	5 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	40 centavos.	50	8 centavos.	15	8 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	20 centavos.	50	8 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	20 centavos.
Porto Rico, b.....	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	11 centavos.	55	3 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.	25	2 centimos.	10	10 centimos.	6	50 centimos.	25 centimos.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.	50	71 cents Dutch.	15	1 cent.	6	18 cents Dutch.	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.	50	10 centimes.	15	5 cents Dutch.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

Bol  
Chi  
Colo  
Cost  
Gua  
Hond  
Mexi  
Nicar  
Salva  
Venez

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.		Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.
	<i>Fl. in.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Vaiparaiso.
Colombia .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Gulana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapaia, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—	HONDURAS—
Buenos Ayres.	Ceiba.
Cordoba.	Puerto Cortes.
Rosario.	Tegucigalpa.
BOLIVIA—	Utila.
La Paz.	MEXICO—
BRAZIL—	Acapulco.
Bahia.	Chihuahua.
Para.	Ciudad Juarez.
Pernambuco.	Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Río de Janeiro.	Durango.
Santos.	Ensenada.
CHILE—	La Paz.
Antofagasta.	Matamoros.
Arica.	Mazatlan.
Coquimbo.	Mexico.
Iquique.	Monterey.
Valparaiso.	Nogales.
COLOMBIA—	Nuevo Laredo.
Barranquilla.	Progreso.
Bogotá.	Saltillo.
Cartagena.	Tampico.
Colón (Aspinwall).	Tuxpan.
Medellin.	Vera Cruz.
Panama.	NICARAGUA—
COSTA RICA—	Managua.
Puerto Limon.	San Juan del Norte.
Punta Arenas.	PARAGUAY—
San José.	Asunción.
CUBA—	PERU—
Cienfuegos.	Callao.
Habana.	SALVADOR—
Santiago.	San Salvador.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—	URUGUAY—
Puerto Plata.	Colonia.
Samana.	Montevideo.
Santo Domingo.	Paysandu.
ECUADOR—	VENEZUELA—
Guayaquil.	La Guayra.
GUATEMALA—	Maracaibo.
Guatemala.	Puerto Cabello.
HAITI—	
Cape Haitien.	
Port au Prince.	

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		<b>COSTA RICA—Continued.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
California.....	San Francisco.	New York.....	New York City.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
	Fernandina.	Oregon.....	Portland.
	Pensacola.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Savannah.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Chicago.		
Illinois.....	New Orleans.	<b>CUBA.</b>	
Louisiana.....	Bangor.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Maine.....	Portland.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		Key West.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Pensacola.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		Tampa.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Georgia.....	Brunswick.
New York.....	New York City.		Savannah.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.		Chicago.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
		Maryland.....	Boston.
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
California.....	San Diego.	Missouri.....	New York.
	San Francisco.	New York.....	New York.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		Mayaguez.
			San Juan.
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Maine.....	Calais.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		Arecibo.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Humacao.
New York.....	New York City.		Mayaguez.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		Ponce.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		San Juan.
	Richmond.		Vieques.
<b>CHILE.</b>		<b>ECUADOR.</b>	
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		San Francisco.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Montana.....	Butte.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	New York.....	New York City.
New York.....	New York City.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	Portland.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Tacoma.		
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		<b>GUATEMALA.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Diego.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Francisco.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Pensacola.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Florida.....	Chicago.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
New York.....	New York City.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Massachusetts.....	Baltimore.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Missouri.....	Boston.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	New York.....	St. Louis.
		Porto Rico.....	New York City.
		Washington.....	San Juan.
			Seattle.
<b>COSTA RICA.</b>		<b>HAITI.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
Colorado.....	Denver.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Maine.....	Bangor.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>HONDURAS.</b>		<b>PARAGUAY—Continued.</b>	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
California .....	Los Angeles.	Indiana .....	Indianapolis.
	San Diego.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
	San Francisco.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Missouri .....	Kansas City.
Kansas .....	Kansas City.		St. Louis.
Kentucky .....	Louisville.	New Jersey .....	Newark.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.		Trenton.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.	New York .....	Buffalo.
Michigan .....	Detroit.		New York City.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.	Ohio .....	Rochester.
New York .....	New York City.	Pennsylvania .....	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.		Philadelphia.
Texas .....	Galveston.		
Washington .....	Seattle.		
<b>MEXICO.</b>		<b>PERU.</b>	
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Arizona .....	Naco.	California .....	San Diego.
	Nogales.		San Francisco.
	Phoenix.	District of Columbia .....	Washington.
	Tucson.	Hawaii .....	Honolulu.
	Yuma.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
California .....	San Diego.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
	San Francisco.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
Colorado .....	Denver.	Massachusetts .....	Boston.
Florida .....	Pensacola.	New York .....	New York City.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.	Porto Rico .....	San Juan.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	<b>SALVADOR.</b>	
Mississippi .....	Pascagoula.	California .....	San Diego.
Missouri .....	Kansas City.		San Francisco.
	St. Louis.	New York .....	New York City.
New York .....	New York City.		
Ohio .....	Cincinnati.	<b>URUGUAY.</b>	
Oregon .....	Portland.	Alabama .....	Mobile.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	California .....	San Francisco.
Philippine Islands .....	Manila.	Florida .....	Apalachicola.
Porto Rico .....	San Juan.		Fernandina.
Texas .....	Brownsville.		Pensacola.
	Eagle Pass.		St. Augustine.
	El Paso.	Georgia .....	Brunswick.
	Galveston.		Savannah.
	Laredo.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
	Rio Grande City.	Louisiana .....	New Orleans.
	Sabine Pass.	Maine .....	Bangor.
	San Antonio.		Calais.
Virginia .....	Norfolk.	Maryland .....	Portland.
		Massachusetts .....	Baltimore.
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>		Mississippi .....	Boston.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Mississippi .....	Scranton.
California .....	Los Angeles.	New York .....	New York City.
	San Diego.	Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.	Philippine Islands .....	Manila.
Illinois .....	Chicago.	South Carolina .....	Charleston.
Kansas .....	Kansas City.	Texas .....	Galveston.
Kentucky .....	Louisville.	Virginia .....	Norfolk.
Louisiana .....	New Orleans.		Richmond.
Maryland .....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts .....	Boston.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
Michigan .....	Detroit.	California .....	Los Angeles.
Missouri .....	St. Louis.		San Francisco.
New York .....	New York City.	Florida .....	Pensacola.
Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.	Illinois .....	Chicago.
Porto Rico .....	Ponce.	Iowa .....	Des Moines.
	San Juan.	Maryland .....	Baltimore.
	Galveston.	Michigan .....	Detroit.
	Norfolk.	Minnesota .....	St. Paul.
	Newport News.	New Jersey .....	Jersey City.
Washington .....	Seattle.	New York .....	New York City.
		Ohio .....	Cincinnati.
<b>PARAGUAY.</b>		Pennsylvania .....	Philadelphia.
Alabama .....	Mobile.	Porto Rico .....	Arecibo.
Delaware .....	Wilmington.		Mayaguez.
District of Columbia .....	Washington.		Ponce.
Georgia .....	Savannah.		San Juan.
			Galveston.
			Norfolk.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States.

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobo	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.  
 Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.  
 Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.  
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.  
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.  
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.  
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.  
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.  
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.  
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

### METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.  
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

### METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.  
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.  
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.  
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.  
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.  
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.  
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

### METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.  
 Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.  
 Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.  
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.  
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.  
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.  
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

### METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.  
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.  
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.



## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1902. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription .....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription, foreign .....	2. 50
Single copies .....	. 25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.)	
670 pages, 4°, cloth .....	2. 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth .....	2. 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4° .....	2. 50

NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.

## SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1897-98, 2 vols. in 4°, cloth.	5. 00
Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8° .....	. 35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°.	. 05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° .....	. 10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pp., 8°. Bibliography, p. 164 .....	. 50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100 .....	. 50

## HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334 .....	1. 00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	. 75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8° .....	. 25
Mexico. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1900. 385 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 354 .....	. 75

	PRICE
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8°.....	\$0.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135.....	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275.....	.25

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8°.....	.50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00

## MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas.....	1.00

## LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

## HANDBOOKS.

- The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de America.  
 Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)  
 Cuba.  
 Dominican Republic.  
 Haiti.  
 Honduras. (Nearly completed.)  
 Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)  
 Nicaragua.  
 Venezuela. (Third edition. Entirely new data.)

## LAW MANUALS.

- A comparative study of the Spanish code of commerce and the commercial laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)  
 Land and immigration laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)  
 Patent and trade-mark laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1891.)

## MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set.....	25.00
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.	
Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages, 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.	
Album do Pará (A descriptive work of the State of Pará, Brazil.) 1 vol., 4°, cloth. Sent upon proper application.	
Chile at the Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. 252 pages, 4° (paper). A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages, 8°. Sent upon proper application.	

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

JULY 1, 1903.

## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Boliviano	.419	
BRAZIL . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Milreis . . .	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Colon . . . .	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 cen- tinos.
British Honduras	Gold . . . .	Dollar . . . .	1.000	
Guatemala . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Peso . . . .	.419	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras . . . . .				
Nicaragua . . . . .				
Salvador . . . . .				
CHILE . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Peso . . . .	.419	
CUBA . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	.926	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), al- phonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Sucre . . . .	.487	
HAITI . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Gourde . . . .	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Dollar . . . .	.455	
PERU . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Sol . . . . .	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	1.034	
VENEZUELA . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Bolivar . . . .	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

---

---

VOL. XVI.

MAYO DE 1904.

No. 5.

---

---

## EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR DON MANUEL CANDAMO, PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.

Cumple el BOLETÍN con el triste deber de hacer constar en sus páginas el fallecimiento, ocurrido el 7 del corriente mes, del Excelentísimo Señor DON MANUEL CANDAMO, Presidente de la República del Perú, personaje de relevantes méritos y de grande ilustración, que disfrutó con justicia de grande popularidad en su país, y que elegido constitucionalmente para la Presidencia de la República, desempeñó tan alto puesto desde el 8 de setiembre de 1903.

En el momento de su fallecimiento, que fué debido á una complicación de enfermedades, se encontraba el Señor CANDAMO en el año 62 de su existencia. Toda ella, puede decirse, había sido consagrada al bien de su patria, y así como en ésta, y en Europa, y en todos los países de América, se supo con júbilo su exaltación á la Presidencia, cuando el voto de su pueblo lo llamó á ocuparla, así también se recibió con universal tristeza la infausta nueva de su muerte.

El Señor CANDAMO recibió su primera educación en Lima, y la completó en París. Hizo después extensos viajes por Europa, y visitó también la China y el Japón. Empezó su vida pública como Secretario de la Legación peruana en Chile, é ingresó después en la política activa, afiliándose en 1871 al partido que se denominó "civilista," ó "civil," organizado en aquella época por DON MANUEL PARDO.

En 1886 fué elegido para representar á Lima en el Senado de la República, y en 1897 fué llevado al mismo puesto por el Departamento de Lambayeque. Fué muchas veces Presidente del Senado. La revolución contra el Gobierno del General CÁCERES, que terminó con el

Pacto de 20 de marzo de 1895, y creó una Junta de Gobierno Provisional, escogió al Señor CANDAMO para ocupar la Presidencia de esta Junta y tomar á su cargo la cartera de Relaciones Exteriores.

En las elecciones de 1903 fué llamado á la Presidencia de la República por el término de cuatro años, que empezaron á contarse el día de la inauguración, que como se ha dicho fué el 8 de setiembre último.

Después de impreso lo que antecede recibió el BOLETÍN la siguiente reseña biográfica del Señor CANDAMO, publicada en Lima, en enero de 1903:

“Frisa en los sesenta años. Nació en Lima. Hizo estudios de Derecho en la Universidad de San Marcos, de Lima, hasta graduarse de Bachiller en Jurisprudencia. Se inició en el periodismo y perteneció á la redacción de ‘El Comercio’ hasta 1865, época en que fué desterrado á Chile por formar parte de la juventud entusiasta de entonces, que protestaba contra los tratados que nuestro Gobierno celebró con el almirante español Pareja, después de la ocupación de las islas de Chincha. De Chile, vino á tomar parte en la revolución popular que estalló ese año, y entró á Lima con el grupo de jóvenes patriotas que reconocían como Jefe, al héroe del 2 de mayo, don JOSÉ GÁLVEZ.

“Poco después fué enviado á Chile como Secretario de la Legacion de que fué jefe don JOSÉ PARDO. A los dos años dejó el servicio y, algún tiempo más tarde, emprendió un viaje al rededor del mundo. Estuvo en el Japón, la China y la India, y regresó por Europa, al Perú, en 1872.

“Durante algún tiempo no tomó parte activa en la política, ocupándose de negocios particulares, y fué Presidente del antiguo Banco del ‘Perú,’ Director del Banco ‘Anglo-Peruano’ y miembro del Consejo Directivo de varias otras instituciones de crédito, mereciendo además la honrosa distinción de ser nombrado Prior del Tribunal del Consulado y Presidente de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima.

“En un viaje que por entonces tuvo el Señor CANDAMO que hacer á Europa, recibió del Presidente don MANUEL PARDO el delicado encargo de arreglar cuestiones financieras de importancia, y lo hizo con éxito completamente satisfactorio.

“Al organizarse la Guardia Nacional, el Presidente PARDO, ilustre fundador del partido civil, que le tenía especial estimación, le confió el mando de uno de los batallones formados en Lima, con el que salió á campaña al Sur á combatir una revolución que en esa época estalló.

“En la guerra con Chile, sin puesto oficial, en los primeros tiempos, pasó confundido entre los buenos ciudadanos que fueron á pelear á Miraflores, como simples soldados, en las filas de la reserva; pero, más tarde, cuando después de la ocupación de Lima por los chilenos, se restableció el Gobierno nacional en el norte, el Señor CANDAMO fué su activo é inteligente Delegado en esta capital, hasta que las autoridades

enemigas lo apresaron enviándolo á Chile junto con otros peruanos distinguidos.

“Después de cerca de dos años de cautiverio, ajustada la paz, se le permitió regresar á su patria.

“Sobre las bases del antiguo partido civil y con las vigorosas adhesiones nuevas que rodeaban al General CÁCERES, se organizó el partido constitucional, de cuya primera Junta Central Directiva fué Presidente el Señor CANDAMO, dando término á su campaña eleccionaria al quedar proclamado el General CÁCERES, Presidente constitucional del Perú.

“En 1886 ingresó al Senado, á cuya Presidencia se le elevó dos años después.

“Recobrando su personería el partido civil, exhibió un candidato propio, y por esa causa, quedó ese partido separado del constitucional, que obtuvo el triunfo en esas elecciones.

“Cuando triunfó la revolución de 1895, mediante un arreglo por el cual el caudillo de ésta designó dos ciudadanos, y el Presidente que abandonaba el puesto otros dos, para formar una Junta de Gobierno, el Señor CANDAMO recibió la honrosa distinción de ser elegido Presidente de esa junta, encargándose al mismo tiempo del despacho de la cartera de Relaciones Exteriores. En esos puestos permaneció cerca de seis meses, esperando el resultado de las elecciones populares, que debían dar un Presidente constitucional, acreditando en el ejercicio de la Presidencia de la Junta Suprema, sus revelantes dotes administrativas, y en el desempeño del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores su prudencia y tacto diplomático. De la manera más digna y satisfactoria para el Perú, arregló directamente la serie de reclamaciones de aquella sangrienta lucha civil.

“El Señor CANDAMO, que desde hacía algunos años representaba papel importante en el partido civil, fué reconocido como su jefe desde 1896; y á su sagacidad, á su espíritu profundamente patriótico, que lo indujo á anteponer siempre los intereses nacionales á los de su propio círculo, se debió la preponderancia que bajo su dirección alcanzó aquel partido.

“Fiel á esa política restableció la antigua alianza con el partido constitucional, cuyo primer acto fue exhibirlo como candidato á la Presidencia de la República.

“El tino, el talento político del Señor CANDAMO, se han revelado siempre en las circunstancias graves. Cuando en 1889, se discutía en el congreso el contrato Grace, se pronunció en contra de él; pero no por las consideraciones vulgares de la generalidad de los que lo combatían, sino por una razón que los hechos han comprobado; la inconveniencia de que el Perú asumiera la obligación de pagar £80,000 anuales á los tenedores de sus antiguos bonos. En enero de 1893, cuando el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores reunió á la Junta Consultiva para determinar si el Perú debía aceptar el arbitraje del Tribunal de Laus-

sana, llamado generalmente de Berna, el Señor CANDAMO fué el único que se opuso en forma clara y terminante á que el Perú reconociera ese Tribunal, y declaró, con este motivo, que vigentes las protestas del Perú, no era posible, sin mengua de la dignidad nacional, aceptar su jurisdicción y someterse á sus fallos, opinando que debían emplearse las gestiones que se creyeran más convenientes para oponerse al funcionamiento de ese Tribunal.

“Cuando en 1898, por espíritu de partido unos combatían ciegamente el protocolo Billingham-Latorre, y otros lo ensalzaban, atribuyendo sus bondades al respetuoso cariño que suponían que el Gobierno peruano de entónces inspiraba á Chile, el Señor CANDAMO, contestando, como Presidente del Congreso, al Mensaje del Jefe de la Nación que parecía inspirado en estas ideas, manifestó que aquel protocolo se debía á ‘circunstancias transitorias,’ como lo han comprobado posteriormente los hechos; y, sin embargo, influyó con decisión por que se aprobara ese pacto, para quitar á Chile el pretexto de atribuir á intemperancia de los peruanos la prolongación del cautiverio de Tacna y Arica. Por último, la lealtad conciliadora con que el Señor CANDAMO apoyó al Gobierno formado en 1895 por los adversarios tradicionales del partido civil, ha contribuido en una proporción de que no se dan cuenta los espíritus superficiales al afianzamiento del orden público y al mismo tiempo al desarrollo de las fuerzas del partido civil.

“El Señor CANDAMO mostró siempre una inteligencia poderosa, un espíritu culto y un corazón de patriota. Su respeto por la ley, por los derechos individuales y la dignidad del hombre, manifestaciones propias de la nobleza de su carácter, son de todos conocidos.

“Á estos títulos que le valieron la estimación de sus compatriotas, hay que agregar uno más; una honradez inmaculada, que impone respetos aún á sus propios adversarios, realizada por la circunstancia de que este hombre público, notable estadista y distinguido orador parlamentario, de tanta influencia política durante largos años, jamás ha aceptado participación en ningún negocio que, ni indirectamente siquiera, se relacionara con el Gobierno.

“Este es, á grandes rasgos, el ciudadano que dos partidos poderosos, el civil y el constitucional, ha proclamado candidato á la primera magistratura de la República.

“Lima, enero de 1903.”

---

## RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL NUEVO MINISTRO DE PARAGUAY.

El 15 del pasado abril, el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, recibió oficialmente al Señor Don CECILIO BÁEZ, como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Paraguay cerca del Gobierno de la Unión.



Los discursos que se cambiaron en esta ceremonia fueron como sigue.

El Señor Báez dijo:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR: El Presidente de la República del Paraguay ha tenido á bien nombrarme en calidad de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, en consecuencia de haberse creado para los Estados Unidos de América una Legación permanente destinada principalmente á robustecer las tradicionales relaciones de amistad de los dos países, y á vineularlos por los firmes lazos del interés común.

“Siéntome feliz, Exceletísimo Señor, all considerar que para cumplir esta grata como patriótica misión, creo podré contar con la benevolencia y magnanimidad de Vuestra Excelencia, que tan sabiamente dirijís los gloriosos destinos del pueblo americano.

“Os traigo, Exceletísimo Señor, los homenajes de consideración y respeto del Señor Presidente del Paraguay, los votos que formula por vuestra prosperidad personal y la expresión de su sentimiento de admiración por la grandeza de la nación americana, la patria de nuestras libres instituciones y la escuela en que se han formado los más distinguidos estadistas de nuestro continente.

“Al hacer personalmente míos estos mismos votos, tengo el honor de poner en vuestras manos la carta credencial que me acredita en el elevado carácter invocado.

“He dicho.”

El Señor Presidente contestó:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Con el mayor placer recibo de vuestras manos la carta del Exceletísimo Señor Presidente de la República del Paraguay, que os acredita en calidad de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de aquella República cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y escucho de vuestra boca que es la intención de vuestro Gobierno establecer una Legación permanente en esta capital.

“Puede V. descansar con confianza para el desempeño de los deberes de su misión en mi buena voluntad personal y en los amistosos sentimientos de los empleados de este Gobierno.

“Aprecio sinceramente los buenos deseos que V. se sirve transmitirme de Su Excelencia el Presidente del Paraguay por mi prosperidad y por el bienestar de los Estados Unidos, y confío en que V. se servirá asegurar á Su Excelencia que este Gobierno tiene un ardiente deseo de que crezcau constantemente la prosperidad del Paraguay, y se continúen sin alteración las relaciones cordiales que por tanto tiempo han existido entre los dos países.”

## AVISO PRELIMINAR DEL OCTAVO CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO INTERNACIONAL QUE HA DE REUNIRSE EN WASHINGTON EN 1904.

HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Washington, D. C., E. U. de A., enero de 1904.*

Habiendo acordado la Comisión Ejecutiva del Séptimo Congreso Geográfico Internacional, que se reunió en Berlín en 1889, convocar á su próxima sesión en Wáshington, y como quiera que la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional es la organización que tiene á su cargo la dirección de las sesiones en los Estados Unidos, dicha Sociedad en septiembre de 1904, dará la bienvenida al Octavo Congreso y á sus amigos á la Capital Federal de los Estados Unidos.

Se invita cordialmente á todos los geógrafos y partidarios del progreso geográfico en todo el mundo, y especialmente á los miembros de las sociedades geográficas é instituciones análogas de índole científica, para que se reúnan en Wáshington, D. C., el día 8 de septiembre de 1904, para celebrar la Primera Reunión Internacional de Geógrafos en el Hemisferio Occidental.

Por invitación de la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, las siguientes sociedades se unen para dar la bienvenida al Congreso, y al mismo tiempo se proponen cooperar para que tenga éxito, sobre todo en cuanto se relaciona con las sesiones que se han de celebrar en sus respectivas ciudades:

- La Sociedad Geográfica Americana.
- La Sociedad Geográfica de Baltimore.
- La Sociedad Geográfica de Chicago.
- La Sociedad Geográfica de California.
- La Mazamas.
- El Club Ártico de Peary.
- La Sociedad Geográfica de Filadelfia.
- El Club "Appalachian Mountain."
- La Sociedad Geográfica del Pacífico.
- El Club Sierra.
- El Club Americano "Alpine."
- El Club de Viajeros de Harvard.

El Congreso se reunirá en Wáshington el jueves 8 de septiembre, en el nuevo local de la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, y celebrará sesiones el 9 y 10 de dicho mes, celebrándose esta última sesión bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Geográfica de Baltimore. Los miembros, asociados y huéspedes del Congreso, saldrán de Wáshington el día 12, y la Sociedad Geográfica de Filadelfia los obsequiará durante este día, y los días 13, 14 y 15, los obsequiará la Sociedad Geográfica en Nueva

York, donde se celebrarán sesiones científicas. El día 16 los miembros del Congreso tendrán la oportunidad de visitar las Caídas del Niágara, de paso hacia el Oeste, en un tren especial, y el día 17 los obsequiará la Sociedad Geográfica de Chicago. El lunes y martes, es decir, el 19 y 20 de septiembre, á los miembros del Congreso se les invitará para que tomen parte en el Congreso Internacional de Artes y Ciencias, que está relacionado con la Exposición Universal de San Luis. En este último punto se harán arreglos para visitar las exhibiciones que revistan interés geográfico. En caso de que un número considerable de miembros y asociados del Congreso lo desearan, desde San Luis se proyectará una excursión al interior del oeste, hasta la Ciudad de México, y desde allí hasta Santa Fe, y luego desde allí hasta el Gran Cañón de Colorado, y continuar hasta San Francisco y la Golden Gate, donde las Sociedades Geográficas del Oeste les darán una cordial bienvenida y les dispensarán hospitalidad, regresando después por cualquiera vía ó ruta que prefieran por las Montañas Rocallosas y las llanuras interiores, hasta los puertos del este.

Si la comunidad y los fondos existentes los justifican, á los delegados extranjeros se les invitará como huéspedes del Congreso, desde Wáshington hasta San Luis, vía Baltimore, Filadelfia, Nueva York, Caídas del Niágara y Chicago. En la excursión al interior del oeste, se obtendrán precios especiales, reduciéndose así considerablemente el costo de transporte con carros de dormir y comidas. Acaso sea necesario limitar el número de personas en la excursión al interior del oeste. También se espera obtener precios de transporte especiales para los miembros extranjeros de uno ó más puertos europeos, con tal que se obtengan oportunamente los informes necesarios en cuanto á la conveniencia y gusto de dichos miembros. En el programa preliminar del mes de junio de 1904, se darán informes definitivos sobre estos puntos.

Los temas que se han de tratar y discutir en el Congreso pueden clasificarse como sigue:

1. La Geografía Física, incluso la Geomorfología, Meteorología, Hidrología, etc.
2. La Geografía Matemática, incluso la Geodósia y la Geofísica.
3. La Biogeografía, incluso la Botánica y Zoología, en sus aspectos Geográficos.
4. La Antropogeografía, incluso la Etnología.
5. La Geografía Descriptiva, incluso las exploraciones y los reconocimientos.
6. La Tecnología, incluso la Cartografía, Bibliografía, etc.
7. La Geografía Comercial é Industrial.
8. La Historia de la Geografía.
9. La Educación Geográfica.

Se proporcionará una oportunidad especial para discutir los métodos de hacer los reconocimientos y los mapas, y para hacer la comparación

de estos métodos, tales como se siguen en otros países, con los trabajos de las Oficinas de Reconocimientos Federales y del Estado en este país.

Los miembros del Congreso tendrán derecho á tomar parte en todas las sesiones y excursiones, y á concurrir á todas las reuniones sociales que se verifiquen en honor de aquél. También recibirán, ya sea que concurran ó no al Congreso, las publicaciones de éste, incluso el programa diario y el *compte rendu* final, ó tomo que contenga las deliberaciones de dicho Congreso. La afiliación la pueden obtener los miembros de sociedades geográficas y sociedades análogas al efectuar el pago de \$5 (25 francos ó 20 marcos) á la Comisión de Arreglos. Las personas que no sean miembros de dichas sociedades, pueden afiliarse efectuando un pago semejante y mediante la elección que deberá hacer la presidencia. Las señoras y los menores que acompañen á los miembros, pueden registrarse como asociados al efectuar el pago de \$2.50 (12½ francos, 10 chelines ó 10 marcos) y gozarán de todas las prerrogativas de los miembros, excepto del derecho de votar y de recibir los impresos ó publicaciones del Congreso.

Á los geógrafos y á sus amigos que deseen concurrir al Congreso ó recibir sus publicaciones, se les suplica se dignen hacer saber su intención lo más pronto posible, á fin de que puedan enviárseles sin demora los avisos posteriores, y de hacer los preparativos ó arreglos necesarios para su transporte. Al recibo de las subscripciones se enviarán por el correo á los subscriptores las boletas de miembros y asociados. Las prerrogativas del Congreso, incluso el derecho de participar de las excursiones y las reuniones sociales, sólo pueden concederse á los que tengan dichas boletas. Se espera sinceramente que el Congreso de 1904 sea no sólo una asamblea de instituciones geográficas y otras sociedades análogas, sino también de geógrafos particulares; y con este fin por la presente se hace una invitación especial á dichas organizaciones, para que tomen parte en el Congreso por conducto de delegados, sobre la base de un delegado por cada 100 miembros, hasta un máximo de 10.

El registro de las instituciones se hará gratis, aunque se espera que los delegados se suscriban como miembros, y á fin de que la lista de instituciones afiliadas (que se ha de publicar en un aviso posterior) merezca absoluta confianza, la Comisión de Arreglos se reserva el derecho de no publicar el nombre de cualquier institución que esté pendiente de resolución por parte de la Presidencia. Los impresos ó publicaciones del Congreso se enviarán gratis á todas las instituciones ó sociedades debidamente registradas. Se desea especialmente que las sociedades geográficas del Hemisferio Occidental, aprovechen la oportunidad que este Congreso les ofrece para establecer relaciones más íntimas con las del Viejo Mundo, y á fin de facilitar esto, el idioma español será reconocido como uno de los idiomas del Congreso, junto

con el francés, el inglés, el alemán y el italiano, de acuerdo con la costumbre ya establecida; y las comunicaciones que al Congreso se dirijan pueden escribirse en cualquiera de estos idiomas ó en otros.

Á las instituciones cuya índole no sea estrictamente geográfica, así como á las bibliotecas, universidades, academias de ciencias y sociedades científicas, se les invita especialmente á que se suscriban como miembros, á fin de que reciban las publicaciones del Congreso á medida que se publiquen.

Á los miembros y delegados que deseen presentar comunicaciones ante el Congreso, ó que deseen proponer temas para discutirlos, se les suplica que hagan saber sus deseos cuanto antes, á fin de que los títulos ó temas puedan incorporarse en el Programa Preliminar que se ha de publicar en junio de 1904. Deberá expresarse el tiempo que se necesita para presentar las comunicaciones, y de lo contrario se concederán 12 minutos. Se cree que no podrán concederse más de 20 minutos para presentar las comunicaciones, á menos que la Presidencia decida extender el tiempo por virtud del interés ó importancia general del tema ó asunto. Tanto la presidencia como la completa organización del Congreso (incluso los delegados), se anunciarán en el Programa Preliminar que se publicará en junio de 1904.

Todos los documentos ó sumarios que se desee presentar ante el Congreso, y todas las proposiciones y solicitudes que á éste se refieran, se someterán á la consideración de una comisión de programa que ha de resolver si dichos documentos ó extractos deben incorporarse en los avisos, por más que las decisiones de esta comisión estarán sujetas á que la presidencia las revise después de reunirse el Congreso.

Cualquiera proposición que se relacione con la organización del congreso, ó con el programa para la sesión que se ha de celebrar en Washington, tiene que recibirse por escrito el día 1° de mayo de 1904, á más tardar. Las comunicaciones que se hayan de imprimir en relación con el Congreso, tienen que recibirse el día 1° de junio, á más tardar, y cualesquiera extractos ó sumarios de comunicaciones (cuya extensión no exceda de 300 palabras) que se hayan de imprimir en el programa general que se ha de publicar al principio del Congreso, han de recibirse el día 1° de agosto de 1904, á más tardar. Durante las sesiones se publicarán programas diarios.

Toda la correspondencia que se refiera al Congreso, así como todos los giros ó remesas, deberán dirigirse á

THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS,  
Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

COMISIÓN DE ARREGLOS.

W. J. MCGEE, de la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, de Washington, D. C., *Presidente*.

HENRY G. BRYANT, de la Sociedad Geográfica de Filadelfia.

GEORGE B. SHATTUCK, de la Sociedad Geográfica de Baltimore.

A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, del Club Apalachian Mountain, de Boston.  
 ZONIA BABER, de la Sociedad Geográfica de Chicago.

GEORGE DAVISON, de la Sociedad Geográfica del Pacífico, San Francisco.

FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN, de la Sociedad Geográfica de California, San Francisco.

JOHN MUIR, del Club Sierra, San Francisco.

RODNEY L. GLISAN, Mazamas, Portland.

ANGELO HEILPRIN, American Alpine Club.

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, Peary Arctic Club.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, Harvard Travellers Club.

J. H. McCORMICK, *Secretario*.

COMISIÓN DE FONDOS.

JOHN JOY EDSON, Presidente, Presidente de la Washington Loan and Trust Company.

DAVID T. DAY, United States Geological Survey.

CHAS. G. BELL, Presidente de la American Security and Trust Company.

AL OCTAVO CONGRESO GEOGRÁFICO INTERNACIONAL,

Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

El infrascrito, por la presente solicita que se le registre como miembro del Octavo Congreso Geográfico Internacional y se suscribe por una (dos ó más) cuotas de afiliación de \$5 (25 francos, £1 ó 20 marcos), y por ..... la cuota de asociado de \$2.50 (12½ francos, 10 chelines ó 10 marcos).

Incluyo el monto de mi subscripción en { Giro postal \*  
 Libranza sobre un banco, ó un cheque personal.

Nombre .....

Título y Posición .....

Dirección por Correo .....

Fecha .....

INFORMES ADICIONALES.

El arriba firmado será un delegado oficial del ..... y probablemente se hallará presente en el Congreso; y es probable que presente documento ..... con el título de .....

Desearía tomar parte en las sesiones que se han de celebrar en San Luís; y desearía unirse á la excursión á México y al Oeste de los Estados Unidos y, además, se permite sugerir que por el correo se le envíen ejemplares del aviso preliminar, á la siguiente dirección ó direcciones:

.....  
 .....  
 .....

\* Bórrase lo que quiera omitirse. Las libranzas ó giros postales deben enviarse á favor de John Joy Edson, Tesorero, á cuyo favor también deben girarse los cheques.

Sírvanse llenar las plantillas de una manera legible y en la forma en que se desee que se inserten en las listas oficiales del Congreso.

RECLAMACIONES DE INDEMNIZACIÓN PECUNIA-  
RIA POR DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS OCASIONADOS  
Á CIUDADANOS DE UN ESTADO AMERICANO,  
RESIDENTES, ACCIDENTAL Ó PERMANENTE-  
MENTE, EN OTRO ESTADO TAMBIEN AMERICANO.

Las numerosas cuestiones de interés general y beneficio común á todas las naciones de América que con mayor ó menor extension se disintieron en la Conferencia Internacional Americana, tenida en Wáshington desde el 2 de octubre de 1889 hasta el 19 de Abril de 1890, determinaron al Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, que era entonces el lamentado Señor WILLIAM MCKINLEY, á manifestar en su último Mensaje al Congreso, que sería conveniente para las referidas naciones renmirse otra vez, y celebrar una segunda Conferencia, no ya en la capital de los Estados Unidos, á quien ya se había dispensado tal honor, sino en la de cualquiera otra de las Repúblicas que tuviesen á bien permitirlo.

Consecuente con esta manifestación del Primer Magistrado de los Estados Unidos de América, el Señor Secretario de Estado de los mismos preparó una cirenlar, que fué enviada á todos los Señores representantes diplomáticos de las naciones de América acreditados en Wáshington, deseavolviendo convenientemente el pensamiento presidencial, y proponiendo que se le llevase á efecto tan pronto como fuese posible. En conversación particular con el Señor Embajador de México, manifestó poco depnés el mismo Señor Secretario de Estado, que su Gobierno miraría con complacencia que la ciudad de México resultase elegida para la celebraci3n de la Conferencia, si para ello no existía inconveniente.

Conocido que fué, por la cirenlar expresada, cual era el pensamiento del Gobierno de Wáshington, los diferentes Gobiernos de América se apresuraron á exponer, por sus respectivos representantes, además de su aquiescencia al pensamiento en general, su aprobaci3n de la idea de que la reuni3n se efectuase en la capital de la ilustrada y floreciente naci3n mexicana.

Y no sólo se hizo así, sino que por invitaci3n del Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, el miembro más antiguo de la que entonces se llamaba Comisi3n Ejecutiva de la Uni3n Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, se celebró en Wáshington, el 23 de mayo de 1900, en esta Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, una reuni3n de los Señores representantes de la Uni3n, en que dió lectura el Señor CALVO á un luminoso informe relativo al asunto, que venía acompañado, aunque como era natural con solo el carácter de simple proyecto, un "Programa" de las tareas de que la Conferencia de México debería ocuparse.

No hay necesidad de mencionar en este lugar, dado el objeto de este artículo, sino que el "Programa" del Señor CALVO, aprobado por la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión, contenía como tercer asunto de la Conferencia de México el relativo al establecimiento de una "Corte Internacional de Reclamaciones."

No perdió tiempo el Gobierno de México, y el 15 de agosto del mismo año se dirigió por él, á los Señores Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de todas las naciones de América, una nota de invitación para la Conferencia, suplicándoles que enviaran á la capital mexicana los delegados que tuvieran á bien nombrar, asegurando á estos de antemano la más cordial bienvenida, y manifestando que se había considerado el 22 de octubre de 1901 como el día más á propósito para la inauguración de la Asamblea.

Todo se hizo como se había deseado, y cuando empezaron los trabajos, y quedó organizada debidamente la Conferencia, entre las Comisiones permanentes que en ella se establecieron, figuró como "Comisión Cuarta," la que tenía por objeto el estudio de algún plan para el establecimiento de un "Tribunal Panamericano de Equidad, ó de Reclamaciones."

Esta Comisión, que se compuso de siete miembros, quedó constituida como sigue:

*Presidente.*—El Honorable Señor JOHN BARRET, delegado de los Estados Unidos de América.

*Vocales.*—Los Honorables Señores DON FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA, delegado de México; DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, delegado del Ecuador; DON LUIS F. COREA, delegado de Nicaragua; DON JOSÉ HYGINO DUARTE PEREIRA, delegado por el Brasil; DON ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, delegado por Guatemala; y DON AUGUSTO MATTE, delegado por Chile.

En lugar del Honorable Señor COREA, que tuvo necesidad de ausentarse, fué nombrado para ocupar su puesto el Honorable Señor DON BALTASAR ESTUPINÁN, delegado por El Salvador, que renunció dos días después y fué sustituido por su colega en la delegación de la misma República, el Honorable Señor DON FRANCISCO A. REYES.

El lamentado fallecimiento del Honorable Señor DON JOSÉ HYGINO DUARTE PEREIRA, delegado del Brasil, causó una segunda vacante en la Comisión de que se trata, y á ella se proveyó en seguida con el nombramiento del Honorable Señor DON JUAN CUESTAS, delegado por Uruguay.

El cuidado que se tuvo en elegir para esta Comisión un personal tan brillante, compuesto de abogados, peritos por lo tanto en el asunto que se encomendó á su estudio, y de representantes de aquellas determinadas naciones que por su grandeza, su poder, y otras circunstancias, parecían más indicadas para influir con el peso de su opinión en la recta solución del problema, muestra bien, por sí solo, que á pesar de la



prudencia exquisita con que el Honorable Señor CALVO se limitó á formular nada más que por su título el particular de una "Corte Internacional de Reclamaciones," la Conferencia entendió que después del arbitraje, no hay quizás otro asunto que haya preocupado en tanto grado, á las naciones de América, especialmente á las más débiles materialmente hablando, como el de las reclamaciones extranjeras por indemnización pecuniaria de daños y perjuicios—y no tanto tal vez, por lo que hace á la determinación del Derecho que haya de regir en el particular, sino por lo que respecta á la cuestion inmensamente práctica de establecer positivamente quién ha de ser el que resuelva las demandas que ocurran, y cómo éstas deberán ventilarse en condiciones de perfecta equidad, y á satisfacción de los interesados.

En un notable artículo que con el título de "Diplomacia Panamericana" (Pan-American Diplomacy) publicó en el número de abril de 1902, de la acreditada Revista de Boston, denominada "The Atlantic Monthly," un personaje tan distinguido como el Señor JOHN W. FOSTER, se dedican á este asunto los párrafos siguientes:

"Hay al menos una clase de cuestiones internacionales en que los Estados Unidos se han empeñado en demostrar su disposición á mantener una política constante de conciliación con respecto á las demás naciones del Nuevo Mundo. Nada podrá encontrarse que haya dado tanto que hacer á esas naciones, ni suscítádoles dificultades más graves que las reclamaciones extranjeras. Á ellas se debió, como está reconocido y confesado, la intervención tripartita en México en 1861, de la que resultaron la venida de Maximiliano, y el derrocamiento temporal de las instituciones republicanas.

"Ayer se vió el envío de una escuadra británica para compeler á Nicaragua al inmediato pago de una reclamación pecuniaria de un súbdito británico. Hoy, viene un crucero italiano á visitar un puerto de Colombia, para apoyar con su fuerza un contrato, que ya estaba quebrantado, de un súbdito de su nación. Y mañana se aparecerá en las aguas de Venezuela una escuadra alemana, para apoderarse tal vez de las Aduanas de aquella República, y satisfacer las reclamaciones de una Compañía alemana de ferrocarriles, cuyas cuentas se encuentran en disputa entre ella y el Gobierno venezolano, con quien voluntariamente había celebrado un contrato.

"Los Estados Unidos no abandonan las reclamaciones justas de sus ciudadanos; pero al presentarlas lo hacen siempre observando las formas diplomáticas, de donde resulta que casi siempre consiguen un arreglo amistoso. Pero aun cuando no puedan obtenerlo, y encuentran agotados los recursos de la diplomacia, nunca adoptan la táctica á que recurren con tanta presteza las naciones fuertes de Europa contra las débiles de América. Se descarta el empleo de la fuerza para sustituirlo por el del arbitraje, y en un gran número de casos se ha obligado á

ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos á conformarse con un arreglo de esta especie.

“*Today* más. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha ido tan lejos en su respeto al sentimiento de sus vecinos, que repetidas veces se le ha visto consentir en que indemnizaciones de gran tamaño concedidas á ciudadanos americanos, por reclamaciones presentadas por él en nombre de éstos y apoyadas oficialmente, sean sujetas á nuevo examen. Y esto sin contar con su negativa á exigir el cumplimiento de los fallos, si se demuestra que estuvieron contaminados por fraude. Se sospechó, con relación á un arbitraje con Venezuela, que por parte de los funcionarios americanos que en él intervinieron había habido corrupción; y con eso sólo, y á pesar de que á muchos de nuestros ciudadanos se habían concedido cuantiosas indemnizaciones, el Congreso, por indicación del Departamento de Estado, suspendió todo lo hecho, ordenando la celebración de un segundo arbitraje, cuyo resultado fué salvar á Venezuela de la necesidad de satisfacer un gran número de reclamaciones fraudulentas. Otro tanto sucedió con respecto á México, cuando por la acción voluntaria de los Estados Unidos se devolvieron á aquella República más de un millón de pesos, valor de indemnizaciones concedidas en ciertas reclamaciones no legítimas presentadas por nuestro Gobierno, sin conocimiento de su carácter, á un tribunal de arbitraje, cuyas decisiones, según el tratado que lo estableció, debían de ser ejecutorias.

“Casi no hay ninguna, entre todas las Repúblicas americanas que no se haya aprovechado de este criterio de equidad y honradez tan abundantemente demostrado por los Estados Unidos en relación con reclamaciones del orden privado. Á los dos ejemplos ya mencionados podrían agregarse otros sumamente notables, con relación al Perú, al Brasil, y á la República de Haití, pero ellos son bien conocidos, y no hay necesidad de explicarlos. El resultado ha sido que en contraste con lo que ha sucedido por parte de los Gobiernos de Europa, cuya conducta en estas materias ha sido tan á menudo arbitraria, se haya creado entre las naciones del Nuevo Mundo un sentimiento tan justamente favorable á los Estados Unidos.”

No necesitan comentario estas nobles palabras. Ellas explican el movimiento que se inició con el “Programa” provisional de la conferencia de México, y ha culminado en el Tratado de que en la actualidad se está ocupando el Senado de los Estados Unidos.

Sería injusto pasar en silencio que el Gobierno de Washington se mostró desde el principio en favor de este proyecto. Desde el 8 de octubre de 1901, en que el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT formuló, por medio de una carta al Señor Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, las instrucciones que debían darse á los Señores delegados americanos en la conferencia de México, quedó bien definido su pensamiento con respecto al Tribunal de que se trata.

Éstas fueron sus palabras:

“TRIBUNAL INTERNACIONAL DE RECLAMACIONES.

“Se ha creído que podría no ser impracticable la organización de un Tribunal encargado de examinar y determinar reclamaciones de indemnización entre las Repúblicas americanas, realizándose de ese modo un evidente progreso en la administración de justicia, pues así se ajustarían muchas diferencias enojosas, que tal vez no podrían arreglarse fácilmente por medios diplomáticos. Sin embargo, el título de “Tribunal de Reclamaciones,” aunque propio hasta cierto punto, tiene el inconveniente de estar ya dado á otros tribunales nuestros, y de poder dar margen, usándolo internacionalmente, á malas interpretaciones. Sería tal vez mejor darle el título de “Tribunal Internacional de Equidad,” por cuanto su exclusivo objeto ha de ser tratar con equidad á los que creen haber sufrido injusticia en un país extranjero, y carecen de remedio judicial para repararla.

“El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos está dispuesto, en principio, á favorecer el establecimiento de un Tribunal de esta clase para las Repúblicas americanas, si es que esto puede hacerse prácticamente; pero la forma en que aquel deba constituirse está sujeta á serias dificultades. Es de desear, si es posible, que se eviten los bien conocidos males de las Comisiones mixtas, y que se tenga un Tribunal permanente, juiciosamente organizado, al que puedan someterse, sin las demoras consiguientes á la formación de una Junta ó Tribunal de arbitraje, las cuestiones de indemnización. Los principios generales ya mencionados bajo el título de Arbitraje, deberán aplicarse en este caso. La constitución del Tribunal de La Haya puede servir de base para un plan general de organización, particularmente en lo que constituye su pensamiento representativo, ó sea que cada Potencia signataria suministre uno ó más miembros, y se constituya de entre ellos el Tribunal *ad hoc* que ha de conocer del caso, compuesto de uno, tres, cinco ó siete miembros, según la importancia del asunto. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos no tiene, sin embargo, plan alguno especial que ofrecer, y creo que es preferible que toda proposición y proyecto acerca de este asunto venga de los demás Estados americanos. El éxito de un Tribunal de esta clase dependerá en gran manera de su personal, y de la aceptación con que se reciban sus primeros fallos. Es indudable que toda oposición á este plan se disminuirá considerablemente, si el Tribunal se establece por vía de ensayo, y se deja su organización definitiva para una época posterior, en que se aprovechen debidamente los resultados de la experiencia. Si la Conferencia formulase una convención general respecto de este objeto, las probabilidades de su ratificación se aumentarían, si el experimento se limitase á un cierto tiempo determinado, y no se diese á nada el carácter de obligatorio. Todo esfuerzo fructífero para realizar su propósito aumentaría su vitalidad y lo haría acreedor gradualmente á la confianza pública.”

El 5 de noviembre de 1901 fué el primer día en que la Conferencia de México se ocupó de este asunto. El acta de la sesión de aquel día (Acta No. 9) contiene entre otras cosas los siguientes particulares:

“S. E. el Señor LAZO ARRIAGA, delegado de Guatemala, manifestó que había redactado un proyecto de tratado para el establecimiento de Cortes internacionales de reclamación, al que iba á dar lectura la Secretaría, y que no presentaba Exposición de motivos porque la Conferencia no habría de disentirlo desde luego, sino que pasaría al estudio de la Comisión respectiva, de la que era miembro, y á la cual daría, llegado el caso, todas las explicaciones que fueren necesarias.

“La Secretaría leyó el proyecto de que se acaba de hacer mención, y por acuerdo de la Presidencia pasó al estudio de la Cuarta Comisión, de Tribunal Panamericano de equidad ó de reclamaciones.”

En el interesante informe que el Honorable Señor LAZO ARRIAGA dirigió á su Gobierno, el 15 de marzo de 1902, y ha sido impreso con el título de “Guatemala en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana,” se da cuenta de este particular en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

#### “CORTE INTERNACIONAL DE RECLAMACIONES.

“Relacionado íntimamente con la cuestión del arbitraje, ya que más bien pudiera decirse que forma parte esencial de ella, está el tercer punto del programa de la Conferencia, que se refiere á la organización de un Tribunal encargado de conocer y decidir todas las reclamaciones internacionales por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios.

“Cuando me ocupé de preparar el programa, incluí y logré hacer aceptar la idea de que creáramos una Corte internacional de esta índole que, en forma regular y permanente, vaya resolviendo las demandas por daños y perjuicios, que con frecuencia intentan ciudadanos ó corporaciones de un país contra el Gobierno de otro. Esta institución constituiría—á mi modo de ver—el paso práctico más avanzado que las naciones de América darían para arreglar diferencias que, á veces, dificultan sus relaciones diplomáticas, y alteran el deseo natural que las anima de acercarse más y más cada día, en beneficio de sus comunes intereses.

“Dos razones influyeron en que yo hiciera de este punto un artículo especial, en vez de dejarlo incorporado en el general de arbitraje. Fué la primera, la naturaleza casi exclusivamente jurídica de esta clase de reclamaciones, tan diferente de otros asuntos que, como los de límites, interpretación de tratados, etc., asumen más bien un carácter político; y la segunda consistió en el deseo de facilitar su consideración por la Conferencia, pues podía anticiparse que, respecto de este negocio, no habría divergencias notables entre las delegaciones, mientras que era fácil prever las numerosas dificultades

des, tal vez insuperables, que hallaríamos al ocuparnos de la cuestión general de arbitraje. En otros términos, yo deseaba que si no llegábamos á entendernos respecto de lo último, salváramos del naufragio al menos lo primero.

“Mis previsiones estuvieron muy cerca de confirmarse; pero felizmente el éxito coronó nuestros esfuerzos en ambas cosas.

“Al quedar organizada la Conferencia, introduje, el 6 de noviembre, la iniciativa que figura entre los anexos, acompañándola de las frases que en seguida transcribo:

“SEÑORES DELEGADOS: Las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios, de ciudadanos ó corporaciones de un país contra el Gobierno de otro, son causa constante de fricción entre naciones amigas, y á veces dan lugar á correspondencia diplomática muy enojosa.

“Aun en el caso de que las partes interesadas lleguen al acuerdo de someter sus diferencias á la decisión de un juez imparcial, subsiste por mucho tiempo la penosa impresión producida por aquellas controversias y, no pocas veces, contribuye á mantener vivas desconfianzas y recelos, con perjuicio de la buena armonía que debe existir entre naciones amigas.

“Evitar, en lo posible, esas causas de fricción y desacuerdo equivale, á mi juicio, á trabajar del modo más práctico y efectivo por el mantenimiento de la paz y buenas relaciones entre las Repúblicas de América.

“Tal es el móvil que me guió cuando, al tener el honor de formar parte del Comité de redacción del programa de esta Conferencia, sugerí y logré hacer aceptar, el punto que se refiere á la organización de una Corte internacional de Equidad, que decida los negocios de su competencia.

“Otras razones de no menor importancia, me obligaron á perseverar, desde entonces, en mi propósito de traer á la atención de esta Conferencia el trascendental asunto de que ahora me ocupo.

“Unánime es hoy la opinión de los Gobiernos, apoyada en recientes y lamentables experiencias, de que las formas hasta aquí seguidas para organizar los Tribunales que resuelven esta clase de negocios, no dan garantía de acierto á las partes interesadas, ni satisfacen los propósitos de equidad á que las naciones aspiran.

“Buscar, pues, una solución práctica á este difícil problema de tan vital importancia para nuestro continente, es tarea digna, Señores delegados, de esta gran asamblea de naciones, y yo consideraré siempre como un honor el haber traído á ella mi modesta iniciativa.

“Pocas palabras más para concluir. El proyecto que hoy presento no es, ni podía ser, una obra original. Es el resultado de las sugerencias con que me han favorecido muchos hombres de varios países, eminentes en el foro, en la cátedra, en la diplomacia y en la política, interesados todos en que se realicen los altos fines de la justicia.

“Este proyecto fué redactado con la colaboración directa y valiosa del distinguido representante de la República de Haití, Su Excelencia el Señor J. N. LÉGER, y al entregárselo, lo hago sin ninguna presunción, y únicamente inspirado por el deseo de proporcionar un plan de estudio á la Comisión respectiva, á fin de que ésta, tomando en cuenta todas las indicaciones que se le hagan, prepare el proyecto definitivo que deba servir de base á las deliberaciones de la Conferencia.

“Otros proyectos fueron presentados por las delegaciones de México y de Chile y, después de considerarlos todos, la Comisión respectiva que tuvo el honor de presidir, en el deseo de llegar á un acuerdo con la delegación de los Estados Unidos de América, creyó prudente aceptar dos sugerencias que ella hizo, y que consistieron en que, en vez de organizar un Tribunal americano de reclamaciones, sometiéramos éstas al conocimiento de la Corte de La Haya, y que se diera al convenio la duración limitada de cinco años, á fin de que en ese tiempo la experiencia indique si conviene ó no renovarlo.

“Así se explican los términos del tratado respectivo que, á mi juicio, constituye el mayor esfuerzo práctico de la Conferencia, no sólo por la naturaleza del asunto á que se refiere, sino también por haber alcanzado la unanimidad de sufragios de las naciones de América, que convinieron todas en resolver por medio del arbitraje obligatorio esta clase de cuestiones.”

En la sesión del día 8 del mismo mes de noviembre de 1901 se dió cuenta de un proyecto presentado por la delegación de México. El Acta de esa sesión (Acta No. 10) dice á este respecto lo que sigue:

“S. E. el Señor Licenciado DE LA BARRA, delegado de México, leyó la Exposición de motivos del Proyecto de Cortes Internacionales de Reclamaciones formado por la referida delegación. La Secretaría dió lectura al mencionado proyecto, que por acuerdo de la Presidencia se mandó pasar al estudio de la Cuarta Comisión, ó sea, de Tribunal Panamericano de Equidad, ó de Reclamaciones. El anterior Proyecto con su Exposición de motivos, queda agregado á esta Acta como Anexo No. 3.”

Los referidos documentos dicen como sigue:

“EXPOSICIÓN DE MOTIVOS DEL PROYECTO DE CORTES INTERNACIONALES DE RECLAMACIONES QUE SOMETE LA DELEGACIÓN MEXICANA Á LA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA.

“SEÑORES DELEGADOS: Pocas consideraciones necesitará hacer la Delegación Mexicana para fundar, en especial, el proyecto de tratado para la constitución de Cortes Internacionales de Reclamaciones, que somete á la sabiduría de la Conferencia.

“La dificultad con que se ha tropezado en ocasiones para celebrar tratados de arbitraje permanente, aunque no sea ilimitado, no puede existir para aceptar el que da medios fáciles, expeditos y poco costosos, que permitan resolver las cuestiones que surjan por las reclamaciones pecuniarias que se presenten contra un Estado de los representados en la Conferencia.

“En aquéllos, hay en juego, ó pueden estarlo cuando menos, intereses políticos ó sociales que tienen el peligro, apuntado por Corsi, de despertar pasiones que lleven al Derecho Internacional la concepción del honor, tal y como el feudalismo la concibió. En éste, se trata sólo de intereses pecuniarios que dan lugar á cuestiones que, por lo común, pueden revestir formas jurídicas.

“No impide, sin embargo, este proyecto que la resolución de tales cuestiones se sujete á los Tribunales que se constituyan conforme á lo acuerdos del Tratado general de Arbitraje ó á jurisdicciones especiales.

“El tratado de 12 de enero de 1897, entre los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña fué la base que adoptó la Delegación Mexicana al formar el proyecto adjunto.

“Modificó aquel convenio en puntos substanciales; pero aceptó la manera sencilla y expedita que aquélla recomienda para la constitución de las Cortes Internacionales.

“El tratado OLNEY-PAUNCFOTE (antes mencionado), mereció los elogios de hombres de ciencia y de estadistas, y fué objeto de algunos ataques en el Senado americano. Este Cuerpo lo rechazó, fundado, principalmente, en que las cuestiones territoriales ó que afecten la política interior ó exterior de los Estados Unidos, no debían ser sometidas á arbitraje y en que para cada caso en que se acudiera á esta institución, debía constituirse un tribunal especial.

“Estos inconvenientes quedan salvados en el proyecto adjunto.

“Se consulta en él que los árbitros no sean nacionales de los países contendores, para buscar condiciones de imparcialidad, de acuerdo con la opinión de OLIVI, el profesor de la Universidad de Bolonia, y con los pactos para ese fin incluidos en el tratado de arbitraje permanente celebrado entre Suiza y los Estados Unidos el 24 de julio de 1883 y en la Convención Postal Universal de 4 de julio de 1891.

“Se fijan plazos prudentes para la constitución del Tribunal arbitral, para la producción de la sentencia y para la interposición de los recursos, con el objeto de impedir que esos litigios se perpetúen, creciendo en importancia tal vez. No sólo ha deseado formar la Delegación Cortes imparciales y de fácil constitución, sino sujetas á procedimientos expeditos.

“Á estos tres fines va encaminado el proyecto, y como son obvias las razones que los basan, se limita la Delegación Mexicana á pedir atentamente que pase ese proyecto á la Comisión respectiva, á cuyo estudio se somete á la vez la Exposición general de motivos que contiene las opiniones de los suscritos en materia de arbitraje y los fundamentos de ellas.

“México, 23 de octubre de 1901.

“G. RAIGOSA, *Presidente*.

“JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

“JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

“EMILIO PARDO, JR.

“PABLO MACEDO.

“ALFREDO CHAVERO.

“FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA.

“MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.

“ROSENDO PINEDA.”

“PROYECTO DE TRATADO (PROPUESTO POR MÉXICO) PARA LA CONSTITUCIÓN DE CORTES INTER NACIONALES DE RECLAMACIONES.

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter al estudio y resolución de las Cortes Internacionales que se constituyan conforme al presente convenio, las reclamaciones procedentes de daños pecuniarios y de perjuicios experimentados por un Estado ó por sus nacionales, con motivo de actos ú omisiones ilegales de otro Estado ó de los nacionales de éste, siempre que no hayan podido ser resueltas esas reclamaciones por la vía diplomática. Esta obligación nace desde el día en que lo requiera uno de los Gobiernos discordes.

“ART. 2º. La Corte Internacional de Reclamaciones se formará, en cada caso, de la siguiente manera: cada Parte nombrará un árbitro en la persona de un jurista de renombre, que no sea nacional del Estado que lo nombra, y los dos árbitros elegirán un tercero que presidirá la Corte y en quien se reunirán aquellas condiciones. Si no pudieren ponerse de acuerdo para el nombramiento, acudirán al Presidente del Supremo Tribunal de Justicia de alguna de las Repúblicas Americanas, para que designe el árbitro, el cual no podrá ser nacional de los Estados que tengan interés en la controversia.

“Si no quedare hecha la designación del Presidente de la Corte tres meses después de la fecha en que se hizo el nombramiento de los dos árbitros, podrá revocarse éste, y los Estados que los eligieron podrán nombrar nuevos árbitros del modo establecido anteriormente.

“ART. 3º. Si fueren más de dos los Estados que acuden al arbitraje, en la forma que establece este Tratado, cada parte nombrará un árbitro, y los árbitros proveerán, de la manera prescrita en el artículo anterior, al nombramiento del Presidente de la Corte. Este tendrá, para el caso de empate, voto de calidad.

“ART. 4º. A falta de estipulación expresa en contrario, la Corte señalará el lugar y la fecha de sus sesiones y determinará el procedimiento que se haya de seguir. El Estado que sostenga la reclamación fijará con toda claridad y precisión la materia del litigio; el demandado expondrá sus defensas, y ambos presentarán á la Corte las pruebas y alegatos que estimen pertinentes dentro de los plazos que fije, en cada caso, el compromiso, ó á falta de acuerdo en este punto, dentro de los que establezca la Corte. Esta podrá pedir á las partes la producción de documentos, decretar el examen de testigos ó la práctica de cualesquiera otras diligencias que juzgue necesarias para ilustrar su opinión, en cualquier tiempo antes de pronunciar el laudo.

“ART. 5º. La sentencia será dictada dentro de tres meses, contados desde la fecha en que se declaró cerrada la instrucción; expondrá los motivos del fallo y será subscripta por todos los miembros de la Corte. Si se hubiere dictado por mayoría de votos, el miembro ó miembros disidentes podrán extender voto particular; pero no subscribirán la sentencia.



“ART. 6º. Si ésta hubiere sido dictado por unanimidad de votos, será definitiva, y sólo podrá interponerse el recurso de aclaración de ella ante la misma Corte, dentro de dos meses, desde la fecha del laudo, en caso de que su redacción pueda dar lugar á dudas ó á interpretaciones diversas ó contrarias, ó cuando se haya omitido la resolución acerca de alguno de los puntos litigiosos.

“La Corte, oyendo á ambas partes, resolverá dentro de un mes desde la fecha en que se haya interpuesto el recurso.

“ART. 7º. Si la sentencia hubiere sido dictada por mayoría de votos, podrá interponer el recurso de apelación la Parte vencida ante una Corte Internacional compuesta de cinco miembros, que tendrán las condiciones expresadas en el artículo 2º, de los cuales, dos serán elegidos por cada uno de los Estados contendores. Los cuatro árbitros elegirán el quinto que habrá de presidirlos. Si no se pusieren de acuerdo, se procederá de la manera establecida en el artículo citado. Si fueren más de dos los Estados contendores, cada uno elegirá dos árbitros, con las condiciones expresadas.

“ART. 8º. Si no se interpusiere el recurso de apelación dentro de tres meses, desde la fecha de la sentencia, ésta será irrevocable.

“ART. 9º. La Corte Internacional de Apelación, teniendo en cuenta las pruebas aducidas por las Partes en primera instancia y lo alegado en la apelación, dentro del plazo que ella señale para ese fin, dará su resolución, que será irrevocable.

“ART. 10. La Corte Internacional de Reclamaciones y la de Apelación en su caso, podrán condenar al pago de los gastos del Tribunal á una de las Partes. Si no lo hicieren, se dividirá el importe de esos gastos por partes iguales entre las potencias contendoras. Estas erogarán sus propios gastos.

“ART. 11. Los particulares reclamantes no se entenderán directamente con la Corte; siempre lo harán por conducto del Estado á que pertenezcan.

“ART. 12. Los Estados contratantes podrán sujetar, por mutuo convenio, la resolución de las cuestiones litigiosas expresadas en el artículo 1º á jurisdicción distinta de la establecida en este Tratado; pero se obligarán á apelar al arbitraje para resolver esas diferencias, cuando no lo hayan podido hacer amistosamente.

“ART. 13. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan de buena fe al cumplimiento de lo pactado en el presente convenio; pero en el caso desgraciado é improbable de que una de ellas dejare de cumplirlo, los otros Estados podrán subscribir una nota colectiva de censura, y la harán conocer oficial y públicamente, siempre que sean tres, por lo menos, los Estados que la acuerden.

“ART. 14. Este Tratado estará en vigor durante cinco años desde la fecha en que se haga el canje de la ratificación de tres Estados por lo menos, de los que lo subscriben. El canje se hará en la Ciudad de \* \* \*, en el plazo más breve posible.

“ART. 15. La denuncia del Tratado, hecha por alguno de los Estados que lo subscriben, surtirá sus efectos un año después de la fecha de ella, y sólo respecto á ese Estado.

“Las potencias que deseen adherirse á este convenio, podrán hacerlo en cualquier tiempo, bastando para ello dar á conocer su resolución á las que lo hubieren celebrado, mediante notificación escrita dirigida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, que éste comunicará á los otros Gobiernos contratantes.

“México, 23 de octubre de 1901.

“G. RAIGOSA, *Presidente*.

“JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

“JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.

“EMILIO PARDO (Jr.).

“PABLO MACEDO.

“ALFREDO CHAVERO.

“FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA.

“MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.

“ROSENDO PINEDA.”

En la sesión del 27 de enero de 1902 se dió cuenta con el dictamen de la Comisión. El acta de la sesión de ese día (Acta No. 36) dice á ese respecto lo que sigue:

“Se dió lectura al dictamen de la Comisión de Cortes Internacionales sobre reclamaciones pecuniarias, y se mandó imprimir y distribuir entre los Excelentísimos Señores Delegados, quedando agregado á esta Acta como Anexo No. 1.”

Hé aquí el texto del dictamen:

“DICTAMEN DE LA COMISIÓN DE CORTES INTERNACIONALES DE RECLAMACIONES.

“SEÑORES DELEGADOS: La Comisión de Cortes Internacionales de Reclamaciones tiene la honra de someter á la consideración de la Conferencia el adjunto proyecto de tratado, para la resolución, por medio del arbitraje, de las cuestiones que surjan con motivo de las reclamaciones de particulares, procedentes de daños y perjuicios pecuniarios causados por un Gobierno.

“Ovias son las razones que fundan la conveniencia del proyecto. Las dificultades que existen, en opinión de algunas de las Delegaciones de esta Conferencia, para establecer un tratado general de arbitraje obligatorio, no se presentan en el asunto de este informe; las cuestiones que menciona el artículo 1º son independientes de las políticas ó sociales que apasionan á los pueblos ó tienen relación directa con los intereses vitales de éstos. Además, aquellas cuestiones revisten, por lo común, formas jurídicas.

“Se propone la sumisión de esos casos al Tribunal de La Haya, con-

forme á las tendencias que ha mostrado unánimemente esta Asamblea.

“Creemos que si es aprobado el proyecto, cuyos preceptos fundaremos ampliamente ante la Conferencia, si alguno de los Señores Delegados lo desea, se habrá evitado una de las causas más enojosas y frecuentes de disenso entre Naciones amigas.

“PROYECTO DE TRATADO.

“ARTICULO 1º. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios, que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos, cuando, conforme al Derecho Internacional, proceda la vía diplomática, y no se hayan podido poner de acuerdo amistosamente por ese medio los Gobiernos interesados, siempre que el importe de la reclamación exceda de diez mil pesos oro, y que el reclamante no haya servido ó auxiliado voluntariamente, después de la fecha de la ratificación de este Tratado, á los enemigos del Gobierno contra el que se presente la reclamación.

“ART. 2º. En virtud de la facultad que reconoce el artículo 26 de la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someter á la decisión de la Corte Permanente de arbitraje que dicha Convención establece, todas las controversias que sean materia del presente Tratado, á menos que ambas partes prefieran que se organice una jurisdicción especial, conforme al artículo 21 de la citada Convención.

“En caso de someterse á la Corte Permanente de La Haya, las Altas Partes Contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la referida Convención, en lo relativo á la organización del Tribunal Arbitral, respecto á los procedimientos á que éste haya de sujetarse y en cuanto á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

“ART. 3º. Siempre que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse á alguna ó á algunas de las Altas Partes Contratantes, la Corte Permanente de La Haya, se obligan á consignar en un Tratado las reglas conforme á las cuales se establecerá y funcionará el Tribunal que haya de conocer de las cuestiones á que se refiere el artículo 1º del presente Tratado.

“ART. 4º. Los Gobiernos que recurran á la Corte, acreditarán sus representantes ante el Tribunal y encomendarán su defensa á los abogados ó Agentes que estimen oportunos. Los particulares reclamantes no se entenderán directamente con el Tribunal; pero ayudarán á los abogados ó Agentes de sus respectivos Gobiernos.

“ART. 5º. La presente Convención no obligará á los Estados Unidos de América y á los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, sino para con las naciones cuyos Gobiernos soliciten la adhesión á la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, firmada en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899.

“ART. 6º. Sin necesidad de canje de ratificaciones, este Tratado

estará en vigor durante cinco años desde la fecha de la ratificación enviada por el último de los cinco primeros Estados signatarios que lo aprueben. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firman será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de México, el cual comunicará á los demás las notas de aprobación que reciba.

“México, 20 de enero de 1902.

“FRANCISCO A. REYES.

“ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA.

“WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

“L. F. CARBO.

“J. N. LÉGER.

“AUGUSTO MATTE.

“F. L. DE LA BARRA.

“J. STARR HUNT, *Secretario*.

“MIGUEL T. MOLINA, *Secretario*.”

En la sesión del día siguiente, 28 de enero de 1902, se puso á discusión el asunto. El acta No. 37 se expresa con respecto á este particular como sigue:

“Anunciada la discusión del dictamen de la Comisión de Cortes de Reclamaciones, sobre responsabilidades pecuniarias, S. E. el Sr. CUESTAS, Delegado del Uruguay, manifestó que no firmó dicho dictamen, porque no fué citado oportunamente por los otros miembros de la Comisión; pero que se adhería á él y pedía que así constara.

“S. E. el Sr. de la BARRA, miembro de la Comisión, después de declarar que la omisión á que acaba de referirse S. E. el Sr. CUESTAS, no ha sido intencional, y que se explica fácilmente por los frecuentes cambios en el personal de la Comisión, expuso que ésta, en virtud de algunas observaciones que se le habían hecho y de las instrucciones recibidas últimamente por alguno de sus miembros, se veía obligada á hacer algunas enmiendas al proyecto que ya conoce la Asamblea, y que no lo modifican substancialmente, sino que tan sólo importan un simple cambio de redacción. Leyó el texto reformado que se puso á discusión en lo general y que se agrega á esta acta como Anexo núm. 3.

“Puesto á votación fué aprobado en lo general por diez y seis votos, contra el de la Delegación de Haití.

“Puesto á discusión en lo particular el artículo 1º, S. E. el Sr. LÉGER, Delegado de Haití, deploró que la Comisión hubiera modificado el artículo que se discute de una manera tan radical y tan ocasionada á los inconvenientes que se propuso exponer con la mayor brevedad posible. El artículo primitivo establecía la obligación de someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones cuyo importe excediera de \$10,000 oro, y el nuevo texto ha suprimido ese minimum, perfectamente determinado y preciso, estableciendo en su lugar, que sólo están obligadas

las naciones signatarias á acudir al arbitraje, cuando las reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos, palabras elásticas y vagas, que abre una ancha puerta para que cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes pueda eludir el cumplimiento de las obligaciones impuestas por el proyecto de Tratado.

“S. E. el Sr. DE LA BARRA explicó á S. E. el Sr. LÉGER las razones en que se funda la modificación que encuentra tan peligrosa el H. Delegado de Haití. En el primer proyecto de la Delegación Mexicana y en el de S. E. el Sr. LAZO ARRIAGA, no se señaló mínimo alguno. Con posterioridad, la Comisión creyó conveniente fijarlo para evitar que los gastos del arbitraje fueran superiores á la cantidad que se demandara. Hubo divergencia de opiniones en el seno de la misma Comisión acerca del monto que debía fijarse al referido mínimo, que por su naturaleza misma tiene que ser arbitrario. Por último, pareció lo más racional, dadas esas dificultades, redactar el artículo en los términos que acaba de esbochar esta Asamblea. No es exacto como asegura S. E. el Sr. LÉGER que queda abierta la puerta para eludir la obligación de someterse al arbitraje: si surgiera una discusión sobre los gastos que deben erogarse, la parte reclamante pudiera garantizarlos, quitando así todo pretexto á la que quisiera invocar las palabras del artículo para libertarse de la mencionada obligación. Por otra parte, ni en dichas palabras, ni en ningunas otras del proyecto, podría ninguna nación, sin faltar á su decoro, apoyarse para infringir el pacto tan claro, tan terminante y tan preciso, expresado en la primera parte del artículo al debate.

“S. E. el Sr. ELMORE, Delegado del Perú, llamó la atención de la Conferencia acerca de las últimas palabras del artículo 1° que establece como condición para someter al arbitraje las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios, que el reclamante no haya servido ó auxiliado voluntariamente al Gobierno contra el que se presenta la reclamación. Tal como está redactado el texto, importa una restricción al arbitraje y hace de mejor condición al reclamante enemigo del Gobierno reclamado; y como de seguro no puede ser esa la mente de la Comisión, pide á ésta que suprima la parte final del artículo 1°.

“Habiendo indicado S. E. el Sr. DE LA BARRA que la condición combatida por S. E. el Sr. ELMORE tiene por fundamento la necesidad de proporcionar á los Gobiernos armas de defensa contra los perturbadores del orden, S. E. el Sr. HENRÍQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Delegado de la República Dominicana, hizo presente al H. Delegado de México, que con sus explicaciones no había destruído las objeciones de S. E. el Sr. ELMORE, y que es evidente que de las palabras del artículo se desprende que el hecho de ser el reclamante enemigo del Gobierno cierra la puerta, no á la reclamación, sino al arbitraje.

“S. E. el Sr. BERMEJO, Delegado de la Argentina, se manifestó convencido de que el proyecto que se propone importa un verdadero

adelanto en la grave materia de las reclamaciones pecuniarias, y constituye una garantía y una defensa en favor de los pueblos débiles contra las injustas pretensiones de los fuertes. Por eso desea que se redacte dicho proyecto con el mayor acierto posible, y en consecuencia se propone examinar las objeciones presentadas contra el artículo 1º en el curso de esta discusión. Respecto de las palabras intercaladas 'de acuerdo con la Convención de La Haya para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales,' mientras más piensa el orador en el alcance que puedan tener, más se convence de que únicamente pueden referirse al artículo 19 de la mencionada Convención. Se manifiesta grandemente sorprendido de que se fije como condición indispensable, para que sea obligatorio el arbitraje, que las reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para aueritar los gastos: en primer lugar, ni en el Derecho Público ni en el Derecho Privado, se ha subordinado nunca la justicia de una reclamación al monto de la cantidad á que ella asciende, y que siempre es relativa á los recursos del reclamante, sirviendo tan sólo la mayor ó menor enantía de la demanda para fijar la jurisdicción ante la cual debe acudir aquél para hacer efectivos sus derechos. Por otra parte, es imposible fijar de antemano la suma á que ascenderán los gastos de un arbitraje, porque sin conocer sus mayores ó menores dificultades y la importancia de los trabajos de los que en ellos intervendrán, no hay base ninguna de qué partir para apreciar dichos gastos. Finalmente, las reclamaciones de que aquí se trata, no son sino de nación contra nación, y no es lícito suponer que ningún Gobierno haga reclamaciones á otro por asuntos insignificantes. En cuanto á la condición establecida respecto al reclamante enemigo del Gobierno reclamado, opina S. E. el Sr. BERMEJO que está fuera de lugar en el texto que se discute, porque ella importa una regla impuesta á los árbitros para dictar sus resoluciones.

"S. E. el Sr. BUCHANAN, Delegado de los Estados Unidos, dijo: que se habían hecho objeciones á este artículo, por tres diferentes capítulos: primero, el cambio de la forma de la redacción original por la que ahora existe. Que á él le parecía que cuestiones de tanta importancia era mejor tratarlas llanamente y sin hacer referencia á los hechos del caso. Que si este artículo se redactaba en la forma indicada por el Honorable Delegado de la República Argentina, el resultado podría ser, que en caso de no hacer ninguna limitación ó indicación, respecto á lo que habría de constituir una reclamación de suficiente importancia para justificar su suisión al arbitraje, que una reclamación de mil pesos, por ejemplo, presentada por un ciudadano de un país contra otro país, en vez de ser resuelta quedaría indefinidamente pendiente; y esto gracias al simple ofrecimiento del país demandado, de someter á arbitraje la reclamación, pues es práctica universal que el reclamante tenga que pagar los gastos inherentes á la tramitación de sus reclamaciones, y en consecuencia, la solución podría esquivarse fundándose en que el

costo del arbitraje habría de ser tres ó cuatro veces mayor que el de la reclamación misma. La cuestión relativa al monto de la reclamación es á menudo de muy escasa importancia, pudiendo presentarse muy bien el caso de una reclamación de mil pesos en la que estuviesen implicadas cuestiones que diesen al asunto tal entidad é importancia, que los dos Gobiernos interesados llegasen á convenir en someter á arbitraje el caso, por tratarse de una cuestión de principios en él implicada.

“Su Excelencia manifestó, además, que lo que aquí convenía era acercarse todo lo posible á un acuerdo unánime en el sentido de someter á arbitraje las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de un país contra otro país, permaneciendo al mismo tiempo consecuentes con la equidad y con las exigencias de las prácticas seguidas por nuestros diferentes Gobiernos. En lo concerniente á la última parte del artículo 1º, en el cual se hace referencia á los ciudadanos que han tenido participación en revoluciones ó disturbios ocurridos en otro país, es práctica universal que cuando los ciudadanos de un país fomentan una revolución ó contribuyen á ella en otro país, esas personas pierden el derecho de ser atendidas por su propio Gobierno, en cualquiera demanda pecuniaria que pudiera llegar á ser interpuesta por ellos. Su Excelencia, por último, dijo que podrían, sin embargo, surgir en tales casos ciertas cuestiones de hecho, entre el Gobierno de que dependen esas personas y el Gobierno contra el cual se han insurreccionado; pero que según él entendía, esta parte del artículo era por completo previsora y adecuada, y estaba de acuerdo con el justo deseo que abrigaban todos los Delegados, de reprimir todos los actos de esa índole cometidos por los ciudadanos de los diferentes países representados en la Conferencia. Su Excelencia concluyó diciendo que no podrían traspasarse estos límites, porque de hacerlo así, se privaría á los ciudadanos del derecho que siempre deben tener, de solicitar la intervención diplomática de su Gobierno en los casos que sean de justicia.

“A la 1 p. m. se levantó la sesión, anunciándose que continuaría en la tarde, á la hora de costumbre.

“A las 4.45 p. m. continuó la sesión con asistencia de los Exemos. Señores Delegados que constan en la preinserta lista, con excepción de SS. EE. los Sres. VOLNEY W. FOSTER, de los Estados Unidos, BAEZ, del Paraguay y CUESTAS del Uruguay; y habiendo estado presentes en la sesión de la tarde, y no en la de la mañana, SS. EE. los Sres. ANADÓN, de la Argentina, y PINEDA, de México.

“Se anunció que continuaba la discusión del artículo 1º del nuevo texto del Dictamen de la Comisión de Cortes de Reclamaciones.

“S. E. el Sr. de la BARRA expuso: que teniendo en cuenta las observaciones que se habían presentado en la sesión de la mañana, la Comisión había reformado el artículo, suprimiendo de él las palabras ‘de acuerdo con la Convención de La Haya para el arreglo pacífico

de los conflictos internacionales,' y la parte final de dicho artículo referente á que el reclamante no haya servido ó auxiliado á los enemigos del Gobierno contra el que se presenta la reclamación, quedando el texto de la manera siguiente:

"ART. 1º. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.

"S. E. el Sr. LÉGER, Delegado de Haití, contestando los razonamientos de S. E. el Sr. BUCHANAN, le hace presente que en primer lugar, en muchos casos el interés pecuniario de la reclamación desaparece ante la importancia de los principios de Derecho Internacional que se ventilan; y además, generalmente no son los particulares los que pagan los gastos del arbitraje. Cuando un Gobierno interviene en favor de uno de sus nacionales, éste desaparece, y no existe sino una diferencia entre dos Estados que están obligados á pagar, por regla general, por porciones iguales los gastos del procedimiento. Por estas razones y las que expuso en la sesión anterior, S. E. terminó pidiendo que se suprimieran las palabras 'siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.'

"S. E. el Sr. BERMEJO, considerando también inaceptables dichas palabras, porque ellas abrirían la puerta al capricho ó mala voluntad de uno de los contratantes para eludir la obligación de someterse al arbitraje, pidió que se dividiera en dos partes al artículo que se discute y que fueran votadas separadamente.

"Puesta á votación, fué aprobada por unanimidad la primera parte que dice: 'Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática.'

"Puesta á votación la segunda parte: 'siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar el gasto del arbitraje,' fué aprobada por diez votos, que fueron los de las delegaciones de Costa Rica, Chile, el Ecuador, El Salvador, Estados Unidos de América, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua y Perú, contra los de la Argentina, Bolivia, Dominicana y Haití.

"Puesto á discusión en lo particular el artículo 2º, sin ella fué aprobado por unanimidad de votos.

"S. E. el Sr. DE LA BARRA suplicó, en nombre de la Comisión, que se discutiera primero el artículo 4º del proyecto, que en concepto de dicha Comisión debe ser 3º, pasando á ser 4º el que en el proyecto aparecía como 3º.

"Habiendo anunciado la Secretaría, que se hacía el cambio de orden



en la numeración, se puso á discusión el artículo 3º (4º del proyecto).

“S. E. el Sr. BELLO CODECIDO, Delegado de Chile, manifestó que había estado conforme con la supresión en el artículo 1º de las palabras ‘de acuerdo con la Convención de La Haya para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales,’ porque en otros artículos del proyecto que se discute, se revelaba claramente la idea, que para la Delegación chilena es fundamental, de que en lo relativo á reclamaciones pecuniarias, sólo estaría obligada su nación para con las Potencias que hayan adherido á la referida Convención. Para que no quede duda sobre este punto, pide, ó que se haga una declaración general en el artículo 3º que está al debate, ó que se agregue en él el nombre de Chile, en seguida de los de los Estados Unidos y de México.

“Se suscitó un acalorado debate en el que tomaron parte SS. EE. los Sres. BERMEJO, de la Argentina; GUACHALLA, de Bolivia; ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, del Perú; MATTE Y BELLO CODECIDO, de Chile; BUCHANAN, de los Estados Unidos, y DE LA BARRA, de México, haciendo uso de la palabra varias veces cada uno de los referidos Excmos. Señores.

“SS. EE. los Sres. BERMEJO, GUACHALLA Y ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN atacaron vivamente el texto propuesto por la Comisión, exponiendo, en sustancia, que no era racional establecer como una condición, para que los Estados Unidos de América y México se encontraran obligados, que los demás Gobiernos adhirieran á la Convención de La Haya, porque tal condición no dependía de la voluntad de dichos Gobiernos, los cuales no podían hacer otra cosa que lo que ya habían hecho, esto es, manifestar su adhesión y encargar á los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos y de México que gestionaran su aceptación; que no era justo dejar al arbitrio de los dos únicos Gobiernos americanos que habían firmado la Convención de La Haya el quedar ó no obligados para con las demás naciones, pues á tanto equivale lo establecido por el artículo 3º, desde el momento en que para libertarse de tal obligación les bastaría no hacer con empeño y eficacia las gestiones que se les habían encomendado; que el artículo 3º estaba en abierta contradicción con el siguiente, porque el uno parece suponer que la base exclusiva del tratado es la adhesión á la Convención de La Haya, y el otro, por el contrario, preve el caso de que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje á alguna ó algunas de las Altas Partes Contratantes; que por todas estas consideraciones creían indispensable, ó suprimir el artículo 3º, ó redactarlo en tales términos que desaparecieran las gravísimas dificultades que acababan de señalar.

“SS. EE. los Sres. de la BARRA, BELLO CODECIDO, MATTE Y BUCHANAN, defendieron el texto de la Comisión, manifestando la importancia de la adhesión unánime de las naciones americanas á la Convención de La Haya, y la conveniencia de sujetar al juicio de un tribunal tan respetable, las reclamaciones pecuniarias á que se refiere el proyecto que se

discute, y sosteniendo que no bastaba, como decían los impugnadores del dictamen, que los miembros de esta Asamblea hubieran manifestado su adhesión, sino que era indispensable que esa la ratificaran los Gobiernos respectivos.

“Después de proponer la Comisión varias redacciones, de las cuales unas fueron rechazadas por las delegaciones de la Argentina, Bolivia y Perú, y las otras por la de Chile, S. E. el Sr. de la BARRA presentó la siguiente, que fué aprobada por unanimidad de votos:

“ART. 3º. El presente Tratado no será obligatorio sino para los Estados que hayan subscripto la convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, firmado en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899, y para los que ratifiquen el protocolo unánimemente adoptado por las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, para la adhesión á las convenciones de La Haya, de 29 de julio de 1899.

“Puesto á discusión el artículo 4º, sin ella fué aprobado por unanimidad de votos.

“Puesto á discusión el artículo 5º, S. E. el Sr. LÉGER, no encontrando en él la suficiente claridad, propuso una emmienda que fué aceptada por la Comisión, quedando el artículo en los siguientes términos:

“ART. 5º. Este Tratado será obligatorio para los Estados que lo ratifiquen desde la fecha de la ratificación enviada por cinco Gobiernos signatarios, y estará en vigor durante cinco años. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firmen, será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el cual comunicará á los demás las noticias de ratificación que reciba.

“Puesto á votación el artículo así reformado, fué aprobado por unanimidad de votos, y se mandó pasar el expediente á la Comisión de Redacción.”

El “Nuevo Proyecto,” ó “Proyecto enmendado, que la Comisión sustituyó al que había presentado al principio, y que se agregó al acta como anexo nº. 3, dice como sigue:

“NUEVO PROYECTO DE TRATADO SOBRE RECLAMACIONES PECUNIARIAS.

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje, de acuerdo con la Convención de La Haya, para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje, y que el reclamante no haya servido ó auxiliado voluntariamente, después de la fecha de la ratifica-

ción de este Tratado, á los enemigos del Gobierno contra el que se presente la reclamación.

“ART. 2°. En virtud de la facultad que reconoce el artículo 26 de la Convención de La Haya para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someter á la decisión de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje que dicha Convención establece, todas las controversias que sean materia del presente Tratado, á menos que ambas Partes prefieran que se organice una jurisdicción especial, conforme al artículo 21 de la citada Convención.

“En case de someterse á la Corte Permanente de La Haya, las Altas Partes Contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la referida Convención, en lo relativo á la organización del Tribunal Arbitral, respecto á los procedimientos á que éste haya de sujetarse y en cuanto á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

“ART. 3°. Siempre que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse á alguna ó á algunas de las Altas Partes Contratantes la Corte Permanente de La Haya, se obligan á consignar en un Tratado especial las reglas conforme á las cuales se establecerá y funcionará el tribunal que haya de conocer de las cuestiones á que se refiere el artículo 1° del presente Tratado.

“ART. 4°. El presente Tratado no obligará á los Estados Unidos de América ni á los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, sino para con los Gobiernos que se adhieran á la Convención de La Haya sobre arbitraje firmada el 29 de julio de 1899.

“ART. 5°. Este Tratado será obligatorio para el Estado que lo ratifique, desde la fecha de la ratificación enviada por el último de los cinco primeros Gobiernos signatarios, y estará en vigor durante cinco años. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firmen, será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el cual comunicará á los demás las notas de ratificación que reciba.”

El texto del Tratado tal como quedó definitivamente acordado y se firmó el 30° de enero de 1902 es como sigue:

“TRATADO SOBRE RECLAMACIONES POR DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS PECUNIARIOS.

“Sus Excelencias el Presidente de la República Argentina, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Costa Rica, el de Chile, el de la República Dominicana, el del Ecuador, el de El Salvador, el de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Guatemala, el de Haití, el de Honduras, el de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el de Nicaragua, el del Paraguay, el del Perú y el del Uruguay;

“Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones,

convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de la América, á los siguientes Señores Delegados:

“*Por la Argentina.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ANTONIO BERMEJO, Excmo. Sr. D. MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. LORENZO ANADÓN.

“*Por Bolivia.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

“*Por Colombia.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Excmo. Sr. General D. RAFAEL REYES.

“*Por Costa Rica.*—Excmo. Sr. D. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO.

“*Por Chile.*—Excmo. Sr. D. ALBERTO BLEST GANA, Excmo. Sr. D. EMILIO BELLO CODECIDO, Excmo. Sr. D. JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Excmo. Sr. D. AUGUSTO MATTE.

“*Por la República Dominicana.*—Excmo. Sr. D. FEDERICO HENRÍQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Excmo. Sr. D. QUINTÍN GUTIÉRREZ.

“*Por Ecuador.*—Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS FELIPE CARBO.

“*Por El Salvador.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FRANCISCO A. REYES, Excmo. Sr. D. BALTASAR ESTUPINIÁN.

“*Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—Excmo. Sr. HENRY G. DAVIS, Excmo. Sr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Excmo. Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Excmo. Sr. VOLNEY W. FOSTER, Excmo. Sr. JOHN BARRETT.

“*Por Guatemala.*—Excmo. Sr. D. ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Excmo. Sr. CORONEL D. FRANCISCO ORLA.

“*Por Haití.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. J. N. LÉGER.

“*Por Honduras.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. JOSÉ LEONARD, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FAUSTO DÁVILA.

“*Por México.*—Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. GENARO RAIGOSA, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. PABLO MACEDO, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. EMILIO PARDO, Jr., Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. ALFREDO CHAVERO, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. FRANCISCO L. DE LA BARRA, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL, Excmo. Sr. Lic. D. ROSENDO PINEDA.

“*Por Nicaragua.*—Excmo. Sr. D. LUIS F. COREA, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. FAUSTO DÁVILA.

“*Por el Paraguay.*—Excmo. Sr. D. CECILIO BÁEZ.

“*Por el Perú.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ISAAC ALZAMORA, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. ALBERTO ELMORE, Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN.

“*Por el Uruguay.*—Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. JUAN CUESTAS.

“Quienes después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, con excepción de los exhibidos por los representantes de SS. EE. el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el de Nicaragua y el del Paraguay, los cuales obran *ad referendum*, han convenido en celebrar un Tratado para someter á la decisión de árbitros las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios

que no hayan sido resueltas por la vía diplomática, en los términos siguientes:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios, que sean presentadas por sus ciudadanos respectivos y que no puedan resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, siempre que dichas reclamaciones sean de suficiente importancia para ameritar los gastos del arbitraje.

“ART. 2°. En virtud de la facultad que reconoce el artículo 26 de la Convención de La Haya, para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, las altas partes contratantes convienen en someter á la decisión de la Corte permanente de arbitraje, que dicha Convención establece, todas las controversias que sean materia del presente tratado, á menos que ambas partes prefieran que se organice una jurisdicción especial, conforme al artículo 21 de la citada Convención.

“En caso de someterse á la Corte permanente de La Haya las altas partes contratantes aceptan los preceptos de la referida Convención, en lo relativo á la organización del Tribunal arbitral, respecto á los procedimientos á que éste haya de sujetarse y en cuanto á la obligación de cumplir el fallo.

“ART. 3°. El presente tratado no será obligatorio sino para los Estados que hayan suscrito la convención para el arreglo pacífico de los conflictos internacionales, firmada en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899, y para los que ratifiquen el protocolo, unánimemente adoptado por las Repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, para la adhesión á las convenciones de La Haya.

“ART. 4°. Siempre que por cualquier motivo no llegue á abrirse á alguna ó á algunas de las altas partes contratantes la Corte permanente de la Haya, se obligan á consignar en un Tratado especial, las reglas conforme á las cuales se establecerá y funcionará el Tribunal que haya de conocer de las cuestiones á que se refiere el artículo 1°. del presente Tratado.

ART. 5°. Este Tratado será obligatorio para los Estados que lo ratifiquen, desde la fecha en que cinco Gobiernos signatarios lo hayan ratificado, y estará en vigor durante cinco años. La ratificación de este Tratado por los Estados que lo firmen, será transmitida al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el cual comunicará á los demás las notas de ratificación que reciba.

“En fe de lo cual los plenipotenciarios y delegados firman el presente Tratado y ponen en él el sello de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

“Hecho en la ciudad de México, el día treinta de enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares escritos en castellano, inglés y

francés, respectivamente, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

- “ Por la República Argentina . . . . . ANTONIO BERMEJO.—LORENZO ANADÓN.
- “ Por Bolivia . . . . . FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.
- “ Por Colombia . . . . . RAFAEL REYES.
- “ Por Costa Rica . . . . . J. B. CALVO.
- “ Por Chile . . . . . AUGUSTO MATTE.—JOAQU. WALKER M.—EMILIO BELLO C.
- “ Por la República Dominicana . . . . . FED. HENRIQUEZ I CARVAJAL.
- “ Por Ecuador . . . . . L. F. CARBO.
- “ Por El Salvador . . . . . FRANCISCO A. REYES.—BALTSAR ESTUPINIÁN.
- “ Por los Estados Unidos . . . . . W. I. BUCHANAN.—CHARLES M. PEPPER.—VOLNEY W. FOSTER.
- “ Por Guatemala . . . . . FRANCISCO ORLA.
- “ Por Haití . . . . . J. N. LÉGER.
- “ Por Honduras . . . . . J. LEONARD.—F. DÁVILA.
- “ Por México . . . . . G. RAIGOSA.—JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.—E. PARDO (JR.).—JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO Y ROJAS.—PABLO MACEDO.—F. L. DE LA BARRA.—ALFREDO CHAVE-RO.—M. SÁNCHEZ MÁRMOL.—ROSENDO PINEDA.
- “ Por Nicaragua . . . . . F. DÁVILA.
- “ Por Paraguay . . . . . CECILIO BÁEZ.
- “ Por Perú . . . . . MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN.—ALBERTO ELMORE.
- “ Por Uruguay . . . . . JUAN CUESTAS.”

A la fecha en que esto se escribe el antecedente Tratado está ratificado y aprobado por México, Guatemala, El Salvador, Perú, y Bolivia, de manera que, conforme al artículo 5º, se ha hecho obligatorio para las naciones que acaban de nombrarse.

Está igualmente en estudio ante el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América, y la última noticia que de él se tiene es que la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de aquel cuerpo emitió informe recomendando su aprobación.

## EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL DE SAN LUÍS.

**SU HISTORIA—AREA DE LOS TERRENOS—ARQUITECTURA—PALACIOS—PABELLONES DE LOS ESTADOS Y DE LAS NACIONES EXTRANJERAS—EXHIBICIÓN DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS—EL “PIKE.”**

La Exposición universal de San Luís, Misouri, consiste de una aglomeración metódica que da á conocer, de una manera práctica, los pueblos del universo, pues éstos exhiben allí su modo de ser y de vivir, sus productos, industrias, diversiones, medios de transporte, etc., todo lo cual constituye una concentración universal de las artes, manufacturas y productos del suelo, de las minas, de las florestas y del mar.

## HISTORIA.

Sabido es que esta Exposición conmemora el primer centenario de haber comprado los Estados Unidos á Francia, en 1803, el vasto territorio que se extiende desde el Golfo de México hasta la frontera del Dominio del Canadá y desde el río Misisipí hasta la cima de las Montañas Rocallosas.

Primitivamente pertenecía todo el valle del Misisipí á Francia por derecho de descubrimiento y de exploración. En 1763 adquirió España el territorio de la Luisiana, después del tratado de paz de París, cuando Francia, que había cedido la Luisiana á España de acuerdo con el tratado secreto de 1762, abandonó á la Gran Bretaña todas sus posesiones en la América del Norte. Poseyó España el territorio durante treinta y siete años y lo devolvió á Francia al exigirlo así Napoleón Bonaparte, fundado en el tratado secreto de San Ildefonso, el 1° de octubre de 1800. Los Estados Unidos de América, después de su guerra de independencia, habían adquirido la soberanía del territorio que media entre el océano Atlántico y el río Misisipí. La ciudad de Nueva Orleans estaba aún bajo el dominio español á pesar de haber sido devuelto el territorio á Francia.

## PROPOSICIÓN DE COMPRA.

La actitud hostil que asumieron los españoles contra los americanos que navegaban por el río Misisipí, produjo la agitación que impulsó al Presidente THOMAS JEFFERSON á tratar de adquirir, por compra, la ciudad é isla de Nueva Orleans á fin de dominar la boca del Misisipí. Fueron comisionados el Señor ROBERTO R. LIVINGSTONE, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Francia y el Señor JAMES MONROE (el de la *doctrina Monroe*), después Presidente de los Estados Unidos, para efectuar las negociaciones del traspaso; pero Napoleón propuso en lugar de la venta de Nueva Orleans solamente, la de todo el territorio

de la Luisiana por 15,000,000 de dollars y los representantes de los Estados Unidos aceptaron, en el acto, la proposición y firmóse el tratado en París el 30 de abril de 1803. El traspaso, en toda forma, del territorio se verificó en Nueva Orleans el 20 de diciembre de 1803 y el de la alta Luisiana en San Luís el 19 de marzo de 1804.

#### EXTENSIÓN DEL TERRITORIO.

El territorio adquirido medía un millón de millas cuadradas (2,590,000 kilómetros cuadrados) y está compuesto actualmente de los siguientes doce Estados y dos territorios; á saber: Luisiana, Arkansas, Misouri, Oklahoma, Territorio Indio, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minesota, Dakota Septentrional, Dakota Meridional, Wyoming y Montana.

#### PROYECTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN.

A principios de 1898 comenzó á surgir el deseo de conmemorar, con una Exposición universal, la compra de la Luisiana y la Sociedad de la Historia del Misouri acogió con calor la idea.

#### CENTENARIO CONMEMORATIVO.

Se hizo tan general el clamor por la conmemoración del primer centenario de la adquisición de la Luisiana, que el Gobernador del Estado Misouri invitó á los Estados y Territorios, de que se compone hoy la antigua Luisiana, á enviar delegados á una convención que se celebraría en San Luís el 10 de enero de 1899.

#### CONVENCIÓN ORGANIZADORA.

A esta convención asistieron noventa y tres delegados de los gobiernos respectivos, quienes votaron, por unanimidad, que debía verificarse una Exposición internacional en San Luís. La convención invitó al Gobierno Federal Americano á prestar su apoyo á la empresa y nombró una comisión ejecutiva.

#### ARBITRIO DE LOS FONDOS.

Se decidió gastar en la Exposición la misma suma de quince millones de dollars que pagó el Gobierno por adquirir la Luisiana y que una tercera parte se consiguiera por suscripción particular, otra tercera parte la pagara la ciudad de San Luís y otra tercera parte se solicitara del Gobierno de la Unión.

#### CONSECUCIÓN DE FONDOS.

El Congreso votó los cinco millones; los otros diez quedaron consignados; el Presidente de la República nombró una Comisión nacional de nueve miembros, y decidióse inaugurar la Exposición el 30 de abril de 1904, como acaba de efectuarse.



## AREA DE LOS TERRENOS.

Se eligió un magnífico terreno para la Exposición que mide dos millas (3.21 kilómetros) de largo y una milla (1.609 kilómetros) de ancho; tiene una circunferencia de seis millas (9.65 kilómetros) y comprende un área de 1,240 acres (501 hectáreas). La Exposición de Chicago tuvo 633 acres (256 hectáreas), la última de París 336 acres (135 hectáreas) y la de Búfalo 300 acres (121 hectáreas). Por lo tanto, la de San Luís es dos veces mayor que la de Chicago y tres veces más grande que la de Búfalo.

## AREA BAJO TECHO.

Los palacios principales destinados á contener exhibiciones en los terrenos de la Exposición de San Luís cubren un área de 121 acres (51 hectáreas). Los de Chicago cubrieron 82 acres (33 hectáreas) y los de Búfalo 15 acres (6 hectáreas).

## ARQUITECTURA IMPONENTE.

La arquitectura de estos palacios tiene aspecto imponente y majestuoso. Todos son de color marfil uniforme. En la de Chicago dominaba el blanco absoluto y en la de Búfalo el polícromo. Sólo los edificios de los países extranjeros, los históricos de los Estados de la Unión y los cosmopolitas ubicados en la extensa sección destinada á diversiones públicas, son de arquitectura variada y á veces única en su género, como es universal y grandioso el certamen.

## DISPOSICIÓN DE LOS EDIFICIOS.

En una cima, á 60 metros de altura, está el Palacio de los festivales y las tres cascadas que descienden á un lago y se ramifican en canales. De este centro se abren en forma de abanico todas las construcciones de la Exposición.

## PALACIOS MONUMENTALES.

La parte principal de la Exposición consiste de diez palacios monumentales destinados á contener exhibiciones sobre Artes liberales, Electricidad, Agricultura, Horticultura, Medios de transporte, Minas y metalurgia, Maquinaria, Manufacturas, Edneación, Asuntos y productos de los bosques, de la pesca y de la caza.

## PABELLONES DE LOS ESTADOS.

Hacia el este están agrupados todos los edificios de los Estados de la federación americana y hacia el oeste los pabellones que han construido las naciones extranjeras.

Más de cincuenta países tienen valiosas exhibiciones en los grandes palacios.

## PABELLONES EXTRANJEROS.

Sólo los 19 países anotados á continuación, con indicación de las sumas que han investido, construyeron pabellones propios en los terrenos de la Exposición, á saber:

Alemania .....	\$250,000	Siam .....	\$25,000
Francia .....	250,000	México .....	25,000
Gran Bretaña .....	250,000	Austria .....	24,000
Brasil .....	135,000	Cuba .....	20,000
Bélgica .....	75,000	India .....	20,000
Japón .....	60,000	Marruecos .....	20,000
China .....	50,000	Nicaragua .....	20,000
Italia .....	50,000	Suecia y Noruega .....	20,000
Ceilán .....	35,000	Países Bajos .....	10,000
Canadá .....	30,000		

Alemania reprodujo allí su Charlottenburg, Francia su Grand Trianon y Jardines de Versailles, la Gran Bretaña su célebre Orangery, el Brasil una elegantísima construcción coronada por una graciosa cúpula, Bélgica un edificio raro que termina en una corona real, Italia uno elegante de estilo renaissance, México otro de estilo renacimiento español que ha amueblado lujosamente, etc.

## EXHIBICIÓN DEL GOBIERNO AMERICANO.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, como lo acostumbra siempre, ha edificado un vasto palacio y presenta en él una exhibición de lo más instructiva é interesante de todas las ramas de la administración pública. Hay allí una sección destinada especialmente á la exhibición que hace la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Es una colección metódicamente arreglada de manera que se comprende bien lo exhibido, que consiste de mapas, planos, escritos, volúmenes, retratos, vistas y objetos históricos de los países que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

## EL "PIKE."

Hacia el norte está limitada la Exposición por una vía de uno y medio kilómetros de largo, á ambos lados de la cual se hallan las concesiones de atracciones ó diversiones públicas, construídas á un costo de \$5,000,000 por los concesionarios. Á esta sección de la exposición se le ha dado el nombre oficial de "The Pike" que corresponde á una edición corregida y aumentada del "Midway" de Chicago ó de Búfalo.

Washington, D. C., 2 de mayo de 1904.

N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN ENERO DE 1904.

BUENOS AIRES.

EXPORTACIONES.

Maíz.....bolsas..	50,202	Huesos y ceniza ....toneladas..	156
Trigo.....fd....	3,765	Astas.....número..	16,790
Lino.....fd....	13,171	Manteca.....cajones..	7,793
Harina.....toneladas..	2,782	Extracto de quebracho..bolsas..	104
Lana.....fardos..	26,522	Tripas.....bordalesas..	530
Cueros lanares.....fd....	4,648	Vacuno.....	250
Cueros vacunos:		Caballos.....	13
Secos.....número..	58,766	Mulas.....	60
Salados.....fd....	23,875	Sebo.....bordalesas..	2,144
Cueros potros:		Tasajo.....fardos..	13,179
Salados.....fd....	2,861	Carneros congelados....número.	46,498
Secos.....fd....	100	Carne conservada.....cajones..	849
Cueros becerros.....fd....	683	Lenguas.....fd....	482
Cerda.....fardos..	111	Pasto.....fardos..	52
Cueros diversos.....fd....	736	Ovejas congeladas.....trozos..	13,000
Tortita de lino.....bolsas..	2,332	Carne congelada.....fd....	46,050
Cebada.....toneladas..	39	Carne menuda.....bultos..	2,573
Afrecho.....fd....	8,931	Tabaco.....fardos..	315
Semillas.....id....	73	Extracto de carne.....cajones..	500
Azúcar.....fd....	1,344		

SAN NICOLÁS.

Durante el mes de enero de 1904, salieron 3 vapores del puerto de San Nicolás. Su carga y destino fueron como sigue:

*Inglaterra.*—Maíz, 83 toneladas; lino, 273 toneladas.

*Alemania.*—Lana, 311 fardos.

*Órdenes.*—Lino, 934 toneladas.

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Salió del puerto de Bahía Blanca 1 vapor durante el mes de enero de 1904, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

*Bélgica.*—Trigo, 500 toneladas; lana, 1,770 fardos.

*Alemania.*—Trigo, 1,000 toneladas; lana, 230 fardos.

*Francia.*—Lana, 4,676 fardos.

LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de enero de 1904, salieron 17 vapores del puerto de La Plata. Su carga fué como sigue: Maíz, 12,712,509 kilos; trigo, 656,866 kilos.

## POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1902.

Se ha publicado un folleto de la Oficina Demográfica Nacional, que da á conocer los datos oficiales sobre el movimiento de la población de la República durante el año de 1902.

De los datos referidos se desprende que el año de 1902 fué uno de los más críticos para el país, en cuanto se refiere al desarrollo de la población, pues durante el año expresado el crecimiento se redujo á un pequeño aumento vegetativo y al reducido contingente de 17,682 personas, como saldo á favor de la inmigración.

Apuntamos á continuación las cifras que expresan el número de habitantes de cada provincia y territorio hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1902 y el aumento ó disminución respecto de 1901:

	Población en 1902.	Aumento ó disminución sobre 1901.		Población en 1902.	Aumento ó disminución sobre 1901.
Capital .....	865,490	+18,789	Jujuy .....	51,287	- 469
Buenos Aires .....	1,208,937	+32,073	Misiones .....	36,286	+ 1,572
Santa Fe .....	576,385	+15,926	Formosa .....	5,841	+ 119
Entre Ríos .....	354,596	+ 4,734	Chaco .....	12,958	+ 386
Corrientes .....	288,426	+ 5,695	La Pampa .....	48,391	+ 901
Córdoba .....	436,859	+ 6,951	Neuquén .....	16,874	+ 520
San Luis .....	93,976	+ 1,265	Río Negro .....	14,947	+ 488
Santiago .....	184,134	+ 795	Chubut .....	4,911	+ 375
Mendoza .....	152,720	+ 4,099	Santa Cruz .....	1,631	+ 68
San Juan .....	97,803	+ 1,136	Tierra del Fuego .....	1,042	+ 5
Ríoja .....	79,442	+ 448	Los Andes .....	1,166	.....
Catamarca .....	100,613	- 59			
Tucumán .....	251,857	+ 330	Total .....	5,022,248	+95,335
Salta .....	132,613	- 1,412			

## BRASIL.

## LEY DE PRESUPUESTOS.

[“Diario Oficial” de 1.º de enero de 1904, No. 1.]

En virtud de la Ley de Presupuestos No. 1144, los derechos aplicables á la importación de los siguientes artículos quedan modificados como á continuación se expresa:

Tasajo ( <i>xarque</i> ) .....	..... kilog..	140	Reis.
Ganado vacuno .....	..... cabeza..	30	
Sal .....	..... kilog..	25	
Arroz:			
Con cáscara (50 por ciento de aumento) .....	..... fíl....	60	
Roturas de arroz ó arroz mondado (50 por ciento de aumento) .....	..... fíl....	90	

## DERECHOS ADICIONALES.

Diez por ciento sobre los gastos de expediente de las mercancías libres de derechos.

Dos por ciento en oro, á la importación de las mercancías expresadas en las partidas Nos. 93, 95 (cebada en grano), 96, 98 y 100 de la clase VII del Arancel (cereales).

## DERECHOS DE CONSUMO.

Los derechos de consumo aplicables á las bebidas á continuación quedan establecidos como sigue:

Amer-Picon, bitter, Fernet Branca, vermoulli y bebidas semejantes:

	Reis.
Por litro.....	600
Por botella .....	400
Por media-botella .....	200

El mismo régimen se aplicará á las siguientes bebidas, clasificadas en la partida No. 131 de la clase IX del Arancel: ajeno, aguardiente de Francia, de Jamaica, del Reino ó del Rin, brandy, coñac, laraginha, encalpsinto, ginebra, Kirsch, rom, whiskey y demás similares, á excepción del aguardiente y del alcohol fabricados en el país.

El Gobierno queda autorizado para cobrar del impuesto de importación para el consumo, 25 por ciento en oro, y también para percibir, en provecho del fondo destinado á las obras de mejoramiento de los puertos, un derecho de 2 por ciento en oro sobre el valor oficial de la importación del puerto de Río de Janeiro (cf. No. I del presente suplemento), derecho que podrá reducir si lo juzga conveniente y, dentro de las mismas condiciones, igual derecho de 2 por ciento en los demás puertos; y, por último, para cobrar un derecho de 1 á 5 reis por kilogramo, de mercancías cargadas ó descargadas, según su valor, destino ó procedencia, de otros puertos.

El Arancel y las disposiciones preliminares del mismo quedan modificados como sigue:

Sólo adendarán á la importación 5 por ciento ad valorem: las máquinas é instrumentos agrícolas, incluso las locomóviles agrícolas, los abonos químicos, incluso el salitre de Chile, el alambre con púas, los alcoholes desnaturalizados, los toneles de hierro estañado para el transporte del alcohol y los aparatos destinados á las aplicaciones industriales del alcohol, cuando estos objetos se importen por sindicatos agrícolas, organizados en conformidad con la ley No. 679, de 6 de enero de 1903.

La franquicia de derechos de que trata la sección 9 del artículo 2 de las Disposiciones preliminares del Arancel, no se refiere á los envases señalados en la sección 18 del mismo artículo, ni tampoco los de plomo ú otros que tengan un valor comercial.

Á la clase IV, partida No. 52, se añadirá lo siguiente:

Substitutos de la manteca de cerdo, tales como los conocidos bajo los nombres de Gordpure, Vegetale, Cotelene, así como también las preparaciones de sebo con mezcla de otras substancias oleaginosas, vegetales ó animales, que se destinen á la alimentación pública, como substitutos de la manteca de cerdo, 500 reis por kilogramo.

En la clase VII, partida No. 95, léase:

Cebada tostada ó malto, 40 reis por kilogramo.

En la clase VII, partida No. 114, léase:

Hojas, flores, etc., lúpulo, 150 reis por kilogramo.

En la clase IX, partida No. 124 (bebidas fermentadas), léase:

Cerveza común: en barriles, 1,200 reis; en botellas, 1,500 reis.

En la clase X, No. 159, léase:

Almagre, amarillo y tierra roja, 100 reis por kilogramo, tanto por ciento de los derechos: 50.

En la clase XII, partida No. 353: Queda derogado, con respecto á esta clase, el artículo 12 de la ley No. 953, de 29 de diciembre de 1902, (véase 8° suplemento), restableciéndose los derechos señalados á la clase XII, partida No. 353, así como los que constan de la 5ª parte de la nota 42 de la tarifa aprobada por decreto de 19 de marzo de 1900.

Quedarán libres de derechos de importación, sujetándose sólo al de expediente de 5 por ciento, las hojas estampadas destinadas á la fabricación de latas para mantequilla y manteca de cerdo, cuando se importen directamente por las fábricas.

#### **RESTABLECIMIENTO DEL MODUS VIVENDI COMERCIAL CONCLUIDO EN 1900 ENTRE EL BRASIL Y FRANCIA.**

[“Diario Oficial” de 20 de enero de 1904, No. 16.]

Por cambio de notas entre el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Brasil y la Legación de Francia en el mismo, de fecha 11 de enero de 1904, se ha restablecido el modus vivendi de 1900, que el Ministro de Francia había denunciado el 15 de junio de 1904.

El plazo para la denuncia de este nuevo acuerdo se ha fijado en un año, en vez de seis meses.

#### **MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.**

I.—*Decreto No. 4879, de 7 de julio de 1903, estableciendo un derecho sobre el valor de las importaciones que se efectúen por el puerto de Rio de Janeiro.*

[“Diario oficial” de 8 de julio de 1903, No. 159.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se establece, durante el presente ejercicio, el derecho de 1.5 por ciento oro sobre el valor de las importaciones que se efectúen por el puerto de Rio de Janeiro.

ART. 2°. El referido derecho se recaudará por la Aduana de esta Capital desde el 15 del presente mes.

---

## **CHILE.**

### **LA INDUSTRIA DEL SALITRE.**

Acaba de aparecer la 33ª Memoria trimestral de la Asociación de Propaganda Salitrera, que contiene interesantes datos, dignos de llamar la atención. Ellos demuestran que la industria del salitre se

encuentra en excelentes condiciones y auguran un considerable aumento de las entradas del Fisco en los próximos años.

Como se sabe, el año salitrero empieza el 1° de marzo, para terminar el 30 de abril siguiente, de manera que los datos apuntados se refieren, en unos casos, al año común, y en otros, al período especial fijado para el salitre. En el año común de 1903, la producción total de salitre se elevó á 32,288,678 quintales españoles; en 1902, solo fué de 29,829,679, lo cual da un aumento de producción de 2,458,999 quintales. En los mismos años la exportación y el consumo están representados por las siguientes cifras:

Exportación en 1902, 30,089,440 quintales; en 1903, 31,682,444 quintales; consumo en 1902, 28,400,831 quintales; en 1903, 32,627,481 quintales.

El año de 1903 ha sido hasta ahora el de mayor consumo que haya tenido la industria salitrera.

Tomando ahora las cifras relativas al año salitrero, los resultados son mucho más halagadores y permiteu fijar el minimum de 33,000,266 quintales de consumo, desde el 1° de mayo de 1903, hasta el 30 de abril de 1904, cálculo superior á las expectativas.

Según el artículo 4° del convenio salitrero, la cuota de exportación para un año no puede ser menor del minimum de consumo del año anterior; pero esta vez la Asociación pretende ir más lejos y dejar un ancho margen para el aumento de consumo que pueda ocurrir en el año salitrero de 1904-5, pues teme que falte el salitre necesario para la demanda de la temporada y que se produzca una fuerte alza de precios que disminuya el consumo. No se sabe cuál pueda ser este margen, pero no sería aventurado fijarlo en cinco millones de quintales, ya que el solo aumento en el período de 1903-4, representa más de cuatro millones. Se tendría entonces para el año 1904-5, siempre que las enagenaciones de nuevos terrenos salitrales no vinieran á dar un exceso de producción, como lo teme el gerente de la Asociación Salitrera:

	Quintales.
Mínimum de exportación .....	33,000,000
Para el aumento en ese año .....	3,000,000
Para prevenir escasez en el mercado .....	2,000,000
Total .....	38,000,000

Como se ve este cálculo es bastante razonable, pues tres millones de quintales, suponen un aumento mucho menor en 1904-5 que en 1903-4, y dos millones bastarían apenas para dar al mercado cierta seguridad de que no escasee el salitre.

## COSTA RICA

## MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

- I.—*Decreto de 8 de enero de 1904, declarando libres de derechos de entrada los tejidos de alambre ordinario de acero galvanizado.*

[“La Gaceta” de 9 de enero de 1901, No. 5.]

Por el presente decreto se dispone que en lo sucesivo sea también libre de derechos la importación de los tejidos de alambre ordinario de acero galvanizado, con tal que los espacios de alambre á alambre no sean menores de ocho centímetros de abertura.

- II.—*Decreto de 20 de enero de 1904, concediendo franquicia de derechos de Aduana y Muellaje á los tubos de barro, cemento romano y tela de alambre de tejido fino, que se introduzcan para ser usados exclusivamente en el puerto de Limón.*

[“La Gaceta” de 22 de enero de 1901, No. 16.]

ARTÍCULO 1º.—Se exceptúan del pago de derechos de Aduana y Muellaje, los tubos de barro, cemento romano y tela de alambre de tejido fino, que se introduzcan para ser usados exclusivamente en el puerto de Limón, en construcciones de desagües, aceras de casas, solares y ventiladores ó celosías de puertas y ventanas.

ART. 2º. Esta exención durará hasta el 31 de diciembre de este año, y estará sujeta á las siguientes condiciones:

1ª. Los Materiales dichos, que se introduzcan al amparo de esta concesión, deben ser consignados á la orden del Gobernador de la comarca;

2ª. Que antes de autorizar el retiro de cualquiera cantidad de esos artículos, dicho funcionario exija del interesado declaración firmada respecto del lugar donde haya de emplearse, conforme á esta ley;

3ª. Que los propietarios de los artículos paguen, en proporción á sus introducciones, los gastos de bodega y demás indispensables que tenga que hacer el Gobernador para ejecución de este decreto.

ART. 3º. Si los materiales retirados del depósito se usaren fuera del puerto ó en otros objetos que los autorizados, el introductor pagará una multa de tres veces el valor de los derechos de Aduana y Muellaje, y perderá, además, la tela de alambre, el cemento y tubos de barro que conserve en depósito, á la orden del Gobernador

**COMUNICACIÓN POR TELÉGRAFO SIN ALAMBRES ENTRE PUERTO LIMÓN Y BOCAS DEL TORO.**

En la Legación de Costa Rica en Washington se han recibido informes del carácter más satisfactorio relativos á las expresiones de cordialidad y buena armonía que se cambiaron entre los Gobiernos de



Costa Rica y de Panamá, con motivo de la inauguración el 26 de marzo último de un sistema de comunicación telegráfica sin alambres entre Puerto Limón, en la primera de las dos Repúblicas y Boeas del Toro en la segunda. Las estaciones establecidas en ambos puertos son las primeras de su clase no solo en Centro-América, sino en todos los países Hispano-Americanos.

#### VAPORES ENTRE PUERTO LIMÓN Y MANCHESTER.

Informes recibidos de Costa Rica contienen la importante noticia de que la comunicación entre aquella República y los países de Europa está para aumentarse con tres nuevos vapores que harán servicio rápido y barato entre Puerto Limón y Manchester, y se dedicarán no solo al transporte de bananos y otras mercancías, sino también al de pasajeros.

El "Noticiero" de San José de Costa Rica dice á este respecto los siguientes:

#### "PUERTO LIMÓN Y MANCHESTER.

"Se nos informa que los Señores Elders & Fiffes tienen ya listos tres nuevos vapores, que harán en lo sucesivo la carrera entre Puerto Limón y Manchester. Llámense *Matina*, *Miami* y *Maniste*, y cada uno de ellos es capaz de conducir 45,000 racimos de bananos. Sus dimensiones son 363 piés de eslora, 46½ de manga y 32½ de altura. En cuanto á su equipo, puede afirmarse que es muy superior al de cualquier otro buque empleado hoy en el comercio de fruta; y esta afirmación se extiende no sólo á las líneas que suplen á los Estados Unidos, sino á todas las que recorren el litoral del Mediterráneo y los centros fruteros del Africa Occidental. Además del tráfico especial para el que se les destina, estos vapores conducirán pasajeros, ofreciéndoles una tarifa moderada y todas las comodidades apetecibles.

"Los Señores ELDERS & FIFFES continuarán, como hasta ahora, desempeñando un servicio quincenal entre Puerto Limón y Manchester. Para este objeto reservan exclusivamente los tres buques aludidos. Según nuevos arreglos, el *Matina* debe zarpar de Puerto Limón el 8 de abril, y los otros dos le seguirán por turno.

"Mas el programa de la Compañía no acaba allí. Los vapores con que principiaron á llevar bananos á Manchester, que son el *Chickahominy*, el *Greenbrier*, el *Appomattox*, y el *Orocubessa*, seguirán arribando á Puerto Limón con el fin de cargar fruta destinada á Bristol, de suerte que en lo futuro podremos dar salida á nuestros productos en varios mercados ingleses á la vez. No hay necesidad de encañear las ventajas de ese arreglo. Más mercados significa menos monopolio y mejores oportunidades para el productor; y este contingente nos acerca también á Europa en condiciones de rapidez de transporte y baratura de fletes como no las tuvimos antes. Estamos, pues, de

plácemes, y lo único que resta es que los agricultores y comerciantes nacionales aprovechen en creciente escala la ocasión que se les brinda.

“El *Matina*, primero de los buques que harán el tráfico directo con Manchester por cuenta de ELDER TYFFER, arribó ayer. Tiene 350 pies de largo, 12½ nudos de velocidad, 3,869 toneladas y una tripulación de 45 marineros al mando del Capitán BLOWED. Puede llevar 50,000 racimos de bananos. En su primer viaje lleva 35,000.”

## CUBA.

### MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Ley fiscal de 7 de mayo de 1903, relativa á la organización y cobranza de los impuestos consignados en la Ley de Empréstito.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 8 de mayo de 1903.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo para proceder inmediatamente á la organización y cobranza de los impuestos consignados en la Ley de Empréstito, quedando facultado par realizar los gastos necesarios, con cargo á los impuestos especiales creados en dicha Ley.

ART. 2°. La picadna destinada á la exportación gozará de la misma exención que la Ley de Empréstito otorga al azúcar, tabaco elaborado y cigarrillos.

II.—*Ley fiscal de 13 de junio de 1903, reformando la de Empréstito de 27 de febrero del mismo año.*

ARTÍCULO 1°. El inciso quinto de la clase tercera de la Ley de 27 de febrero del presente año,<sup>a</sup> disponiendo la contratación del Empréstito de treinta y cinco millones de pesos, se reforma estableciéndose el impuesto de medio centavo por cada cajita de cincuenta fósforos.

ART. 2°. El inciso B, de la clase cuarta, relativo al impuesto sobre cigarrros, se modifica estableciéndose un impuesto de un tercio de centavo ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) sobre cada cajetilla de diez y seis cigarrros, ó sean 21 centavos por cada mil ocho cigarrros.

III.—*Ley de 16 de enero de 1904, relativa al aumento de los derechos de importación.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 16 de enero de 1904.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo para aumentar hasta un 30 por ciento los derechos de importación que pagan en las Aduanas de Cuba todos los artículos extranjeros.

ART. 2. El Ejecutivo usará de esta autorización dentro de las estipulaciones del Tratado con los Estados- Unidos.

ART. 3. El aumento á que se refiere el artículo 1° tendrá el carácter de transitorio, y regirá hasta la promulgación de los nuevos Aranceles.

## LA RIQUEZA FORESTAL, 1901-2.

La Provincia de Pinar del Río posee 6,069 fincas con 65,786 caballerías y 189 cordeles de tierra. Tiene 3,850 de montes altos y 608 de montes bajos en explotación y 6,569 altos y 3,083 bajos sin explotar. Á 51,673 ascienden las caballerías de tierra no montuosa en la fértil región pinareña.

De 1901 á 1902 produjo Vuelta Abajo \$15,209.31 en maderas, \$7,925 en leña y \$14,965 en carbón; total, \$38,099.31.

La Provincia de Habana, con 46,231 caballerías que ocupa, tiene 1,318 de montes altos y 288 de montes bajos en explotación y 575 altos y 1,129 bajos sin explotar, teniendo 42,918 caballerías de tierra no montuosa.

El producto de toda esa riqueza fué de \$36,680 en maderas, \$21,210 en leña y \$22,342 en cultivo; es decir, un total de \$80,232 en el año de 1901 á 1902.

La provincia de Matanzas ocupa 44,683 caballerías y 323 cordeles de tierra. Tiene 194,136 de montes altos y 134,307 de montes bajos en explotación, y 1,280.77 altos y 1,819.30 bajos sin explotar, con 41,255.97 de parte no montuosa. El producto fué 1,364 pesos en leña y \$7,943 en carbón. Total, \$9,307 en un año.

La provincia de Santa Clara ocupa 111,527 caballerías y 216 cordeles. Tiene de montes altos 2,209,194 y de montes bajos 132,171 en explotación, y 8,397.24 altos y 5,926.60 bajos sin explotar, con 95,042.94 de parte no montuosa. En 1901 á 1902 produjo \$55,893.22 en maderas, en leña \$32,457.50, y \$22,510.25 en carbón. Total, \$110,860.97.

Puerto Príncipe, el Camagüey, ocupa 87,399 caballerías de tierra y 194 cordeles. Tiene 5,810,288 de montes altos en explotación y 12,033,189 bajos sin explotar, quedándole 47,394,115 de parte no montuosa. Produjo la riqueza forestal del Camagüey en 1901 á 1902: \$32,417.80 en maderas, \$740 en leña y \$1,425 en carbón. Total \$33,582.80.

Y Santiago de Cuba tiene 113,832 caballerías con 248 cordeles superficiales. De montes altos tiene en explotación 3,103.16 y sin explotar 21,884 altos y 11,338 bajos, con 77,507 de parte no montuosa. Produjo en maderas \$35,925.33, \$7,751.75 en leña, y en carbón \$4,768.50. Total, \$48,445.58.

Las fincas existentes en Cuba, durante el período de 1901 á 1902, se hallan distribuidas del modo siguiente:

Provincia de Pinar del Río.....	6,069
Provincia de Habana.....	8,795
Provincia de Matanzas.....	5,255
Provincia de Santa Clara.....	10,969
Provincia de Puerto Príncipe.....	3,340
Provincia de Santiago de Cuba.....	8,869
Total.....	43,306

## RESUMEN.

La riqueza rústica y forestal, tal como ha sido posible medirla y apreciarla, comprende en toda la isla 43,306 fincas con 469,461 caballerías y 200 cordeles de tierra. En explotación hay 16,357 caballerías y 88 cordeles de montes altos y 1,164,234 de montes bajos; sin explotar hay 60,817 caballerías y 284 cordeles de montes altos y 35,330,155 de montes bajos, con 355,791.87 de parte no montuosa.

La producción forestal fué en 1901 á 1902, por maderas, 176,125.70; por leña, \$71,448.25, y por carbón, \$72,953.75; es decir, \$320,527.70; pudiendo afirmarse que para obtener los \$176,000 de caobas y cedros se destruyó más de medio millón de pesos de maderas á costa del porvenir de la República.

## RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL MINISTRO DE ESPAÑA.

En la tarde del 6 de abril del corriente año de 1904 se efectuó en la Habana la recepción oficial por el Señor Presidente de la República del primer representante acreditado por España cerca del Gobierno Cubano con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

Al dar cuenta de este suceso notable, que como era natural despertó mucho la atención pública, se expresa el "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana, en la edición de la mañana de su número del 7 del expresado mes, como sigue:

"Ayer tarde presentó sus credenciales y fué recibido por el Señor Presidente de la República, el Señor DON RAMÓN GAYTÁN DE AYALA, primer Ministro Plenipotenciario de España en Cuba.

"El Señor Ministro fué conducido á Palacio en uno de los coches del Señor Presidente de la República, siendo acompañado hasta la residencia presidencial por el Capitán Ayndante Señor CÁRDENAS, dándole guardia de honor un piquete de caballería de la Guardia Rural.

"Desde mucho antes de que el Señor GAYTÁN DE AYALA llegase á palacio, un público numeroso había invadido la Plaza de Armas y las bocacalles de Obispo y O'Reilly, ávido de ver llegar al primer Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la Madre Patria.

"Apenas desembocado por la calle del Obispo el coche que conducía al Señor GAYTÁN, el público se desmenuó respetuosamente.

"También escuchó el público la marcha real española, que tocó la banda municipal al salir el Enviado de Palacio.

"Frente al edificio presidencial una compañía de artillería con bandera hizo los honores al Ministro de España.

"Ya en presencia del Jefe del Estado, y después de entregadas las credenciales, el Señor GAYTÁN de AYALA, leyó el siguiente discurso:

"SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Nombrado por Su Majestad el Rey Don Alfonso XIII su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario

cerca de la República Cubana, tengo la honra de entregar á Vuestra Excelencia las cartas credenciales que me acreditan en tal concepto.

“La elevada misión que Su Majestad el Rey se ha dignado conferirme me impuso el deber, tan grato como honroso, de estrechar y fomentar la cordialidad de relaciones que afortunadamente existe entre España y la República de Cuba, y el de ratificar la amistosa unión de los lazos internacionales ya establecida por el Señor MENCHÁN, al tomar posesión de su cargo de Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Cubana en Madrid.

“El profundo agradecimiento que debo á Su Majestad el Rey, mi Augusto Soberano, por la innmerecida distinción de que he sido objeto, y la viva satisfacción que al dirigirme á Vuestra Excelencia siento como representante del Rey y de los intereses de España, se hallan doblemente avalorados en esta ocasión por ser el primero que ostenta en esta nueva República tan alta representación de mi país.

“Para que el cumplimiento de la misión que me he sido encomendada produzca tan beneficiosos resultados para nuestros respectivos países, como yo deseo, me siento animado de los más leales y amistosos propósitos, y dispuesto á no omitir medio ninguno que, encontrándose á mi alcance, sea conducente á tan elevado fin.

“Cuento obtener para ello, Señor Presidente, la benévola acogida de Vuestra Excelencia, al mismo tiempo que la cooperación del Gobierno de la República, y hago en nombre de Su Majestad y en el mío propio sinceros votos por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y por la prosperidad del pueblo cubano.

“El anterior discurso fué contestado por el Señor ESTRADA PALMA, con el que damos a continuación:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: He oído con satisfacción indecible vuestras palabras, que encuentran eco en el corazón de los cubanos y corresponden con exactitud á los deseos del Gobierno que presido.

“Ni los mares interpuestos entre Cuba y España, ni el hecho de haber alcanzado la primera su mayor edad y de tener hoy Gobierno propio, independiente, pueden influir de ningún modo en separar la hija de la madre en el afecto y la consideración que naturalmente le imponen los antiguos lazos de familia.

“La presente condición de Cuba, antes bien, ofrece ancho campo, desembarazado de obstáculos, para que sean aquellos sentimientos sinceramente cultivados, y para que las nuevas relaciones establecidas entre ambos países sirvan de lazo aun más firme, que los una estrechamente.

“Si la comunidad de origen é identidad de lengua y costumbres no fueran bastantes á consolidar esta unión íntima, que todos deseamos, contribuirían muy eficazmente á que se realizara sin esfuerzo tan legítima aspiración los millares de hijos de España, honrados y laboriosos, que han constituido su hogar en esta tierra de hermanos, á la que aman sin duda tanto como nosotros y á la que están fuertemente ligados por sus propios intereses y por la familia aquí formada.

“Confundidos así en un solo pueblo, como deben estarlo, españoles y cubanos, no pueden menos de ser de carácter fraternal y en extremo cordiales las relaciones de amistad entre Cuba y España.

“Por otra parte, estad seguro, Señor Ministro, de mi decidida cooperación para que se llene cumplidamente el noble propósito de

ambas naciones, así como yo cuento con vuestra eficaz ayuda al mismo fin.

“Entre tanto, hago votos sinceros por la salud y larga vida de Su Majestad el Rey, y por la dicha y prosperidad de la nación española.

“En el acto de la recepción se encontraban presentes con el Señor ESTRADA PALMA, el Vice-Presidente de la República, los Secretarios del Despacho, los Senadores MONTEAGUDO Y CARRILLO, el Alcalde Municipal y Teniente Alcalde 4º, el General DON ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ, el Presidente y Fiscal del Tribunal Supremo, el Presidente y Fiscal de la Audiencia, el Jefe del Despacho de la Secretaría de Estado, Señor HEVIA; el Jefe de Comunicaciones, Señor FIGUEREDO; el Presidente de la Academia de Ciencias, Señor SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ; el Doctor ARÓSTEGUI, el Capitán Señor MARTÍ y el Interventor General de Hacienda.

“Terminado el acto oficial, el Señor Ministro departió con el Presidente de la República y el Secretario de Estado.

“Al retirarse del salón presidencial, el Señor GAYTÁN DE AYALA, salió á despedirle hasta la escalera el Jefe del Despacho de la Secretaría de Estado, Señor HEVIA, siendo acompañado hasta el coche por los capitanes ayudantes CÁRDENAS y POEY.

“Al llegar á Palacio fué recibido el Señor GAYTÁN DE AYALA á los acordes del Himno Bayamés, tocándose la Marcha Real Española á la salida del Ministro.

“Las fuerzas de Artillería y Guardia Rural, que hicieron los honores de ordenanza, estaban mandadas por el Capitán Señor PUJOL y Teniente Señor MESTRE.

“El Señor GAYTÁN DE AYALA entró en Palacio á las dos y diez minutos y se retiró á las tres menos cuarto.”

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### RESTABLECIMIENTO PROVISIONAL DE CIERTOS DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

[“Gaceta Oficial” de Santo Domingo, de 9 de abril de 1904.]

El Consejo de Secretarios de Estado, encargado del poder ejecutivo provisional,

Considerando que los compromisos creados por la Administración anterior sobre el producto de las rentas aduaneras fueron de tanta cuantía que, no tan sólo han hecho forzosa la irregularidad en el pago de toda la deuda nacional en el exterior y de la interior flotante, sino que también hacen imposible cubrir las necesidades del servicio público, cuyas exigencias han aumentado considerablemente con la prolongada alteración del orden en la República;

Considerando que, tanto el completo restablecimiento de la paz como los sacrificios pecuniarios que la conservación de ella exige, hacen

necesario crear con perentoridad recursos proporcionados y limitar la inversión de los proventos fiscales á esas atenciones de carácter vital para el Estado, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Á partir del día 20 de los corrientes, quedan restablecidas transitoriamente los derechos fiscales sobre la exportación de los productos que se embarquen por los puertos habilitados de la República para el extranjero, con las modificaciones siguientes:

	Oro.
Cera, el quintal pagará.....	\$2.50
Café, el quintal pagará.....	.75
Pieles de cubra, el quintal pagará.....	2.50
Pieles de res, el quintal pagará.....	1.00
Tabaco, el quintal pagará.....	.70

Cacao, además del impuesto de guerra \$0.50 sobre cada quintal, pagará \$1 oro, ó sea en conjunto \$1.50 oro, la exportación por cada quintal de este fruto.

*Sección.*—Los demás artículos que se exporten pagarán en conformidad con la Tarifa de fecha 16 de noviembre de 1898, que regía en el servicio de las Aduanas, y que se declara vigente.

ART. 2º. Desde la promulgación del presente Decreto, queda suspendido—en forma también transitoria, mientras las circunstancias lo exigieren—el pago de las deudas á cargo del Estado procedentes de obligaciones contraídas interiormente por anteriores Gobiernos;

ART. 3º. Las disposiciones precedentes en nada se opondrán al fiel cumplimiento de los contratos celebrados hasta esta fecha por el Gobierno, aprobados legalmente, y las cuentas cuya amortización se efectúa en conformidad con ellos, se seguirán cancelando según sus estipulaciones, ó de acuerdo con las modificaciones que hayan sido introducidas en los referidos convenios.

ART. 4º. Este decreto deroga el de fecha 23 de febrero del corriente año, y cualquiera otra ley, decreto ó resolución que le sean contrarios, quedando su ejecución á cargo del Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Santo Domingo, capital de la República, á los 9 días del mes de abril de 1904, año 61º de la Independencia y 41º de la Restauración.

El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de lo Interior y Policía, encargado de los de Guerra y Marina.

MIGUEL A. ROMAN, HIJO.

El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Justicia ó Instrucción Pública, encargado del de Relaciones Exteriores.

PELEGRIN L. CASTILLO.

El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Fomento y Obras Públicas, encargado de los de Correos y Telégrafos.

E. VICTORIA.

El Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Hacienda y Comercio.

ENRIQUE POU.

## ARANCEL DE EXPORTACIÓN.

[“Gaceta Oficial” de Santo Domingo, abril 9 de 1904.]

El arancel de exportación del 16 de noviembre de 1898, con las modificaciones hechas en el decreto del gobierno provisional de fecha 9 de abril de 1904, y que regirá desde el 20 del mismo mes con carácter transitorio, es como sigue:

Abey, el millar de piés.....	\$2.00
Almidón, el barril.....	.50
Astas de res, el ciento.....	.25
Azúcar, el quintal.....	.22
Bera, la tonelada.....	1.00
Brasilete, la tonelada.....	1.00
Cacao, quintal.....	1.50
Café, quintal.....	.75
Campeche, la tonelada.....	1.50
Caoba de cañón, el millar de piés.....	7.00
Caoba de horquetas, el millar de piés.....	15.00
Cedro, roble y análogos, el millar de piés.....	1.00
Cera, quintal.....	2.50
Concha de carey, la libra.....	.50
Cueros de cabra, quintal.....	2.50
Cueros de res, quintal.....	1.00
Dividive, la tonelada.....	1.50
Espinillo, el millar de piés.....	7.00
Extracto de maderas colorantes, pagarán al tipo de un peso por cada tonelada de la madera que se emplee.....	1.00
Guayacán, la tonelada.....	3.00
Miel de abejas, el galón.....	.05
Miel de cañas, el galón.....	.05
Mora, la tonelada.....	1.50
Resina de guayacán y análogos, quintal.....	.50
Tabaco en rama, quintal.....	.70
Yaya, la tonelada.....	2.00

## LEGISLACIÓN DE PATENTES DE PRIVILEGIO Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

Aunque la constitución política del Estado garantiza la propiedad de los descubrimientos, producciones científicas, artísticas y literarias, no existe una ley especial que reglamente la manera de conceder las patentes de invención, ni el uso que deba hacerse de las marcas de fábrica.

A falta de esa ley, la necesidad de atender á las constantes solicitudes de los inventores y productores, ha movido á los gobiernos á observar, localizándolas en lo posible, las reglas prescritas sobre el particular en el país más civilizados.

En esa forma suelen concederse temporalmente privilegios exclusivos



por toda clase de inventos, y autorizarse el uso de marcas de fábrica por tiempo limitado, mediante el cumplimiento de algunas formalidades, y el pago de algunos derechos puramente personales.

Por ahora el encargado de examinar la originalidad y utilidad de la invención ó producción que solicita amparo es el Ministro de Fomento, á quien deben dirigirse las solicitudes en papel sellado, acompañadas de los documentos necesarios.

En cuanto á las infracciones, como no tienen una pena especial, están sujetas á las reglas comunes establecidas por el código civil relativamente á las diferentes modificaciones de la propiedad.

En la actualidad se está madurando un proyecto de ley, que no tardará en ser sancionado por los poderes del Estado, el cual contendrá los principios más adelantados vigentes en la legislación universal.

---

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1233 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesi-tándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

#### CUOTA CON QUE CONTRIBUYE Á LA IMPORTACIÓN TOTAL DE LOS DEMÁS PAÍSES.

La siguiente tabla muestra de una ojeada el valor total de las importaciones de varios países en el año de 1902, que es el último de que han podido recogerse datos completos para este trabajo especial, y la porción que en el dicho total corresponde á los Estados Unidos.

Países.	Importación total.	Importación de los Estados Unidos.	Tanto por ciento de los Estados Unidos.
Reino Unido .....	\$2,571,416,000	\$617,859,000	24.00
Alemania .....	1,310,178,000	212,534,000	15.86
Los Países Bajos .....	873,055,000	94,220,000	10.79
Francia .....	848,026,000	81,993,000	9.67
Bélgica .....	459,472,000	53,237,000	11.59
Austria-Hungría .....	349,228,000	27,569,000	7.89
Italia .....	342,718,000	40,740,000	11.89
Rusia (1901) .....	305,614,000	17,984,000	5.88
India .....	278,054,000	4,028,000	1.45
Canadá .....	224,814,000	128,790,000	57.29
Suiza .....	217,803,000	11,890,000	5.46
China .....	204,768,000	18,957,000	9.25
Australia .....	203,644,000	24,283,000	11.92
España .....	177,872,000	22,446,000	12.62
Cabo de Buena Esperanza .....	166,534,000	15,847,000	9.52
Establecimientos del Estrecho .....	146,107,000	833,000	.57
Japón .....	135,322,000	24,229,000	17.90
Suecia .....	134,605,000	2,792,000	2.07
Turquía (1899) .....	117,134,000	4,351,000	.30
Dinamarca .....	116,714,000	19,457,000	16.41
Brazil .....	113,288,000	11,156,000	9.85
Argentina .....	99,433,000	12,838,000	12.91
Noruega .....	77,779,000	3,333,000	4.29
Natal .....	76,190,000	5,740,000	7.43
Egipto .....	73,229,000	974,000	1.33
Indias Orientales Holandesas .....	72,561,000	965,000	1.33
México .....	66,229,000	39,017,000	58.91
Cuba .....	58,826,000	25,714,000	43.71
Nueva-Zelandia .....	55,121,000	6,419,000	11.65
Chile .....	48,336,000	5,254,000	10.87
Las Indias Occidentales Inglesas .....	37,282,000	12,606,000	33.97
Las Islas Filipinas .....	33,342,000	4,153,000	12.46
Perú .....	21,062,000	2,573,000	12.22
Repúblicas Centro Americanas .....	13,914,000	6,027,000	43.32
Venezuela .....	8,860,000	2,737,000	31.97

a Los Estados Unidos.

La misma tabla por partes del mundo en vez de naciones.

Partes del mundo.	Importación total.	Importación de los Estados Unidos.	Tanto por ciento correspondiente a los Estados Unidos.
Europa .....	\$8,141,054,000	\$4,211,356,000	14.88
América del Norte .....	440,773,000	215,866,000	52.56
América del Sur .....	349,691,000	43,878,000	12.55
Asia .....	965,550,000	50,167,000	5.20
Oceania .....	292,107,000	34,855,000	11.93
África .....	436,256,000	24,333,000	5.58

## HONDURAS.

### RESUMEN DE LA IMPORTACIÓN GENERAL HABIDA EN LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL 1º SEMESTRE DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902 Á 1903.

[De "La Gaceta" No. 2382.]

POR PAÍSES DE PROCEDENCIA.

	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor oro según facturas.	Valor plata según facturas.	Derechos.
Europa:					
Alemania .....	7,437	283,810	\$61,519.93		\$47,801.88
Inglaterra .....	5,712	314,304	75,367.77		50,748.17
Francia .....	1,271	69,051	29,088.12		22,624.88
España .....	3,330	102,709	11,375.72		7,615.25
Bélgica .....	249	14,398	1,643.00		2,176.60
Italia .....	211	10,379	4,803.00		2,677.16
Escoica .....	11	537	44.00		72.24
Total .....	18,224	800,260	183,738.54		

Resumen de la importación general habida en la república durante el 1.º semestre del año económico de 1902 á 1903.—Continúa.

POR PAÍSES DE PROCEDENCIA—Continúa.

	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor oro según facturas.	Valor plata según facturas.	Derechos.
Asia: India.....	8	2,560	\$265.00	.....	\$51.20
América del Norte:					
Estados Unidos.....	80,005	4,091,057	608,427.59	.....	468,092.39
México.....	1	38	.....	\$80.00	76.00
Total.....	80,006	4,091,095	608,427.59	80.00	
Antillas: Gran Caimita.....	300	13,800	600.00	.....	552.00
América Central:					
Belice.....	5,764	187,529	36,200.30	.....	29,632.36
Guatemala.....	1,999	19,891	.....	20,016.14	6,469.09
Nicaragua.....	2,214	103,684	.....	24,641.50	46,223.27
El Salvador.....	215	10,586	.....	2,326.00	1,185.51
Costa Rica.....	7	431	.....	320.00	260.03
Varios países.....	70	5,021	.....	798.00	553.01
Total.....	10,269	327,148	36,200.30	58,131.64	
América del Sur: Colombia.....	49	2,742	.....	1,012.56	748.98
Derechos—Suma total.....					687,560.08
EXTRACTO.					
Europa.....	18,221	800,260	183,738.54	.....	133,746.18
Asia.....	8	2,560	265.00	.....	51.20
América del Norte.....	80,006	4,091,095	608,427.59	80.00	468,168.39
Antillas.....	300	13,800	600.00	.....	552.00
América Central.....	10,269	327,148	36,200.30	58,131.64	81,323.31
América del Sur.....	49	2,742	.....	1,012.56	748.98
Total.....	108,853	5,237,606	829,231.43	59,221.20	687,560.08

POR ADUANAS.

Amapala.....	26,317	1,481,674	\$363,687.85	\$47,887.06	\$294,094.66
Puerto Cortés.....	51,202	2,759,913	361,028.85	6,598.14	297,805.78
Trujillo.....	6,273	308,201	38,920.66	4,739.00	34,772.84
La Ceiba.....	17,652	556,610	65,358.29	.....	53,209.40
Roatán.....	7,409	131,206	10,235.78	.....	7,677.40
Total.....	108,853	5,237,606	829,231.43	59,221.20	687,560.08

### CONCESIÓN PARA LA EXPORTACIÓN DE CAOBA Y CEDRO.

[De "La Gaceta," No. 2381.]

TEGUCIGALPA, 12 de enero de 1904.

El Presidente acuerda:

Aprobar en todas sus partes la contrata que literalmente dice: "EMILIO MAZIER, Subsecretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas, en representación del Gobierno de la República, que en adelante se denominará el Gobierno, por una parte, y el Licenciado DON PEDRO J. BUSTILLO, en representación de DON JUAN FERRERA VARGAS, mayor de edad, casado, propietario y vecino de El Negrito, en el departamento de Yoro, que en adelante se denominará el Concesionario, por otra, han convenido en celebrar y al efecto celebran el contrato siguiente:

I. El Gobierno otorga permiso al concesionario para cortar y exportar árboles de caoba y cedro en los bosques nacionales situados en la margen izquierda del río Cuyanapa, en los términos municipales de El Negrito y Morazán. Este permiso ó concesión durará tres años,

contados desde la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado por el Congreso Nacional.

II. El Concesionario se compromete á cortar por lo menos, mil árboles de las clases referidas, anualmente; y si la cantidad cortada en un año no ascendiere á mil árboles, pagará, sin embargo, al Gobierno, el valor de dichos mil árboles como si los hubiese cortado; pero si por causas de guerra, peste ú otros equivalentes á fuerza mayor, no pudiese cortar dicho número, tendrá derecho para completarlo en el año siguiente.

III. El Concesionario pagará, por cada árbol que corte, la suma de cinco pesos oro americano, ó su equivalente en plata, en pesos fuertes de ley de novecientos milésimos y peso de veinticinco gramos, al premio corriente en el lugar del pago. Este se hará en la Administración de la Aduana de Puerto Cortés, siempre adelantado, en la forma siguiente: cinco mil pesos oro americano dentro de treinta días contados desde la aprobación de este contrato por el Congreso; y cinco mil pesos oro americano el día primero de enero de cada año subsiguiente, mientras este contrato tenga existencia. El Gobierno hará verificar, por medio de un empleado, el día último de diciembre de cada año, la madera cortada por el Concesionario, y en caso de que los árboles cortados excedan de un mil, el Concesionario pagará al contado el valor del exceso.

IV. El concesionario pagará además, en la forma y tiempo determinados por las leyes, los derechos establecidos actualmente, ó que se establezcan en lo futuro, por la exportación de madera y que cause la que él exporte.

V. El concesionario tendrá derecho á introducir, libres de todo impuesto general ó municipal, durante el tiempo de la concesión, los artículos siguientes: hachas, machetes, cadenas, conos, bocs, frenos de hierro para sujetar las trozas, sierras de todas clases, maquinaria é instrumentos y útiles de hierro, carretas, yugos, carbón y rieles para tranvías ó caminos de hierro, y además, harina, galleta, sal, cereales, manteca y comestibles en latas; siendo todos estos objetos destinados exclusivamente á la empresa.

VI. Siempre que el concesionario tenga que importar los artículos mencionados en el número anterior, dará aviso previo al Ministerio de Fomento, y el registro de ellos se verificará con vista de la factura respectiva, la cual deberá presentar el concesionario al agente ó empleado fiscal que corresponda en el puerto por donde haya de hacerse la introducción.

VII. El concesionario tendrá derecho, además, para usar gratuitamente cualquiera clase de maderas que necesite y se encuentren en los bosques referidos para construir casas, campamentos, wagones, puentes, caminos y demás cosas necesarias para la instalación y mantenimiento de la empresa. También tendrá derecho para emplear y usar botes de vapor y de cualquiera otra clase para el mismo servicio.

VIII. El concesionario podrá descombrar, limpiar y aprovechar los terrenos nacionales, gratuitamente, ya sea para la siembra de granos y legumbres, ya para formar potreros, con tal que sea para el servicio de la empresa y que en esta operación no corte los pinos, los árboles de hule ni la zarzaparrilla. También podrá usar la hoja del árbol denominado masica ú ojuste para alimento de bestias, pero sin destruir el árbol.

IX. Los empleados y trabajadores al servicio de la empresa, siendo hondureños, estarán exentos del servicio de guarnición durante el tiempo que permanezcan ocupados en ella.

X. Cualquier desacuerdo que surja entre el Gobierno y el concesionario con motivo de este contrato, deberá someterse á la decisión de dos amigables componedores, nombrados uno por cada parte, quienes en caso de desacuerdo podrán nombrar un tercero y si en ello tampoco se pusieren de acuerdo lo nombrará el Señor JUEZ de Letras de lo Civil de este departamento. El Tribunal se organizará en esta ciudad y el fallo que pronuncie será obligatorio para ambas partes y no cabrá contra él recurso alguno.

XI. Es convenido que los derechos y franquicias otorgados al concesionario por este contrato, no afectarán de ningún modo los derechos de tercero, adquiridos legalmente y con anterioridad. Asimismo es convenido que este contrato quedará de hecho rescindido y sin efecto alguno por la falta de cumplimiento, por parte del concesionario, de cualquiera de las obligaciones que contrae.

XII. Siendo indispensable al concesionario el proceder desde luego á la construcción é instalación de algunas obras preparatorias para la iniciación de la empresa, es entendido y convenido que el concesionario está facultado para hacerlo, y en este caso gozará de los derechos y franquicias comprendidos en los números 5°, 7°, 8° y 9°; pero en caso de que el Congreso Nacional desapruuebe este contrato, el Estado quedará responsable del valor de las obras y trabajos ejecutados por el concesionario en el tiempo intermedio.

XIII. Es entendido y convenido que como no se concede por esta contrata derecho exclusivo para cortar madera, el Gobierno queda en libertad para contratar con otra persona cortes de madera en la zona mencionada en la cláusula I; pero los nuevos concesionarios no se colocarán en los lugares donde haya establecido sus cortes el Señor FERRERA VARGAS. En fe de lo cual, firman la presente en Tegucigalpa, á los once días del mes de enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

EMILIO MAZIER.

PEDRO J. BUSTILLO.

Comuníquese,

BONILLA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas,

ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

## MÉXICO.

**INFORME LEÍDO POR EL PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA AL ABRIRSE EL CUARTO PERÍODO DE SESIONES DEL 21° CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN, EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1904.**

SEÑORES DIPUTADOS Y SENADORES: La repetición con que, dos veces al año, me presento ante vosotros, en nada disminuye el placer que esta honra me ocasiona, ni la satisfacción con que vengo á cumplir un deber impuesto por la ley fundamental, el de informaros acerca de los asuntos é intereses nacionales confiados al Poder Ejecutivo.

Desde luego me complace en manifestaros que nuestras relaciones exteriores siguen, sin alteración, presentando el carácter de amistosas y en ciertos casos de verdaderamente cordiales, extendiéndose cada día más, hasta comprender algunas naciones que nunca las habían cultivado con México.

En mi anterior informe, tuve la honra de anunciaros que la Comisión Mixta establecida entre México y Venezuela se había reunido en Caracas y comenzado á ejercer sus funciones. Aunque en dicho convenio se estipuló solamente que la Comisión conocería de las reclamaciones mexicanas, consultado el Gobierno de México sobre si podían admitirse las de la parte contraria, pareció debido y conforme á equidad el declararlo así, y en tal sentido se contestó á la Comisión y á la cancillería de Venezuela. Me es grato referiros hoy que, según era de esperarse, la Comisión cumplió concienzudamente su delicado encargo, fallando el árbitro en favor de los representantes mexicanos, quienes, en calidad de cesionarios de su Gobierno, tenían la justicia de su parte, dado el origen de esa antigua deuda, que el gran Bolívar consideró sagrada.

Harto conocidos son los sucesos de Panamá y en qué circunstancias esa antigua perción de Colombia proclamó su independencia. El Gobierno mexicano, usando de la mayor circunspección en sus relaciones internacionales, esperó á ver el resultado de aquel paso trascendental, antes de reconocer el nuevo orden de cosas. Desde un principio, gran número de naciones europeas y algunas americanas prestaron su reconocimiento á la nueva República. Al fin, el sufragio popular en aquellas comarcas dió al nuevo Gobierno un carácter de regularidad, sin que, por otra parte, exista el temor de que pueda ser pronto y fácilmente derrocado. En vista todo esto, el Gobierno de México lo ha reconocido, deseando al mismo tiempo al nuevo Estado americano la mayor prosperidad y una era de paz no interrumpida.

El Gobierno del Perú ha comunicado á nuestra Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores su aprobación del tratado de arbitraje obligatorio

que se firmó en esta capital, el 29 de enero de 1902, por varios delegados de las naciones que asistieron á la Conferencia Pan-Americana.

Habiéndose notificado al Gobierno mexicano, por los representantes diplomáticos del Japón y de Rusia, que existe un estado de guerra entre esas dos naciones, me he apresurado, aun cuando no parezca urgente, por la distancia que media entre México y el teatro de la contienda, á dictar las medidas de neutralidad que requieren las condiciones de nuestro país amigo de ambos beligerantes.

Para corresponder á la misión especial que Su Majestad el Shah de Persia tuvo á bien enviar á México, fué despachado el Ministro mexicano en París con el carácter de Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, en misión también especial, á la capital de aquel imperio. Allí y en el territorio persa que hubo de cruzar, nuestro Enviado recibió señaladas muestras de atención y cortesía. Esta visita ha venido á cimentar las excelentes relaciones de amistad establecidas por la misión de Persia en nuestro país.

El Gobierno imperial de China ha designado á su representante en Washington para que, con igual carácter, venga á México. Ésta será la primera oportunidad que tengamos de recibir á un diplomático de aquella interesante nación, con la cual nos liga, desde hace años, un tratado de amistad y comercio.

Habiendo manifestado el Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña el deseo de reducir las tarifas correspondientes á cartas dirigidas de Nueva Zelandia á México, se firmó últimamente la convención relativa, que hoy mismo se enviará al Senado para los efectos constitucionales.

También se remitirá á esa alta Cámara un convenio que se firmó el 31 de diciembre último, el cual tiene por objeto arreglar las relaciones amistosas entre México y Austria-Hungría, en los términos del celebrado el 17 de septiembre de 1901, difiriendo de él tan sólo en que para su validez se ha fijado el plazo de un año á partir del canje de sus ratificaciones.

Para la seguridad pública, prestan servicios de mucha importancia los cuerpos de guardias rurales de la Federación. Con el fin de mejorarlos hasta donde es posible, se han dictado algunas disposiciones que tienden á beneficiar al personal, entre otras, la de consultar un aumento en sus haberes.

Con fecha 28 de enero último, expidió la Secretaría de Gobernación el reglamento sobre expendios de bebidas embriagantes al menudeo, encaminado á evitar el abuso que de ellas se hace, sin perjudicar los intereses legítimos del comercio.

Con fecha 14 de Noviembre y previa aprobación del Ayuntamiento, se firmó entre el Director General de Obras Públicas y el representante de la compañía llamada La Internacional, el contrato para la construcción del nuevo Rastro de Ciudad, con todos los adelantos modernos. Este contrato había sido anteriormente concertado con la Corporación Municipal y se le hicieron algunas reformas ventajosas para el público.

El plan de las obras del saneamiento de la capital ha continuado ejecutándose. Se han construido cuatro mil novecientos metros de nuevas atarjeas, ciento cuarenta coladeras para las aguas de lluvias y mil doscientos once metros de albañales.

\* \* \* \* \*

Continúa acentuándose la disminución de la mortalidad en la ciudad de México, lo que debe atribuirse en gran parte á la influencia de las obras de saneamiento. La diferencia entre las defunciones ocurridas en las años de 1901 y 1903, es de cuatro mil setecientos ocho en favor del último, cifra altamente significativa y satisfactoria. Tomando las que corresponden á cualquiera enfermedad de las evitables, los resultados son, igualmente, favorables á la población. Las relativas al tifo, por ejemplo, son las siguientes: en 1901 ocurrieron mil trescientos setenta y nueve fallecimientos, en 1902 fueron mil trescientos treinta y ocho y en 1903 no llegaron más que á quinientos quince.

\* \* \* \* \*

La fiebre amarilla tomó durante el año anterior la forma epidémica en Veracruz y Tampico, extendiéndose de este último lugar á Ciudad Victoria, Linares, Monterrey y Laredo, por una parte, y por la otra, en pequeña proporción, á Ozulama, Tantoyuca, Huejutla, Valles y Tancanhuitz, habiendo ocurrido casos aislados en otras poblaciones inmediatas á las antedichas. El foco que endémicamente existe en Mérida produjo también una pequeña epidemia que se propagó á Dzitas y otros lugares. El Consejo Superior de Salubridad y los Gobiernos de los Estados invadidos por la plaga, desplegaron los mayores esfuerzos para combatirla y obtuvieron el éxito deseado, pues la epidemia ha desaparecido de todos los lugares donde atacó. El Ejecutivo ocurrió á la Cámara de Diputados solicitando una suma de cien mil pesos, que fué concedida, para activar las medidas contra la fiebre y para procurar la extinción de sus gérmenes. Con esos recursos y con la cooperación de los Gobiernos de los Estados interesados, se ha puesto en campaña una brigada sanitaria que, sujeta á un programa bien meditado, está realizando enérgicas medidas de profilaxia en todos los lugares alcanzados por la epidemia.

En Veracruz se ha establecido, con la ayuda pecuniaria del Gobierno del Estado, un servicio especial con el objeto de extinguir la fiebre amarilla, y se tiene la esperanza de conseguirlo.

\* \* \* \* \*

En uso de la facultad concedida al Ejecutivo por la ley de 14 de diciembre de 1900, se ha expedido por la Secretaría de Gobernación, con fecha 25 de febrero último, la ley de organización política y municipal del Territorio Quintana Roo.

\* \* \* \* \*

La ley sobre robos y falsificación de moneda, fecha 15 de diciembre próximo pasado, comenzó también á regir el día 1° de enero, y aunque



no ha transcurrido tiempo bastante para determinar todas las ventajas de esta ley, puede afirmarse ya que el delito de robo disminuye notablemente en el Distrito Federal, en donde la seguridad y confianza públicas se consolidan más cada día.

\* \* \* \* \*

El padrón escolar hecho á fines del año 1903 hace saber que existen en el Distrito Federal cincuenta y cuatro mil cincuenta y dos niños de edad apropiada para recibir la instrucción primaria, y que hay quince mil setecientos en los Territorios. Para impartirles la enseñanza, el Gobierno cuenta actualmente con cuatrocientas noventa y ocho escuelas, de las cuales trescientas treinta y siete están en el Distrito Federal, ciento tres en el Territorio de Tepic, cuarenta y cinco en el de la Baja California, y trece en el de Quintana Roo.

El Ejecutivo hace esfuerzos constantes para elevar en todas ellas el nivel de la educación y para conseguir que á cada momento se cumpla con mayor eficacia el precepto de la instrucción obligatoria, razón por la cual en el último año las autoridades respectivas impusieron multas, conforme á las prescripciones vigentes, á más de ocho mil padres ó tutores que, después de haber sido amonestados, reincidieron en la grave falta de no enviar á la escuela á los menores de cuya educación son responsables.

Con el objeto de estudiar los sistemas de trabajos manuales empleados en las escuelas, ha sido enviado á Nueva York un encargado especial de observar y remitir todos los datos necesarios á fin de difundir en México la educación manual que, como es sabido, proporciona sólidas bases para la enseñanza técnica.

En la Escuela Normal de Profesoras se ha establecido un nuevo curso de metodología aplicada, para las alumnas que terminen sus otros estudios como normalistas, y en la Normal de Profesores se modificaron las reglas seguidas en los exámenes de fin de curso, para asegurar su buen éxito desde el punto de vista pedagógico.

El Consejo Superior de Educación ha emprendido la revisión sistemática de los programas de estudios de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria. Para el año en curso se plantearon ya en dicha escuela los de las asignaturas de la serie científica estudiados por aquel consultivo.

El propio Consejo ha elaborado también, discutido y aprobado, un proyecto de reglamento general para las escuelas nacionales superiores, que el Ejecutivo á su vez revisará cuidadosamente á fin de darle la forma definitiva en que sirva para la mejor organización de la enseñanza.

Se ha dispuesto que á nadie se considere aprobado si no obtiene la unanimidad de votos en el examen general de su carrera. Pero, como esta medida no debía dejar desarmados á los alumnos ante las pasiones que por desgracia pudieran existir en algún caso, se les ha dado el derecho de formular dos recusaciones respecto del jurado que haya de juzgarlos, y se han tomado las demás medidas indispensables para garantizar la completa justificación de los fallos.

Acaba de instalarse el Consultorio Nacional de Enseñanza Dental, y así queda organizado por la primera vez en México un sistema completo de educación para los dentistas, llenando así un vacío que en la enseñanza había venido lamentándose.

Se ha establecido la fructuosa práctica de enviar á los alumnos de la Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, al terminar sus estudios en dicha escuela, á visitar algunos de los centros fabriles importantes en el país. Es de notar que los grupos de escolares que han hecho tales excursiones, no sólo han visitado esos centros, sino que además han tomado parte activa en los trabajos de los mismos, como lo revelan las memorias y dibujos descriptivos que han presentado á la superioridad.

Algunos de los estudios que habían venido haciéndose en la Escuela Superior de Comercio, estaban lejos de producir todos los buenos resultados que se esperaban, porque, para semejantes estudios, los alumnos no tenían la preparación suficiente. En consecuencia, se han organizado someros exámenes de admisión que, sin dificultar grandemente el acceso de varias clases, aseguran el debido aprovechamiento de los concurrentes.

En la misma escuela ha sido preciso limitar el número de inscritos, pues la afluencia fué tal que materialmente llegó á no haber espacio donde recibirlos. No obstante las dificultades que ocasiona el cambio de un régimen de enseñanza por otro, se planteó á fines del año próximo pasado, así en la Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes como en el Conservatoria Nacional de Música, el sistema de concursos para poner de relieve el estado en que se encontraban los conocimientos de los alumnos y para facilitar el rápido avance de los más aventajados.

Por iniciativa del Director de la Escuela Preparatoria, se va á establecer en ella el medio-internado con carácter puramente provisional, á fin de conocer si sus resultados son favorables á la educación moral é instructiva de los alumnos que puedan acogerse al beneficio de esta institución. El medio-internado consistirá en la entrada de los alumnos en las mañanas y su salida hasta en las tardes á las horas reglamentarias de la escuela, para evitar así sus divagaciones y faltas de asistencia á las labores escolásticas. A la mitad del día se les servirá una comida sana, suficiente é higiénica, por la que pagarán mensualmente un moderado estipendio.

En las Escuelas Nacional Preparatoria y de Bellas Artes, se han venido haciendo delicadas obras de adaptación de los edificios á las crecientes exigencias de los métodos modernos, y á la necesidad de volver á cada momento más práctica la enseñanza. Se han hecho asimismo algunas obras de reparación importantes en la Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios para Mujeres, y continuado las muy costosas de la Biblioteca Nocturna anexa á la Nacional.

\* \* \* \* \*

La Industria Minera no ha interrumpido su marcha progresiva en el desarrollo de los diversos asuntos que con ella se relacionan.

Durante el primer semestre del año fiscal en curso, se han expedido mil doscientos ochenta títulos, que amparan una superficie de tres mil novecientas setenta y siete hectáreas. Ha continuado la explotación de otros metales distintos de los que comunmente se han explotado en el país, pues se han expedido algunos títulos para minas de manganeso, mercurio, cobalto, níquel, estaño y bismuto.

Del mes de septiembre á la fecha, celebróse un contrato de explotación minera en Urique, Estado de Chihuahua, para minas de toda clase.

En virtud de la invitación hecha á México, se ha aceptado recibir en la capital de la República, el año de 1906, el décimo Congreso Geológico Internacional. En previsión de este acontecimiento, se ha procedido desde luego á la reorganización del Instituto Geológico Nacional, emprendiendo los trabajos necesarios para recibir dignamente á los miembros que formen aquel congreso, y habiendo aumentado desde luego el personal correspondiente. Se ha destinado la sección respectiva de ese personal al estudio de los minerales del país, para dar á conocer su importancia mineralógica y geológica.

Se han hecho visitas por los empleados designados al efecto á las oficinas verificadoras de pesos y medidas y al comercio de los Estados de Morelos, Durango, Guanajuato y Colima. En la actualidad ocho visitantes llevan á cabo la verificación periódica, como lo previene la ley, de las básculas de los ferrocarriles, de las compañías de navegación, de los expresos y de las aduanas.

En el Observatorio Nacional de Tacubaya se han proseguido los trabajos relativos al catálogo internacional fotográfico en la zona del cielo que le corresponde. Se han comenzado á recibir é instalar los nuevos instrumentos adquiridos recientemente, y se espera que lleguen los que se mandaron perfeccionar para mejorar los diversos servicios del observatorio.

El Observatorio Meteorológico Central procura extender su importante servicio en la República, y los gobiernos de los Estados de Veracruz, Oaxaca y Morelos, están estableciendo sus secciones meteorológicas.

El Herbario del Instituto Médico Nacional se enriqueció con el aumento de ochocientos ochenta y siete ejemplares de plantas del país, y se terminó el contingente que el instituto envía á la Exposición de San Luís, Misouri.

Distribuyéronse entre particulares y gobiernos de los Estados, huevecillos de gusanos de seda que se importaron de Europa, tubérculos de cotufa, semilla de algodón egipcio y sarnientos de vid.

Se han celebrado contratos para la explotación de maderas y extracción de gomas y resinas en terrenos nacionales del Territorio de Quintana Roo.

La Comisión de Parasitología continúa sus trabajos sobre la plaga

del algodón y se ha dedicado al ataque de la "Mancha de hierro," plaga del café que apareció en el Estado de Oaxaca.

Durante el período del 16 de septiembre último á la fecha, se han otorgado siete confirmaciones de derechos al uso de aguas y se han celebrado diez y ocho contratos para el aprovechamiento de ellas como riego y fuerza motriz. Se expidieron diez y nueve títulos, de los cuales doce fueron de confirmación de derechos y siete de concesiones nuevas. Se han presentado y están en tramitación sesenta solicitudes de concesiones y quince confirmaciones de derechos para diversos Estados de la República.

En el primer semestre del presente año fiscal se expidieron doscientos setenta y nueve títulos de propiedad, por medio de los cuales quedaron reducidos á propiedad particular quinientas cuarenta y ocho mil novecientas cuarenta y cinco hectáreas de terrenos nacionales y baldíos, produciendo al erario federal cuatrocientos trece mil novecientos sesenta y tres pesos.

Las comisiones científicas encargadas de la exploración del territorio nacional, continuaron sus trabajos, extendiendo la Geográfico-Exploradora sus operaciones á los Estados de Chihuahua é Hidalgo y activándolos en los de Veracruz, Tamaulipas y Nueva León, para lo cual ha sido considerablemente reforzado su personal.

La Comisión Geodésica terminó el proyecto de la triangulación que debe cubrir el meridiano de noventa y ocho grados al Oeste de Greenwich, quedando reconocidos y elegidos los vértices que faltaban para pasar la Sierra Madre y llegar á las costas de Tamaulipas. Se midió una nueva base cerca de la Ciudad de Oaxaca.

Se han celebrado dos contratos para el establecimiento de colonos en terrenos del Estado de Chihuahua, y uno para establecer en nuestro país familias de origen boero.

Con empeño se trata de ensayar en grande escala la colonización portorriqueña en nuestras costas del Golfo. Recientemente se hicieron venir algunas familias de Puerto Rico por una empresa particular, y se está organizando otra que traerá á Tabasco nuevos grupos de esas familias.

La Compañía de Tráfico y Transporte en Tabasco y Chiapas construyó un vapor, el cual hizo su viaje de inauguración el 27 de febrero último.

Se han concedido seiscientas trece patentes de privilegio y expedido cuatrocientos setenta y dos certificados de marcas de fábrica y de comercio, habiéndose publicado dos números de la "Gaceta Oficial" del ramo.

Las obras públicas en los puertos siguen adelantado. Se han colocado once mil quinientos metros de tubería de hierro entre Tampico y el estero de Cauamate y nueve mil en la Ciudad, y comenzando á abrir el canal para los tanques-filtros, así como á construir el tanque dis-

tribuidor para el saneamiento y provisión de agua de la Ciudad. En el sistema de atarjeas, se han colocado nueve mil setecientos metros de tubería de barro y construído la mayor parte de los pozos de visita. En la canalización entre Tíxpan y Tampico, en la división del Chijol, se ha excavado una longitud de cinco mil seiscientos metros; y en la del Médano quedó concluído un tramo de canal de mil metros, aproximadamente.

La Estación Sanitaria en Veracruz está concluída, como también las obras de saneamiento y provisión de agua para la Ciudad. Adelantada la reconstrucción de la aduana marítima, se prosigue la construcción de los edificios para Correo y Telégrafo. En Coatzacoaleos se han acabado ochenta metros en la escollera del Oeste, se ha hecho el terraplén del pantano en que se han de establecer las vías de los muelles y la estación terminal del ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec. También se ha terminado el muelle de acero número dos y el almacén del muelle número tres.

En el rompe-olas de Manzanillo se ha hecho el coronamiento de concreto en cerca de cuatrocientos metros de longitud, faltando del revestimiento exterior sólo veinticinco metros. En el dragado de la bahía, se han extraído diez y seis mil metros cúbicos de arena y se ha construído el canal de Ventanas.

En Salina Cruz, de septiembre último á la fecha, se ha construído el rompe-olas del Oeste en una longitud de treinta metros y el del Este en ciento setenta. En la dársena, se ha hecho una excavación de doce mil metros cúbicos y ciento diez lineales de enrocamiento de los muros de protección. El malecón de ésta, formado con monolitos de concreto, está concluído en una longitud de setecientos metros con una altura de siete. Para el dique seco, se han hecho catorce mil metros cúbicos de excavación, y para el canal de entrada á la dársena ciento noventa mil. Están casi concluídas las atarjeas y cañerías de distribución de agua, saneamiento y abasto de la Ciudad y en construcción las vías férreas de la estación terminal.

Ha quedado instalado en Isla de Enmedio, un fanal para marcar el fondeadero de Antón Lizardo; se ha substituído el fanal posterior de luces rojas de enfilación, en Coatzacoaleos, por uno de mayor intensidad luminosa. Se ha instalado un fanal de ocultaciones en Punta Celarain, y hecho reparaciones de importancia á los faros de Isla de Lobo, Santiaguillo, Isla Mujeres y Punta Molas, que fueron averiados por el ciclón de agosto último. Cuatro boyas han sido colocadas en el canal de La Barra de Altata y se continúa la construcción de los faros de Punta Jerez, Xcalak y San Benito; habiéndose principiado la instalación de una baliza luminosa permanente en Isla Verde, así como la construcción de un faro en Cabo Falso, y la instalación de una luz en la Atalaya del Carmen, para utilizarla como faro.

Las líneas férreas han tenido un aumento de trescientos tres kiló-

metros, de los que corresponden setenta y ocho al Ferrocarril Central Mexicano en sus líneas de San Pedro á Paredón y en la del Pánuco; setenta y cuatro al Nacional de México; cincuenta y dos al Pan-Americano; veintiocho al de Kansas City, México y Oriente; veintisiete al de Coahuila y Zacatecas; diez al de Hidalgo; diez al de Oaxaca á Ejutla y el resto á las demás líneas ferroviarias; sumando la red en conjunto diez y seis mil doscientos veintiún kilómetros.

En el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, para la construcción de la vía, se han hecho los trabajos siguientes: cuarenta y un mil metros cúbicos de terracerías; treinta y dos mil durmientes renovados; sustitución de rieles de ochenta libras en ocho kilómetros, y colocación de balasto en veintiocho. Para la reparación de puentes, se construyeron mil quinientos metros cúbicos de mamposterías y se emplearon en las superestructuras doscientas setenta toneladas de acero.

En la nueva estación de Rincón Antonio, se han construído varias casas de empleados, oficinas, almacenes y demás dependencias. Se terminaron las estaciones de Cárdenas, Ubero, Tolosa y Saravia y las reparaciones en la de Coatzacoalecos. Han quedado instalados los tanques para depósito del petróleo que ha de servir de combustible para las locomotoras en Coatzacoalecos, Juile, Sauto Lucrecia, Rincón Antonio y Salina Cruz.

Las concesiones á varias compañías ferroviarias para aumentar quince por ciento sobre las tarifas autorizadas, quedaron sin efecto desde el 25 de noviembre del año próximo pasado, en virtud de haberse mantenido el cambio á un tipo inferior de doscientos veinte por ciento, condición impuesta en dichas concesiones.

En el período que comprende este informe, se han terminado en la carretera de Tula á Ciudad Victoria, los trabajos de apertura de Sierra Victoria, tramo que ha sido entregado al Gobierno del Estado de Tamaulipas. En la Sierra de Palmillas se han concluído dos kilómetros de carretera, y en la que cruza la Sierra de Tula sólo falta un kilómetro para terminarla.

Las comunicaciones postales siguen progresando. En el primer semestre del ejercicio fiscal se crearon cuatro administraciones locales, nueve agencias, cuatro sucursales y cuatro oficinas ambulantes, siendo dos mil tresecientos veintidos el número total de oficinas existentes. La correspondencia de todas clases ha aumentado en el período á que me refiero, pues ascendió á setenta y nueve millones de envíos, contra setenta y siete millones que corresponden al primer semestre del año fiscal anterior. La expedición de giros postales interiores subió á veintiún millones seiscientos mil pesos. Los giros postales entre México y los Estados Unidos también tuvieron un aumento de más de veintidós por ciento en el mismo período.

Con relación al ramo de telégrafos, debo informar que se han construído nuevamente quinientos veintiún kilómetros de línea y se han

incorporado á la red federal la línea de Jonuta á Palizada, que era de propiedad particular, y la de Tepetitán á Jonuta, que el Gobierno de Tabasco cedió á la Federación sin costo alguno. Agregadas, como lo han sido, las líneas militares de Quintana Roo, el aumento de la red asciende á mil noventa y cinco kilómetros.

Se ha establecido un cable subfluvial de ochocientos metros de longitud á través del Río Usumacinta, frente á Jonuta, y se cambiaron por hilos de cobre los de hierro que tenía la línea de Mérida á Progreso.

Siete nuevas oficinas telegráficas y una telefónica se han abierto al servicio en el período que reseño.

Otro paso de importancia se ha dado en este servicio: la introducción de los aparatos impresores de caracteres comunes entre esta capital y Puebla.

Ha quedado firmado un nuevo contrato para la explotación del servicio telefónico á largas distancias, en combinación con las líneas telegráficas federales en los Estados de Durango, Coahuila y Nuevo León.

El rendimiento de los impuestos federales ha seguido aumentando en el presente año fiscal. Comparados con los obtenidos en igual semestre del año anterior, los productos de julio á diciembre de 1903, en materia de importación y de timbre, son bastante satisfactorios, sobre todo si se toma en cuenta lo excepcionalmente elevados que fueron en 1902.

El aumento de los derechos de importación fué de un cuarto de millón de pesos, excluyéndose el producto del recargo que se cobra desde principios de 1903, y en la renta del Timbre el excedente se aproximó á un millón; siendo de observar que en este último año no figura, como en el de 1902, el producto del 7 por ciento sobre la importación, y que la Contribución Federal consiste hoy en el 25 por ciento adicional, en lugar del 30 por ciento que se causaba anteriormente. Cierto es que se acaba de aumentar el impuesto á los tabacos y los alcoholes; pero este recargo no puede, ni con mucho, compensar la fuerte reducción de la Contribución Federal.

\* \* \* \* \*

Las modificaciones que acaban de hacerse á la tarifa de los derechos de importación por el decreto del 4 de febrero último, responden al deseo de favorecer la importación de ciertos artículos extranjeros de consumo general, y satisfacen la necesidad de impartir temporalmente una protección moderada á determinadas industrias mexicanas, susceptibles de fácil y vigoroso desarrollo. Algunas producciones como la del café y la del azúcar no necesitan ya de esa protección, en la medida en que hasta ahora la han disfrutado, y á esto obedecen las modificaciones decretadas por el Ejecutivo en los derechos de importación que gravaban esas mercancías. Para concluir con el ramo de aduanas, me es grato referirme á las importantes modificaciones de la Ordenanza

que se están promulgando en estos días y que pondrán á nuestra legislación en esa materia á la altura de las más liberales.

La Comisión Monetaria nombrada por la Secretaría de Hacienda para estudiar las diversas cuestiones que se relacionan con el problema de la fijación del valor en oro de nuestra moneda, ha concluído ya sus trabajos, presentando datos, opiniones y dictámenes en los que seguramente encontrará el Gobierno elementos importantes para ilustrar su criterio. Me complace en hacer esta pública manifestación del aprecio que hace el Ejecutivo de esos trabajos tan honrosos para la Nación como para las personas que los llevaron á cabo con tanto celo é inteligencia.

Señores Diputados y Senadores, concluída mi reseña de cuanto ofrece algún interés en la tarea administrativa que al Ejecutivo corresponde, sólo tengo que congratularme con vosotros por los progresos alcanzados en lo que atañe á la riqueza del país y á su crédito en el exterior; ventajas que se han obtenido á pesar de dificultades inherentes á la marcha de todo pueblo que, abandonando el tentador camino de la revolución, rara vez fecundo en útiles conquistas, se empeña en la hermosa vía de la paz y del trabajo. La patriótica y eficaz ayuda que continuéis prestando en esta obra de transformación nacional, por fortuna ya muy adelantada, acabará de elevar á México al envidiable puesto que el destino le reserva entre las naciones.

#### MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

##### I.—*Extracto del decreto de 7 de mayo de 1903, relativo al impuesto del timbre aplicable á los tabacos.*

[“Diario oficial” de 7 de mayo de 1903, No. 109.]

ART. 3. Desde el 1° de julio próximo, las estampillas del impuesto á los tabacos labrados, establecido por la ley de 10 de diciembre de 1892, y su reglamento de la misma fecha, se expenderán á los precios siguientes:

I. Las de cigarros y puros recortados nacionales, á razón de 50 centavos el 100.

II. Las destinadas para cigarros extranjeros importados, á 85 centavos el 100.

III. Las de puros de perilla nacionales:

A. Para cajas ó paquetes hasta de 5 puros, á \$1.80 el 100.

B. Para cajas ó paquetes de más de 5 puros hasta 10, á \$3.60 el ciento.

C. Para cajas ó paquetes de más de 10 puros hasta 25, á \$9 el 100.

IV. Las destinadas para cualquiera clase de puros extranjeros importados, á doble precio de los que respectivamente se fijan en la fracción anterior para las de puros de perilla nacionales.

V. Las estampillas para paquetes de un kilogramo neto de tabaco



nacional cernido, picado, en hebra, ó de mascar, á 18 centavos cada una; y á doble precio las destinadas para tabaco importado de igual clase y peso.

VI. Á 36 centavos cada estampilla para paquetes, ó envases de un kilogramo neto de rapé nacional; y á 72 centavos las destinadas para paquetes, ó envases de igual peso, de rapé extranjero importado.

II.—*Ley de 26 de mayo de 1903, relativa á las mercancías que se introduzcan por las Aduanas establecidas en el Territorio de Quintana Roo.*<sup>a</sup>

[“Diario oficial” de 26 de mayo de 1903, No. 125.]

*Artículo único.* Se prorroga por el término de un año, contado desde el día 1º de julio próximo venidero, la vigencia del decreto de 7 de junio de 1902, por virtud del cual están exceptuados del pago de toda clase de derechos de importación, así como de los de puerto, los efectos extranjeros que constan detalladamente en el referido decreto y que se introduzcan por las Aduanas establecidas en el Territorio de Quintana Roo, para ser consumidos exclusivamente en el mismo Territorio.

III.—*Extracto de la ley de Presupuestos de 1º de junio de 1903, relativo á derechos de exportación.*

[“Diario oficial” de 1º de junio de 1903, No. 130.]

Por la presente ley de Presupuestos se crean los nuevos derechos de salida que á continuación se expresan:

III. Derechos de exportación sobre los siguientes productos naturales:

A. Raíz de zacatón, á razón de 60 centavos los 100 kilogramos, peso bruto.

B. Chicle, á razón de 2 centavos el kilogramo neto.

C. Orquilla, á razón de 5 pesos por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos, peso bruto.

IV. Derechos de exportación sobre los siguientes productos agrícolas:

A. Henequén en rama, á razón de 50 centavos por cada 100 kilogramos, peso neto.

B. Ixtle en rama, á razón de 50 centavos los 100 kilogramos, peso neto.

C. Cueros y pieles sin curtir.

Los de venado y chivo, á razón de 2 pesos 25 centavos los 100 kilogramos, peso bruto.

Los de res ú otros, á razón de 75 centavos los 100 kilogramos, peso bruto.

IV.—*Ley de 2 de junio de 1903, relativa á la importación de explosivos.*

[“Diario oficial” de 2 de junio de 1903, No. 131.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se faculta al Ejecutivo para que de acuerdo con el contrato celebrado por la Secretaría de Fomento con la Campaña

Nacional de Dinamita y Explosivos S. A., establezca un impuesto interior de consumo sobre todas las dinamitas y explosivos industriales que se importen del extranjero ó se fabriquen en la República, el cual impuesto se causará desde la fecha y en la forma que el mismo Ejecutivo señale.

ART. 2º. Las bases para el establecimiento del referido impuesto interior de consumo serán las siguientes:

I. Las dinamitas y explosivos industriales que se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República ó se fabriquen en el territorio de la misma, se gravarán con la cantidad de 210 pesos por cada tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos, peso bruto.

II. Podrá eximirse del referido gravamen la pólvora común, negra para minas, ó para pirotécnica y caza, en cuya composición se utilicen únicamente el azufre, el carbón y los nitratos de sosa y de potasio, con tal de que carezca de nitro-glicerina, clorato de potasa y de cualquiera otra substancia química explosiva.

III. La Campaña Nacional Mexicana de Dinamita y Explosivos S. A., satisfará el impuesto interior de consumo que causen los productos que manufacture, en la forma y bajo las condiciones que determina el referido contrato que celebró con la Secretaría de Fomento en 12 de agosto de 1901.

V.—*Ley de 5 de junio de 1903, relativa á la importación de caballos.*

[“Diario oficial” de 6 de junio de 1903, No. 135.]

*Artículo único.* Se prorroga hasta el 30 de junio de 1904, la franquicia que otorga el artículo 4º de la ley de 4 de junio de 1901, por el que se declararon libres de derechos de importación los animales de la especie equina que se introduzcan al país.

VI.—*Decreto de 18 de junio de 1903, relativo á la importación del trigo.*

[“Diario oficial” de 18 de junio de 1903, No. 145.]

*Artículo único.* Se prorroga hasta el día 31 de julio del corriente año, el plazo que señaló el decreto de 7 de febrero último para la admisión, libre de derechos de importación y adicionales, del trigo que se introduzca por las aduanas de la República.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Véase 8º supl. al presente cuaderno, No II.

## NICARAGUA.

## EXPORTACIÓN POR PAÍSES DURANTE LOS AÑOS 1901 Y 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Managua, 4 de febrero de 1904.]

Países.	Valor declarado en moneda nacional.	
	1901.	1902.
Estados Unidos .....	\$5, 297, 693.10	\$5, 014, 551.51
El Salvador.....	70, 598.65	244, 003.95
Honduras.....	136, 255.50	140, 637.20
Inglaterra.....	2, 033, 738.16	1, 277, 750.18
Francia.....	754, 721.48	960, 977.71
Alemania.....	1, 130, 384.07	1, 854, 069.77
San Juan del Norte.....	67, 530.40	100, 890.51
Guatemala.....	16, 399.72	48, 656.00
Costa Rica.....	357, 340.71	672, 375.10
Colombia.....	27, 266.68	31, 556.47
Ecuador.....	120.00	120.00
Chile.....	1, 272.50	435.00
España.....	11, 400.00	7, 675.00
Holanda.....	.....	22, 447.50
Austria.....	.....	11, 808.32
Suecia.....	4, 499.77	6, 909.00
Italia.....	173, 109.97	219, 118.25
Bélgica.....	.....	300.00
Perú.....	250.00	6, 817.50
Belice.....	.....	7, 428.34
Cuba.....	.....	2, 430.00
Total.....	10, 082, 693.10	10, 630, 852.71

## Resumen de la exportación por aduanas:

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor.
Corinto.....	168, 160	12, 167, 409	\$4, 909, 511.00
El Bluff.....	1, 890, 947	146, 150	2, 879, 214.24
San Juan del Sur.....	19, 948	850, 406	128, 409.35
El Cabo Gracias á Dios.....	1, 400	45, 015	290, 128.70
El Castillo.....	35, 146	2, 111, 699	1, 714, 629.32
Rivas.....	15, 856	.....	660, 695.10
Chinandega.....	2, 995	48, 623	43, 990.00
Nueva Segovia.....	135	.....	4, 275.00
Total.....	2, 134, 587	15, 369, 302	10, 630, 852.71

## MINAS EN EXPLOTACIÓN EN 1903.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Managua, 11 de febrero de 1904.]

Se encuentran en explotación en la República 103 minas, según la clasificación que sigue, por distritos minerales á que pertenecen:

Departamento de Chinandega.....	5
Departamento de Chontales.....	20
Departamento de Matagalpa.....	6
Departamento de Jinotega.....	35
Departamento de Nuevo Segovia.....	25
Departamento de Zelaya.....	6
Distrito del Cabo de Gracias á Dios.....	6
Total.....	103

De este número la mayor parte son de oro, habiendo de plata en pequeña cantidad, y una de estaño; dando un producto medio mensual de:

	ONZAS.
Oro .....	4, 886
Plata .....	42
Oro y plata .....	158
Estaño .....	47
Total .....	5, 133
Durante el año de 1903 se hicieron denuncias de minas en cantidad de...	106
De las cuales fueron adjudicadas.....	70
Y quedaron pendientes .....	36
De las adjudicadas están en explotación.....	37
Y por emprenderse los trabajos en.....	33
Suma.....	70

#### TIERRAS BALDÍAS.

Denuncias hechos en el año .....	146
Fueron adjudicadas.....	34
Quedaron pendientes .....	111
Declaradas desiertas.....	1
El número de manzanas denunciadas fué de.....	22, 832. 7
Con valor de.....	\$31, 740. 26

## PARAGUAY.

### DATOS FINANCIEROS Y ECONÓMICOS.

El Señor Don NARCISO M. ACUÑA, Director y Secretario General de la Cámara de Comercio de Asunción, ha presentado recientemente á la asamblea general de dicha sociedad, á principio del corriente año, una notable memoria que mereció la aprobación de su directorio y de la cual extractamos los interesantes datos estadísticos que siguen:

#### PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN.

La Ley de Presupuesto General de la Nación para 1904 fué promulgada en 19 de octubre, con un cálculo de recursos de \$2,483,403.35 curso legal y \$1,394,205.70 oro, contra un gasto general de \$1,803,960 curso legal, y \$413,566.80 oro, dando así un superavit de \$14,865 oro:

Los recursos á oro están calculados así:

Importación y adicionales.....	\$867, 000. 00
Exportación .....	390, 000. 00
Otros derechos de aduana.....	118, 135. 00
Patente é impuesto de sanidad .....	3, 000. 00
Derechos consulares .....	16, 000. 00
Descuentos por jubilaciones.....	70. 70

En los gastos corresponde anualmente:

	Curso legal.	Oro.
Al poder ejecutivo.....	\$9, 183, 645	\$413, 074. 80
Al poder legislativo.....	633, 480	492. 00
Al poder judicial.....	996, 844	.....
Total.....	10, 803, 969	413, 566. 80

Quedando así repartidos los gastos del poder ejecutivo:

	Oro.	Papel.
Presidencia.....	.....	\$118, 200. 00
Interior.....	.....	2, 576, 085. 00
Relaciones exteriores.....	\$36, 040. 00	281, 814. 00
Hacienda.....	286, 794. 84	1, 064, 052. 00
Justicia, comercio é instrucción pública.....	23, 304. 00	2, 546, 820. 00
Guerra.....	1, 800. 00	2, 596, 644. 00
Total.....	413, 074. 80	9, 183, 645. 00

### COMERCIO DE PARAGUAY.

[Del "Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio," de la Asunción.]

Aun cuando las fuertísimas oscilaciones de los cambios experimentados durante casi todo el año, debido á la carencia de oro en plaza y á la incertidumbre en que se estaba respecto á los planes financiero-económicos del Gobierno, hacían difícil la marcha regular y segura del comercio, este ha podido salvar el mal año sin quebrantos muy notables, aunque sufriendo penurias.

Se comenzó el año con una cotización de 1,050 por ciento, que á mediados de febrero bajó á 1,000, para ir subiendo paulatinamente hasta 1,045 á principios de marzo, bajando hasta 990, repuntando nuevamente desde el 3 de abril, para llegar á principios de mayo hasta 1,090 por ciento, bajando en junio á 1,065 para volver á subir el mismo mes hasta 1,110, declinando en seguida hasta 950 en la primera quincena de julio y en la segunda á 915; en 14 de agosto á 900, y á fin de mes á 890, tipo en que permaneció hasta el 30 de septiembre. En todo octubre mantúvose á 880, para llegar en noviembre á 875, tipo que regía en plaza hasta hace pocos días.

Naturalmente que esas bruscas oscilaciones influyeron notablemente en los precios de las mercaderías y de los frutos del país, sufriendo todos por igual las consecuencias.

A falta de una moderna y justiciera legislación aduanera, el comercio de importación sufre constantes y notables perjuicios, debido en la mayor parte de los casos, á las continuas discusiones que se originan entre despachantes y la aduana, porque asuntos idénticos son resueltos

muchas veces de modo diferente. Esta cámara no recuerda que en la aduana se haya sentado ningún precedente.

Hemos tenido oportunidad de hacer notar la falta de un archivo y museo en que consten en riguroso orden alfabético, numérico y cronológico, los casos dudosos ocurridos en los despachos que fueron resueltos por arbitraje, como también una sección especial encargada única y exclusivamente de tener al corriente á la Administración de Aduanas de las alteraciones, en calidad y precio de fábrica, que sufran las principales mercaderías que se importan, lo que fácilmente podría conseguirse por conducto de los consulados paraguayos en el exterior.

El rápido perfeccionamiento de las industrias y de la mecánica, influyen poderosamente para que de un año á otro ocurra gran alteración en los precios de fábrica.

Entiende la Cámara de Comercio que todo lo que sea simplificar la tarifa de avaluos, ha de traer, por las facilidades inherentes, aumento en el intercambio comercial.

A pesar de los males que se han sufrido y del mal estado de las vías de comunicación, el comercio internacional, debido á las fuerzas del país, ha tenido este año notable aumento sobre el anterior.

Efectivamente los sumandos de 1902, fueron: Importación \$2,332,295 oro; exportación, \$3,890,658 oro, ó un total de \$6,222,953 oro. Mientras que en 1903, esos sumandos llegaron: Importación, \$3,053,155.55 oro; exportación, \$4,253,652, ó sea un total de \$7,306,807.55 oro, lo que da un aumento para 1903 de \$1,083,854.55 oro, correspondiendo á la exportación un aumento de \$362,994 oro, en el año 1903.

Refiriéndonos á los cuadros de apuntes para la estadística que van en los anexos respectivos, os diremos aquí en extracto cuál es el movimiento de cada uno de esos dos principales ramos en 1903.

Comenzaremos por la importación, aunque refiriéndonos únicamente al primer semestre, pues del segundo aún no se han terminado los cuadros en detalle.

Durante el año 1902 el mayor valor en la importación paraguaya corresponde á la Gran Bretaña con \$863,455.00, oro, siguiendo después los demás países en el siguiente orden:

	Oro.		Oro.
Francia .....	\$412,455.00	Bélgica .....	\$15,945.00
Alemania .....	325,185.00	Uruguay .....	7,050.00
Argentina .....	295,300.00	Brasil .....	4,140.00
Italia .....	202,350.00	Varios .....	17,450.00
Estados Unidos de Norte			
América .....	109,115.00	Total .....	2,332,295.00
España .....	79,415.00		

Sería muy difícil hacer una comparación con el año 1903, pues sólo hemos conseguido terminar los detalles de la importación del primer semestre; mas como algo puede decirse, apuntaremos los que, en

valores, corresponde á cada país en la importación de los seis primeros meses:

	Oro.		Oro.
Gran Bretaña .....	\$553,614.77	Uruguay.....	\$15,540.36
Alemania.....	239,396.64	Bélgica.....	6,540.42
Argentina.....	182,331.61	Brasil.....	2,633.25
Francia.....	169,218.47	Varios.....	184,895.76
España.....	99,300.93.		
Italia.....	98,199.73	Total.....	1,662,833.00
Estados Unidos de N. A. . .	71,161.06		

Este valor total de la importación, está repartido en los siguientes ramos:

	Oro.		Oro.
Tejidos.....	\$552,014.87	Perfumería.....	\$12,754.11
Comestibles.....	357,849.69	Cueros y pieles.....	11,291.71
Ferreteria.....	184,236.46	Locería y cristalería.....	6,759.51
Bebidas.....	105,379.46	Lamparería.....	3,814.81
Drogueria.....	52,930.23	Mueblería.....	3,059.55
Mercería.....	52,438.62	Zapatería.....	2,733.64
Librería y papelería.....	32,306.12	Talabartería.....	2,070.42
Sombrerería.....	26,755.62	Varios.....	177,557.71
Armería.....	20,164.22		
Confeciones.....	18,715.56	Total.....	1,622,833.00

Si comparamos ahora la importación del 1<sup>er</sup> semestre de 1903 con la importación total de los años 1882 y 1902, se notará claramente cuáles son los ramos de mayor importación, los que han anmentado debido al progreso del país y á su crecimiento de población, y cuáles han disminuído debido al desarrollo de las industrias en el Paraguay.

Así tendremos, en valores, por ramos:

[En oro.]

Ramos.	1882.	1902.	1903 (seis meses).
Comestibles.....	\$230,742.82	\$404,830.09	\$57,849.69
Bebidas.....	195,578.87	173,008.83	105,379.31
Tejidos.....	497,656.12	625,803.43	552,015.87
Armería.....	6,493.25	14,031.77	20,164.22
Zapatería.....	28,287.05	4,249.67	2,733.64
Drogueria.....	35,332.06	22,202.09	52,930.23
Mercería.....	62,548.93	74,435.82	52,438.37
Ferreteria.....	79,595.97	170,720.88	184,236.46
Confeciones.....	85,311.90	24,051.23	18,715.55
Talabartería.....	3,388.25	745.31	2,070.42
Varios.....	32,388.21	818,212.91	138,653.02
Total.....	1,257,326.43	2,332,295.00	1,622,833.00

Como se ve, la importación de medio año de 1903 es casi un 33 por ciento más que la de todo el año 1882; pero entonces, ahora 22 años, la exportación fué únicamente de \$1,650,679 oro durante todo el año, mientras que la del 1<sup>er</sup> semestre de 1903 subió á \$1,763,939.36 oro.

EXPORTACIÓN.

Sin referirnos al detalle estadístico de la exportación, daremos algunos datos generales.

La producción ha aumentado notablemente en comparación con los años anteriores, aún cuando el precio que se obtiene por la mayoría de los frutos no es todo lo remunerativo que pudiera ser.

Ese aumento de la producción es debido al incremento de la población, que para llenar sus necesidades más apremiantes se dedica á la agricultura y la explotación forestal, y gran parte de ella á la ganadería.

Daremos algunos datos de los principales productos.

*Tabacos.*—El principal producto de la agricultura es aún y seguirá siéndolo por algún tiempo en este país, el tabaco, cuya calidad poco á poco mejora, siendo por ello cada día mayor su aceptación en los mercados europeos.

La exportación de esta hoja ha sido, durante todo el año, de 3,215,715 kilos, representando un valor de \$321,571.50 oro.

*Algodón.*—Ya en 1901 comenzamos una activa propaganda en pro del cultivo del algodón en el Paraguay, en virtud de los datos que teníamos sobre su producción anterior en el país, y la extrema facilidad con que se hace su siembra, por lo que poniéndose esta institución de acuerdo con el Consejo de Agricultura ó Industrias, repartimos (Octubre de 1901) circulares con instrucciones para el cultivo, y semillas que nos fueron facilitadas por el Banco Agrícola. Conseguimos entonces un compromiso, vigente aún, de las principales casas de comercio de Asunción, por el cual se obligaban á recibir de sus clientes de campaña, en pago de sus cuentas, cualquiera cantidad de algodón que enviaran, á razón de \$4 curso legal cada 10 kilos de producto con semillas, y \$13 curso legal por igual cantidad, limpio.

En la memoria correspondiente al ejercicio de 1901, después de transcribir unos párrafos de la Monografía sobre el cultivo del algodón, del ilustrado director del Instituto Agronómico de Campinas (Brasil), doctor GUSTAVO D'UTRA, decíamos:

“Transcribimos estos párrafos porque se armonizan en un todo con nuestro modo de pensar al respecto, que lo hemos demostrado ya con hechos \* \* \* Debemos hacer recordar aquí que el algodón del Paraguay está reputado como uno de los mejores del mundo, nueva y poderosa razón que viene á demostrar la conveniencia de que los agricultores se dediquen á su cultivo.”

Nuestra propaganda se ha visto en este año reforzada por elementos importantísimos, y por los hechos mismos que han venido á darnos completa razón. Se han escrito artículos en la prensa diaria y folletos especiales, aconsejando el cultivo del algodón, y la pérdida de las plantaciones en otros países esencialmente productores de esta planta han obligado á fuertes comerciantes europeos á poner sus miras en este privilegiado suelo, á donde han llegado y formalizado contratos para la compra de fuertes cantidades de algodón.

A raíz de estos hechos hemos visto que importantes razones sociales



han aumentado sus precios de pago por el algodón, fijándolo como mínimo, lo que alentará en alto grado á los agricultores.

Está pues, el cultivo del algodón bien encaminado para que pueda llegar á ser uno de los más importantes frutos de exportación, porque ha venido á establecerse la reciprocidad de conveniencias entre el productor y el exportador.

Mas cree necesario la Cámara de Comercio recomendar al mismo tiempo á los agricultores, que no por dedicarse en grande al cultivo del algodónero, deseñden los otros también importantísimos productos, como el tabaco, el maní, etc., etc.

Como punto de comparación para lo sucesivo, quede aquí constancia de que durante el año 1903, sólo hemos exportado 2,561 kilos de algodón, por valor de \$3,329.30 oro.

Las gestiones oficiales y las de esta Cámara de Comercio, para que sea fácil el transporte del algodón, abaratando los fletes, parece que llegarán á buen fin. En cuanto á nosotros se refiere, nuestro socio corresponsal honorario en Buenos Aires, Señor EMILIO GAGLIARDONE, ha gestionado y obtenido ya de una empresa de navegación una notable rebaja en los fletes.

*Tártago.*—Con la llegada de varias máquinas descascaradoras y otras muy buenas hechas en el país, el cultivo del tártago va tomando cada día mayor incremento.

*Maní.*—La instalación en el país, de varias fábricas de aceite, está dando gran impulso al cultivo del maní.

También de este oleaginoso hemos hecho mucha propaganda secundando así, en bien de los productores, á los laboriosos industriales que con sus excelentes productos contribuyen á la riqueza del país, evitando la grande importación de artículos que tan fácilmente pueden producirse aquí.

La exportación de maní es cada vez menor, porque se aprovecha el producto en el país.

Así en 1903, sólo han salido 580 kilos, valor \$17.40 oro, y 86,990 kilos de afrecho, valor \$869.90 oro.

En cambio, únicamente por ferrocarril, han entrado 129,630 kilos de almendra para las fábricas de aceite, representando un valor de \$38,889 oro.

Esa misma industria es la que permite que con sus desechos exista ese nuevo artículo exportable: el afrecho de maní.

*Arroz.*—El cultivo de este rico grano, es ya permanente, y su producción bastante importante, hace que la importación del mismo sea cada vez menor, llegando ahora, casi puede decirse, únicamente las clases muy finas.

Los muchos terrenos existentes, apropiados para este cultivo, contribuyen á su difusión.

*Otros productos.*—La agricultura, tan rica en productos, tiene ancho campo de acción en este país, y esto se demuestra con el hecho de que en los últimos años hemos venido exportando productos que antes importábamos, tales como alfalfa, maíz, etc.

En lo que llamaremos industrias extractivas, se nota también un movimiento de adelanto, cada día más importante.

El Paraguay exporta ahora aceites varios, afrecho de coco, almidón, aguardiente, aserrín, cera, carbón vegetal, esencia de naranjo, extracto de quebracho y yerba-mate.

De esencia de naranjo, aun cuando su precio en el principal mercado de consumo ha venido bajando, debido á la gran producción, la exportación aumentó. En 1898 se exportó por valor de \$9,598 oro; en los años sucesivos \$12,212, \$19,090, \$26,750, \$29,154 oro, para quedar en 1903 en \$23,970 oro.

El extracto de quebracho con la instalación de nuevas fábricas poderosas desde hace dos años, toma gran impulso. Su consumo en Europa puede decirse que es ilimitado, como lo es su producción en el Paraguay.

La exportación ha sido:

	Cantidad.	Valor, oro.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
1900 .....	316,000	\$25,280
1901 .....	1,174,800	93,894
1902 .....	2,752,050	220,160
1903 .....	3,757,856	300,628

Tan importantísima industria ha aportado al país grandes capitales, aumentando así la riqueza pública.

Como productos forestales exporta el país almendra de coco, cáscara de curupay, cedro en vigas, durmientes, hojas medicinales, maderas duras varias en vigas, naranjas, palmas, postes, rollizos en general, de quebracho y otras maderas, tablas, tablones y varillas.

En los últimos cuatro años la exportación de estos frutos ha sido:

	Oro.
1900 .....	\$956,596
1901 .....	1,178,693
1902 .....	1,300,335
1903 .....	1,593,600

Entre los productos forestales anotamos las naranjas á causa de que su cultivo ha comenzado recientemente y, como es natural, no puede apreciarse la producción, por separado, de los naranjales primitivos y de los cultivados.

El año último ha sufrido un pequeño descenso la exportación de naranjas, pues habiendo sido en 1900 de 86,529,000 frutas, subió en 1901 á 114,115,000 frutas; en 1902 á 126,712,600 frutas, bajando en 1903 á 105,500,000 frutas.

La exportación de maderas duras en vigas, ha sido en los últimos cuatro años—

	Metros.
1900.....	1, 130, 000
1901.....	1, 150, 212
1902.....	1, 400, 976
1903.....	1, 577, 357

Debido al aumento de la producción de extracto de quebracho, que hace enorme consumo de esa madera, la exportación de rollizos de la misma baja notablemente. Pero consideramos mucho más conveniente para el país que el producto salga manufacturado ya, y no en la forma primitiva.

El ramo de la riqueza pública que toma notable impulso, es la ganadería, por sí y por sus industrias afines.

Los renglones exportados hasta ahora son: animales en pie, astas, cerda, carne tasajo, cueros vacunos, grasa, garras, huesos, lana, lenguas y sebo vacuno, habiendo sido los valores totales:

	Oro.
1900.....	905, 990
1901.....	1, 188, 309
1902.....	1, 486, 692
1903.....	1, 726, 433

En esos totales corresponden los sumandos principales á los cueros, de los que se ha exportado:

	Cueros secos.	Cueros salados.	Totales.
1900.....	131, 088	94, 126	225, 213
1901.....	104, 345	128, 501	232, 846
1902.....	90, 941	147, 901	238, 842
1903.....	92, 451	179, 298	271, 749

Como se ve, disminuye notablemente la exportación de los cueros secos, aumentando, en cambio, la de los salados, lo que no es causado por ningún mal, sino por la demanda de los mercados de consumo que es mayor para los salados. Ya previendo esto la Cámara de Comercio, á indicación de algunos exportadores, repartió hace años una circular, recomendando á los acopiadores se dedicaran más á los cueros salados que á los secos.

En la importancia de valores de esta sección sigue la carne tasajo que comenzó á exportarse en 1900. Dicho año sólo salieron del país, por el único saladero existente, 157,636 kilos por un valor de \$15,610 en oro—exportación que en 1901 subió á 774,927 kilos por \$74,994 en oro, en 1902 á 932,215 kilos por \$95,495 en oro, siendo en este último año dos saladeros los que operaron.

No erraremos si recomendamos á la atención de los capitalistas extranjeros esta importante industria, y más aún la instalación de frigoríficos en las zonas que recorre el Río Paraguay.

Conceptuamos que por ahora la industria ganadera es la que ofrece en este país mayores seguridades de buen resultado.

Quisiéramos ocuparnos aquí más detalladamente de la ganadería, como información general, pero existiendo la Sociedad Rural, que prepara una exposición de ganadería para mediados del año, es ella la más autorizada para informar, y sabemos que lo hará en breve en la publicación del Programa-Reglamento.

---

## PERÚ.

### MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Resolución de 30 de abril de 1903, disponiendo que las Aduanas reciban en pago de sus derechos soles de plata.*

[“El Peruano” de 11 de mayo de 1903, No. 106.]

Por la presente resolución se suspenden los efectos del artículo 2º del supremo decreto de 11 de diciembre de 1897 y del artículo 1º de la suprema disposición de 19 de diciembre de 1901, y en consecuencia, las aduanas recibirán en pago de sus derechos soles de plata, conforme á la ley de moneda, hasta nueva orden.

II.—*Ley de 17 de diciembre de 1902, relativa á la introducción de embarcaciones.*

[“El Peruano” de 17 de julio de 1903, No. 15.]

Por la presente ley se declara libre de todo derecho fiscal la introducción de embarcaciones destinadas al comercio de cabotaje ó exportación, ya sean que arriben por sí ó que se importen en piezas para armarse en el país, siempre que lleven la bandera nacional.

III.—*Ley de 20 de noviembre de 1902, estableciendo el régimen aplicable á la importación de cerveza en la Provincia del Cercado del Cuzco.*

[“El Peruano” de 21 de julio de 1903, No. 18.]

Por la presente ley se establece un impuesto de 10 centavos por cada botella de cerveza que se interne á la Provincia del Cercado del Cuzco.

IV.—*Ley de 11 de septiembre de 1903, relativa á la importación del suero antipestoso.*

[“El Peruano” de 26 de septiembre de 1903, No. 67.]

En virtud de la presente ley, el suero antipestoso se admitirá á la importación con franquicia de derechos de aduana y de todo gravamen.

V.—*Ley de 11 de septiembre de 1903, relativa á la importación de máquinas de escribir.*

[“ El Peruano ” de 28 de septiembre de 1903, No. 68.]

En virtud de la presente ley, las máquinas de escribir se admitirán á la importación con franquicia de derechos de aduana.

VI.—*Ley de 30 de septiembre de 1903, relativa á la importación de automóviles.*

[“ El Peruano ” de 8 de octubre de 1903, No. 77.]

Por la presente ley se concede franquicia de todo derecho fiscal á los automóviles que se introduzcan al país.

VII.—*Ley de 28 de noviembre de 1902, creando un derecho adicional aplicable á las mercancías que se importen por el puerto del Callao.*

[“ El Peruano ” de 13 de octubre de 1903, No. 81.]

Por la presente ley se crea un derecho adicional de 1 por ciento aplicable á las mercancías que se introduzcan en el puerto del Callao, cuyo producto se destinará á la construcción del Teatro nacional.

VIII.—*Ley de 11 de agosto de 1903, relativo al régimen aduanero de los azúcares.*

[“ El Peruano ” de 27 de octubre de 1903, No. 93.]

Por la presente ley se resuelve que el Gobierno del Perú se adhiera á la Convención azucarera de Bruselas, debiendo modificarse, para ese efecto, la partida No. 2189 del Arancel de Aforos, á fin de que los azúcares refinados y sus similares no paguen un derecho mayor que el de soles 2.44 y soles 2.23 por 100 kilogramos, equivalente á 6 francos y 5 francos 50 céntimos, respectivamente, como impuesto diferencial con los similares nacionales, en conformidad con el artículo 3 de la mencionada convención.

IX.—*Ley de 23 de octubre de 1903, relativa á la paja toquilla.*

[“ El Peruano ” de 28 de octubre de 1903, No. 94.]

Por la presente ley se suprime el impuesto departamental sobre la paja toquilla, creado á beneficio del Colegio Nacional de Piura, substituyéndose con el de 40 centavos, que gravará cada docena de sombreros manufacturados que se exporte al extranjero por la Aduana de Paíta ó se destine al comercio de cabotaje.

X.—*Ley de 29 de octubre de 1903, relativa á las máquinas y accesorios, destinados á la perforación de pozos artesianos y tubulares.*

[“El Peruano” de 2 de noviembre de 1903, No. 98.]

Por la presente ley se declara libre del pago de derechos fiscales la importación por las Aduanas de la República, de las máquinas y accesorios, destinados á la perforación de pozos artesianos y tubulares.

XI.—*Ley de 14 de noviembre de 1903, relativa á la importación de sacos para la agricultura y la minería.*

[“El Peruano” de 14 de noviembre de 1903, No. 109.]

Por la presente ley se declara libre de derechos la importación de sacos destinados al servicio de la agricultura y la minería, modificándose en esta parte el artículo 3° de la ley de 2 de mayo de 1898.

XII.—*Ley de 18 de noviembre de 1903, modificando el Arancel con respecto á las mercancías que se importen ó exporten por las Aduanas del Departamento de Loreto.*

[“El Peruano” de 27 de noviembre de 1903, No. 120.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Son libres de derecho de importación, por las Aduanas del Departamento de Loreto, los artículos siguientes: Arroz, manteca, harina, azúcar, papas, menestras, cebollas y ajos; herramientas y máquinas para la agricultura, elementos exclusivamente navales, y libros y útiles de enseñanza; conservas de carne ó pescados y animales vivos.

ART. 2. Las demás mercaderías que, según el Arancel de Aforos, se hallan exentas de derechos, pagarán en las mismas Aduanas el 8 por ciento sobre su avalúo.

ART. 3. Los demás víveres comprendidos en la sección 7ª del Arancel de Aforos, así como el jabón, el kerosene y el vino tinto de mesa, abonarán el 10 por ciento.

ART. 4. Todos los demás artículos sujetos á derechos de internación, pagarán el 30 por ciento sobre el mismo avalúo, con excepción de la joyería de oro y plata y las piedras preciosas, que pagarán un 3 por ciento ad valorem.

ART. 5. La tarifa para la exportación de gomas será la siguiente:

	Centavos.
Jebe débil .....	kilogramos... 8
Caucho .....	id.... 10
Sernamby de jebe .....	id.... 10
Sernamby de caucho.....	id.... 12
Jebe fino ó shiringa .....	id.... 20

ART. 6. Esta ley empezará á surtir sus efectos ciento veinte días despnes de su promulgación.

XIII.—*Ley de 10 de diciembre de 1903, relativa á la importación de materias primas para la fabricación de máquinas.*

Por la presente ley, que entrará en vigor ciento veinte días después de su promulgación, se declaran libres de todo derecho fiscal los siguientes artículos, que constituyen la materia prima indispensable para la fabricación de maquinarias destinadas á las industrias del país: tubos de hierro sin enroscar para calderos; manómetros de cobre; tubos de cobre y bronce; piezas de acero de diversas formas; ejes cilíndricos de acero amartillado; inyectores y eyectores; aceiteras de bronce enroscadas para máquinas, y planchas de hierro y de acero desde un octavo hasta cinco octavos de pulgada de grueso.

---

SALVADOR.

EL ORO EN EL SALVADOR.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad de Minería," No. 80, Santiago, Chile.]

Cuatro son las minas de oro, principales, que actualmente se explotan en el Oriente de la República, en el Departamento de La Unión, minas cuya rica producción está pasando inadvertida, con grave perjuicio de la nación.

San Sebastián, llámase una de esas minas, perteneciente á una compañía anglo-americana. Hace dos años que se ha establecido en ella el método de extracción de oro por el cianuro de potasio. Los resultados obtenidos han sido satisfactorios en cuanto á la parte técnica y pecuniaria. Ha hecho espléndido negocio la Compañía. Hay dos molinos que trituran diariamente 100 toneladas de broza, cuyo producto es, por cada tonelada, de \$200 oro hasta \$1,000. Las brozas de calidad ínfima dan \$20 oro por cada tonelada. Los gastos de extracción y beneficio de cada tonelada se estiman en \$10 plata. Las brozas que dan \$10 oro por tonelada dejan un beneficio de 100 por ciento.

La Compañía de San Sebastian embarca cada 15 días, de 20 á 30 cajas de oro en polvo, de peso poco más ó menos, 50 libras cada una. Estas cajas son embarcadas en el puerto de La Unión, como de brozas y con declaración de un valor insignificante. Actualmente en esta mina se están armando molinos y tanques de acero para aumentar el beneficio á 500 toneladas diarias, que de la broza más pobre dará cada tonelada una onza oro, minimum, ó sean 500 onzas diarias.

La Salamanca, perteneciente á la Compañía americana de Glover, hace un año montó maquinaria de amalgamar y moler por el sistema antiguo y no se han obtenido buenos resultados.

Loma Larga, perteneciente á los Señores GONZÁLEZ, hace ocho meses que emplea el beneficio por el cianuro, con buenos resultados, y beneficia 20 toneladas diarias de \$30 oro cada una.

Los Encuentros; estas minas pertenecen á los Señores MCKAY. Hace

poco se ha establecido el tratamiento de las brozas de oro plata por la cianuración. La ley de estas brozas es de 70 á 80 onzas de plata por tonelada, y 2 onzas de oro. Los dos valores juntos hacen unos \$70 oro por tonelada.

El Corozal, de los Señores MCKAY. El método de cianuración se ha establecido desde hace seis meses. Beneficio diario, 10 toneladas, con valor cada una de \$30, oro.

*Resúmen.*—San Sebastian, 100 toneladas de \$200 á \$1,000, oro. Loma Larga, 20 toneladas de \$30 á \$40, oro. Los Encuentros, 10 toneladas de \$70 á \$80, oro. El Corozal, 10 toneladas de \$30 á \$40, oro. En conjunto 140 toneladas diarias con su ley en oro.

Resulta que el término medio del producto de las 4 minas principales en actual explotación es de 140 toneladas por día á razón de \$80, oro, cada una, ó sean \$11,200, oro, que en un mes hacen \$336,000, y en un año \$, 4032,000, oro. Según los cuadros estadísticos de exportación de productos del país, cuadros correspondientes al trimestre que terminó el día último de marzo del corriente año, aparecen embarcados por el puerto de La Unión, solamente \$25,000, plata. Ningún minero embarca brozas minerales, pues no sería para él ningún negocio, ahora que está conocido y aplicado el método de la cianuración que con una ley de \$5, oro, por tonelada, deja beneficio cuantioso al explotador.

Se puede calcular que los mineros ponen en circulación, mensualmente \$30,000, plata. Esto es lo que se saca de \$336,000, oro, que producen las minas del Salvador, oro que no se sabe, cómo, ni cuándo, ni para dónde se va.

Como nuestros minerales producen plata y oro, habría suficiente cantidad de esos metales preciosos, para darle ocupación constante á la Casa de Moneda; y tendríamos nuestro patron de oro y plata, sin necesidad de admitir monedas de baja ley despreciadas y depreciadas por nuestros comerciantes.

Los embarques de oro, se hacen cada quince días por el puerto de La Unión, por los dueños de las minas, en cajas de 2 á 4 arrobas de peso cada una.

Cuando se exportan brozas, van en costales ó en zurroneos de cuero, en bultos de 5 á 6 arrobas de peso cada uno. Y estas brozas se remiten solamente para ensayos; para negocios causarían pérdidas. Expórtanse, en raras veces, brozas que contienen concentrados muy ricos de oro ó plata, brozas que contienen cobre y plomo, con oro y plata, y si éstas han ido antes, ha sido como muestras, ahora ninguna de esas brozas se exporta.

#### RENTA DE LICORES EN 1903.

[Del "Diario Del Salvador" de febrero 18 de 1904.]

Durante los doce meses del pasado 1903, se expendieron 392 patentes para venta de licores extranjeros y 7,578 para la de aguardientes. Las primeras produjeron \$20,015 y las segundas \$136,390.



El impuesto sobre aguardientes se cobró por la cantidad de 1,714,127 botellas y produjo \$1,762,558.57.

La producción de alcohol naftalinado fué de 17,303 botellas que le dejaron al Fisco \$245.85.

El producto total de ingresos fué de \$1,944,830.71. Los gastos generales subieron á \$121,473.46, siendo, por tanto, el producto líquido de \$1,823,357.25, que comparado con el de 1902 da un alza de \$87,526.32.

## URUGUAY.

## COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN ENERO DE 1904.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de enero de 1904 fueron como sigue:

## BUQUES.

Vapores.....	40
Veleros.....	4

## EXPORTACIONES.

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Estados Unidos:		Bélgica—continúa	
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	53,000	Lino.....bolsas...	9,325
Cerda.....fardos...	50	Lenguas.....cajones...	1,000
Tasajo.....id.....	815	Huesos y ceniza.....bolsas...	543
Id.....toneladas...	49	Portugal:	
Huesos y ceniza.....id.....	508	Cueros vacunos secos... números...	5,475
Alemania:		Lana.....fardos...	16
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	12,103	Tasajo.....id.....	345
Cueros vacunos salados... id.....	24,634	Id.....toneladas...	28
Cerda.....fardos...	2	Sebo.....pipas...	100
Lana.....id.....	6,243	Inglaterra:	
Cueros lanares.....id.....	459	Lana.....fardos...	150
Sebo.....pipas...	75	Tasajo.....id.....	220
Afrecho.....bolsas...	4,399	Lenguas.....cajones...	1,098
Lino.....id.....	8,864	Brasil:	
Francia:		Tasajo.....fardos...	61,734
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	4,017	Id.....toneladas...	4,537
Cueros vacunos salados... id.....	10,197	Sebo.....bordalesas...	167
Lana.....fardos...	1,189	Harina.....bolsas...	200
Cueros lanares.....id.....	1,540	Afrecho.....id.....	200
Huesos y ceniza.....bolsas...	4,612	Maíz.....id.....	8,590
Id.....toneladas...	39	Alpiste.....id.....	1,200
España:		Ovejas.....	890
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	12,839	Caballos.....	2
Tasajo.....fardos...	3,368	Cuba:	
Id.....toneladas...	20	Tasajo.....fardos...	24,382
Sebo.....bordalesas...	901	Id.....toneladas...	1,413
Tripas.....fardos...	16	Chile:	
Italia:		Sebo.....pipas...	100
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	6,464	Id.....bordalesas...	353
Lana.....fardos...	111	Harina.....bolsas...	250
Sebo.....pipas...	2,052	Maíz.....id.....	100
Id.....bordalesas...	257	Grasa.....cajones...	225
Huesos y ceniza.....bolsas...	162	Id.....hariles...	821
Astas.....numeros...	50,000	Id.....cuarterolas...	427
Bélgica:		Ovejas.....	57
Cueros vacunos secos... números...	2,322	Islas Malvinas:	
Cueros vacunos salados... id.....	35,058	Harina.....bolsas...	30
Lana.....fardos...	2,038	Maíz.....id.....	32
Cueros lanares.....id.....	223	Holanda:	
Trigo.....bolsas...	5,625	Trigo.....id.....	4,612
Id.....toneladas...	1,121		

**LA DEUDA PÚBLICA DEL URUGUAY EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE  
DE 1903.**

Del Boletín quincenal que publica en Montevideo la cámara francesa de comercio de aquella capital, número 483 del año XXII, correspondiente al 22 de marzo del corriente año de 1904, se toma el siguiente resumen, formado con datos oficiales, de las deudas del Uruguay, hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1903.

“La deuda pública del Uruguay, en deuda interior, deuda exterior, y deuda internacional.

“La deuda interior se descompone como sigue:

Deuda de garantía .....	\$3,399,000.00
Deuda interior unificada .....	4,562,050.00
Deuda de liquidación .....	266,634.79
Deuda de certificados de Tesorería .....	4,588,150.00
Empréstito extraordinario de 1897 .....	2,990,900.00
Id. id. segunda serie .....	2,233,100.00
Id. id. tercera serie .....	1,260,300.00
Empréstito extraordinario de 1901 .....	931,400.00
Deuda amortizable, segunda serie .....	2,716,707.03
<b>Total de la deuda interior .....</b>	<b>22,948,241.82</b>

“La deuda exterior se descompone como sigue:

Deuda consolidada del Uruguay .....	\$91,132,812.00
Empréstito uruguayo de 1895 .....	6,566,652.00
<b>Total de la deuda exterior .....</b>	<b>97,699,464.00</b>

“La deuda internacional se descompone como sigue:

Deuda española .....	\$98,250.00
Empréstito brasilero .....	3,008,500.00
<b>Total de la deuda internacional .....</b>	<b>3,106,750.00</b>

“El total general, en 31 de diciembre de 1903, fué como sigue:

Deuda interior .....	\$22,948,241.82
Deuda exterior .....	97,699,464.00
Deuda internacional .....	3,106,750.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>123,754,455.82</b>

“El servicio de interés y amortización, de 1° de enero de 1902 ó 21 de diciembre de 1903, representó las siguientes sumas que fueron satisfechas:

Deuda interior:		
Intereses .....	\$9,384,417.77	
Amortización .....	5,146,613.61	
		<b>\$14,531,031.38</b>
Deuda exterior:		
Intereses .....	41,130,199.60	
Amortización .....	3,393,884.10	
		<b>44,524,083.70</b>
Deuda internacional:		
Intereses .....	2,112,622.85	
Amortización .....	2,283,868.15	
		<b>4,396,491.00</b>
<b>Total general satisfecho .....</b>		<b>63,451,606.08</b>

VENEZUELA.

**MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.**

*Resolución de 19 de enero de 1904, por la cual se designa la clase arancelaria en que han de aforarse los tubos ó conductos de goma.*

[Gaceta oficial de 19 de enero de 1904, n° 9056.]

Por la presente Resolución se dispone que los Tubos ó conductos de goma, á que se refiere la partida n° 294 de la Ley de Arancel vigente, son, únicamente, aquellos que se adaptan á las bombas y mangas de riego, tengan ó no almas de género, y cuyo diámetro interior no sea menor de un centímetro; que los tubos ó conductos de goma de menor diámetro, que vengan con las jeringas irrigadoras, pertenecen, así como los envases de éstas, á la 5ª clase, y que cuando estos mismos tubos ó conductos de gomas se traigan por separado de los envases á que corresponden, se aforen en la 6ª clase arancelaria, como caucho manufacturado

**COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA,  
PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1904.**

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1904, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1904. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1902 y de 1903.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....		£64,826	
Estados Unidos.....	£1,681,378	1,227,673	£1,962,003
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....		21,776	
Estados Unidos.....	148,728	74,665	164,037
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	246,034	787,953	1,319,517
Chile.....	13,754	12,546	45,640
Estados Unidos.....	2,848,383	2,768,812	1,316,281
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,752,544	1,679,363	2,010,615
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	340,825	478,441	604,663
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	10,418	49,702	11,928
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	351,507	173,216	833,517
Estados Unidos.....	214,230	2,197,627	1,092,107
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	356,145	407,076	481,970
Estados Unidos.....	1,315,381	1,346,168	1,474,130
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	458,028	610,756	519,690

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Comestibles y bebidas—Continúa.</i>			
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	£281,702	£133,809	£94,951
Tocinno:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,155,975	2,010,544	1,972,519
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	51,394	72,619	53,165
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	813,835	649,187	622,768
Café:			
Brasil.....	140,362	204,968	89,006
Centro América.....	191,860	280,573	248,037
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina.....	174,151	24,060	.....
Brasil.....	47,643	11,996	28,891
Perú.....	16,212	16,849	98,156
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	462,708	517,366	582,511
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos.....	388,404	344,810	331,000
<i>Metales.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	48,518	63,254	61,888
Estados Unidos.....	5,445	1,546	30
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	75,855	82,678	49,802
Perú.....	29,869	27,744	31,179
Estados Unidos.....	181,862	39,344	53,085
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	234,306	158,862	283,959
Estados Unidos.....	1,057,765	259,735	832,100
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	22,076	4,785	27,697
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	159,891	108,799	96,040
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	340,263	318,043	339,510
Estados Unidos.....	11,634,239	11,295,127	10,965,614
Lana de carnero:			
Sud América.....	154,356	195,330	159,383
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	6,829	23,189	31,691
Perú.....	62,731	60,175	84,919
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	19,233	57	.....
Brasil.....	200	70	.....
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	121,384	131,637	70,450
Estados Unidos.....	69,666	55,277	97,736
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	91,978	82,206	78,288
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	123,524	35,575	24,206
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	775,585	306,903	560,562
Estado Unidos.....	128,416	30,215	705

## EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£53,684	£68,004	£61,448
Sal, gema y cristallizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	24,771	12,753	13,646
Espiritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	69,004	85,723	103,641

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos países.	Valor.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coque, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	£256,971	£208,647	£206,706
Brasil.....	195,912	161,076	180,825
Chile.....	71,007	32,676	37,968
Estados Unidos.....	8,418	548,079	25,327
Uruguay.....	132,509	126,491	87,923
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	131,334	210,506	191,958
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	238,009	329,064	406,537
Brasil.....	277,768	390,138	378,468
Centro América.....	69,009	73,706	109,318
Chile.....	141,542	179,390	198,475
Colombia.....	91,699	107,564	111,073
México.....	78,936	59,070	96,574
Perú.....	98,352	76,041	92,429
Estados Unidos.....	545,659	629,863	464,991
Uruguay.....	82,204	99,570	100,259
Venezuela.....	52,430	27,709	149,733
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	86,781	85,858	48,818
Estados Unidos.....	2,046	2,868	8,870
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	22,601	86,516	61,296
Brasil.....	2,634	1,306	1,253
Estados Unidos.....	269,015	241,812	233,392
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	14,797	12,508	16,359
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	20,348	11,137	15,932
Brasil.....	9,604	13,154	15,143
Colombia.....	2,271	3,659	5,380
México.....	12,951	7,857	8,472
Estados Unidos.....	656,548	641,742	636,737
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	33,943	42,656	97,416
Brasil.....	22,235	32,855	37,793
Chile.....	37,025	29,490	56,920
México.....			13,427
Perú.....	16,995	15,666	22,688
Estados Unidos.....	147,316	151,494	108,747
Uruguay.....	10,067	12,104	22,665
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	38,512	41,915	70,454
Brasil.....	29,408	29,820	21,837
Chile.....	43,148	27,370	23,271
México.....			21,316
Perú.....	6,895	5,975	6,756
Estados Unidos.....	258,500	306,157	295,220
Uruguay.....	16,771	18,735	17,867
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	21,506	16,147	22,902
Chile.....	9,314	6,849	13,090
Estados Unidos.....	18,299	19,938	11,559
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	2,711	2,591	5,509
Brasil.....	6,528	8,996	7,324
Chile.....	3,396	4,053	5,223
Estados Unidos.....	17,892	23,471	18,784
Ferrería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	5,967	4,555	10,064
Brasil.....	5,634	9,601	18,620
Chile.....	5,970	5,461	6,692
Estados Unidos.....	13,626	9,302	8,337
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	103,995	531,800	59,561
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	7,215	8,510	7,171
Brasil.....	7,805	5,952	6,180
Chile.....	8,458	7,501	5,598
Estados Unidos.....	21,989	21,799	17,720
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	27,059	77,953	164,356
Centro América.....	6,119	3,029	5,437
Chile.....	7,254	13,577	19,056
México.....	18,113	27,540	28,483
Uruguay.....	12,206	10,494	10,921

## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal—Continúa.</i>			
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos .....	£276,726	£211,585	£187,222
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América .....	35,749	58,194	82,267
Estados Unidos .....	6,573	311	25
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América .....	3,522	10,207	9,014
Estados Unidos .....	157		1,883
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América .....	31,988	50,798	61,673
Estados Unidos .....	502	5,081	4,434
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América .....	11,451	15,723	25,451
Estados Unidos .....		105	110
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América .....	7,142	15,154	13,589
Maquinarias de minas:			
Sud América .....	8,048	5,838	8,925
Estados Unidos .....	215	130	362
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América .....	45,571	31,484	56,546
Estados Unidos .....	113,168	117,190	90,173
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cimento:			
República Argentina .....	6,979	11,651	3,713
Brasil .....	3,062	1,269	1,579
Estados Unidos .....	1,498	9,363	1,657
Loza:			
República Argentina .....	9,956	29,607	21,079
Brasil .....	17,351	17,091	21,102
Estados Unidos .....	115,422	141,008	154,698
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil .....	18,319	10,289	13,268

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

---

---

VOL. XVI.

MAY, 1904.

No. 5.

---

---

## DEATH OF SEÑOR DON MANUEL CANDAMO, PRESIDENT OF PERU.

The death of Peru's President, Señor Don MANUEL CANDAMO who had been ill for some time, occurred on May 7, 1904, at Arequipa, and is the occasion of deep regret both in his own and other lands.

The State Department of the United States was officially informed of the death of President CANDAMO by a cable dispatch from the United States Consul GOTTSCHALK at Callao. Secretary HAY informed the President, and sent a message to United States Minister DUDLEY at Lima instructing him to convey to the Government of Peru assurances of the sincere sympathy with which the President and the people of the United States heard of the death of President CANDAMO.

MANUEL CANDAMO was born in Lima, Peru, in 1842. His education was received in his home city and at Paris. To complete it he traveled on the Continent and in Asia. On his return home he was made secretary of the Peruvian Legation in Chile. In 1871, he joined the Civil party, which was organized by MANUEL PARDO. During the administration of the latter he became manager of one of the leading banks and a director of several financial and industrial institutions. In 1875, he became Colonel in the National Guard, and later was elected Mayor of Lima. In the war with Chile he enlisted as a private in the reserve army that defended the Capital, and fought in this capacity at the battle of Miraflores on January 15, 1881. After the fall of Lima he was deported to Chile, together with many of the leading citizens of Peru, and held a prisoner until the Treaty of Ancón was signed, in October, 1883.

On his return to Peru he aided materially in the reorganization of the Civil party and became an ardent partisan of General CACERES, who was fighting for the supremacy of the constitution, which had been in abeyance since the war. When, in 1886, General CACERES became Constitutional President, Señor CANDAMO was elected Senator from Lima and shortly afterward was chosen President of the Senate. On the death of Dr. FRANCISCO ROSAS, the chief of the party, he was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1893, the Civil party nominated him for the Presidency, but the subsequent political events made it necessary for his party to join forces with the Democratic party under the leadership of Señor Don NICOLAS DE PIEROLA, and consequently his candidacy was not persisted in. But, in 1895, in the interregnum between the downfall of General CACERES and the inauguration of Señor PIEROLA as Constitutional President, Señor CANDAMO became President of the Junta and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1897 he was elected Senator from Lambayeque and President of the Senate. He was a member of the Council of State, and on several occasions a seat in the Cabinet and diplomatic posts were offered to him, all of which he declined, giving his time to the support of his party and its leadership in Congress.

In 1899, he was again mentioned as a possible candidate, but he withdrew from the contest and pledged the support of his party to Señor ROMAÑA. Last year he became candidate for President to succeed ROMAÑA on a ticket with Dr. LINO ALARCO for First Vice-President and Señor S. CALDERON for Second Vice-President. This ticket was elected in May and the new officials were inducted into office in September.

President CANDAMO, besides his public offices, had been at the head of the Lima Chamber of Commerce several times and president of the Benevolent Society. He was a member of the boards of many of the principal financial and commercial enterprises in Peru, associated with mines and railroads, and occupied a high social position in the country. He was regarded as an able orator, a fine debater, and a skillful leader. As President his administration was regarded as promising.

By the law of Peru an election must be called within three months. In the meantime Señor SERAPIO CALDERON, Second Vice-President, will head the government, the First Vice-President being dead. Señor SERAPIO CALDERON was in charge of the administration while the President was at Arequipa, where he had gone to take the baths.

---

## EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics received on March 21, 1904, an invitation to participate in the meetings of the Eighth International Geographic Congress, to be held in the city of



Washington in September, 1904. The Bureau was further requested to be the medium for bringing the Congress to the notice of the several countries composing the International Union of American Republics, and to extend to each of them a formal invitation to take part in its sessions.

The purposes of the Congress are set forth in the following pamphlet, reproduced for the information of the nations desirous of participating therein:

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, 1904.**

HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL,  
*Washington, D. C., U. S. A., January, 1904.*

The Executive Committee of the Seventh International Geographic Congress, held in Berlin in 1899, having voted to convoke its next session in Washington, the National Geographic Society, as the organization responsible for the management of the sessions in the United States, will welcome the Eighth Congress and its friends to the National Capital of the United States *in September, 1904.*

Geographers and promoters of geography throughout the world, especially members of geographic societies and cognate institutions of scientific character, are cordially invited to assemble in Washington, D. C., on September 8, 1904, for the first international meeting of geographers in the Western Hemisphere.

On the invitation of the National Geographic Society, the following societies join in welcoming the Congress and undertake to cooperate toward its success, especially in so far as sessions to be held in their respective cities are concerned:

- The American Geographical Society.
- The Geographic Society of Baltimore.
- The Geographic Society of Chicago.
- The Geographical Society of California.
- The Mazamas.
- The Peary Arctic Club.
- The Geographical Society of Philadelphia.
- The Appalachian Mountain Club.
- The Geographical Society of the Pacific.
- The Sierra Club.
- The American Alpine Club.
- The Harvard Travellers' Club.

The Congress will convene in Washington on Thursday, September 8, in the new home of the National Geographic Society, and will hold sessions on the 9th and 10th, the latter under the auspices of the Geographic Society of Baltimore. Leaving Washington on the 12th, the members, associates, and guests of the Congress will be entertained

during that day by the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and on the 13th, 14th, and 15th by the American Geographical Society in New York, where scientific sessions will be held; on the 16th they will have the opportunity of visiting Niagara Falls (en route westward by special train), and on the 17th will be entertained by the Geographic Society of Chicago; and on Monday and Tuesday, September 19 and 20, they will be invited to participate in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences connected with the World's Fair in St. Louis. Arrangements will be made here for visiting exhibits of geographic interest. In case any considerable number of members and associates so desire, a far-West excursion will be provided from St. Louis to the City of Mexico, thence to Santa Fe, thence to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and on to San Francisco and the Golden Gate, where the western geographic societies will extend special hospitality; afterwards returning by any preferred route through the Rocky Mountains and the interior plains to the eastern ports.

If the membership and finances warrant, the foreign delegates will be made guests of the Congress from Washington to St. Louis, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. On the far-West excursion special terms will be secured, reducing the aggregate cost of transportation, with sleeping-car accommodations and meals, materially below the customary rates. It may be necessary to limit the number of persons on the far-West excursion. It is planned also to secure special rates for transportation of foreign members from one or more European ports to New York, provided requisite information as to the convenience and pleasure of such members be obtained in time. Final information on these points will be given in the preliminary programme of June, 1904.

The subjects for treatment and discussion in the Congress may be classified as follows:

1. Physical geography, including geomorphology, meteorology, hydrology, etc.
2. Mathematical geography, including geodesy and geophysics.
3. Biogeography, including botany and zoology in their geographic aspects.
4. Anthropogeography, including ethnology.
5. Descriptive geography, including explorations and surveys.
6. Geographic technology, including cartography, bibliography, etc.
7. Commercial and industrial geography.
8. History of geography.
9. Geographic education.

A special opportunity will be afforded for the discussion of methods of surveying and map making, and for the comparison of these methods as pursued in other countries with the work of the Federal and State surveys maintained in this country.

Members of the Congress will be entitled to participate in all sessions and excursions and to attend all social meetings in honor of the Congress; they will also (whether in attendance or not) receive the publications of the Congress, including the daily programme and the final *compte rendu*, or volume of proceedings. Membership may be acquired by members of geographic and cognate societies on payment of \$5 (25 francs, one pound, or 20 marks) to the committee of arrangements. Persons not members of such societies may acquire membership by a similar payment and election by the presidency. Ladies and minors accompanying members may be registered as associates on payment of \$2.50 (12½ francs, or 10 shillings, or 10 marks); they shall enjoy all privileges of members except the rights of voting and of receiving publications.

Geographers and their friends desirous of attending the Congress or receiving its publications are requested to signify their intention at the earliest practicable date in order that subsequent announcements may be sent them without delay and that requisite arrangements for transportation may be effected. On receipt of subscriptions, members' and associates' tickets will be mailed to the subscribers. The privileges of the Congress, including the excursions and the social gatherings, can be extended only to holders of tickets.

It is earnestly hoped that the Congress of 1904 may be an assemblage of geographic and cognate institutions no less than of individual geographers, and to this end a special invitation is extended to such organizations to participate in the Congress through delegates on the basis of one for each 100 members up to a maximum of 10. No charge will be made for the registration of institutions, though the delegates will be expected to subscribe as members, and in order that the list of affiliated institutions (to be issued in a later announcement) may be worthy of full confidence, the committee of arrangements reserve the right to withhold the name of any institution, pending action by the presidency. The publications of the Congress will be sent free to all institutions registered. It is especially desired that the geographic societies of the Western Hemisphere may utilize the opportunity afforded by this Congress for establishing closer relations with those of the Old World, and to facilitate this, Spanish will be recognized as one of the languages of the Congress, with French, English, German, and Italian, in accordance with previous usage; and communications before the Congress may be written in any one (or more) of these languages.

Institutions not strictly geographic in character, libraries, universities, academies of science, and scientific societies are especially invited to subscribe as members in order to receive the publications of the Congress as issued.

Members and delegates desirous of presenting communications before the Congress or wishing to propose subjects for discussion are

requested to signify their wishes at the earliest practicable date in order that the titles or subjects may be incorporated in a preliminary programme to be issued in June, 1904. The time required for presenting communications should be stated; otherwise twelve minutes will be allotted. It is anticipated that not more than twenty minutes can be allotted for any communication unless the presidency decide to extend the time by reason of the general interest or importance of the subject. The presidency, with the complete organization of the Congress (including delegates), will be announced in the preliminary programme of June, 1904.

All papers or abstracts designed for presentation before the Congress, and all proposals and applications affecting the Congress, will be submitted to a programme committee who shall decide whether the same are appropriate for incorporation in the announcements, though the decisions of this committee shall be subject to revision by the presidency after the Congress convenes.

Any proposal affecting the organization of the Congress or the programme for the Washington session must be received in writing not later than May 1, 1904. Communications designed to be printed in connection with the Congress must be received not later than June 1, and any abstracts of communications (not exceeding 300 words in length) designed for printing in the general programme to be published at the beginning of the Congress must be received not later than August 1, 1904. Daily programmes will be issued during the sessions.

All correspondence relating to the Congress and all remittances should be addressed—

THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS,  
Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

W J MCGEE, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., chairman.

HENRY G. BRYANT, Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

GEORGE B. SHATTUCK, Geographic Society of Baltimore.

A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston.

ZONIA BABER, Geographic Society of Chicago.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, Geographical Society of the Pacific, San Francisco.

FREDERICK W. D'EVELYN, Geographical Society of California, San Francisco.

JOHN MUIR, Sierra Club, San Francisco.

RODNEY L. GLISAN, Mazamas, Portland.

ANGELO HELLPIN, American Alpine Club.

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, Peary Arctic Club.

WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, Harvard Travellers Club.

J. H. McCORMICK, *Secretary*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

JOHN JOY EDSON, chairman, president Washington Loan and Trust Company.

DAVID T. DAY, United States Geological Survey.

CHARLES J. BELL, president American Security and Trust Company.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

TO THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

The undersigned herewith applies for registration as a member of the Eighth International Geographic Congress, and subscribes for one [two or more] Membership fee of \$5 (or 25 francs, or one pound, or 20 marks), and for.....Associate fee of \$2.50 (or 12½ francs, or 10 shillings, or 10 marks).

The amount of my subscription is enclosed in { Post-office order.\*  
Bank draft.  
Personal check.

Name.....

Title and position.....

Post-office address.....

Date.....

\*Erase what is not desired. Drafts or post-office orders should be drawn in favor of "John Joy Edson, treasurer," to whom also checks should be made payable.

Please fill the blanks legibly and in the form you desire entered in the official lists of the Congress.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The above signed will.....be an official delegate from the.....; will probably.....be present at the Congress; will probably present.....paper..under the title.....; will.....desire to participate in the sessions at St. Louis; will.....wish to join the excursion to Mexico and Western United States; and would suggest that copies of the preliminary announcement be mailed to the following addresses:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE NEW MINISTER  
FROM PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

On April 15, 1904, the President of the United States received, in his official capacity, Señor DON CECILIO BAEZ, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Paraguay near the Government of the United States.

Upon his presentation, Señor BAEZ said:

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The President of the Republic of Paraguay has been pleased to appoint me in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Your Excellency, in consequence of the establishment in the United States of America of a permanent legation, whose chief object will be to strengthen the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries and to bind these relations with the strong ties of common interests.

"I am happy, most excellent sir, to feel that, in the discharge of this pleasing and patriotic mission, I may rely on the good will and magnanimity of Your Excellency who so wisely presides over the glorious destinies of the American people.

"I bring to you, most excellent sir, the tributes of consideration and respect of the President of Paraguay, the wishes he forms for your personal prosperity, and the expression of his sentiment of admiration for the greatness of the American nation—the mother country of our free institutions and the school which trained the most distinguished statesmen of our continent.

"Personally offering my own wishes in the same sense, I have the honor to place in your hands the letter which accredits me in the afore-said high capacity."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"MR. MINISTER: It is with great pleasure that I receive from your hands the letter of His Excellency the President of Paraguay, accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic to the United States, and learn that it is the intention of your Government to establish a permanent legation at this capital.

"I beg to assure you that you may rely in the performance of the duties of your mission on my personal good will and the friendly sentiments of the officers of this Government.

"I sincerely appreciate the kind wishes conveyed to me from His Excellency the President of Paraguay for my prosperity and the welfare of the United States, and trust that you will assure His Excellency of the earnest desire entertained by this Government for the growth and increased prosperity of your Republic, and for a continuance of the cordial relations which have so long continued between the two countries."

## SETTLEMENT OF PECUNIARY INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS BY ARBITRATION.

An important step toward obligatory arbitration of international disputes has been taken by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It has reported the treaty covering the arbitration of pecuniary claims, drawn up and signed at the Second International Conference of the American States, held at the City of Mexico in 1902.

Favorable action was taken on this treaty, so important in the scheme of international arbitration and to the good relations between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

This is the first practical and important recognition of the results of the Conference that has been made by Congress, and since the whole world is now looking to the United States Senate to advance arbitration a step beyond The Hague Conference, this action is of world-wide interest and will attract attention in Europe as well as among the American Republics.

The treaty was submitted to the Senate during the first session of the last Congress, and a favorable report was ordered on a viva voce vote with practical unanimity.

Under this treaty the several Republics obligate themselves for a period of five years to submit to the arbitration of the court at The Hague all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens and which can not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels when such claims are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of arbitration. Should both parties prefer that a special jurisdiction be organized according to Article 21 of the convention of The Hague, this may be done, and if the permanent court of The Hague shall not be open to one or more of the signatory Republics for any cause they obligate themselves to stipulate then in a special treaty the rules under which a tribunal shall be established for the adjustment of the matter in dispute and the form of procedure to be followed in such arbitration.

The signatory powers, besides the United States, are the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

A complete history of the purposes and progress of this measure is published in Spanish on page — of the present issue (May) of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

---

### PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico, in creating the permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, provided that this committee should have power to increase its mem-

bership. Such action has been taken with a view to insuring the publicity and the general information, which is its object. At the meeting held on April 16 Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, the Special Commissioner, made the final report of his year's work in visiting the various Republics, and thanked the committee for the very effective cooperation which had been extended him. He also referred to the fact that the United States Senate, in ordering the printing of the official report made by him to the State Department, had provided for the circulation of several thousand copies in connection with the exhibit of the Bureau of American Republics at the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. PEPPER further stated his indebtedness to the Bureau for the aid it had given him, particularly for the translation of the official report into Spanish. His labors as Commissioner having been concluded, on the motion of Chairman DAVIS he was unanimously elected a member of the committee, so that it now consists of the Hon. H. G. DAVIS; ANDREW CARNEGIE; M. DE ASPFROZ, the Ambassador from Mexico; MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister from Peru; ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Minister from Guatemala; and CHARLES M. PEPPER.

---

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1903.

United States Minister BARRETT, at Buenos Ayres, forwarded to his home Government under date of February 8 and 11, 1904, the following:

"From data just prepared by the Argentine National Bureau of Statistics, I am able to make a brief report upon the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the year ended December 31, 1903.

"The total value of imports and exports for the calendar year 1903 was \$352,191,124, against \$282,525,983 for 1902, an increase of \$69,665,141, or approximately 23 per cent. Ten years ago (1893) the total trade was only \$190,313,787. The increase in a decade was therefore nearly 90 per cent.

"The imports into the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to \$131,206,600, against \$103,039,256 in 1902, an increase of \$18,167,344, or 17 per cent; the exports amounted to \$220,984,524, against \$179,486,727 for 1902, an increase of \$41,497,797, or 23 per cent. The excess of exports over imports was \$89,777,924, a balance of trade that means much for the wealth of the Republic.

"Aside from the foregoing figures there were precious metals or coin imported in 1903, under the head of "metallic," amounting to \$26,086,184, while the exports amounted to only \$1,196,152.



"Noting now the share of the United States in the trade of the Argentine Republic, we discover some interesting and instructive figures. The imports from the United States for 1903 were \$16,684,954, against \$13,303,504 in 1902, an increase of \$3,381,450, or 20 per cent. Exports to the United States were \$8,126,346, against \$10,037,576 for 1902, a loss of \$1,911,230, or approximately 20 per cent. The total trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for 1903 was \$24,811,300, or only about 8 per cent of the latter's entire trade, against \$23,341,090 for 1902, a small increase of \$1,469,220. The balance in favor of the United States in 1903 was \$8,558,608.

"The imports and exports of the Argentine Republic from and to the principal countries were as follows during the year 1903:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain.....	\$44,826,749	\$35,600,922	\$80,427,671
France.....	12,708,238	34,294,945	47,003,183
Germany.....	17,009,322	26,812,873	43,822,195
Belgium.....	5,448,872	20,143,012	25,591,884
United States.....	16,684,954	8,126,346	24,811,300
Italy.....	14,702,193	.....	14,702,193
Brazil.....	5,350,976	8,645,127	13,996,103
Africa.....	.....	9,170,910	9,170,910
Spain.....	3,574,951	.....	3,574,951
All other countries.....	10,900,345	78,290,389	89,190,734
Total.....	131,206,600	220,984,524	352,191,124

"There are a few facts to which I would call particular attention, viz, that the trade of the Argentine Republic is much larger than that of any of the other South American Republics and that the United States sells annually more to the Argentine Republic than to any of the other South American Republics.

"Favorable as the year 1903 has been for Argentine trade, the indications for 1904 are that its high-water mark of prosperity will surpass that of 1903. It is a safe prediction, moreover, that the Argentine Republic is now entering upon a period of general progress and legitimate development. The day of revolutions seems to have passed and permanent stability of government to have been established.

"A few general observations will give some idea of the value of this field. The Argentine Republic has an area of 1,120,000 square miles. This area, except a very small portion, is located in the south temperate zone. It is, therefore, strictly suited to white labor. In this vast extent, however, there are as yet only 5,000,000 inhabitants, while it can easily support 75,000,000. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities in the world and has a population of nearly 1,000,000. Neither in this city nor in the interior is there any considerable Indian or negro element, such as is found in other South American countries. The population is 99 per cent of white extraction.

"The signs of prosperity and progress on every side, not only in Buenos Ayres, but in the provinces, impress the student of economic conditions. Money is abundant and the banks are overburdened with deposits. Wages are exceptionally high for this part of the world and labor is scarce. Rents are high and good houses or offices are leased only with difficulty. The railroads are doing an immense business and paying good dividends. The financial status of the Government is excellent, and it has so much gold on hand that it is reported to have put out at interest the money it received from the Japanese Government for the cruisers recently sold. The advertising and the news columns of the Buenos Ayres daily papers, which compare most favorably with the best papers of the United States, are a constant evidence of the general business and agricultural activity and development that prevails. The population is growing, but immigration is slow, because of reports of unfavorable conditions of taxes and land purchase or tenure in the interior, which it is hoped the Government will soon remedy.

"There are 245,000,000 acres of arable and 235,000,000 acres of pastoral land, and yet only 21,000,000 acres are under cultivation, although the soil is equal to that of Illinois and Nebraska, and the general conformation of the land not unlike our Central West. The number of landowners—that is, of farms and ranches, not city and town lots—is only 225,000. Hundreds of individual men in every State or Province own each from 75 to 300 square miles of land, which will be ultimately divided up into small holdings and will support a great farming population. In short, the major portion of Argentina is in the same undeveloped agricultural condition as Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas were fifty years ago.

"As commerce is often termed the 'life blood' of a nation, it is significant that the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for the year 1903 should have amounted to the remarkable total of approximately \$352,000,000, an average of \$70 per head—a figure unequalled by any other country. The imports from the United States were approximately \$16,700,000 and the exports to the United States \$8,125,000. In imports the United States ranked after Great Britain and Germany; in exports after Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Africa, and Brazil.

"To make this report the more comprehensive, I would name what I consider some of the principal influences needed to build up the trade and interests of the United States in the Argentine Republic. They are stated, in the order of their importance, as follows:

"1. The negotiation by the Governments of the United States and the Argentine Republic of reciprocal tariff treaties. I have no hesitation in predicting that the trade between the two countries would

be tripled in three years if both countries made reasonable reciprocal tariff concessions.

"2. The establishment of a line of fast mail and passenger steamers running twice a month between the River Plata and New York. Vessels of this kind, averaging 5,000 to 6,000 tons, with usual freight space, might not pay at first without Government assistance, but there is an absolute, abiding necessity for them if the United States would get into close touch with this nation and market. At present there are six such lines to Europe, but none direct to the United States. In this connection I would point out, in deference to existing lines, that there are good slow-freight facilities from New York to Buenos Ayres, with steamers leaving once a week, and small mail steamers once a month for Rio de Janeiro, but no regular mail vessels from the United States to Buenos Ayres and the River Plata, such as other countries have or as the United States has across the Atlantic and Pacific and to the West Indies.

"3. The opening in Buenos Ayres of a high-class North American bank, which would be a branch of one already established in New York City and London. Such an institution, I am convinced, would pay from the start, and be a great agency for the growth of trade with the United States. There are constant inquiries at this legation as to the possible establishment of a North American bank, and the majority of responsible American business men in Buenos Ayres are ready to give it support from the day it opens.

"4. The location in Buenos Ayres of branches or agencies of North American manufacturers, merchants, exporters, and importers, in their own name or under the direct charge of competent men sent out from the United States, who can speak Spanish and who are suited to deal with the people of this part of the world. There are a few such houses here already, and they are doing sufficiently well to warrant many more following their example.

"There are other important considerations, but I shall leave discussion of them to supplemental reports. These include (1) sending thoroughly reliable men, who speak Spanish, to investigate opportunities and build up trade for a firm; (2) the exercise of greater care in packing for the long journey through the Tropics from New York to Buenos Ayres; (3) the use of Spanish only, in printed catalogues, circulars, and letters; (4) the granting of time payments, as is done by German, British, and French exporters; (5) the preparation of exports specially for the peculiar demands of this market.

"Nothing in this report should be interpreted as reflecting on the knowledge and judgment of companies and men who are well established in the trade with the Argentine Republic. There are several American firms doing an excellent business, and who thoroughly understand the field. To them special credit is due. They are them-

selves the proof of what can be done by others working along right lines. This report is intended chiefly for general perusal, or particularly for those who have not yet made a study of Argentina.

"I do not, moreover, take credit to myself of initiating any new campaign or propaganda, but am simply endeavoring to supplement the excellent efforts of former ministers—my predecessors—and of former and present consuls who were and are stationed in this Republic."

Additional statistics of the Argentine Republic for 1903 are published in "Export," a German trade journal, of March 17, 1904, as follows:

"There was an important trade balance in 1903 in the Argentine Republic's favor. This found expression in the importation of \$41,000,000 gold.

"A large part of the gold imported found its way into the cash box of the fund for the conversion of paper money into gold, being then exchanged at the rate of \$227.27 paper for \$100 gold (44 cents gold for \$1 paper). This large increase of a safe circulating medium brought about a decrease in the rate of interest. This had been maintained during the year at 4 and 5 per cent, hence the business of discounting has been far from profitable. Inland, Argentine securities went up to points never attained till 1903. The 7 per cent National Cédulas—H went to points above par, even though new bunches were offered daily. The National Government 6 per cents fluctuated between 98 and 100. The increase in national capital appears in increased power to consume, and in the very considerable increase in the acreage under wheat, etc. This led to a rise in the prices of land, particularly in the western part of the Province of Buenos Ayres. In many cases the prices doubled.

"The outlook for the crops of 1904 are exceedingly favorable. It is thought that this year's exports of grain will be far ahead of those of 1903.

"Special attention is being called to the remarkable results achieved and now being achieved in the production and utilization of quebracho wood. The forests are being cared for, cut carefully, and properly cultivated. The wood and wood extracts are being exported at highly remunerative prices, and make up a valuable part of the country's exports.

"The financial situation is essentially better than it has been for some time. This is due in part to higher tariff rates, but more particularly to the transfer of several remnants of old loans, that were still partly in the possession of the Government and partly on deposit in London, for short loans. The sale of two battle ships to Japan toward the end of the year brought in a large sum (\$1,500,000). By these means the Government was able to abolish the 10 per cent extra

tariff, which had been adopted and enforced for the purpose of obtaining funds for army and navy purposes.

“The gold exchange stood during the year at the official rate—44 cents gold for \$1 paper. The amount of gold in the conversion fund was only a few thousands at the beginning of the year. As early as April it amounted to \$20,000,000 and at the end of the year it was \$38,000,000. The Banco de la Nacion Argentina converted a large part of its paper into \$12,000,000 gold. Thus by the end of the year these two financial factors had \$50,000,000 gold.

“The political conditions of the country were not less favorable than the financial. Every effort was concentrated on developing the industrial and commercial relations. At home, as well as abroad, there was peace.

“The quantities of the principal exports of the Republic during the last three years were as follows:

Description.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cattle hides:			
Dry.....number.....	2,599,190	2,298,239	2,421,957
Salted.....do.....	1,213,700	1,468,530	1,082,111
Horsehides:			
Dry.....do.....	144,500	158,009	125,745
Salted.....do.....	165,287	146,485	135,615
Sheepskins.....bales.....	92,240	86,265	74,799
Hair.....do.....	4,425	5,214	5,150
Tallow.....pipes.....	21,972	33,722	36,397
do.....barrels.....	80,898	95,599	56,078
do.....quarters.....	22,452	51,607	25,009
Goatskins.....bales.....	3,735	3,996	4,351
Wool.....do.....	471,954	410,956	532,942
Frozen mutton.....number.....	3,381,600	3,429,222	2,722,727
Wheat.....tons.....	1,688,680	670,096	972,514
Corn.....do.....	2,160,730	1,248,306	1,129,431
Flaxseed.....do.....	615,032	348,469	371,599
Flour.....do.....	66,344	41,812	63,464
Clover seed.....do.....	126,815	104,912	96,932
Fine.....sacks.....	387,795	204,286	309,676
Oil seed.....do.....	163,490	136,147	108,132
Beef.....quarters.....	996,023	830,213	497,375
Hay.....bales.....	1,153,644	1,721,774	1,844,423
Quebracho wood.....tons.....	194,848	263,758	184,654
Tobacco.....bales.....	19,839	19,977	17,087
Butter.....boxes.....	215,377	162,509	55,696
Sugar.....tons.....	30,924	30,822	57,931

Railroad statistics.

Year.	Miles.	Gross total Income.	Gross income per mile.	Net total Income.	Net income per mile.	Freight carried.
1902.....	10,800	\$12,480,423	\$393.30	\$19,992,951	\$185.10	Tons. 14,544,359
1903.....	11,366	53,008,346	466.30	26,291,352	231.20	17,436,446

REPORT OF THE BUENOS AYRES AND ROSARIO RAILWAY, 1903.

The report of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway for 1903, as published in the “South American Journal” for April 16, 1904, shows gross receipts of £3,251,182, an increase of £954,034, and working expenses of £1,632,082, an increase of £417,035, leaving a net profit

of £1,619,100, an increase of £536,999. The percentage of working expenses was 50.20, a decrease of 2.69. Receipts from passengers and special trains were £723,356, an increase of £137,476; receipts from parcels and excess luggage were £77,068, an increase of £15,144, and from goods and live stock £2,247,945, an increase of £732,751, and from other sources £202,813, an increase of £68,663.

The number of passengers carried numbered 7,553,271, an increase of 756,985. The gross weight of goods carried was 5,559,128 tons, an increase of 1,777,027 tons. The net revenue of the combined systems to December 31, 1903, shows net receipts for the year, £1,619,100; interest on investments, £7,629; registration fees, £1,530; remittance exchange account, £31,899; total, £1,660,158; less debenture stock interest, Western annuity and general interest, bill stamps, etc., £397,901, leaving net revenue for year £1,262,256. The balance brought forward was £9,520, making £1,271,776. Interim dividends paid October, 1903, absorbed £466,014. There has been transferred to general reserve fund £100,000, to fire insurance fund £10,000, and to staff pension fund £20,000, leaving balance available £675,762. For the six months ended December 31, 1903, the directors recommended a dividend of 3 per cent on the consolidated ordinary stock, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and making, with the interim dividend, 5 per cent for the year, and a dividend of 5 per cent on the deferred stock for the year, leaving £17,288 to be carried forward.

To meet the depreciation of Government and other stocks held by the company on account of reserve, the securities have been written down to their respective market values on December 31, 1903, and the general reserve fund has been reduced accordingly. The balance to credit of this fund, including £100,000 transferred from net revenue, less provision for income tax on that and other transfers mentioned above, is now £247,216. In the course of February, 1904, a considerable number of the employees went out on strike, which led for a short time to a disorganization of traffic, particularly at Rosario.

The approximate gross receipts from January 1 to April 2, 1904, were £945,933, as against £869,381 for the corresponding period of 1903—an increase of £76,552.

In view of the great increase of traffic, the directors have authorized the placing of orders for 30 heavy locomotives and 1,000 covered wagons, each of 40 tons capacity, to be delivered during 1904. The only addition to the mileage of the railway since that reported in October, 1903, is a small deviation at Villa Casilda, on the western Santa Fe section, by which the total length of the railway in operation has been increased from 2,346 to 2,347 miles.

The law under which the Government of the Argentine Republic invited tenders for the purchase of the Andine Railway having been repealed, the company's provisional tender, referred to in the directors' report for April, 1903, became inoperative and was withdrawn.

**AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS FOR 1903.**

The statistical department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, under the charge of Señor E. LAHITTE, in an official bulletin, publishes the following details concerning the prevailing conditions in agricultural and live-stock industries from 1896 to 1903, inclusive.

The general population in 1903 numbered 5,022,248 individuals, as compared with 3,954,911, the total for 1895. Railway mileage grew from 14,462 in the former period to 18,294 in 1903, and cultivated areas advanced from 4,892,005 hectares to 9,118,216 hectares.

The amount of land under different products in 1902-3 was as follows: Wheat, 3,695,343 hectares; linseed, 1,307,196; maize, 1,801,644; oats, 20,773; barley, 35,822; rye, 2,154; birdseed, 9,250; alfalfa, 1,730,163; tobacco, 9,833; sugar cane, 60,012; vines, 51,625; cotton, 1,112; peanuts, 27,965; rice, 3,533; potatoes, 36,143; beans, 17,634; vegetables, 41,993; yerba mate, 19,613; mandioca, 10,826; castor-oil plant, 3,390; fruit orchards, 84,335; gardens, etc., 144,295 hectares.

The exports of live stock since 1896 have numbered as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.
1896.....	382,539	512,016	11,936	18,105	7,515
1897.....	238,121	504,128	13,615	16,317	16,390
1898.....	359,296	577,813	14,360	10,205	7,534
1899.....	312,150	543,438	7,259	7,740	6,234
1900.....	150,550	198,102	32,969	13,179	10,252
1901.....	119,189	25,746	9,761	20,468	8,793
1902.....	118,303	122,501	16,008	54,928	14,223
1903.....	203,055	155,777	17,049	13,890	23,544

The imports of fine stock for breeding purposes have been as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Asses.	Pigs.
1896.....	988	7,305	163	116	105
1897.....	916	7,309	184	71	25
1898.....	623	6,962	154	31	2
1899.....	1,561	4,829	129	7	19
1900.....	938	9,165	203	74	3
1901.....	26	154	441	15	.....
1902.....	64	272	30	.....	5
1903.....	653	1,877	51	22	19

The classification of the principal breeds was as follows:

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
<b>CATTLE.</b>					
Durham.....	502	300	.....	32	572
Hereford.....	46	14	.....	6	31
Polled Angus.....	25	6	.....	4	38
Red shorthorn.....	314	118	.....	7	.....
<b>SHEEP.</b>					
Lincoln.....	3,597	1,869	.....	271	1,179
Rambouillet.....	485	269	61	.....	.....
Hampshiredown.....	381	64	.....	.....	253
Shropshire.....	284	123	.....	.....	299
Oxford.....	108	50	.....	.....	44
Romney.....	.....	38	.....	.....	71
Leicester.....	30	.....	.....	.....	25

## CROP STATISTICS, 1891-1903.

The Statistical Department of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has recently issued a comprehensive compilation giving all available official statistics upon the acreage, production, and exportation of wheat, corn, and flaxseed in the Argentine Republic from 1891 to 1903. The figures upon area and yield are for the four principal producing provinces, Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios; the figures on exports are for the entire Republic. The statement is valuable as furnishing, so far as available, the official statistical history of the development of the culture of these crops and of the growth of the export trade in them for the past thirteen years. In the original statement the area is given in hectares and the yield and exports in metric tons, which have below been reduced, respectively, to acres and to bushels (wheat, 60 pounds, and corn and flaxseed, 56 pounds). The statement is as follows:

## WHEAT.

Crop year.	Acreage.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.	
				Wheat.	Flour.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 60 lbs.</i>		<i>Bush. of 60 lbs.</i>	<i>Tons of 2,000 pounds.</i>
1890-91.....	2,970,704	31,048,427	1891.....	14,534,154	7,733
1891-92.....	3,261,773	36,008,826	1892.....	17,273,581	20,777
1892-93.....	3,953,664	58,532,714	1893.....	37,042,693	41,812
1893-94.....	4,546,714	82,232,401	1894.....	59,094,121	44,928
1894-95.....	4,942,080	61,361,979	1895.....	37,121,021	59,453
1895-96.....	5,584,550	46,407,293	1896.....	19,547,685	57,025
1896-97.....	6,177,600	31,599,582	1897.....	3,712,162	45,683
1897-98.....	6,424,704	53,388,596	1898.....	23,705,620	35,200
1898-99.....	7,907,328	104,981,785	1899.....	62,957,721	65,548
1899-1900.....	8,030,880	101,654,716	1900.....	70,903,436	56,442
1900-1901.....	8,351,495	74,752,780	1901.....	33,235,924	79,082
1901-2.....	8,144,711	56,379,717	1902.....	23,696,306	43,034
1902-3.....	9,131,340	100,635,593	1903.....	61,778,175	79,314

## CORN.

Crop year.	Acreage.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.
				<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>		<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>
1890-91.....	Not given.	Not given.	1891.....	2,594,722
1891-92.....	Not given.	Not given.	1892.....	17,555,681
1892-93.....	Not given.	Not given.	1893.....	3,327,168
1893-94.....	Not given.	Not given.	1894.....	2,160,372
1894-95.....	Not given.	Not given.	1895.....	30,404,808
1895-96.....	3,074,423	88,184,880	1896.....	61,828,506
1896-97.....	Not given.	Not given.	1897.....	14,760,810
1897-98.....	Not given.	Not given.	1898.....	28,231,169
1898-99.....	2,100,384	66,184,880	1899.....	43,945,833
1899-1900.....	2,493,279	56,611,590	1900.....	28,079,326
1900-1901.....	3,102,010	96,841,550	1901.....	43,788,911
1901-2.....	3,473,778	84,018,341	1902.....	46,959,590
1902-3.....	4,451,934	148,422,436	1903.....	82,845,916

## FLAXSEED.

Crop year.	Acreage.	Production.	Calendar year.	Exports.
				<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>		<i>Bush. of 56 lbs.</i>
1890-91.....	Not given.	Not given.	1891.....	480,804
1891-92.....	Not given.	Not given.	1892.....	1,692,323
1892-93.....	Not given.	Not given.	1893.....	2,842,348
1893-94.....	Not given.	Not given.	1894.....	4,111,423
1894-95.....	Not given.	Not given.	1895.....	10,883,077
1895-96.....	957,093	9,133,434	1896.....	9,041,903
1896-97.....	Not given.	Not given.	1897.....	6,396,435
1897-98.....	Not given.	Not given.	1898.....	6,256,772
1898-99.....	822,332	8,639,441	1899.....	8,570,980
1899-1900.....	878,032	8,865,139	1900.....	8,789,237
1900-1901.....	1,500,791	15,851,807	1901.....	13,339,065
1901-2.....	1,934,528	14,370,789	1902.....	13,422,093
1902-3.....	3,222,804	30,076,398	1903.....	23,369,033



The exports of corn from the Argentine Republic from January 1 to April 9, 1904, have been 9,216,000 bushels against 1,692,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

From January 1 to April 9, 1904, the Argentine Republic exported 30,940,000 bushels of wheat; exports for the same period a year ago were 24,355,000 bushels.

**COTTON GROWING IN 1903.**

The "*Bulletin Commercial*," published in Brussels, prints under date of December 26, 1903, a report from the Belgian Legation in Buenos Ayres, which states that in the territory of Chaco, Argentine Republic, about 5,000 acres of cotton are under cultivation and also about 1,000 acres in the territory of Misiones.

Owing to the good results that have been realized a cotton spinning mill is being erected at Bella Vista, in the Province of Corrientes.

The production of Chaco, it is said, has been sold by contract for a period of four years at about \$63.31 per ton of cotton, stipulated to yield 30 per cent of fiber. The product of the Misiones plantation is also sold for delivery.

The quality of cotton produced is stated to be equal to that of Louisiana cotton. Trials have also been made with Georgia cotton. The quality proved to be excellent, but the yield was much less as regards weight than that of Louisiana cotton. At present the cultivation of Egyptian cotton is being tried and good results are hoped for.

**PORT MOVEMENTS IN JANUARY, 1904.**

The following figures, published in the Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the commercial movement of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of January, 1904:

**BUENOS AYRES.**

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Corn.....sacks..	50,202	Bones and boneash.....tons..	156
Wheat.....do.....	3,765	Horns.....number..	104
Linseed.....do.....	13,171	Butter.....boxes..	16,790
Flour.....tons..	2,782	Quebracho extract.....sacks..	7,793
Wool.....bales..	26,522	Intestines.....hogsheds..	580
Sheepskins.....do..	4,648	Vacuno.....head..	250
Oxhides:		Horses.....do.....	13
Dry.....number..	58,766	Mules.....do.....	60
Salted.....do.....	23,875	Tallow.....hogsheds..	2,144
Horsehides:		Jerked beef.....bales..	13,179
Salted.....do.....	2,861	Frozen wethers.....number..	46,498
Dry.....do.....	100	Conserved meat.....boxes..	849
Calfskins.....do.....	683	Tongues.....do.....	482
Hair.....bales..	111	Hay.....bales..	25
Various hides.....do..	736	Frozen sheep.....quarters..	13,000
Flax cakes.....sacks..	2,332	Frozen meat.....do.....	46,050
Barley.....tons..	39	Various meats.....packages..	2,573
Bran.....do.....	8,931	Tobacco.....bales..	315
Seeds.....do.....	73	Meat extract.....boxes..	500
Sugar.....do.....	1,344		

## SAN NICOLAS.

During the month of January, 1904, 3 steamships cleared from the port of San Nicolas, carrying the following merchandise to the enumerated countries:

*England.*—Corn, 83 tons; linseed, 273 tons.

*Germany.*—Wool, 311 bales.

*Orders.*—Linseed, 934 tons.

## BAHIA BLANCA.

One steamship cleared from the port of Bahia Blanca during the month of January, 1904, carrying the following merchandise to its destinations:

*Belgium.*—Wheat, 500 tons; wool, 1,770 bales.

*Germany.*—Wheat, 1,000 tons; wool, 230 bales.

*France.*—Wool, 4,676 bales.

## LA PLATA.

During the month of January, 1904, 17 steamships cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying the following merchandise: Corn, 12,712,509 kilos; wheat, 656,866 kilos.

## POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

[From the "Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina" of March 15, 1904.]

The National Demographic Bureau of Buenos Ayres has published a pamphlet giving the official figures of the population of the Argentine Republic in 1902. During the period referred to the population increased but slightly, as will be seen from the following table:

City, Province, or State.	Population, Dec. 31, 1902.	Increase or decrease over 1901.	City, Province, or State.	Population, Dec. 31, 1902.	Increase or decrease over 1901.
Capital .....	865,490	+18,789	Jujuy .....	54,827	— 469
Buenos Ayres .....	1,208,937	+32,073	Misiones .....	36,286	+ 1,572
Santa Fe .....	576,385	+15,926	Formosa .....	5,841	+ 119
Entre Ríos .....	354,596	+ 4,734	Chaco .....	12,958	+ 386
Corrientes .....	288,426	+ 5,695	La Pampa .....	48,391	+ 901
Córdoba .....	436,859	+ 6,951	Neuquén .....	16,871	+ 520
San Luis .....	93,976	+ 1,265	Río Negro .....	14,917	+ 488
Santiago .....	184,194	+ 795	Chubut .....	4,911	+ 375
Mendoza .....	152,730	+ 4,639	Santa Cruz .....	1,631	+ 48
San Juan .....	97,803	+ 1,136	Tierra del Fuego .....	1,042	+ 5
Ríoja .....	79,442	+ 448	Los Andes .....	1,166	0
Catamarca .....	100,613	— 59			
Treman .....	251,857	+ 330	Total .....	5,022,218	+95,335
Salta .....	132,613	— 1,412			

## BRAZIL.

## TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The United States secretary of legation at Petropolis, Brazil, Mr. THOMAS C. DAWSON, cabled to the Department of State on April 17, 1904, that the President of Brazil had signed, on the preceding day, a

decree by which Brazil grants tariff concessions to the United States on the following articles to the amounts given:

	Per cent.
Flour.....	40
Rubber manufactures.....	25
Paints and varnishes.....	25
Condensed milk.....	25
Clocks and watches.....	25

Minister THOMPSON, in a previous cable, says that this puts American flour a fraction better than on a level with the mills of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo, and United States manufacturers in easy command of all Brazil north of Rio de Janeiro.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1903.

The total receipts of the custom-houses of the Republic of Brazil for the year 1903, were as follows, the values being given in *milreis*:

Custom-houses.	Receipts.	Custom-houses.	Receipts.
Manáós.....	8,970,146	Macahé.....	88,545
Belém.....	20,478,209	Capital Federal.....	74,159,069
Maranhão.....	4,373,511	Santos.....	30,593,740
Parauhyba.....	721,368	Paranaguá.....	1,025,011
Fortaleza.....	3,520,572	Florianópolis.....	1,257,273
Natal.....	252,636	Rio Grande.....	10,710,101
Parahyba.....	1,477,115	Porto Alegre.....	6,744,069
Recife.....	16,351,131	Uruguayana.....	570,914
Maceió.....	1,960,840	Sant'Anna do Livramento.....	319,318
Penedo.....	116,515	Corumbá.....	1,105,813
Araucária.....	457,140		
Bahia.....	15,222,724	Total.....	201,379,410
Victoria.....	309,644		

The receipts in 1902 amounted to 192,736,558 *milreis*, and in 1901 to 170,855,028 *milreis*.

#### EXPORTS IN 1903.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, show the values of the exports of Brazil in 1903 compared with those for 1902 and 1901:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals and animal products.....	27,158,369	35,929,948	41,318,377
Mineral products.....	17,098,852	17,331,858	18,752,027
Vegetable products.....	816,509,473	682,678,349	682,561,874
Specie.....	1,310,599	646,199	2,072,538
Total.....	862,137,298	736,586,324	744,704,836

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—Decree No. 4879, dated July 7, 1903, establishing a surtax of 1.5 per cent in gold, on the value of goods imported through the port of Rio de Janeiro.

[“Diario Oficial” No. 159, of July 8, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. A tax of 1.5 per cent, gold, on the official value of importations at Rio de Janeiro is established for this fiscal period.



1A via.

## FACTURA CONSULAR BRASILEIRA.

N. da Factura.....

Consulado.....em.....

## DECLARAÇÃO.

Declar .....solemnemente que so ..... das mercadorias mencionadas nesta factura contidas nos ..... volumes indicados, a qual é exacta e verdadeira a todos os efeitos, sendo esas mercadorias destinadas ao porto de ..... do Brazil e consignadas a ..... de .....

..... (Data.)

[SELLO.]

..... (Assignatura.)

..... (Agente do exportador.)

Nome e nacionalidade do navio á vela.....

Nome e nacionalidade do navio á vapor.....

Porto do embarque da mercadoria.....

Porto do destino da mercadoria.....

Porto do destino da mercadoria ..... com opção para .....

Porto do destino da mercadoria ..... em transito para .....

Valor total da factura, inclusive frete e despesas approximadas .....

Frete e despesas approximadas.....

Agio da moeda do paiz de procedencia.....

## OBSERVAÇÕES DO CONSUL.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Referendada:

The following is printed on the back of this form:

Relação dos volumes que pelos motivos expostos deixaram de entrar nesta Alfandega. Marcas e numeros.	Volumes.		Especificação da mercadoria de conformidade com a letra K, do Art. 13 do Decreto N. 1163 de 21 de Novembro de 1903.	Peso em kilogrammas.			Valor parcial declarado por artigo inclusive ou exclusive fretes e despesas.	Paiz de origem de cada artigo.
	Marcas e numeros.	Quantidade.		Especie.	Bruto dos volumes.	Bruto da mercadoria.		

[Translation.]

After verification of the entry at the custom-house of the goods appearing in this invoice, this counterfoil will be detached and afterwards sent to the Service of Commercial Statistics, Rio de Janeiro.

## CERTIFICATE.

Custom-house of ..... of .....  
 No. of invoice.....  
 I certify that the goods referred to in this invoice proceeding from ..... by ..... have entered at this custom-house this ..... day of ..... 190.., with the exception of the packages described on the back of this invoice, which were not entered on account of.....

(Signature) .....

BRAZILIAN CONSULAR INVOICE.

No. of invoice.....  
 Consulate.....at.....

DECLARATION.

I / We ..... solemnly declare that I am / we are ..... of the merchandise specified in this invoice, contained in the ..... packages indicated, which is in all respects true and exact, the merchandise being destined to the port of ..... in Brazil, and consigned to ..... of .....

[SEAL.] ..... (Place and date.)  
 ..... (Signature.)  
 ..... (Exporter's agent.)

Name and nationality of sailing vessel .....  
 Name and nationality of steamer .....  
 Port of shipment of merchandise .....  
 Port of destination of merchandise .....  
 Port of destination of merchandise ..... with option for .....  
 Port of destination of merchandise ..... in transit for .....  
 Total value of invoice, including approximate freight and shipping charges .....  
 Freight and shipping charges, approximate .....  
 Premium in the currency of the country whence shipped.....

REMARKS OF THE CONSUL.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

Countersigned: .....

The following is printed on the back of this form:

Description of the packages which, for the reasons given, were not entered in this custom-house. Marks and numbers.	Packages.		Specification of merchandise, in accordance with letter K, Art. 13, of decree No. 1103 of 21st November, 1903.	Weight in kilogs.			Other tariff units.	Partial declared value per article, inclusive or exclusive of freight and shipping charges.	Country of origin of each article.
	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.		Description.	Gross weight of packages.	Gross weight of merchandise.			

The Regulations permit merchants or shippers to print consular invoice forms for their own use with interlineal translation (part or whole) in any European language, without, however, altering in any manner the form or wording of the model.

Invoice forms in Portuguese will be furnished by Consuls gratis to merchants or shippers.

## COFFEE MARKET IN MARCH, 1904.

According to the "*Boletim da Associação Commercial*" of Santos, the coffee movement of the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of March, 1904, as compared with the same month in 1903, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	181, 108	230, 246	189, 648	504, 353
Shipments.....	93, 316	270, 135	227, 996	476, 246
Sales.....	112, 000	167, 000	304, 000	374, 000
Daily average entries.....	5, 842	9, 363	6, 321	16, 269
Daily average shipments.....	4, 757	7, 622	7, 599	15, 393
Entries from July 1.....	3, 475, 748	3, 182, 067	5, 815, 811	7, 165, 583
Shipments from July 1.....	3, 409, 792	3, 405, 940	5, 550, 398	7, 022, 962
Stock on hand Mar. 31.....	770, 206	508, 957	927, 570	999, 003

*Exports of coffee from Santos in March, 1904.*

	Bags.		Bags.
Hamburg.....	109, 994	Cadiz.....	500
New York.....	28, 018	Seville.....	500
Rotterdam.....	22, 032	Santander.....	250
New Orleans.....	16, 854	Palermo.....	125
Havre (at option).....	13, 840	Sydney.....	5
Antwerp.....	9, 450	Naples.....	1
Genoa.....	5, 785	Leixões.....	1
Barcelona.....	4, 668		
Bremen.....	3, 375		227, 986
Buenos Ayres.....	2, 787	Coastwise:	
London.....	2, 500	Villa Bella.....	4
Rosario.....	2, 308	Bahia.....	4
Malaga.....	1, 951	Paranaguá.....	2
Trieste.....	1, 750		
Copenhagen.....	1, 292	Total.....	227, 996

## BRAZILIAN FRUIT.

"*O Paiz*" of April 8 states that the National Agricultural Association of Brazil is taking steps to start a propaganda in the Argentine Republic and in European countries in favor of Brazilian fruits. For this purpose it is proposed to hold expositions at regular intervals at Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of making known the cost of fruit in the country of origin, the cost of transportation, import duties, and selling price in the markets of consumption. A shipment of fruit has already been sent to Lisbon and Paris.

**EXPORTS OF RUBBER FROM THE PORTS OF PARÁ AND MANÁOS  
IN MARCH, 1904.**

The exports of rubber from the ports of Pará and Manáos during the month of March, 1904, were as follows:

Quality.	To United States.	To Europe.
<b>PARÁ.</b>		
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Fine .....	1,200,201	632,425
Medium .....	232,619	69,879
Sernamby .....	607,698	270,829
Caoutchouc .....	269,397	433,733
Total .....	2,309,915	1,396,866
<b>MANÁOS.</b>		
Fine .....	889,445	398,841
Medium .....	172,223	32,923
Sernamby .....	190,326	142,048
Caoutchouc .....	250,484	234,908
Total .....	1,502,478	808,780

**IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1904.**

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals and animal products .....	7,880	Paper and its manufactures .....	125,340
Hair and feathers .....	37,947	Stones and minerals .....	133,237
Skins and hides .....	82,373	Porcelain and glass .....	77,232
Beef, fish, and animal products .....	238,206	Gold, silver, and platinum .....	2,273
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc. ....	6,597	Copper and its alloys .....	100,434
Fruits .....	15,375	Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys .....	15,467
Cereals and vegetables .....	1,985,737	Iron and steel .....	599,265
Plants, seeds, roots, barks, spices, etc. ....	133,273	Metalloids and other metals .....	2,298
Vegetable juices, alcoholic beverages, etc. ....	1,043,520	Ammunition and war supplies .....	23,447
Perfumery, dyestuffs, etc. ....	150,128	Cutlery .....	11,111
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	132,263	Jewelry .....	5,926
Lumber .....	12,172	Vehicles .....	28,548
Cane, bamboo, etc. ....	1,048	Mathematical, chemical, and optical instruments .....	45,649
Straw, pita, passava, and other fibers .....	27,183	Surgical and dental instruments .....	12,914
Cotton .....	653,481	Musical instruments .....	10,015
Wool .....	177,973	Machinery and tools .....	176,511
Linen .....	289,497	Miscellaneous articles .....	83,670
Silk .....	44,665	Preliminary articles .....	14,815
		Total .....	6,517,500

**COTTON GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.**

From a report of Hon. EUGENE SEAGER, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, it appears that the Brazilian cotton crop for the year 1903-4 is estimated at 490,000 bales of 85 kilograms, or 187 pounds, each, distributed as follows: Pernambuco, 270,000 bales; Parahyba, 100,000; Maceió, 50,000; Rio Grande do Norte, 30,000; Mossoró, Aracaty, Ceará, 40,000.

Mr. D. C. DEIRO, Brazilian Vice-Consul at Manchester, England, has published a pamphlet on "Cotton-Growing Possibilities in Brazil," partly reproduced in No. 1921 of the "Daily Consular Reports" of



the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, in which he says:

"I am heartily in sympathy with and fully cognizant of the importance of the scheme which is being promoted for the development of cotton growing within the limits of the British Empire. The extension of the industry in Brazil, however, so far from being an antagonistic proposal, might be carried on in perfect harmony. There is, however, an essential difference between these two proposals which should not be lost sight of. Whereas the scheme for British Empire grown cotton is in the initial and experimental stages and can not be expected to bring relief for a very long time, the cotton-growing industry in Brazil is already well established and there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of its enormous and rapid development. It may be argued that in the latter event the British manufacturers would not have so advantageous a control over the supply as in the former; but, on the other hand, I think it will be admitted that any considerable increase in the supply, from whatever quarter, and especially from outside the United States, must tend to render cornering operations more futile, and to ease prices. Moreover, the labor problem does not present such difficulties in Brazil as in Nigeria and other regions suggested. The cotton-growing States of the great South American Republic already contain over 6,000,000 people; the natives are in a fairly advanced stage of civilization, and there are many white settlers."

After admitting that the lack of adequate or efficient means of transportation offered serious objections, he claims that "there is no scarcity of rivers" which can be improved by the removal of sand banks, reefs, etc., and that a system of railways to connect the interior with the coast is necessary. During 1902, 235,331 bales of cotton were produced, though the production in 1903 fell off to 175,033 bales. The Pernam cotton, he claims, "compares favorably with the best classes coming from the United States."

Mr. DEIRO thinks that there would be but little difficulty in arranging a scheme of cotton-growing development which would receive the support of the Brazilian Government, though he says that, in view of the experience of his country in the recent depression in the coffee industry there, "the Brazilian Government might feel it necessary to ask for some conditions by which its interests would be safeguarded should it undertake to assist in the development of the cotton-growing industry."

He admits that there are plenty of difficulties in the way, one of which he states as follows:

"Supposing such an impetus be given to cotton growing that the supply in the near future should exceed the demand, what will become of the people who have been induced to invest their capital and labor

in that industry? We have seen how a shortage representing a comparatively small percentage of the American crop enables speculators to send up prices 100 or 150 per cent. What guaranty is there that in the event of the world's supply being increased, say, by 5,000,000 bales—a contingency which is quite possible and almost probable—prices would not fall so low in a single season as to be unremunerative to the grower? We have only to look back as far as January, 1895, to recollect middling American cotton at the low price of  $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. The crop then, although rather heavy, was not greatly above the normal figure, yet prices went so low as to be barely remunerative. Had another 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 bales been put on the market the planter might have had to sell at an actual loss."

Mr. DEIRO concludes as follows:

"With the details of such a scheme I can not pretend to deal. My primary object in publishing this pamphlet was to point out the possibilities of developing the cotton-growing industry in Brazil, and these wider conclusions are only introduced because I believe that no movement can be permanently successful which does not take fully into account all the possibilities of the future. The guaranty of fair remuneration for the producer is as much a manufacturer's as a planter's question, for without it there can be no certainty of a permanently adequate supply."

---

## CHILE.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1904.

The statement of the Superintendent of Customs, Señor FRANCISCO VALDES VERGARA, as presented to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Chile, for the month of February, 1904, reports that the customs revenue for the month amounted to \$6,858,855, as compared with \$5,948,267 in the corresponding month of the preceding year. An increase for February, 1904, of \$910,588 is thus noted.

The amounts corresponding to duties on exports and imports for the two months under comparison are as follows:

	February—	
	1904.	1903.
Export duties.....	\$3,980,674	\$3,753,396
Import duties.....	2,878,091	2,194,870

The only export duties are those levied on nitrate and iodine, and the amounts received at each nitrate port for the periods compared were as follows:

	February—	
	1903.	1904.
Pisagua .....	\$741,098	\$604,540
Iquique .....	2,083,766	2,174,983
Tocopilla .....	533,731	549,335
Antofagasta .....	87,726	282,780
Taltal .....	307,075	369,036
Total .....	3,753,396	3,980,674

The amounts received for import duties at the various custom-houses of the Republic for February, 1903 and 1904, were as follows:

	February—	
	1903.	1904.
Pisagua .....	\$7,788	\$25,023
Iquique .....	160,703	239,149
Tocopilla .....	32,475	8,687
Antofagasta .....	39,326	68,388
Taltal .....	5,584	38,549
Calden .....	32,965	34,351
Carrizal Bajo .....	10,603	21,551
Coquimbo .....	73,470	71,693
Valparaiso .....	1,479,004	1,829,759
Talcahuano .....	291,391	483,061
Coronel .....	45,700	36,197
Valdivia .....	21,488	26,721
Puerto Montt .....	4,371	4,662
Ancud .....		
Total .....	2,194,871	2,878,091

The custom-houses at Arica and Sama, which are subject to the special conditions created by the treaty of truce with Bolivia, yielded for Chile in February 1904, \$13,885 as compared with \$12,999 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

#### HARBOR DUES.

Translation of a law recently passed by the National Congress and approved by the President of the Republic, *in re* harbor dues imposed upon vessels entering Chilean ports, is as follows:

##### "CHILEAN HARBOR-DUES LAW.

"ARTICLE 1. Steamers and sailing vessels running on the Chilean coast will be charged with a contribution for light-houses and buoys according to the prescription of the law.

"ART. 2. Without prejudice to the actual hospital dues, which will still be charged at the rate of 10 centavos (3.5 cents) per registered ton, in conformity with the law of September 15, 1865, the dues of light-houses and buoys will be recovered yearly on the registered tonnage as follows: All vessels, whether proceeding from a foreign country or sailing on the coast of the Republic, whatever their nationality,

will pay, per registered ton, yearly: Steamers, 1.60 pesetas (58.4 cents); sailing vessels, 2.40 pesetas (87.6 cents); sailing ships working exclusively in the coast trade, 30 centavos (10.95 cents).

"ART. 3. The following are exempt from paying these duties:

"1. Men of war of all nationalities, including transports of war sailing with the privileges of an ordinary man of war.

"2. All vessels of 25 tons or under.

"3. Vessels running exclusively on the submarine telegraph cable's service.

"4. Steamers calling for some reason or other at Chilean ports, so long as they do not receive, land, or transship passengers or merchandise, or do any commercial operation, as well as those in ballast.

"ART. 4. These duties will be paid at the first Chilean port at which the steamer from a foreign country may call and at the ship's port of registry for the national mercantile navy. Steamers not included in this article will pay these duties at the first port after the year has begun."

The new regulation becomes effective six months after the date of its publication, which was January 25, 1904.

#### RÉSUMÉ OF NITRATE EXPORTS, 1901-1903.

The following résumé of the nitrate exports shipped from Chile during the years 1901 and 1903, inclusive, were compiled by the "*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*" and published in the "*Chilean Times*" for February 6, 1904, the quantities (in Spanish quintals) and ports of destination being given.

Destination.	1903.	1902.	1901.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
United Kingdom or Continent (for orders) .....	5,556,511	7,924,414	6,570,482
United Kingdom (direct ports) .....	1,606,178	1,322,445	1,293,062
Germany .....	8,788,434	7,362,216	7,877,757
Belgium .....	1,775,457	1,277,068	390,050
Holland .....	2,051,351	1,416,306	2,162,633
France .....	4,730,355	2,031,217	3,580,015
Italy .....	562,123	1,162,662	488,843
Spain .....	124,600	70,628	.....
Austria-Hungary .....	47,155	47,050	129,973
Sweden .....	44,000	88,477	89,240
Mediterranean ports .....	159,590	383,671	138,259
United States (east coast) .....	4,931,629	5,042,382	3,763,141
United States (west coast) .....	982,646	558,457	519,559
British Columbia .....	13,209	28,600	27,563
West Indies .....	49,332	.....	55,817
Japan .....	55,811	440	56,100
Sandwich Islands .....	262,472	213,572	128,232
Africa .....	90,291	113,877	.....
Ceylon .....	.....	.....	30,690
Mauritius Island .....	53,627	.....	48,803
Australia .....	26,814	.....	70,866
Guatemala .....	.....	.....	42
San Salvador .....	.....	50	20
Brazil .....	.....	.....	316
Argentine Republic .....	565	570	502
Uruguay .....	.....	342	20
Ecuador .....	273	403	287
Bolivia .....	10	49	77
Peru .....	6,408	11,163	5,459
Chile .....	35,523	30,381	27,330
Total .....	31,683,294	30,089,440	27,385,228

The figures for the final month (December) of the year 1903 are given as 4,054,916 quintals.

The total production of nitrate in the Republic in 1903 amounted to 32,288,678 Spanish quintals, as compared with 29,829,679 quintals in the preceding year, a gain of 2,458,999 quintals. The deliveries for consumption in 1903 amounted to 32,627,481 quintals, as compared with 28,400,831 in 1902, a gain for 1903 of 4,226,650 quintals, thus making it the record year of the nitrate industry.

The visible stocks in Europe and the United States ashore and afloat on January 31 last was 16,470,332 quintals, which would, it was estimated, cover the demand for February, March, and April. The report further states that the future of the industry appears to depend on an increasing demand.

From the interesting data contained in the Thirty-third Quarterly Report of the Nitrate Association it is seen that the nitrate industry is, at the present time, in a flourishing condition, and the prospects indicate a considerable increase in the output during the next few years.

The special nitrate year commences March 1 and terminates on the 30th of the following April, so that the data contained in the report sometimes refer to the economic or common year and sometimes to the special nitrate year already mentioned. In the economic year, 1903, the total production of nitrates aggregated 32,288,678 Spanish quintals. The same production in 1902 was 29,829,679 quintals, which shows an increase in 1903 over 1902 of 2,458,999 quintals. During the period referred to the exportation and consumption of nitrates were as follows: Exportation in 1902, 30,089,440 quintals; exportation in 1903, 31,682,444 quintals; consumption in 1902, 28,400,831 quintals; consumption in 1903, 32,627,481 quintals. Up to the present time the year 1903 has shown the largest consumption of nitrates ever known to the nitrate industry.

Considering the figures relating to the special nitrate year the results are much more flattering, and show a minimum of consumption of 33,000,266 quintals from May 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904, a quantity in excess of all expectations.

According to article 4 of the nitrate agreement, the exports for the year shall not be less than the minimum consumption of the previous year, but now the association proposes to go further and to leave a wide margin for the increased consumption that may occur in the special nitrate year 1904-5, inasmuch as it fears that there will be a shortage of the necessary nitrate to supply the demand of the season and that a sharp rise in the price may diminish the consumption. It is not definitely known what this margin will be, but it would be a conservative estimate to place it at 5,000,000 quintals, since the

increase in 1903-4 was more than 4,000,000 quintals. The production for 1904-5 would then be, according to this estimate, as follows:

	Quintals.
Minimum exportation .....	33,000,000
Increase during the year.....	3,000,000
Shortage in the market.....	2,000,000
Total.....	38,000,000

This estimate, as will be seen, is a very conservative one, inasmuch as 3,000,000 quintals is founded on a much smaller increase in 1904-5 than that which actually occurred in 1903-4, since 2,000,000 quintals would scarcely give to the market a sufficient quantity to prevent a shortage of nitrate.

#### AWARD OF TRANSANDINE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Tenders for the Transandine Railway were opened on May 2, 1904, in Santiago, and contracts for the work were divided between Clark & Co., S. Pearson & Son, of London, and William R. Grace & Co., of New York, the total amount of the bids being \$6,750,000. This action has given great satisfaction to the people of Chile.

The Transandine Railway project was approved by the Chilean Congress in January, 1903, and the Government was authorized to call for tenders for the construction of the road on the basis of a guaranty of 5 per cent interest on the cost of the work. The Government of Chile is understood to be preparing to expend \$25,000,000 on railroad and other public improvements.

#### PROPOSED PUBLIC WORKS.

United States Consul R. E. MANSFIELD, under date of December 7, 1903, forwarded from Valparaiso, Chile, to his Government, a printed report on a plan for public works in Chile, submitted to the Congress in ordinary session. The plan involves a total estimated outlay of over 256,000,000 pesos (\$93,440,000). The construction of railways figures largely in the plan, the principal line of which is designated as the "Longitudinal Railway," to extend north and south along the coast leading to the rich nitrate fields in the Provinces of Arica and Tarapaca. This involves an estimated outlay of 76,204,727 pesos (\$27,814,725), divided into sections as follows:

## LONGITUDINAL RAILWAY.

[1 kilometer=0.621376 mile. 1 meter=39.37 inches.]

Section.	Length.	Gauge.		Cost.	
		Kilometers.	Meters.	Pesos.	
Arica to Jazpampa.....	150	1	6,000,000	\$2,190,000	
Granjas to Toco.....	141	1	5,760,000	2,102,400	
Toco to Pampa Alta.....	113	1	4,520,000	1,649,800	
Pampa Alta to Aguas Blancas.....	161	1	6,560,000	2,394,400	
Aguas Blancas to Santa Catalina.....	118	1	4,720,000	1,722,800	
Santa Catalina to Puelo Humido.....	180	1	7,200,000	2,627,000	
Inca de Oro to Copiapó.....	100	1	4,000,000	1,460,000	
Copiapó to Vallenar.....	160	1	6,400,000	2,335,000	
Vallenar to Vizenchitas.....	47	1	2,500,000	912,500	
Vizenchitas to La Serena.....	100	1	6,400,000	2,335,000	
Paloma to San Marcos.....	43	1	1,424,727	521,125	
San Marcos to Illapel.....	128	1	5,120,000	1,868,800	
Vilos to Ligua.....	120	1	4,800,000	1,752,000	
Osorno to Río Negro.....	27.9	1.68	1,300,000	474,500	
Río Negro to Puerto Montt.....	100	1.68	8,000,000	2,920,000	
Ancud to Castro.....	100	.6	1,500,000	547,500	
Total.....	1,891		76,204,727	27,814,825	

## BRANCH LINES TO THE CORDILLERA.

The branch lines to the cordillera represent a total length of 217 kilometers (135 miles) and a total cost of 9,640,821 pesos (\$3,518,900), as under:

Branch.	Length.	Gauge.		Cost.	
		Kilometers.	Meters.	Pesos.	
Animas to Los Pozos.....	12	1	320,000	\$116,800	
Choapa to Salamanca.....	27	1	1,040,000	379,600	
Providencia to Merendo.....	2	1.68	850,000	310,250	
San Vicente to Peraillo.....	38	1.68	2,280,000	832,200	
San Clemente to Río Colorado.....	25	1	1,000,000	365,000	
Pua to Curacautin.....	47	1.68	2,370,171	865,000	
Anjeles to Antuco.....	66	1.68	1,780,650	649,930	
Total.....	217		9,640,821	3,518,900	

## BRANCH LINES TO THE COAST.

The branch lines to the coast represent a total length of 380 kilometers (236 miles) and a total cost of 16,685,532 pesos (\$6,090,219), as under:

Branch.	Length.	Gauge.		Cost.	
		Kilometers.	Meters.	Pesos.	
Ovalle to Trapiche.....	15	1	386,097	\$140,929	
Rayado to Papudo.....	24	1	619,200	226,558	
Puanguo to San Antonio.....	37	1.68	2,181,000	796,065	
Cardonal to Arbol.....	5	1.68	551,235	201,201	
Arbol to Pichilemu.....	23	1.68	1,428,000	521,220	
Curicó to Huerta.....	40	1.68	2,000,000	731,000	
Cauquenes to Coelemu.....	96	1	3,840,000	1,401,600	
Rucapequen to Tomé.....	100	1	4,050,000	1,478,250	
Cañete to Lebu.....	40	1	1,600,000	583,000	
Total.....	380		16,685,532	6,090,219	

## NARROW-GAUGE LINES.

The narrow-gauge lines represent a total length of 320 kilometers and a total cost of 4,390,000 pesos (\$1,602,350), as under:

Line.	Length.		Cost.	
	Kilometers.	Pesos.		
Trapiche to Petorca.....	16	240,000		\$87,600
Calera to Catemu.....	30	300,000		109,500
San Felipe to Putaendo.....	17	200,000		73,000
Batuco to Lampa and Yungai.....	35	300,000		109,500
Santiago to Peñon (Las Condes).....	15	200,000		73,000
San Bernardo to San José de Maipo.....	80	1,200,000		438,000
Chilean to Las Termas.....	90	1,350,000		494,750
Loncoche to Villarrica.....	40	600,000		219,000
Total.....	320	4,390,000		1,602,350

## HYDRAULIC WORKS.

The hydraulic works are lumped as the "construction of moles and breakwaters," at an estimated cost, in round numbers, of 2,000,000 pesos (\$730,000).

*Fluvial works.*—These are described as improvements to facilitate navigation in the rivers Maullin, Imperial, and Valdivia and the protection of the banks against inundations, at an estimated cost, also in round numbers, of 2,000,000 pesos (\$730,000).

*Irrigation and water power.*—These are given as "dams at the rise of the River Coquimbo and in the Teno and Colina lagoons," at an estimated cost, again in round numbers, of 3,000,000 pesos (\$1,095,000).

*Sanitation, waterworks, railways, and bridges.*—On the first two it is proposed to spend 10,000,000 pesos (\$3,650,000) in different towns, and on the last, in different parts of the Republic, a sum of 5,000,000 pesos (\$1,825,000).

It is proposed to spread the execution of the scheme over a period fifteen years, payment to be made in treasury bills, in 18-pence dollars (peso dollars of 36.5 cents), or the equivalent in currency, at one and two years, to bear interest, payable half-yearly, at 5 per cent per annum, the bills to be issued as required.

It is proposed that the installment of the scheme shall be undertaken in 1905, the works to be commenced being as under:



## RAILWAYS.

Line.	Length.		Gauge.		Cost.	
	Kilometers.	Meters.	Meters.		Pesos.	
Ovalle to Trapiche.....	15		1		386,097	\$110,926
Pua to Curacautin.....	47		1.68		2,370,171	865,112
Animas to Los Pozos.....	12		1		720,000	116,800
Paloma to San Mireos.....	43		1		1,421,727	521,120
Rayado to Papudo.....	21.1		1		619,200	229,658
Providencia to Mercedo (bajo nivel incluyendo estacion Providencia).....	2		1.68		850,000	310,250
Puangue to San Antonio.....	37		1.68		2,181,000	796,065
Cardonal to Arbol.....	5.1		1.68		551,255	201,206
San Vicente to Peralillo.....	38		1.68		2,280,000	832,200
Osorno to Rio Negro.....	27.9		1.68		1,300,000	474,500
Chillan to Tomé 1ª seccion.....	18		1.68		700,000	255,500
Artificio to Catemu.....	30		.6		300,000	109,500
Batuco to Lampar and Yungai.....	35		.6		300,000	109,500
Puerto Alto to Rio Colorado.....	23		.6		350,000	127,750
Vallenar to Vtiuechitas.....	17.257		1		2,500,000	918,600
Rayado to Trapiche.....	30		1		1,200,000	438,000
Trapiche to Pectora.....	16		.6		230,000	87,000
Curicó to Hualahúe (Morillo).....	20		1.68		550,000	200,750
Chillan to Las Termas (Pinto).....	31		.6		510,000	186,150
Total.....	486,937				18,962,130	6,921,187

## MARITIME WORKS.

Description.	Cost.	
	Pesos.	
Military port, Talcahuano.....	6,000,000	\$2,190,000
Dock Constitution.....	207,000	75,555
Mole Iquique.....	20,801	7,593
Repairs, breakerwater, Copilimo.....	31,706	12,522
Mole Concepcion.....	15,981	5,854
Mole Buchupureo.....	83,948	30,753
Repairs, Mole Lola.....	19,185	7,002
Repairs, Mole Puerto Montt.....	1,919	1,705
Approach, Achno.....	7,500	2,737
Mole Papudo.....	12,316	4,195
Mole San Antonio.....	51,114	19,762
Mole Ancud.....	52,069	19,005
Mole Punta Arenas.....	26,973	9,736
Total.....	6,539,148	2,386,789

## FLUVIAL WORKS.

Description.	Cost.	
	Pesos.	
Canalization, River Maullin.....	9,560	\$3,489
Dredging bank, Roca-Diuca River Imperial.....	30,978	11,307
Defense of Vallenar.....	16,721	6,103
Defense of Serena.....	19,778	7,219
Defense of Tambo.....	10,359	3,781
Defense of La Ligua.....	5,453	1,990
Defense of Putendo.....	51,136	19,863
Defense of Huevo Viejo.....	5,975	2,181
Defense of Calera.....	7,262	2,651
Defense of "El Olivo" (en la Calera).....	5,000	1,825
Defense of Illapel.....	5,410	4,974
Defense of Copiapó.....	88,276	13,871
Canalization, Quebrada of Paipote in Copiapó.....	11,440	4,175
Defense of Talagante.....	43,591	15,911
Defense of Camino de Penmo at Llallanquen.....	17,613	6,429
Defense of "Lo Valdivia".....	1,725	1,725
Defense of Los Angeles.....	2,203	811
Total.....	288,790	105,405

## BRIDGES.

Description.	Cost.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	
Huaseo, at San Félix.....	3,470	\$1,226
Rahue.....	57,364	20,398
Pilmaiquén.....	59,043	21,550
Maipo, at Chocoban.....	187,851	68,558
Lonquén, at Nihue.....	40,366	14,499
Puangue, at Chorombo.....	9,586	3,422
Lonquén, at Trehuaco.....	16,032	5,851
Aconcagua, at Los Andes.....	46,786	17,077
Rapel.....	196,239	71,931
Quempíyen.....	5,625	2,053
Lonquimái.....	8,406	3,128
Pudahuel.....	17,952	6,552
Lolol.....	11,339	4,138
Mapocho, at Pelvín.....	58,542	18,368
Chunco.....	8,325	3,038
Palpal.....	8,248	3,010
Claro, at Molina.....	96,572	35,248
Xavotavo, at San Carlos.....	9,938	3,634
Coelmu.....	9,389	3,487
Víña del Mar.....	205,386	74,966
Aconcagua, at Colmo.....	123,009	44,798
Over Limache Creek, opposite to Colmo.....	17,328	6,325
Cauquenes.....	28,984	10,577
Aconcagua, at Quillota.....	148,196	54,091
Coquimbo, at Sur Guillermo.....	6,065	2,213
Chimbarongo, at Colehagua.....	32,116	12,817
Duqueco, at Los Calderones.....	35,852	13,086
Trilaleo.....	7,664	2,796
Bañícalqui.....	8,529	3,115
Muco.....	30,624	11,178
Huapique.....	6,457	2,357
Lancomilla, at San Javier.....	253,250	92,936
Suble, at Ala.....	140,063	51,623
Malleco.....	6,540	2,387
Volcan, at "Los Quellchues".....	5,057	1,845
Lelo, at Lampu.....	5,028	1,815
Itata, at Coelmu.....	215,010	77,748
Carampangue, at Arauco.....	50,000	18,250
Total.....	2,174,227	793,592

In the foregoing estimates, figures showing values are given in Chilean dollars, equivalent to 36.5 cents United States currency, and distances and measurements in kilometers.

## COLOMBIA.

## ADOPTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Assembly of Colombia approved, on May 2, 1904, the new Constitution, giving the President a term of six years instead of four, as previously.

Beginning in May, 1905, the Republic will be divided into thirteen states.

A divorce law was also adopted.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE LEASE OF EMERALD MINES.

The Colombian National Council of Amortization has issued a decree postponing indefinitely the auction for the rent of the emerald mines of

Muzo and Coscuez, which was to have taken place on December 31 last.

The Council states, as reason for having thus postponed such action, that, in accordance with memorials presented to the Council and verbal information received from reliable persons, that some of the proposals have not been transmitted by their bidders, and further that the Council is desirous of studying at greater length the manner in which the mines should be administered with the object of obtaining the largest possible return.

---

## COSTA RICA.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Law of January 8, 1904, admitting duty-free common galvanized steel wire netting.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 5, of January 9, 1904.]

Common galvanized steel wire netting shall be admitted duty free, provided the space between the meshes be not less than 8 centimeters.

II.—*Decree of the Permanent Commission of Congress, dated January 20, 1904, to admit free from customs duties and quay dues earthenware pipes, roman cement, and fine wire screens imported for exclusive use in the Port of Limon.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 16, of January 22, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. No customs duties or quay dues shall be payable on earthenware pipes, roman cement, and fine wire screens when imported to be used exclusively in the Port of Limon, such as waterworks, pavements, sidewalks, and ventilators and latticework for doors and windows.

ART. 2. This exemption, which shall hold good up to December 31 of the current year, shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. In order to enjoy the privileged treatment the materials must be consigned to the governor of the district;

2. Previous to permitting entry of any quantity of such materials the governor shall require from the interested person a signed declaration specifying the place where the materials are to be employed, in accordance with the present law;

3. The owners of the materials shall pay, on delivery thereof from bond, the warehouse dues and other necessary expenses chargeable to the governor under the present decree.

ART. 3. In case materials removed from bond should be used elsewhere than in the port, or applied to other works, the importer will

incur a fine equivalent to treble the amount of duty of customs and quay dues, without prejudice to the forfeiture of the fine wire screens, cement, and earthenware pipes still remaining in depot subject to the governor's order.

#### CORDIALITY EXISTING BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND PANAMA.

MESSAGES EXCHANGED ON MARCH 26, WHEN TWO WIRELESS STATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED CONNECTING LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The Costa Rican Legation in Washington has been advised that messages showing the existence of most cordial relations between Costa Rica and the new Republic of Panama were exchanged March 26, 1904, on the occasion of the inauguration of wireless communication connecting Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Bocas del Toro, Panama, when two stations of the new system, the first in Central America and, in fact, in the Latin-American countries, were established.

The system will be extended along the Atlantic coast of Central America and the West Indies, where the United Fruit Company of Boston, Mass., owns large plantations and carries on an extensive cattle and fresh fruit commerce, especially in Costa Rica. It has 72 steamers engaged in this business.

#### ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

*First in enterprise.*—Owing to the industrious and energetic character of the Costa Ricans, their love for order and the consequent stability of their government, they enjoy the distinction of not having a single exile, and of having been the first among their neighbors in the use of telegraph lines, electric lights, trolley system of tramways, railroads to both oceans, and now of the Mareoni system, all of which evinces their progressive and successful enterprise. A new railroad will soon be built from Port Limon to Bocas del Toro, the surveys being made by a party of 10 American engineers.

*Record of imports.*—As shown by the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance" of the United States, December, 1903, the imports from Costa Rica into the first-named country are steadily increasing. In 1900 they amounted to \$2,959,439; in 1901, to \$3,196,321; in 1902, to \$3,291,545, and in 1903, to \$3,743,627. The imports from the other Central American States during last year were as follows: Guatemala, \$2,468,778; Honduras, \$1,707,143; Nicaragua, \$1,577,232, and Salvador, \$894,418. The exports for the same year, 1903, amounted to: Costa Rica, \$1,838,716; Guatemala, \$977,315; Honduras, \$1,234,070; Nicaragua, \$1,544,799, and Salvador, \$837,799.

The monetary system of Costa Rica is the gold standard.

## CUBA.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1904.

The statement of receipts and disbursements of the general treasury of Cuba during the month of March, 1904, is as follows:

Cash on February 29, 1904.....		\$4,218,063.00
Receipts:		
Customs dues .....	\$1,959,492.79	
Postal dues .....	87,712.42	
Interior taxes .....	76,460.23	
Other taxes .....	8,733,978.20	
Consular receipts.....	22,353.89	
Reimbursements .....	9,265.85	
Debts pending .....	1,268.10	
Internal revenue .....	301,941.71	
		<hr/>
		2,492,473.19
Total.....		6,710,536.19
Payments in March .....		2,048,521.83
		<hr/>
Cash for April.....		4,662,014.36

J. M. GARCÍA MONTES,  
*Secretary of Finance.*

HAVANA, April 1, 1904.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Fiscal law of May 7, 1903, relating to the organization and collection of the duties established by virtue of the loan law.*

[“*Gaceta oficial*” of May 8, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. The Executive power is authorized to proceed immediately to the organization and collection of the duties established by virtue of the loan law. For that purpose he may, in his discretion, incur all necessary expenses chargeable upon the special duties created by the law aforesaid.

ART. 2. Cut tobacco intended to be exported shall enjoy the same exemption as is granted by the loan law to sugar, manufactured tobacco, and cigarettes.

II.—*Fiscal law of June 13, 1903, amending the loan law of February 27 of the same year.*

ARTICLE 1. Paragraph 5 of Class III of law dated February 27, 1903, authorizing the Government to contract a loan of 35,000,000 pesos, is amended by establishing an import duty of one-half *centavo* per box of 50 matches.

ART. 2.—Section B of Class IV, relating to the duty on cigarettes, is amended by establishing an export duty of one-third *centavo* per packet of 16 cigarettes, namely, 21 centavos per 1,008 cigarettes.

III.—*Law of January 16, 1904, amending the customs tariff.*[*"Gaceta oficial"* of January 16, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized to increase up to 30 per cent the import duties paid at Cuban customs-houses by all foreign articles.

ART. 2. The Executive shall use this authority, within the provisions of the treaty, with the United States.

ART. 3. The increase referred to shall be of a temporary nature, and shall govern until the publication of the new tariff.

**RAILWAY SYSTEMS.**

There are approximately 1,500 miles of railroad in Cuba.

The largest road belongs to the Cuba Company, and runs from Havana to Santiago along what is called the backbone of the island. The through line was finished in the latter part of 1903, and there are no statements of earnings at hand to show how the road is progressing, though considerable progress is being made.

The next important system is the United Railways of Havana, having 250 miles of road. Its territory comprises the section in and around Havana, and it derives considerable traffic from the adjacent sugar and tobacco plantations.

Other important systems are the Cardenas and Juearo, 200 miles long; the Western Railway system, a tobacco road in Pinar del Rio, and the Matanzas Railroad, 100 miles long, a road in the sugar section. There is also the Cuba Central road, 200 miles in length, hauling principally lumber tonnage.

There are besides many smaller roads in various districts of the island. It is expected that the roads will do an increased business in 1904, especially the sugar and lumber roads, as a result of the reciprocity treaty. The island now is emerging from its industrial gloom, and the progress of its railroads will reflect the prosperity of the entire people.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.****DISCOVERY OF OIL FIELDS.**

The discovery of rich oil fields in Santo Domingo is reported to the State Department by United States Minister POWELL, who quotes a civil engineer as saying that the oil lies so close to the surface that it boils and bubbles as if issuing from the crater of a volcano. The oil fields are located near Azua, in the southwestern part of the island. An American company has already secured from the Government a concession which embraces over 220,000 acres. The tract is easy of

access, and from present indications will yield 600 barrels per day, an output which can be readily increased to 2,500 barrels. Mr. POWELL says that the company, which was organized in Maine, began operations some time ago, but was forced by the internal troubles of the company to desist temporarily. It is now resuming work, has a part of its machinery on the field, and hopes to make its initial shipment of oil within a very short time. It is further explained that as the basin lies so near the surface it will require but shallow drilling to reach this vast area of oil.

---

## HAITI.

### REGULATIONS FOR COFFEE EXPORTS.

Under date of March 7, 1904, United States Vice-Consul-General J. B. TERRES, of Port au Prince, reports that the recent extraordinary session of the Haitian Legislature reduced the export duty on coffee to \$2 per 100 pounds and permits the exportation of coffee pickings. The previous export duty on coffee was \$3 per 100 pounds and the export of pickings was prohibited. The same session of the Legislature fixed the duty on lignum-vitæ at \$1 per 1,000 pounds.

---

## HONDURAS.

### FOREIGN TRADE—1902-3.

The Government of Honduras has recently made public the official figures covering the importations and exportations for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1902-3.

No statistics by quarters of the preceding year are at hand, but the proportion of the first quarter of the fiscal year, if maintained through the ensuing three quarters, will show a marked falling off in the volume of trade. For the previous year the importations amounted to \$4,377,161.42, and at the present ratio the total importations will reach only \$4,082,500.

The exportations of 1901-2 amounted to \$6,170,353.27; for the first quarter of 1902-3, \$1,454,079.32. At this ratio the exportations for the full fiscal year 1902-3 should approximate \$6,000,000, which is only \$170,353 less than for the year preceding. This showing is excellent, considering that 1901-2 was the banner year for the commerce of Honduras.

The United States leads the list of importing nations, having entered imports to the value of \$309,977.88 gold, or about 79 per cent of all the importations, paying thereon 72 per cent of all the revenue received.

The United States received also from Honduras the great bulk of the exports, amounting to \$347,570.78 gold, or about 69 per cent of the total, thus maintaining her average. England follows the United States in value of imports, and Germany is credited with all the exports destined for Europe, if we except consignments to British Honduras transshipped ultimately to England.

The exportation of fruit, nearly all of which is shipped to the United States, on the basis of the figures of the first quarter of 1902-3, would show an enormous increase in this industry, amounting to about 40 per cent. The value of coffee exportation has declined to a considerable degree, and this is true also of rubber. These last conditions are due to the low prices obtained, and the fact that the growing of coffee and rubber trees is at present largely a native enterprise, conducted without a view to commercial necessity.

Of the ports of entry, Amapala, on the Bay of Fonseca (Pacific), is the leading one, being the ocean terminal of the great highway to Tegucigalpa, the capital, and of the other large cities in the interior. Amapala is six days by sea from Panama and sixteen from San Francisco; but these periods include days allowed for a number of stops at various ports, both north and south.

Puerto Cortes is the most important harbor on the Caribbean Sea and does a thriving business in the exportation of fruits. The imports consist mainly of merchandise for the towns along the line of the railroad, which extends inland as far as Pimienta, some 60 miles from Puerto Cortes.

#### IMPORTS FIRST HALF OF ECONOMIC YEAR 1902-3.

The total imports from foreign countries into Honduras during the first half of the economic year 1902-3, consisted of 108,853 packages of merchandise, weighing 5,237,606 pounds, the invoiced values of which were, respectively, \$829,231.43 gold and \$59,224.20 silver. The total duties collected on this merchandise amounted to \$687,560.08.

Eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine packages of this merchandise, weighing 802,820 kilograms, valued at \$184,003.54 gold, came from Europe and Asia; 80,006 packages, weighing 4,091,095 kilograms, invoiced at \$608,427.50 and \$80 silver, respectively, came from the United States and Mexico; 300 packages, weighing 13,800 kilograms, invoiced at \$600 gold, came from Cuba; 10,269 packages, weighing 327,149 kilograms, invoiced at \$36,200.30 gold and \$58,131.64 silver, respectively, came from Central America, and 49 packages, weighing 2,742 kilograms, invoiced at \$1,012.56 silver, came from South America.

These importations were made through the ports of Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, La Ceiba, and Roatán.



## MARKET FOR AMERICAN FRUITS.

Alfred K. Moe, United States Consul, writing from Tegucigalpa, under date of April 4, 1904, in regard to a market in Honduras for foreign fruits, states that the abundance of tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, mangoes, and pomegranates the year round, would in itself do much to impair the activity of a foreign fruit market. But even were the above varieties scarcer, it is improbable that under present conditions the market for American fruits, either fresh, evaporated, or preserved, could be increased.

By the time canned fruits, or boxes of the evaporated variety, reach the interior towns the freight charges and municipal imposts have swelled the original cost to such an extent that the retailer must fix an excessive selling price in order to realize a fair profit on his imported goods. The general public, on whom any market is dependent for its strength, can not afford to pay the prices asked. In this particular commodity only native epicures and foreigners indulge. The same is true, to a large extent, of canned goods of any class. The native appetite is appeased by the indigenous fruits, which are generally eaten in a fresh state.

Preserved fruits are little known, the single exception being that of guava jelly, of which the native is very fond. Bananas are eaten boiled or fried, and plantains always cooked.

Dried or evaporated fruits are shipped to this district in 25-pound boxes. The fruits commonly asked for and sold are apples, apricots, prunes, and pears. Canned fruit is packed usually in boxes of 100 cans. A large variety is kept in stock, the larger percentage of the total being imported from the United States (California).

A number of consignments of fresh apples have been sent here during the past two years, but in each instance they have arrived in such a state of rotteness as to be unfit for either eating or cooking purposes. Such of the apples that remained untainted sold for 25 centavos (11 cents gold) apiece.

The purchases of fruits are usually made through commission houses of San Francisco and Hamburg. This method has been found more advantageous both in the handling of the goods and their expeditious shipment and delivery.

Dealers in this district have no suggestions to offer for the improvement of the present methods of packing. It should be noted again, however, that this class of goods should be packed in light but strong boxes, and the "lot" should not weigh above 125 pounds. The packing should be light because duties are levied on the gross weight, the amount levied being always at the same rate as that for the contents. The packing should be strong, to resist the strains of transit on mule

back, as well as the crushing effect of the lassos or ropes used to bind the cargo to the pack saddle.

The terms of payment are generally three months cash. The large business houses in this district are all conducted by German merchants, whose business methods are safe and reliable.

Shipments are made and delivered with satisfactory promptness. I have yet to hear of any statement to the contrary.

The tariff duties are levied on the gross weight, as follows: Fruit extracts, 10 centavos per half kilogram (1.1 pounds); fruits, preserved, 10 centavos; fruits, brandied, 10 centavos; fruits, crystallized, 10 centavos; fruits, fresh, 1 centavo; fruits, dried, 5 centavos.

In addition thereto a small fee is charged for sanitary inspection, besides the usual customs-house charges and commission fees. In general, it may be computed that the fees, exclusive of the tariff dues, will amount to 4 pesos (\$1.72) per "lot" of 125 pounds, delivered on the mainland of Honduras at San Lorenzo. On every 100 pounds of cargo entering Tegucigalpa there is levied an impost of 1 peso.

Considering the extreme cheapness of American fruits, the exceptional facilities for handling, carrying, and delivering them at the port of Amapala at a minimum expense, it is difficult to suggest how trade could be increased. A remission of duties and port charges in Honduras would give an impetus to the market. To educate the public taste to these goods would require more time.

#### CONCESSION FOR MAHOGANY AND CEDAR LOGS.

Under date of January 12, 1904, the Government of Honduras published in the "Official Gazette" of the Republic, the text of an important concession granted to Señor JUAN FERRERA VARGAS, authorizing him, for a period of three years, to cut and export mahogany and cedar logs obtained from the public lands of the nation situated on the right bank of the Cuyamapa River, in the municipalities of El Negrito and Morazan.

The concessionaire agrees to cut annually at least 1,000 logs of the woods mentioned, unless prevented from doing so by causes beyond his control, such as war, plagues, or other unavoidable circumstances, and to pay the Government of Honduras at the rate of \$5 American gold per tree, or its equivalent in silver. Should the concessionaire fail to cut 1,000 trees per year, unless prevented by the causes already mentioned, he shall nevertheless pay the Government for that number, the first payment, or that covering the 1,000 logs, to be made at Puerto Cortez within thirty days from the date of the signing of the present agreement.

The concessionaire agrees to pay any export tax which may now be in force or which may in future be established on the logs exported.

He is also authorized to import, for the exclusive use of the enterprise during the life of the concession, free of all federal or municipal duties, axes, machetes, chains, cones, *bores*, iron brakes, and all kinds of saws, machinery, and instruments, as well as carts, yokes, coal, rails for tramways or railways, flour, biscuits, salt, cereals, lard, and canned goods.

## MEXICO.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The opening of the fourth period of the sessions of the Twenty-first Congress of the Republic of Mexico, which took place on April 1, 1904, formed the occasion for the delivery of the usual Presidential message, in which President DIAZ spoke as follows in regard to the general conditions prevailing throughout the country:

“In the first place, I take pleasure in informing you that our foreign relations continue unalterably friendly and, in certain cases, positively cordial. They are also being daily extended, until they now embrace certain nations which never before cultivated the friendship of Mexico.”

Reference was made to the satisfactory settlement of the Mexican-Venezuelan claims; to the recognition accorded by the Mexican Government to the new Republic of Panama; to the communication received from the Peruvian Government approving the treaty of compulsory arbitration; the appointment of a Chinese minister near the Government of Mexico, and other matters of foreign policy tending toward the development of international good will.

The various measures taken for the improvement of the Capital and the Federal District were shown to have produced favorable results, new streets having been opened, building activities stimulated, and a better system of public lighting developed, while sanitary affairs received efficient attention, the diminution of mortality being in a great degree attributable thereto.

The scholastic census taken at the end of the year 1903 showed that in the Federal District there were 54,052 children of an age to receive primary instruction and 15,700 in the Territories. With a view to meeting the necessities of the case, the Government has at present 498 schools, of which 337 are in the Federal District, 103 in the Territory of Tepic, 45 in Lower California, and 13 in the Territory of Quintana Roo. For the purpose of studying the systems of manual labor in vogue in schools, a special commissioner was sent to New York to make observations and to gather all the data necessary for the diffusion in Mexico of a knowledge of manual training, which affords a solid basis for technical education. A national dental faculty was

created, and thus for the first time in Mexico a complete system for the training of dentists was established.

The Republic was represented at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which met in September, 1903, at Brussels, and delegates were appointed to attend the International Congress of Architects held in Madrid in the early days of April, 1904, and also the Congress of Americanists to be held at Stuttgart during the month of August, 1904.

The text of the message with regard to the Department of Fomento, covering the industrial and economic development of the Republic, was as follows:

"There has been no interruption in the progressive development of all the interests connected with the mining industry. During the first half of the present fiscal year 1,280 title deeds, embracing an area of 3,977 hectares, have been issued. The exploitation of minerals other than those that have been generally operated has continued, title deeds having been issued for mines of manganese, mercury, cobalt, nickel, tin, and bismuth. Since September a contract has been let for the conducting of explorations for mines of all kinds in the district of Urique, State of Chihuahua.

"In consequence of a request made to Mexico we have agreed to receive the Tenth International Geological Congress at the capital of the Republic in the year 1906. In preparation for this event immediate steps have been taken for the reorganization of the National Geological Institute, in which the necessary works have been undertaken for the worthy reception of the members of the Congress. The personnel of the Institute has been forthwith increased and has been charged with a study of the minerals of the country, with a view to illustrating its mineralogical and geological wealth.

"Visits have been made by specially designated employees to the offices charged with the verification of weights and measures and to the commercial establishments of the States of Morelos, Durango, Guanajuato, and Colima. At present, eight visiting inspectors are, as required by law, verifying periodically the scales of the railways, the navigation companies, the express companies, and the custom-houses.

"At the National Observatory at Taenbaya, work has been continued in the zone of the heavens assigned to that institution in the international photographic catalogue of the stars. The new instruments recently acquired are being received, and it is hoped that the instruments which were sent for improvement will soon arrive, so that the work of the Observatory may become more efficient.

"The central meteorological observatory is endeavoring to extend its important services over the Republic, and the Governments of the

States of Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Morelos are establishing meteorological bureaus.

"The herbarium of the National Medical Institute has been enriched by the addition of 887 specimens of native plants, and the exhibit of the Institute for the Exposition of St. Louis, Missouri, has been completed. Silkworm eggs, imported from Europe, tubercles of truffles, seed of Egyptian cotton and slips of the grapevine were distributed among private individuals and State Governments. Contracts have been entered into for the exploitation of woods and the extraction of gums and resinous substances on national lands in the Territory of Quintana Roo. The commission of parasitology continues to combat the cotton pest, and is also attacking the 'iron stain,' a pest of the coffee tree, which has appeared in the State of Oaxaca.

"During the period embraced between September last and the present time 7 confirmations of water rights have been granted, and 18 contracts have been let for the utilization of water for irrigation and motive-power purposes. Nineteen title deeds were issued, of which 12 represented confirmations of rights and 7 new concessions. There have been presented and are now pending 60 applications for concessions and 15 confirmations of rights in various States of the Republic.

"In the first half of the present fiscal year there were issued 279 title deeds, whereby 548,945 hectares of national and vacant lands were reduced to private property, yielding \$41,963 to the Federal Treasury.

"The scientific commissions having in hand the explorations of the national territory continued their labors. The geographical exploration commission has extended its operations to the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo and has given an impetus to them in the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon for which purpose its personnel has been considerably reinforced. The geodetic commission terminated the project of triangulation that is to cover the meridian of 98° west of Greenwich and the vertices were surveyed and chosen that were lacking to cross the Sierra Madre and arrive at the coast of Tamaulipas. A new base was measured near the city of Oaxaca.

"Two contracts have been entered into for the establishment of colonists on land situated in the State of Chihuahua and one for the settlement in our country of families of Boer origin. Earnest efforts are being made to experiment on a large scale with colonists from Porto Rico on our Gulf coast. Recently a private corporation brought some families from Porto Rico and another company is being organized to settle more groups of those families in Tabasco.

"There have been granted 613 patents and there have been issued 472 certificates of registration of trade-marks and commercial marks. Two numbers of the 'Official Gazette of Patents and Trademarks' have been issued.

"The progress of public works in the ports has been maintained. There have been laid 11,500 meters of iron pipe line between Tampico and the Estuary of Camalote and 9,000 in the city. A beginning has been made in the excavation of the canal for the filtering beds as well as on the construction of the service reservoir for the city's sanitation and water supply. In the sewerage system there have been laid 9,700 meters of earthenware pipe, and the majority of the manholes have been constructed. On the Chijol division of the Tuxpan and Tampico canal, the excavation has been completed for a distance of 5,600 meters, and on the Medano division about 1,000 meters of canal have been completed.

"The sanitary station at Veracruz has been completed as well as the city's sanitation and water supply. The reconstruction of the custom-house is well advanced, and work is progressing on the erection of the post-office and telegraph buildings. At Coatzacoalecos, the western jetty has been completed for a distance of 80 meters. The marshy ground on which the pier tracks are to be laid and on which the terminal station of the Tehuantepec railway is to be erected, has been filled in and graded. Steel pier No. 2, and the warehouse on pier No. 3 have been completed. The concrete coping of the Manzanillo breakwater has been completed for a distance of nearly 400 meters, and only 25 meters of the exterior capping remain to be finished.

"In the dredging of the bay 16 cubic meters of sand have been extracted. The Ventanas Canal has been excavated. At Salina Cruz, since September last, the western breakwater has been completed for a length of 30 meters, and the eastern breakwater for a length of 70 meters. For the dock 12,000 cubic meters of earth have been excavated and 110 linear meters of rubble foundation for the protection of the walls have been laid. The quay, formed of concrete blocks, has been completed for a length of 700 meters and is 7 meters in height. For the dry dock 14,000 cubic meters of excavation have been made. The excavation for the canal to give admittance to the other dock aggregates 190,000 cubic meters. The sewers and pipe lines for the distribution of water, both for sanitation purposes and the city's supply, are almost completed, and the tracks of the terminal station are under construction. A light-house has been established at Isla de Enmedio to mark the anchorage at Anton Lizardo. At Coatzacoalecos the rearward light of red enfiling flashes has been replaced by a light of greater luminous intensity.

"An intermittent light has been installed upon the Celarain headland, and repairs of importance have been made on the light-houses on Isla de Lobo, Santiaguillo, Isla Mujeres, and Punta Molas, which were damaged by the cyclone of last August. Four buoys have been placed in the channel of the bar of Altata, and the construction of light-houses is proceeding at Punta Jerez, Xcalak, and San Benito.

A beginning has been made in the installation of a permanent luminous buoy at Isla Verde, the construction of a light-house at Cabo Falso, and the creation of a light at Atalaya del Carmen.

"The railways show an increment of 303 kilometers, of which 78 have been contributed by the Mexican Central Railway on its line from San Pedro to Paredon and on its Panuco line; 74 have to be credited to the Mexican National, 52 to the Pan-American, 28 to the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, 27 to the Coahuila and Zacatecas Railroad, 10 to the Hidalgo Railroad, 10 to the Oaxaca and Ejutha Railway, and the remainder to other lines. The nation's railway system now aggregates 16,221 kilometers.

"The following work has been accomplished in the reconstruction of the National Tehnantepec Railway: 41,000 cubic meters of grading; 32,000 ties renewed; substitution of 80-pound rails on 8 kilometers and ballasting of 28 kilometers. In the work of repairing bridges, 1,500 cubic meters of masonry work were erected and 270 tons of steel entered into the superstructures. At the new station of Rincon Antonio a number of dwellings for employees, officers, warehouses, and other accommodations have been erected. Stations have been completed at Cardenas, Ubero, Tolosa, and Saravia, and the station at Coatzacoaleos has been put into a good state of repair. Tanks for storing petroleum, to be used as fuel by the engines, have been installed at Coatzacoaleos, Julie, Santa Lucrecia, Rincon Antonio, and Salina Cruz.

"The privileges that had been granted to various railway companies to charge 15 per cent above their authorized tariffs were revoked as from November 25, 1903, owing to exchange having settled below 220 per cent, and in accordance with a proviso of the privileges themselves.

"In the period covered by this message the work of effecting a passage through the Victoria range of hills for the carriage road from Tula to Ciudad Victoria has been completed, and this section of the road has been turned over to the government of the State of Tamaulipas. In the Palmillas range of hills 2 kilometers of a road for vehicles have been completed, and of the road crossing the Tula range only 1 kilometer remains to be laid.

"Postal communications continue to progress. In the first half of the fiscal year there were created four local post-offices, 9 agencies, 4 branch offices, and 4 itinerant offices, the total number of offices of all kinds being now 2,322. The volume of correspondence of all kinds increased in the period in reference, aggregating 79,000,000 pieces, as compared with 77,000,000 pieces in the first six months of the previous fiscal year. Interior money orders totaled \$21,600,000, and the postal money orders between Mexico and the United States increased more than 22 per cent in the same period.

“With regard to telegraph lines, 521 kilometers have been reconstructed, and the line from Jomta to Palizada, formerly private property, and the line from Tepetitán to Jomta, which the government of Tabasco made over to the Federation without any charge, have been incorporated into the Federal telegraph system. If the military lines in Quintana Roo be included, as they have been, the increment of the system amounts to 1,095 kilometers. A subfluvial cable, 800 meters long, has been laid in the Usumacinta River, opposite Jomta, and the two iron wires of the line between Merida and Progreso have been replaced by copper wires. Seven new telegraph offices and one telephone office have been opened in the period under review. Another move of importance has been made in this connection, namely, the introduction between the City of Mexico and Puebla of apparatus capable of printing ordinary characters. A new contract has been signed for the operation of the long-distance telephone system in combination with the Federal telegraph lines in the States of Durango, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon.

“The yield of Federal taxes has continued on the increase. The collections from import duties and the stamp tax in the period comprised between July and December, 1903, as compared with the collections from the same sources in the corresponding semester of the previous year, are sufficiently satisfactory, especially if one considers that in 1902 they were exceptionally good. The increase in the collections from import duties was \$250,000, excluding the yield of the extra duties which have been collected from the beginning of 1903. In the stamp revenue the gain was nearly a million, and it must be borne in mind that such revenue did not include in 1903, as it did in 1902, the yield of the 7 per cent tax on import duties and that the Federal contribution is now 25 per cent additional, as against 30 per cent formerly. The increase on spirits and tobacco has been increased, but this does not offset the reduction in the Federal contribution.

“The emission of Treasury notes for \$3,000,000 gold authorized by the law of September, 1903, was unattended by the slightest difficulty, and such notes, as well as those for \$9,500,000 gold, issued some months previously, are being dealt in without any discount, notwithstanding the fact that they command a rate of but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. These issues of Treasury notes have been devoted to the prosecution of certain public works, notably the purchase of the shares of the National Railway of Mexico by the Government.

“The modifications that were made in the import duties, in accordance with the decree of February 4, 1904, are inspired by the desire to facilitate the importation of certain foreign articles of general use and of imparting temporarily a moderate degree of protection to certain Mexican industries, which are capable of easy and vigorous development. Some articles, such as coffee and sugar, no longer need that protection to the same extent as hitherto.



"The monetary commission appointed by the Department of Finance to study the varied questions connected with the problem of the value of the currency of the country in gold has completed its labors, having presented a mass of data, opinions, and reports which will prove of value to the Government.

"In order that the preparation of the general map of the Republic may be pushed with the utmost activity, the personnel forming the technical bureaus of the military zones and commanderies has been attached to the Geographical Explorations Commission. In consequence, that commission has had an accession of nearly thirty officers, most of them belonging to the technical corps and all of them experienced in topographical surveys. The commission has also been supplied with a considerable number of scientific instruments."

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1904.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico issued on April 24, 1904, the preliminary statistics of imports and exports for the month of January, 1904, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, 1903-4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and of 1902-3, respectively.

The total amount of importations during the seven months under review was \$43,719,344.68 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, the equivalent in silver or Mexican currency being \$99,723,930.21.

The exports for the seven months were valued at \$123,404,549.16, showing an increase of \$14,470,483.66 over the same period of 1902-3.

The imports during the seven months were as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	January—		Seven months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-1.	1902-3.
Animal substances.....	\$466,951.51	\$283,098.48	\$3,170,813.65	\$2,799,812.50
Vegetable substances.....	1,109,789.00	1,311,869.68	8,232,694.17	7,666,906.72
Mineral substances.....	1,849,663.10	1,611,981.47	12,252,593.69	12,811,308.47
Dry goods.....	731,100.04	998,305.98	5,684,064.58	6,225,290.40
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	253,789.10	203,235.16	1,737,222.36	1,527,698.14
Beverages.....	261,063.72	277,387.51	1,793,672.26	1,756,462.75
Paper and its applications.....	211,353.77	150,225.47	1,312,163.40	1,157,735.70
Machinery and apparatus.....	917,033.69	635,693.18	5,785,316.43	5,984,488.13
Vehicles.....	218,358.37	95,313.60	1,141,311.76	862,708.79
Arms and explosives.....	282,713.66	143,090.89	1,224,071.24	954,086.65
Miscellaneous.....	225,253.00	160,927.99	1,385,421.14	1,203,385.71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,560,078.99</b>	<b>5,975,129.41</b>	<b>43,719,344.68</b>	<b>42,949,883.96</b>

#### EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$10,042,097.84	\$7,098,785.87	\$64,441,509.81	\$54,725,247.92
Other articles.....	9,958,563.05	8,580,605.70	58,963,039.35	54,208,817.58
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,000,660.89</b>	<b>15,679,391.57</b>	<b>123,404,549.16</b>	<b>108,934,065.50</b>

1190 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	January—		Seven months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-1.	1902-3.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$11,422.00	\$67,662.00
Foreign gold coin.....			1,237.00	6,320.00
Gold in bars.....	\$1,222,746.71	\$1,314,988.80	14,500,758.13	5,812,165.38
Gold in other forms.....	51,232.28	30,806.49	537,838.12	205,657.96
Total gold.....	1,276,949.02	1,351,795.38	12,051,255.25	6,092,045.34
Mexican silver coin.....	3,181,144.00	63,000.00	15,324,481.00	17,223,200.00
Foreign silver coin.....	3,228.00	20,587.07	45,704.00	62,806.67
Silver in bars.....	3,596,774.29	4,550,027.76	28,111,792.95	37,175,640.32
Silver in other forms.....	1,981,002.53	1,113,375.05	8,878,276.61	4,171,535.59
Total silver.....	8,765,148.82	5,716,990.49	52,390,254.56	48,633,202.58
Copper.....	2,795,617.79	1,534,274.50	12,546,748.11	11,231,235.18
Lead.....	416,108.00	731,077.00	2,946,398.45	3,371,371.00
Other mineral products.....	155,466.00	226,106.00	891,106.36	658,445.77
Coffee.....	1,177,532.00	780,553.57	2,808,121.91	2,830,826.60
Heniquen, in fiber.....	2,971,385.50	2,230,852.00	19,036,536.50	17,261,069.50
Woods.....	263,245.00	193,672.70	1,607,327.00	1,121,807.40
Dyewoods.....	58,645.10	30,400.00	401,919.93	429,507.37
Tobacco, in leaf.....	4,073.00	44,771.00	143,515.00	241,792.00
Other vegetable products.....	804,403.54	833,497.45	9,073,717.23	6,813,630.09
Cattle.....	152,532.00	541,816.00	2,137,962.00	3,430,577.50
Raw hides.....	656,402.55	925,653.71	3,849,610.60	4,126,638.36
Other animal products.....	45,939.00	72,536.00	387,592.28	411,907.90
Heniquen, manufactured.....	3,562.00	200,250.00	506,667.00	607,863.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	22,161.10	62,133.00	1,090,980.51	415,912.00
Other manufactures.....	387,027.63	125,659.45	2,093,548.88	757,259.72
Miscellaneous.....	44,454.84	57,351.12	309,287.59	505,914.19

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	January—		Seven months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$6,138,736.39	\$1,935,635.60	\$35,157,849.22	\$26,453,396.52
Asia.....			5,417.00	30,000.00
North America.....	13,309,818.20	13,174,427.65	87,196,439.99	78,709,530.66
Central America.....	39,949.30	27,023.32	260,371.95	281,001.32
South America.....	2,650.00		96,909.00	33,245.00
West Indies.....	209,507.00	522,303.00	2,687,562.00	3,336,892.003
Total.....	20,000,660.89	15,679,389.57	123,404,549.16	108,934,065.50

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	January—		Seven months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$3,132,725.94	\$2,796,476.60	\$19,539,321.99	\$18,681,752.02
Asia.....	69,131.09	57,423.52	365,957.32	399,839.62
Africa.....	4,287.00	12,861.00	35,433.00	41,859.69
North America.....	3,321,272.89	3,050,594.86	23,584,737.71	23,580,044.91
Central America.....	825.57	1,225.18	8,842.29	10,733.51
South America.....	21,816.50	27,842.25	109,624.37	116,950.46
West Indies.....	9,530.00	22,007.00	72,384.00	73,415.00
Oceania.....	490.00	6,699.00	3,044.00	45,288.75
Total.....	6,560,078.99	5,975,129.41	43,719,344.68	42,949,883.96

## CROP PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE IN 1902.

The "Anuario Estadístico de la República Mexicana," recently received, makes available for the first time the official figures upon the crops of Mexico for 1902. The original figures are expressed in units of the metric system, which has been the legal standard of weights and measures in Mexico since 1895. Redneed to their equivalents in units of American denominations, the figures for the principal crops are given as follows, with comparisons for 1901:

Crops.	1902.	1901.
Wheat.....bushels..	8,417,110	12,021,033
Barley.....do.....	6,041,636	7,727,196
Corn.....do.....	78,029,635	93,458,960
Rice.....pounds..	39,961,133	41,776,606
Beans and pease.....bushels..	9,091,576	11,306,106
Sweet potatoes.....pounds..	46,776,129	37,867,161
Potatoes.....bushels..	346,669	315,800
Sugar.....pounds..	181,457,778	150,393,468
Panocla.....do.....	150,017,280	172,864,773
Molasses.....do.....	104,081,591	181,013,596
Sesame.....bushels..	50,622	4,406,072
Peanuts.....do.....	289,023	389,427
Castor beans.....do.....	108,769	93,318
Flaxseed.....do.....	151,987	165,472
Rape seed.....do.....	41,183	18,711
Sisal grass.....pounds..	120,366,850	180,068,450
Istle.....do.....	27,521,756	21,252,263
Cotton.....do.....	49,668,826	49,304,369
Grape brandy.....gallons..	50,536	56,057
Wine.....do.....	214,318	313,279
Cacao.....pounds..	7,558,662	3,952,861
Coffee.....do.....	21,009,945	60,460,469
Tobacco.....do.....	8,014,144	26,256,400
Chicle.....do.....	1,088,539	4,182,325
Oranges.....do.....	49,763,087	62,979,343
Lemons.....do.....	17,884,101	1,960,631
Limes.....do.....	9,060,189	15,496,674

The commerce between Mexico and foreign countries in the above-mentioned products, as far as they are separately stated, was as follows for the calendar years 1902 and 1901:

## Foreign commerce of Mexico in undermentioned products.

Products.	1902.		1901.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....bushels..	a 225,318	71	a 1,057,263	213
Wheat flour.....barrels..	47,521		46,906	
Barley.....bushels..		5		16
Corn.....do.....	10,277	109,437	1,905,705	25,574
Rice.....pounds..		2,520,778		914,468
Seeds and grain.....do.....	b 2,714,059		b 4,400,805	
Sesame.....do.....		212,883		113,781
Beans and peas.....bushels..		398,126		398,743
Sugar.....pounds..	1,706,816	4,112	2,325,323	825,715
Potatoes.....bushels..		81		386
Molasses.....pounds..	49,897	586	41,515	4
Flaxseed.....bushels..		9,556		9,126
Sisal grass.....pounds..		191,512,480		187,396,831
Istle.....do.....		31,365,362		26,067,012
Cotton.....do.....	32,386,047	225	10,577,463	618
Cotton waste.....do.....		3,805		476,441
Cotton and cotton yarns, low grades.....do.....	348,493	300,728	293,980	306,568
Carded cotton.....do.....	94,120		90,879	
Cacao.....do.....	1,670,982	4,978	963,735	5,941
Coffee, raw.....do.....	888,679	49,717,699	935,541	34,333,485
Coffee, roasted.....do.....	73,877		6,274	
Leaf tobacco.....do.....		2,456,668		1,271,700
Virginian.....do.....	2,755,819		2,298,847	
Other.....do.....	22,411		25,047	
Chicle.....do.....		1,759,578		3,873,931

a Includes imports of other cereals not specified.

b For food not elsewhere specified.

## TREASURY STATISTICS FOR MARCH, 1904.

The following is the official statement of the receipts and disbursements in the Federal Treasury of the Mexican Government during the month of March, 1904, as submitted by Treasurer General ZAMACONA:

Cash surplus from February 29.....	\$111, 819. 23
Cash receipts.....	2, 385, 130. 68
Drafts received for collection.....	136, 300. 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	2, 633, 239. 91
Disbursements.....	2, 471, 892. 38
	<hr/>
Surplus, forward to April.....	161, 347. 53

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

II.—*Extract from the decree of May 7, 1903, as to the stamp duty on tobacco.*

[“Diario Oficial” No. 109, of May 7, 1903.]

ART. 3. From the first of July next, the stamps for the tax on manufactured tobacco created by the law of December 10, 1892, and its rules of practice of the same date will be sold at the following prices:

I. The stamps for native cigarettes and cheroots at 50 centavos per hundred stamps.

II. The stamps for foreign imported cigarettes at 85 centavos per hundred stamps.

III. The stamps for native cigars:

(a) For boxes or packages containing not more than five cigars, \$1.80 per hundred stamps.

(b) For boxes or packages containing more than five cigars, but not more than ten, \$3.60 per hundred stamps.

(c) For boxes or packages of more than ten cigars, but not more than twenty-five, \$9 per hundred stamps.

IV. The stamps for all kinds of foreign imported cigars shall be sold at double the price of those respectively provided in the foregoing section for native cigars.

V. The stamps for packages, 1 kilogram net, of native tobacco, loose, cut, in leaves, or chewing, will cost 18 centavos each, and the stamps for imported tobacco of the same class and weight will be double that price.

VI. The stamps for packages of native snuff, 1 kilogram net, will be 36 centavos each, and the stamps for packages of the same weight of foreign imported snuff will be 72 centavos each.

III.—*Law dated May 26, 1903, relating to the goods imported through custom-houses of the Quintana Roo Territory.*

["Diario Oficial" No. 125, of May 26, 1903.]

*Sole article.* The application of the decree dated June 7, 1902, relieving all articles imported exclusively for consumption within the Territory of Quintana Roo from all import duties and port dues has been extended for another year from July 1 next.

IV.—*Extract from budget law of June 1, 1903, in respect to export duties.*

["Diario Oficial" No. 130, of June 1, 1903.]

This law establishes further export duties as below:

NATURAL PRODUCE.		Pesos.
A. Broom root ("zacaton") .....	100 kilos, gross weight..	0.60
B. Chile .....	kilo, net weight..	.02
C. Orchil .....	ton of 1,000 kilos, gross weight..	5.00
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.		
A. Heniquen, unmanufactured .....	100 kilos, net weight..	0.50
B. Ixtle, unmanufactured .....	do.....	.50
C. Hides and skins, untanned:		
Deer and kid .....	100 kilos, gross weight..	2.25
Ox or other .....	do.....	.75

V.—*Law of June 2, 1903, relative to the taxes on explosives.*

["Diario Oficial" No. 131, of June 2, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. The Executive is empowered, in accordance with the contract entered into by the Department of Public Works with the National Company of Dynamite and Explosives, a joint stock company, to establish an internal consumption tax on all kinds of dynamite and industrial explosives imported from abroad or manufactured in the Republic, said tax to be payable at such date and in such manner as the Executive may determine.

ART. 2. The basis for the creation of said interior-consumption tax shall be as follows:

I. Dynamite and industrial explosives imported through the custom-houses of the Republic or manufactured in the territory of the Republic shall pay 210 pesos per ton of 1,000 kilograms gross weight.

II. Exemption from said tax may be allowed in the case of common gunpowder, black gunpowder for mines, and gunpowder for fireworks or for hunting purposes, in the composition of which the only ingredients used are sulphur, carbon, and the nitrates of soda and potash, and not nitroglycerin, chlorate of potash, or other chemical explosive.

III. The National Company of Dynamite and Explosives, a joint

stock company, will pay the internal consumption tax on the products manufactured by them in the form and subject to the conditions provided by the above-named contract which the company made with the Public Works Department on August 12, 1901.

VI.—*Law dated June 5, 1903, respecting the importation of horses.*

[“Diario Oficial” No. 135, of June 6, 1903.]

*Sole article.*—The exemption from duty granted by Article 4 of the law dated June 4, 1901, on the importation of horses is prolonged until June 30, 1904.

VII.—*Decree dated June 18, 1903, in reference to the importation of wheat.*

[“Diario Oficial” No. 145, of June 18, 1903.]

The limit assigned by decree dated February 7, 1903, for admitting wheat through the custom-houses of the Republic free of import and additional duties, is extended until July 31 of the current year.

### MINING LAWS.

#### SECTION 1.—*Mining property.*

ARTICLE 1.—Mining property in the United States of Mexico shall be governed by the following principles, to be regulated by the Executive Government in accordance with its constitutional faculties.

ART. 2. Subject to the present law are those mineral substances which can not be worked unless previous concession be obtained and those for whose extraction work is required which may put in danger the lives of the workmen, the safety of the works, or the stability of the surface.

ART. 3. The mineral substances for working which a previous concession is required are those which are hereafter enumerated, whatever be the nature, shape, or situation of their respective ore bodies:

(a) Gold, platinum, silver, iron (except marsh ores, loose surface ores, and others which are worked as coloring matter), lead, copper, tin (except float tin), zinc, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth, and arsenic, whether found in native state or mineralized.

(b) Precious stones, rock salt, and sulphur.

ART. 4. The owner of the ground can work freely, without necessity for a special concession in any case whatever, the following mineral substances:

The mineral combustibles; oils and mineral waters; the rocks of the ground in general, whether they serve directly or form part of materials for construction or ornamentation; the matter which forms the grounds, as earths, sands, and clays of all kinds; the mineral sub-

stances excepted from concession in article 3 of this law; and, generally, all those that are not mentioned in the same.

Superficial or subterraneous excavations which the working of any of these substances may require shall always be subject to the regulations which are decreed for order and security in the mines.

ART. 5. Legally acquired mining property and that which in future may be acquired in accordance with this law shall be irrevocable and perpetual as long as the Federal property tax has been paid in accordance with the regulations of the law by which said tax is established.

ART. 6. The newly acquired primordial mining title will be given by the Department of Development, according to the regulations of this law.

ART. 7. Mining property, except in the case of placers and superficial ore bodies, is understood to be only underground and does not include the surface, which continues under the dominion of its owner, except that part of the same which the miner has to occupy, in cases and under the conditions mentioned in article 11 of this section.

ART. 8. The taking out of produce from a mine is completely limited by the respective boundaries, and these boundaries can only be passed, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, when the ground is unoccupied and after previous request for the amplification of the concession. In order to enter into another's field, the consent of the owner is absolutely necessary, except in cases of legal right of way.

ART. 9. The water brought to the surface and coming from subterraneous workings of mines belongs to the owners of the same, and the regulations of the common law have to be observed in regard to the rights of the owners of the ground through which the water passes.

ART. 10. The work done for opening and utilizing mines and placers is for public benefit; therefore, in case of nonagreement forcible expropriation can be proceeded with for the ground necessary for this object.

ART. 11. The mining concessionist is free to make arrangements with the owners of the surface ground for the occupation of the surface he needs, in order either to work placers or superficial ore bodies, or to establish buildings and other mining requirements; but in case both parties do not come to an agreement in regard to extent or price, the expropriation will be proceeded with through the local judge of first instance, the following proceedings being observed until article 27 of the Constitution be regulated:

First. Each party shall name an appraising expert, and both experts shall present their valuation within eight days' time, counted from the day they receive their appointment. If the appraisers do not agree, the judge will name a third expert as umpire, who shall give his decision within the peremptory time of eight days, counted from appointment. The judge, taking into account the opinions of the

experts and the proofs which both parties present to him while the experts are preparing their statements, shall fix the superficial extent and the amount of the indemnity within the next eight days following.

Second. In case the owner of the ground which needs to be occupied does not name his appraising expert within eight days after being notified by the judge, this functionary shall officially name an appraiser to represent the interest of the owner.

Third. In case it be uncertain or doubtful who is the possessor or owner of the property which has to be occupied, the judge shall decide as amount of indemnity the sum resulting from the appraisements of the experts named by the concessionaire and of the one which he himself appointed in representation of the legitimate owner, and shall make deposit of said amount in order that the same be delivered to the corresponding party.

Fourth. The experts in making their appraisements shall base these on the value of the surface ground, the damage which immediately results to the property, and the rights of way which are to be established on the same.

ART. 12. Mining property and other ordinary property bounding on it shall, as the case may be, have the privilege of and be subject to legal right of way as regards free passage, conveyance of water, drainage, and ventilation, and the judges shall conform in their decrees regarding the same and the corresponding indemnities to the legislation of each State, Federal district, or Territory, unless the same be modified by the following ruling:

1. The legal right of way of drainage consists, on the one hand, in the obligation which, according to article 21 of this law, the owner of a mining field is under to indemnify the owner of another field for the damage done to him by not keeping up the drainage of the subterraneous workings or not draining sufficient to keep the water from flowing from one to another; on the other hand, in the obligation which all owners of mining fields are under to permit the passage through their ground of tunnels or adits whose exclusive and necessary object is the drainage of one or various workings.

2. The drainage tunnels, when not made on the strength of the contract authorized by article 23 of this law, can only be undertaken by the owner or owners of the mining fields to whom the tunnel is an absolute necessity.

3. In the case supposed by the foregoing clause all the owners of mining fields which derive benefit from the drainage obtained through the tunnel shall be obliged to pay their part of the indemnification, in proportion to the benefits received, taking into consideration the nature and the condition of the mine.

4. The driving of a tunnel shall not be commenced without previous permission given by the Department of Development, after hearing



the opinion of the respective mining agent and after examination and approval of the drawings, in which the direction and the section of the projected tunnel shall be detailed.

5. The paying ore found while driving the tunnel shall belong, in case it is encountered in lawfully conceded mining fields, to the owners of these, and if found in unoccupied ground it shall be divided among the owners of all the fields which are benefited by the tunnel, in the proportion established by the foregoing clause 3.

6. If, when the tunnel is being driven and one or more veins are discovered in unoccupied ground, a request be made for the grant of the respective fields or of the unoccupied surplus parts, then the orders of articles 14 and 17 relative to this law shall be applied, considering those who undertook to drive the tunnel as explorers, in accordance with the final part of article 13.

7. Once the permission mentioned in the foregoing clause 4 having been given by the Department of Development, only in virtue of a special contract can other persons but those who receive benefit from the tunnel be considered as members of the undertaking.

8. While the tunnel is being driven in his or their respective properties, the owners of mining fields which are crossed by the drainage tunnel can appoint a controller in their confidence, whose function shall only extend to watching the work and giving notice to the mining agent or the judge, as the case may require, of any abuse he may observe.

9. In places where the drainage tunnels, through whatever reason, communicate with mine workings bars shall be put up which impede roadway or passage as soon as the communication is made.

10. Only in virtue of a unanimous understanding, expressed in a public document between the parties interested in a general drainage tunnel, in accordance with the foregoing clause 3, can the tunnel be used for any other object but drainage. In this case, under penalty of nullity, all particulars regarding passage or transit indicated in the foregoing clause 9 shall be stated in the contract.

11. The mines newly opened in places where they may be benefited by general drainage tunnels already existing will be subject to the provisions of clauses 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

12. The legal right of way for ventilation consists in the obligation of every owner of mining fields to permit the owner of neighboring fields to communicate with his underground workings, so that the communication may produce, as a necessary result, the ventilation which could not be obtained in other ways except at great expense.

13. Unless by special contract to the contrary, made in a public document by the owners of the properties giving and receiving the benefit, there shall always be placed a barrel grating to impede transit or passage at the boundary line of the respective properties.

14. When a communication, different from the one described in clause 12, actually ventilates one or more workings, this service of producing ventilation shall not give a right to the miner who made the communication to exact indemnity from the owners of the other workings that have been ventilated, nor shall these on their side acquire a legal right of way which burdens the mining property which furnished the ventilation.

15. If, while driving workings opened for the purpose mentioned in clause 12, paying ore be found, the provisions applicable in the case of clauses 5, 6, and 8 shall be observed.

16. The provisions of clause 6 shall also be observed as far as they suit the case.

17. All the expenses occasioned by the workings which may have to be made in order to obtain ventilation and those for keeping them in future in good condition shall be exclusively for account of the party who requested the establishment of the right of way (of ventilation).

18. For the establishment in future of a legal right of way to the benefit of one mining property and to the burden of another there shall be necessary either the consent of the owner of the burdened property, stated in a public document or in a declaration signed and ratified before the judicial authorities, or an administrative resolution agreed to by the interested parties, or a judicial decision.

19. The owner of mining fields who wishes to acquire a legal right of way, which does not receive the consent of the party who considers himself burdened by the same, shall apply to the Department of Development, which shall decide within the space of time and with the formalities established by the regulations whatever it judges opportune, always hearing beforehand the dissenting party. In case either the latter or the petitioner does not agree to the administrative resolution the right is reserved to apply to the respective local tribunals within the time specified by the regulations. The decision shall be communicated by the tribunal which gives the same to the Department of Development.

20. In case the administrative decision be favorable to the petitioner and adverse to the opposing party, it can only be acted upon immediately by the petitioner giving bonds satisfactory to the Department of Development for the indemnification of any damages in case the opposing party receive judgment in his favor in the courts.

21. The ruling of the three preceding clauses is applicable to all cases in which that which is ordered in the other clauses may give rise to judicial contests.

#### SECTION 2.—*Exploration and mineral concessions.*

ART. 13. Any inhabitant of the Republic can make freely, in Government ground, exploration conducive to the discovery of mineral

bodies; but if, instead of borings, excavations should be made, these shall not exceed 10 meters in extent, either in length or in depth. No license shall be necessary for this work, but previous notice shall be given to the respective authorities according to the provisions of the regulations.

In ground of private property no mining explorations can be made without the permission of the owner or his representative. In case, however, that this permission can not be obtained, it can be requested from the respective administrative authorities, who shall give the same in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, bonds being previously given by the explorer for the damage which may be caused, after the authorities have heard the owner of the ground or his representative.

Inside of private buildings or their belongings explorations can only be made with permission of the owner. No explorations shall be permitted inside the precincts of populated places, public works, public buildings or fortifications, or in their neighborhood. The regulations shall fix in all these cases the minimum distance within which said works of investigation can be allowed.

During three months' time, which can not be prolonged, counted from the date of the notice of the permission or of the administrative resolution mentioned in this article, only the explorer shall have the right to receive mining fields.

ART. 14. The unit of concession, or the mining field (*pertenencia*), in future shall be a solid block of unlimited depth, defined above ground by that part of the surface which in horizontal projection gives a square with sides 100 meters long [328 feet] and bounded under ground by the four vertical planes corresponding to the same.

This unit of mining field (*pertenencia*) is indivisible in all contracts concerning mining concessions or ownership of the same.

ART. 15. Except as regards the final disposition of article 13 of this law, the concessions shall belong and shall always be given to the first applicant, and shall embrace, in all cases in which there is sufficient free ground, the number of mining fields which the interested party may ask for, but he shall clearly specify, in accordance with the dispositions of the regulations, the situation of the fields (*pertenencias*) which form this grant.

In case there remains between the mining fields granted and other already existing a space less than the unit of mining grants, this space shall be given to the first petitioner.

#### EXPLORATION.

ART. 10. Each and every inhabitant of the Republic shall have the right to carry on mineral explorations on any section of national lands, due notice thereof being given the agent at the respective zone,

as described by law. The notification must be tendered in duplicate, specifying therein the limits of the zone to be explored. The agent shall return the exploring party a copy of said notification, specifying thereon the date and hour it was presented and warning him that any digging should be done strictly in conformity with article 13 of the law and 14 of these regulations.

ART. 11. If the explorations are to be made on private property, the exploring party should first obtain due permission from the owner of the property or his attorney, who, if authorizing it, will give the explorer a written statement specifying thereon the limits of the ground to be explored. This statement must be presented to the respective agent, who, after making the proper entry in the record, shall return it to the exploring party, naming the date and hour when presented.

ART. 12. If the owner of the property or his representative should fail to grant the permission called for, the exploring party should apply to the agent for same, stating at the same time his security therefor. This petition shall be presented by the agent to the owner of the property, who, failing to protest within a fortnight, shall be understood to grant his consent. At the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days the agents shall adopt the proper proceedings, fixing at the same time the amount of security which must be given by the exploring party and a term of thirty days for presenting the same. The security once produced, the agent shall give the explorer a written acknowledgment, expressing thereon the limits of the section to be explored.

ART. 13. During a term of three months, not to be prorogued, from the date of the notification, permission, or administrative proceedings referred to in articles 10, 11, and 12 of these regulations, the agent shall admit of no other petition for the site of explorations or the limits thereof than those proceeding from the exploring party.

ART. 14. The exploring party or parties shall not carry on the work of exploration in the vicinity of towns or inhabited places nearer than 50 meters [164 feet] from the exterior boundaries of public and private buildings and outhouses belonging thereto. The same distance shall be observed with regard to any public edifice or construction of any kind, but this shall be reduced to 30 meters [98.4 feet] from the lines bordering on highways, railroads, and canals. With regard to fortified places, no work of exploration shall be carried on within 1 kilometer [0.621376 mile], reckoned from the outer lines of same.

### SECTION 3.—*Acquiring mining concessions.*

ART. 16. The Department of State and of Development shall name, in the States, Territories, and Federal District, special agents in its service, before whom the applications for mining concessions shall be

presented. These agents are authorized to collect fees according to the tariff to be fixed by the Department mentioned.

ART. 17. The agents of the Department of Development shall receive the applications for mining concessions and shall note down immediately on the register the day and hour of presentation. They shall thereupon proceed with the publication of the application and the measurement of the fields (*pertenencias*) by the expert or the man whom they shall appoint, and in case there be no opposition they shall send a copy of the proceedings and of the map to the Department of Development for the corresponding approval and the extension of the titles. The regulations shall fix the time within which these acts have to take place and shall detail the mode of procedure of the agents.

ART. 18. The approval of the proceedings being obtained and the title to the property having been given in favor of the concessionnaire, the latter enters into possession of the mining fields without further formality.

ART. 19. The agents of the Department can not suspend the proceedings for any reason whatever, unless there be opposition. When once the time which is fixed by the regulations expires they shall be obliged immediately to send the protocol of the proceedings, in whatever condition it may be, to the Department of Development, so that after examination it may declare the tardy applicant rejected, should the fault be his, or hold the agent responsible, if through him the case has been delayed. The tardy applicant can not again petition for the same concession.

ART. 20. When opposition is made by the owner of the surface ground to the request for any mining concession or to the making of the respective measurements, and he claims that the ore deposit does not exist, and if there be found indication of a deposit on the surface or any excavations or workings of exploration in the deposit itself the agent of the Department of Development shall disregard the opposition. In case that no indication of any ore body exists on the surface of the ground and there be no excavations or workings on the same, then a proceeding analogous to section 2 of this law shall be followed, the proper judge deciding whether or not the concession shall be granted. His decision can be appealed from in both cases. The decree shall be communicated to the Department of Development.

ART. 21. The agents of the Department of Development shall suspend proceedings in case there be opposition, and shall send the protocol to the judge of first instance of the proper place for the legal decision. Judicial authorities shall advise the Department of Development of their decision.

### CHAPTER 3.—GENERAL MINING REGULATIONS.

ART. 15. The petition for concession of claims or extensions must be presented in duplicate to the respective agent. These petitions

shall clearly express the number of claims wanted, their situation on the ground, and the relative position of said ground with regard to the corresponding municipality, fixing the most notable points of the locality for identification and specifying at the same time the mineral substance to be developed. Should the agent judge the petition as lacking clearness and accuracy on any point he shall have the right to question the petitioner in order to obtain the same, all such information being affixed to the duplicate petition in the presence of said petitioner. Ignorance or inability on the part of the petitioner to afford the desired information shall be no obstacle in the way of registering the petition or sufficient cause for suspending the proceeding.

ART. 16. The agent shall admit no other petition for the same site until the Department of Public Works has given its final decision on the provision for each petition.

ART. 17. On presentation of a petition to the agent this functionary shall proceed to register the same in the presence of the petitioner, stating on the margin of both petition and duplicate thereof, as well as in the official register duly authorized by the Department, the date, hour, and numerical order of presentation. The petitions must be registered strictly in the order of dates and hours of day presented, having no space in blank between the inscription.

ART. 18. In the event of two or more petitions for claims or extensions on the same site being presented at the same time the decision shall be cast by lots.

ART. 19. Within three days following the presentation of a petition for a concession of mining claims the agent shall appoint a titled expert or, if such is not to be found, a practical surveyor to take the measurements and draw the plans of the claims and extensions solicited, expressing clearly thereon the monuments marking said claims, as well as those of all other claims within an area of 100 meters all around. The agent may appoint the surveyor suggested by the petitioner, provided said surveyor meet all the requirements prescribed by law.

ART. 20. Within the next eight days following the appointment referred to in the foregoing article the surveyor must communicate with the respective agent, stating whether he accepts the appointment or otherwise. If in the first case he should also state that arrangements had been concluded between himself and the petitioner as to the amount of fees to be collected, the agent shall thereupon make the proper entry in the respective provision. At the request of the petitioner the agent may extend, on one single occasion, the aforesaid period of eight days to another eight.

ART. 21. On making the entry referred to in the foregoing article, the agent shall fix a period not exceeding sixty days for the presentation of drawings referred to in article 19, accompanied by an explana-

tory report by the surveyor; the agent shall then proceed to draw up an extract in duplicate containing the following data:

1. The petition, specifying in a clear and precise manner the name and dwelling of the petitioner and the numerical order of the corresponding title.

2. The name, residence, and acceptance of the surveyor appointed.

3. Due notice that within a period not to exceed four months from the date of said extract the title shall be finally substantiated at the respective agency. A copy of the note shall be published in the bulletins fixed on the exterior of each agency, the petitioners furnishing the revenue stamps necessary for said publication. The notice shall remain on the bulletin boards for a period of one month, due entry thereof being made in the corresponding title. Another copy of the notice shall be handed the petitioner, who, at his own expense and risk and within forty days after the date of said notice, shall have the same published three consecutive days in the official paper of the respective State, Territory, or Federal District, copies of which issues must be delivered at the agency of the petitioner in order to have the same attached to the corresponding title.

ART. 22. The publication of the notice, as stated in the previous article, shall serve as summons to all such as may deem themselves justified in protesting against the concession of the petition in question.

ART. 23. On making the entry referred to in article 20 the agent shall hand expert a certified copy of his appointment, which must close with the warning that whosoever may resist or oppose the execution of any work undertaken by the expert shall make himself liable to the penalties established in article 904 of the penal code of the Federal District or the law of the respective State.

ART. 24. Should the experts meet any opposition or positive resistance in the execution of the previous article they may call the local authorities to their assistance.

ART. 25. The experts shall pay due attention to all remarks offered by the petitioner, as well as by those who have opposed or may oppose the petition; but they shall reserve their views on the subject for the written report referred to in article 21, the presentation of which, within the period therein stipulated, shall be for the sole account and responsibility of said surveyor, as well as all damages that may spring from the nondelivery of said reports and maps.

ART. 26. Opposition to the concession of a petition for any of the following reasons shall only be admitted during the four months stipulated in clause 3 of article 21, viz:

1. By the dissent of the property owner.
2. By invasion or trespass on adjacent claims or extensions.
3. By prior rights or petition regarding the claims of extension.

ART. 27. On a receipt of a protest to any petition, the agent shall

notify the petitioner by means of a written notice placed on the bulletin boards during three consecutive days, expressing thereon the names of the claimant and opponent, respectively, as well as the numerical order of the corresponding title, wherein due entry shall be made of said publication.

ART. 28. Save in the event of the petitioner notifying the agent that he desists from his claim, the latter shall have the opponent's protest preserved on file until the surveyor's report and plans are presented.

ART. 29. On presentation of these documents the agent shall proceed to call a meeting of the parties to take place within the next fifteen days, publishing said summons on the agency bulletins during three consecutive days, and expressing the number of the provisions, names of the parties, and date and time of day appointed for the meeting. At this meeting it shall be the agent's mission to bring about a compromise between the dissenting parties in order to avoid legal complications. Of all these particulars due entry shall be made in the respective provisions.

ART. 30. If the opposition should spring from the landowner and the expert's report should point to indications of mineral deposits on the surface or any explorations in said deposits, the agent shall carry the administrative proceedings on the provision to a conclusion, so that the Department may issue the proper title in favor of the petitioner, since this, according to articles 7 and 11 of the law, is either simply accountable for the underground operated upon or otherwise leaves to the jurisdiction of the courts the extension and appraisements of the surface occupied by the miner. At the conclusion of these proceedings, which shall be duly placed on record, the agent shall notify the parties that they are at liberty to have recourse to the usual tribunals, according to article 20 of the law.

ART. 31. In any other of the cases of opposition enumerated in article 26, should the agent be unsuccessful in bringing the parties to a compromise, he shall at once suspend all further proceedings and deliver the respective provisions to the petitioner, who, on his own responsibility and within a reasonable term appointed by the agency, must present it before the corresponding local judge of first instance.

ART. 32. If any reasonable opposition, based on causes not provided for in article 26, should be produced, the agent shall simply affix the same to the corresponding provision without suspending the proceedings on this account.

ART. 33. In the event of any opposition being made after the delivery of the surveyor's maps and reports, but before the expiration of the four months stipulated in clause 3 of article 21, the proceedings referred to in articles 29 to 32 shall be continued without interruption, this being the only instance (aside from the reference to the tribunals) where the agent may delay the substantiation of the provisions for



thirty-five days after the said four months, provided the opposition be made within twenty days of the expiration of the above-named four months.

ART. 34. If the four months referred to in article 26 should have transpired without any opposition being made, or in the end referred to in articles 30 and 32, or should the provision be returned by the tribunals with a judgment in favor of the petitioner, the agent is strictly enjoined to forward to the Department of Public Works, within the next fifteen days following and under registered cover copies of the provisions and maps, unless the petitioner should undertake to be the bearer of those documents, in which case the agency shall give due notice thereof to the Department.

ART. 35. The petitioner shall furnish the agency with the amount of revenue stamps required for issuing the title. These stamps shall accompany the copies of provisions and maps forwarded to the Department under registered cover and will be returned through the agent to the petitioner if the Department should disapprove the provisions and, consequently, refuse the title. If the petitioner should so desire, he may appoint the party who must deliver the stamps at the Department.

ART. 36. Any omission or neglect in presenting the petitions, furnishing the stamps or printed notices, payment of fees, or nonappearance at the meetings, and, in general, of any requirement mentioned in this chapter imputable to the claimant or the opponent, respectively, shall imply on the part of the former the relinquishing of all claims and his petition, and on the latter that he desists from his opposition and consequently acknowledges the legality of the petitioner's claims.

ART. 37. After due consideration and approval of the provision by the Department, the proper title shall be issued and forwarded to the agent, who must deliver the same to the petitioner, with a copy of the maps duly stamped by the Department of Public Works, this Department furnishing that of Finance with a detailed report on the concessions granted. Should the provision meet the disapproval of the Department, the agent shall be notified thereof in order that any errors or deficiencies may be rectified within the term appointed by the Department, provided said errors or deficiencies are not chargeable to the petitioner or the agent himself, in which case a different course shall be adopted, in accordance with article 19 of the law.

#### SECTION 4.—*General provisions.*

ART. 24. The partnership or companies formed for working mines shall be governed by the disposition of the commercial code, except as regards associations which are not admissible in mining affairs.

ART. 25. The contracts for furnishing money to the miner, known as "avio," shall in future have the character either of partnership—in which case the provision of the foregoing article shall be observed—or

of mortgage. The mortgage in mining matters can be freely given in accordance with the regulations of the civil code of the Federal district, but the indivisibility of the mining field (*pertenencias*), established in article 14 of this law, shall be taken into account, and the regulations of the commercial code as regards the register shall be observed, and for this purpose a special book of mining operations shall be opened. The holder of the mortgage shall always have the right to pay the tax mentioned in article 5 of this law, and shall through this payment acquire a right of preference over the owner of the mine in regard to his own mortgage.

ART. 27. The trials by court in mining matters shall take place and be decided in the Federal district and Territories and in each State before the judges and tribunals which there are competent according to the regulations of commercial code, and that which is prescribed in chapter 9, title 1, book 4 of said mercantile code shall be observed, based on this, that the first expense of the administration indicated in the second clause of article 1030 of the same code is the payment of the tax.

ART. 29. Default of payment of the property tax, levied in accordance with the regulations and procedure of the law which establishes the same, shall constitute, from the date this present law goes into force, the only reason for forfeiture of mining property, which in this case remains free of all burden and shall be conceded to the first applicant, in accordance with the provisions of this law and its regulations.

ART. 30. The industrial branch of mining shall belong to the Department of State and of Development, Colonization, and Industry, which, therefore, can dictate, in accordance with the regulations of this law, all the measures it judges necessary for the promotion of the prosperity of the mining industry, and which shall watch that the said law be enforced. It shall name the inspecting mining engineers it may think necessary to visit the workings of mines or mineral substances, to study the same, to make investigations, and to fulfill, in general, whatever commissions the Department may give them, in accordance with the details prescribed by the regulations.

ART. 39. The maps of the respective claims must be neatly and accurately drawn on strong paper for the better preservation of said documents. The copies thereof may be produced on tracing cloth. The maps must be made in decimal proportions.

ART. 40. The selection and survey of the claims upon the ground confer no rights to the occupation of the same, but shall serve simply to show the limits embraced in the mining concession thus obtained. For the final acquisition of the surface required by the petitioner for the development of his mining concession, or that covering the total

area of his claims, he must either arrange with the owner of the property by means of purchase or otherwise present an action before the corresponding tribunal for the expropriation of said ground, as prescribed by article 11 of this law.

ART. 41. The monuments to be fixed on the ground must meet the following requirements:

1. Their position must be permanent, as they are intended to make spots not to be changed as long as the concession for the claims undergoes no modification. Their construction must be solid and they shall be kept in good repair.

2. A sufficient number of them shall be erected in the most convenient places, so that from any one monument the preceding as well as the following one may easily be seen. Care should be taken to distinguish the same in shape, color, or any other characteristic mark from those of adjacent claims.

SECTION 5.—*Transitory provisions.*

ARTICLE 1. The denouncements of mines or surplus ground (*demasias*) which are in procedure when this law goes into force shall be continued and substantiated and shall be decided according to the provisions of the same.

ART. 2. The surplus ground or open spaces existing between neighboring mining properties, and which have not been denounced when this law takes effect, shall correspond and shall be given to the first party who applies for the same.

ART. 3. The contracts for the exploration and working of mining zones made with the Department of State and Expedition of Development, Colonization, and Industry which are in force when this law takes effect, and in virtue of which the concessionnaires are complying with the respective stipulations, shall remain in force for the whole time of their duration if the concessionnaires so desire. The concessionnaire can, however, within a year's time, counted from the date this law goes into force, choose the provisions of the new law, and as soon as he makes declaration to this effect before the Department he shall be relieved by the same from the obligations which said contracts imposed on him, and shall receive again in the corresponding deposit. Remaining subject to this law and its regulations only, he shall acquire and conserve perpetually his mining concessions as long as payment is made of the Federal property tax.

ART. 4. Existing mining properties which are being worked or are held by special permit (*amparo*) when this law goes into force, notwithstanding that they are not in accordance with the same, shall remain in existence, and the mines shall be governed by the former measures, though these be different from those now established. As

regards the tax, however, the unit mentioned in article 16 of this law shall serve as a basis. The owners, however, can ask for a rectification of the concession and for a new property title.

ART. 5. The contracts for furnishing money (*avio*) to the miner, and all those relating to mining business which are in existence when this law takes effect, shall be governed by their respective stipulations as regards points which may have been omitted by the mining law which was in force at the time these contracts were made, but it shall be indispensable to the validity of the future operations which have their origin in these contracts that these be registered according to the dispositions of articles 24 and 25 of this law within a year's time, counted from the date it takes effect. Therefore, whenever a mining business is transferred, under whatever pretext, to a third owner, the latter shall be responsible for the obligations resulting from said contracts, supposing that any question in court should arise from the same.

ART. 6. The work which is being done in the mining fields (*pertenencias*) of another owner in accordance with the law still in force can not be prosecuted after the date on which the present law takes effect, unless it have the consent of the owner of this field.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS.

This law will go into force in the whole Republic on July 1, 1892, and from that date the mining code of November 22, 1884, and the circular orders and provisions relating to same shall be abolished.

Article 10 of the law of June 6, 1887, shall be abolished from the date of the promulgation of this law.

#### MINE TAX.

ARTICLE 1. In accordance with the provisions of the articles relating to the new mining law, there shall be established a Federal property tax, which shall consist of two parts; one part, which has to be paid once only, in stamps, to be fixed to all titles of mining property, and another part which has to be paid yearly for each one of the mining fields of which a grant is composed. As regards the tax, the mining field (*pertenencias*), or unit of concession, shall be that established by article 14 of the new mining law. Consequently, all old and new mining fields existing in the Republic, whatever be their extent, shall be valued according to this unit. For the fractions of mining fields that amount to one-half or more, the tax shall be paid as if they were whole fields, and nothing shall be paid for the fraction that is less than one-half.

ART. 3. The property stamps of the mines shall be of the value of \$10 and be affixed to the titles of the property, one for each mining field of 10,000 square meters (107,642 square feet), the rules estab-

lished in article 1 to be followed as regards fractions. These stamps must be canceled by the office of the treasury authorized to receive the titles which were extended up to the 30th of June of the present year, the Department of Promotion canceling those belonging to the titles which are extended in accordance with the new mining law.

ART. 4. From the 1st of July, 1892, all owners or proprietors of mines shall be obliged to pay the sum of \$10 annually for each one of the fields (*pertenencias*) of which their grants are composed. The amount of the tax shall be the same whatever may be the nature of the substance which is being worked, on the understanding that the mine has been acquired through denouncement, or by special grant before the date on which the new mining law takes effect, and that in future it shall be acquired by grant and title, in accordance with the new law. Only those mines shall be exempt from the payment of the annual contribution on mining fields, and of the stamps on the titles of the property, which have been expressly freed from the same by contracts made with the Executive Government in virtue of the authority given by the legislature and approved by the same. The exemption shall only last for the time stipulated in the contract, without opportunity for prorogation.

ART. 5. The yearly property tax on mines shall be paid in three advance payments during each fiscal year, this payment to be made during the first month of each one-third part of the year, in the office of the treasury, which the regulations of this law shall determine and to which the taxpayers are obliged to go in order to make their payments without further need of notification or any other excuse on which they might found delay.

ART. 6. Failure of presentation of the title, which secures the possessions of the mine, within the time fixed in article 21 shall be punished by a fine equal to the amount of the stamps which the title has to carry, if the same be presented within two months following the expiration of the time allowed. For every additional two months that the presentation is delayed the holder shall incur a fine equal to the amount of the stamps. The concealment of the number of mining fields shall be punished with a fine equal to double the amount of the stamps which the title ought to have had for the conceded mining fields (*pertenencias*), to which shall be added double the amount of the yearly tax for the whole of the time that the same has not been paid. This shall not interfere with the civil or criminal responsibility to which the concealer is liable and to which he shall be subjected in due time. Failure to pay the annual property tax within the first month of each one-third part of the year shall cause the owner to incur a fine amounting to 50 per cent of the amount of the tax in case he pay during the second month. If the payment be made in the third month the fine

shall be equal to the amount of the tax. When once this last-named space of time has expired without the tax and the accumulated fines being paid, the mining property shall be lost to the owner without recourse whatever. The Department of the Treasury shall make the corresponding declaration and shall publish the same in the official paper, so that any other party may petition for the property.

ART. 7. When the owner of the mine sells the same he shall give the respective notice for annotation in the register, and the bill of sale which is given shall carry the stamps which, according to the stamp tax, it should have.

ART. 8. In case it no longer suits any person or company to continue working the mine or mines which he or it may possess, the corresponding office of the treasury shall be advised in writing, so that the tax may be settled up to the date of the notification and the corresponding annotation be made in the register.

ART. 22. Each one of the quarterly payments referred to in article 5 of the law must be made previous to July 31, November 30, and March 31 of each year. For this purpose the respective principal or substamp office (*administración principal ó subalterna del timbre*) will deliver to interested parties a printed ticket or placard containing—

1. The title or heading, "Mining tax" (*impuesto minero*).
2. The name of the State and municipality to which the office issuing the ticket or placard may correspond.
3. The name of the mine, number of dependencies (*pertenencias*) for which the tax is paid, municipality in which the same is located, name of owner or company which may be in possession thereof, and the registry number of the titles.
4. The quarterly amount payable.
5. Three blank columns destined to receive the stamps corresponding to each quarter, which stamps are to be duly canceled. The interested parties are required to place the ticket or placard referred to in this article in a visible part of the office of the negotiator or owner of the mining properties, with the stamps accrediting the payment affixed thereto.

ART. 25. Upon the expiration of the terms referred to in the final part of article 6 of the law, and the tax still remaining unpaid, the principal stamp offices (*administraciones principales de la renta del timbre*) will immediately advise the Treasury Department (*Secretaría de Hacienda*) in order that the latter may at once declare the loss of the property and the Department of Public Works (*Secretaría de Fomento*) dispose of the mine. This ruling will be published in the "Diario Oficial" (official daily).

## REAL ESTATE IN 1903.

The operations recorded in the public register of properties during the year 1903 in the City of Mexico amounted to \$190,784,673.31½. The record for each month is as follows:

January .....	\$25,091,366.15	August .....	\$16,475,395.60
February .....	8,802,545.34	September .....	13,230,940.42
March .....	21,672,983.83½	October .....	22,691,957.09
April .....	18,297,734.77½	November .....	12,572,006.18
May .....	7,546,853.34½	December .....	14,139,277.89
June .....	18,036,053.44		
July .....	12,227,559.25		193,784,673.31½

The operations include mercantile and railway deals, transmissions and transfers of properties by deed or by private contract, etc.

## AMENDED CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDINANCES.

(To be continued.)

The changes in the custom-house ordinances of the Republic of Mexico, providing for a more liberal system of importing merchandise into the country, as published in the "*Diario Oficial*" and translated for the "*Mexican Herald*," beginning with the issue for April 8, 1904, read as follows:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That in the exercise of the authority granted to the executive by article 2 of the law of June 1, 1903; and

"Whereas the rules to which the operations of the custom-houses are at present subject are no longer compatible with the rapidity necessary in handling the greatly increased foreign commerce of the Republic or with the methods which our administrative organization has perfected; and

"Whereas, though it is true that the rules in question have been of great utility in preventing operations of a nature detrimental to the interests of the treasury, their existence has no *raison d'être* at the present time, when the continual proofs of morality and honesty afforded by the commercial community show that that community respects the interests in question and does not seek to impair them;

"I have seen fit to issue the following decree:

## ARTICLE I.

The following articles of the general ordinances of maritime and frontier custom-houses are amended:

"ART. 7. Foreign articles imported into the Republic will pay duties in accordance with the rates which the tariff schedules of these ordinances provide and in accordance with other enactments in force,

and if they are articles which are unspecified the duties on them will be fixed in accordance with the precepts which these ordinances contain. There are no other exceptions to these rules than those which are expressly contained in existing laws.

“By way of addition to the import duties the custom-houses will collect, for the benefit of the municipalities in which they are situated, 1.50 or 2 per cent, as provided by the several decrees on the subject, said percentage being assessed on the total import duties collected.

“Articles expressly consigned to the ministries of the Federal Government for the use of the Federation are exempted from the additional duties.

“ART. 11. The powers of the Executive in regard to importations are as follows:

“V. To fix, by means of decrees of general observance, the rates that appertain to articles which at the time of their importation are not included in the tariff schedule, and on which the duties have been assessed by analogy or by their resemblance to other specified articles. The rates in question will be such as are determined by the operations effected in accordance with this law, but said rules may be modified by the Department of Finance when the latter sees fit, through the instrumentality of a new decree which will be issued subject to the studies and reports which the case may call for.

“IX. To prohibit the importation of articles of food or industrial products which, in the opinion of the superior board of health, are injurious to health.

“ART. 23. The captain of any vessel receiving cargo abroad for one or more ports of the Republic is under the obligation of forming, on the plan of model No. 1 of these ordinances, a general manifest of said cargo for each port for which it may be intended.

“These manifests will contain:

“Section II. The ordinal number of the bills of lading; the marks, countermarks, and numbers of the packages; the partial quantities thereof expressed in figures; the kind of packages; the generic designation of the merchandise as manifested by the shippers in the bills of lading; the names of the partial consignees of the merchandise according to the same bills of lading or the designation “to order” if the consignment is in that form; and the total number of packages expressed in figures and letters. In manifesting cargoes or lots in bulk, the fact of their being in this form will be stated, and, moreover, the kind and total weight of the goods will be set forth. All the data mentioned in this section must be set forth separately, in order to be able to identify each package, and the marks, numbers, kinds, and contents of the packages contained in each division of the manifest must be clearly stated.

“Section III. The date on which the document is extended and the



signature of the captain, or, in his behalf, that of the agent or consignee of the vessel at the port from which the cargo is shipped. The fact of the manifest being signed by another person on behalf of the captain does not relieve the latter from the liability accruing to him from the noncompliance with the requirements of this law, for he is held to have assumed all responsibility by the fact that he accepts and takes with him the document in question, drawn up in the aforementioned manner.

“ART. 24. The captains of vessels consigned “to order” or to persons not residing at the port, and not having a representative there, will be regarded as the consignees of the vessels commanded by them, unless they designate a person established or residing at the port to act as such.

“If the person designated by the captain declines to accept the appointment, the procedure will be the same as in the event of the resignation of the consignment. (See arts. 106 and 115.)

“ART. 25. When the captains or their agents commit an error in forming their manifest, they may remedy said error prior to the consular certification, provided that the rectification is the same in the four copies of the manifest. The custom-house of the port of destination, when an amended manifest is presented to it, will compare it with the copy in its possession, and, if it finds that they tally, will accept it without hesitation.

“Corrections made in a manifest after consular certification will not be penalized, provided that they do not alter the quantity of packages either as to their total or as to the partial quantities constituting that total; but if the correction is made with respect to those particulars it will be penalized with a fine not exceeding 50 pesos.

“ART. 26. Captains will deliver to the Mexican consular agent residing at the point where the cargo is made up, four copies of the general manifest, of which one copy will be returned to them duly legalized. The captain will take this copy with him to be delivered to the commander of the custom-house guards at the port of destination when the visit which follows the arrival of the vessel is made.

“If the cargo of the vessel undergoes variation after the legalization of the manifest by the consul the captain may present to the same consul or any other Mexican consular agent a written declaration in quadruplicate setting forth the facts; the declaration will also be admissible if, instead of being made by the captain, it is made by the agent of the vessel, provided that it be made before the arrival of said vessel at its first Mexican port of destination. The functionary receiving the declaration will return to the interested party a copy thereof sealed and certified in order that it may be presented to the proper custom-house.

“The existence of this document and its presentation at the custom-

house will not exempt the captain nor the consignee from the obligation of forming the additions or rectifications referred to in article 123, but exonerate them from the penalties incurred, provided that proof be afforded that the declaration was presented before the vessel's arrival at the port of the Republic.

"ART. 29. If, when the custom-house officers revise the documents handed to them by captains on visiting vessels on their arrival, they find one or more of the flaws mentioned in the following sections, they will impose the penalties specified therein.

"I. The absolute lack of a manifest, when the vessels have merchandise on board, will be chastised with a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and when they arrive in ballast, with a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

"II. The lack of the postal receipts mentioned in article 27 will be chastised in the same way as the absolute lack of a manifest if, upon the presentation of the latter the custom-house shall not have received its copy.

"III. The failure to deliver to the commander of the custom-house guard at the moment when the custom-house employes go aboard to effect the first visit after arrival either the legalized manifest or the manifest with the postal receipts, as the case may be, will be chastised with a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

"IV. Failure to present any of the other documents to which sections II, III, IV, V, and VI of the foregoing articles refer will be chastised with a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

"All the penalties imposed by the custom-houses for the foregoing omissions are subject to the approval of the Department of Finance.

"When the documents mentioned in sections II, III, IV, and V of article 28 do not conform to the several models, the custom-houses will demand that they be re-made according to the requirements without permitting any addition or essential variation to be introduced. When the documents are not replaced by others in due form, the custom-house will suspend operations on board the vessel until said documents are replaced.

"ART. 30. When captains represent the general manifest legalized by the proper consul or accompanied by postal receipts and the custom-house shall have failed to receive its copy, the officials thereof will require the ship's log book to be produced as well as the bills of lading and other documents that may be necessary to check the vessel's date of departure with the date of the custom-house papers. If the dates tally, the custom-house officers will order two copies of the manifest to be made, which will be used in unloading the vessel and they will report the incident to the custom-house bureau, which will consult the Department of Finance as to the course to be taken.

"ART. 33. When the vessel is cleared from a foreign port for one

or more Mexican ports without carrying cargo for any of them the captain must provide himself with a consular manifest in ballast for the first port at which he is to touch.

“If the vessel has merchandise on board for some and not for other Mexican ports at which it is to touch during its trip, the manifest in ballast is only obligatory for the first port at which it is to call in case it has no cargo for that port.

“If the vessel calls at various foreign ports and does not take cargo on board at any of them for Mexican ports, it will suffice if it provides itself with a manifest in ballast at the last foreign port of its route for the first Mexican port at which it is to arrive.

“ART. 34. Captains of vessels having merchandise on board for various Mexican ports and for foreign ports will deposit in the custom-house at each port of the Republic at which they may call the manifests of the other cargo which they may have on board.

“The collectors of the custom-houses at the ports of call will place on record the fact of this deposit having been made.

“In case the articles destined for a foreign port are not covered by a manifest, the ship's captain is obliged to draw up a minute list of said articles and to deliver it to the custom-house officials as provided in Section VII of article 28, with the understanding that if any goods are found on board that have not been manifested the captain will not be obliged to land them for examination and will be liable to the payment of double duties.

“ART. 62. A shipper, who, after the consular certification of his invoices, shall observe an error therein, may present to any Mexican consul or consular agent a statement in quadruplicate, setting forth the error committed. The consul will return to the interested party one copy of this declaration, sealed and certified to, to be forwarded to the consignee of the merchandise, who must present it to the custom-house with the consular invoice when requesting the clearance of the goods.

“If the declaration shall have been presented to the consul before the arrival of the merchandise at its port of destination it will remedy the error committed in the invoice. If the declaration should increase the value of the goods as stated in the invoice and such alteration should cause a difference in the amount of the consular fees, the custom-house will collect said difference.

“ART. 65. Packages of merchandise must have only one mark and serial number, so that they may be easily identified. When packages have other marks and serial numbers in addition to those mentioned in the consular invoice and manifest, the consignee will be fined a sum not exceeding one dollar for each package. But in this connection, the factory sign or direction imprinted uniformly on all packages will not be regarded as a mark; only the initials, figures, and serial num-

ber distinguishing each package from the others will be regarded as such.

“The penalty mentioned by this article will only be imposed when the duplication of marks and numbers renders difficult the identification of each package, in the opinion of the custom-house officials.

“ART. 68. The obligations of the consuls or consular agents of the Republic in foreign parts, in connection with the terms of these ordinances, are as follows:

“I. To receive the four copies of the manifest presented to them for their certification, taking care that the total number of packages and the signature are the same in all four copies; and if any notice any correction or erasure, any words stricken out or written between lines, they will see to it that such alteration occurs in the same form in all four copies.

“II. To extend on one of the copies, on the same paper and immediately after the last written line, a certificate to the effect that said document was presented to them, stating the name of the captain or of the person signing the manifest in his behalf, the number of packages mentioned therein, the number of sheets of which the manifest consists, and the date of the presentation thereof, sealing, dating, and signing the whole. On the other three copies there will be affixed only the seal of the consulate, the date of presentation, the serial number, and the amount of fees collected.

“III. The legalized copy of the manifest made out as indicated in the foregoing section will be returned to the interested party.

“IV. To receive and certify the four copies of the declaration in regard to the manifests of ships sailing for a port of the Republic as provided by article 26, as well as statements in regard to errors or omissions in invoices, as provided by article 62. The certificate will state the day and hour of the document's presentation.

“Of the four copies mentioned, the consuls or consular agents will return one to the interested party and will deal with the three others in the same manner as is provided for manifests and consular invoices.

“ART. 69. All the rules laid down in the foregoing articles in regard to the manifests of vessels are applicable to the invoices which shippers must present to consuls for their certification. That certification may be extended by consuls either on the paper of the invoice or on a separate paper, which they must attach by means of a very adhesive paste, affixing the seal of the consulate at the joint of the paper of the certificate with the paper of the invoice, so that part of said seal may be on one and part on the other.

“Before extending a certificate to an invoice the consul or consular agent will take care to ascertain that the shipper has made an affirmation or oath, according to the laws of the country where the invoice is

made out, that the value ascribed therein to the goods is the true value, and he will adjust his procedure to the respective regulations.

"ART. 70. The three copies of the manifest and invoice, which in compliance with this law must be left by captains and shippers with the consuls or consular agents, will be treated by the latter as follows:

"II. With the third copy of each manifest, and the third copy of each invoice they will form two dockets, in which those documents will be filed apart in the order of their serial number.

"ART. 71. If there be presented to consuls for their certification a manifest or invoice for goods that have already left the port of departure, they will certify said documents in accordance with the rules laid down in article 68, setting forth the date of departure of the vessel which has the goods on board. The custom-house officials may accept those documents, provided that the date of the certification is prior to the date of the arrival of the goods.

"ART. 76. The consuls or consular agents may only issue certified copies of documents existing in their files at the request of the interested parties. Such copies will replace the originals in case of loss, and will produce the same effects.

"Subject to the same condition, viz, only on the request of an interested party will the consuls or consular agents extend other certificates destined to attest facts of which they have knowledge or statements made to them in regard to the documents which they may have extended.

"ART. 78. Consuls or consular agents will collect, for the certification of the documents that have to be presented to them by ship captains and shippers of merchandise, the following fees:

"I. For the certification of a manifest with respect to a vessel having on board merchandise for the Republic:

B. For vessels of less than fifty tons gross tonnage, sailing from British Honduras to the territory of Quintana Roo, exclusively ..... \$2.00

"II. For the certification of the manifest of a vessel cleared in ballast:

B. For vessels of less than fifty tons gross tonnage, sailing from British Honduras to the territory of Quintana Roo, exclusively..... \$1.00

"III. For the certification of each set of consular invoices:

D. If the invoice be presented for certification later than two business days after departure from the port of shipment of the vessel having goods on board, the charge will be double of the fees mentioned in the foregoing sections.

"ART. 79. Consuls will only certify the copy of the invoice returned by them to the interested party. On the other copies it will suffice if they affix the seal of the consulate, the serial number, the date of the certificate, and the amount of the fees collected.

"ART. 93. Custom-house collectors may permit vessels to discharge or take on cargo at extra times, i. e., by night or on holidays, when a request to that effect is made by ships' captains or consignees, and provided that they consider such operations to be necessary or desirable. With regard to operations by night, the collectors will take into consideration the conditions of the port, with a view to determining whether those operations can be carried on without risk either to persons or to the goods, and whether fiscal vigilance can be satisfactorily exercised.

"In case a custom-house collector thinks fit to refuse a permission that has been requested to carry on extra operations, he will at once report by telegraph to the general custom-house bureau, setting forth the reasons of his refusal.

"For operations by night the following rules will be observed:

"I. A *sine qua non* condition will be that the captain or consignee of the vessel, or the company or person to whom it belongs, shall, to the entire satisfaction of the custom-house collector, give ample and sufficient bond to guarantee liabilities that may arise from contraventions of the law or special custom-house regulations that may be committed during the extra operations and to protect the custom-house collector from claims that might be made against him by reason of the granting of the permit; but in no case is it to be understood that either the permit of the custom-house or the existence of the bond exonerates the captain or the owner of the vessel from liability to the owners of the goods.

"II. For night operations the captain or consignee of the vessel will present a petition, stating whether work is to be carried on until midnight only or is to be kept up after that hour. In the former case the custom-house collector, acting in concert with the commander of the custom-house guards, will appoint one set of overseers to watch operations, and in the second case, two, one to watch operations during the first part of the night and the other to watch them until dawn. For this extraordinary service a compensation will be paid to the custom-house, equivalent to a day's pay for each of the employés engaged in the operation.

"The compensation will be received by the custom-house, will be applied to the account of deposits and will be distributed in full among the employés in question. A counterfoil of the memorandum of the distribution of the compensation will be forwarded in each case to the custom-house bureau, which will consult the Department of Finance and obtain its final decision as to the representations which the beneficiaries may make with respect to the amount of their share.

"In case a request for extraordinary operations to continue after midnight has been made and said operations come to an end earlier, or the interested party should decide to suspend them, the custom-house

collector will be entitled to require payment of the compensation appertaining to the employés who had previously been designated to keep watch during the second part of the night and will distribute it among them.

“III. Another essential condition for the granting of a permit for the night unloading of vessels will be an engagement on the part of the captain to comply and enforce compliance with the rules laid down by the custom-house or contained in the special regulations for the exercise of vigilance over the extraordinary operations. This engagement will be undertaken by the applicant in the petition for permission to unload at extra hours.

“IV. For operations authorized on holidays the custom-houses will collect, as compensation for the employés of the custom-house guard detailed to watch said operations, a sum equal to the daily pay which each earns, and the money will be distributed in the prescribed form.

“V. Extraordinary operations will not be permitted on national holidays save in cases of *force majeure*, rendering necessary the prompt unloading of a ship in order to save said ship or its cargo.”

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL STATION.

The Mexican Government has conceded to one of the numerous plantation companies on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the privilege of establishing an experimental agricultural station, to be managed as such stations are conducted in the United States. The parties interested in the enterprise will invest an amount sufficient to cover the cost of erecting the necessary buildings. The Government is then to make an annual appropriation of \$10,000 Mexican currency (\$4,430) for its maintenance for five years, during which time the institution will be under the control of the plantation company. At the expiration of that time the station becomes the property of the Government. Experiments are to be made in all lines of agriculture by the owners of the plantation. Other planters desirous of making use of the facilities offered will be required to pay for the services rendered, until such time as the property becomes a Government institution, when it is to be managed in the interests of and free of charge to the general public. However, the promoters of the scheme will issue and distribute a monthly bulletin gratis to all planters.

#### REPORT OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY.

The National Railroad of Mexico has issued its annual report for the year ending December 31 last, in which it is stated that, in Mexican currency, the gross earnings amounted to \$11,344,000, an increase of \$2,262,000. Operating expenses increased \$1,585,000. Net earnings amounted to \$3,709,000, an increase of \$495,000 over the previous year.

The net earnings on a gold basis would be \$1,563,000. This is an increase of \$233,000 over the previous year. The balance earned in excess of all charges amounted to \$108,730. The total surplus amounts to \$141,674 on a gold basis.

The board of directors elected the following officers: E. N. BROWN, president; J. G. METCALF, first vice-president; JAMES STUART MACKIE, second vice-president; M. M. REYNOLDS, comptroller; J. M. FRAZER, treasurer; ARTHUR H. MACKINE, secretary and assistant treasurer. The offices of the president, first vice-president, comptroller, and treasurer will be in the City of Mexico. The offices of the second vice-president, secretary and assistant treasurer will be in New York.

Commenting on the year's results, President W. G. RAOUL says:

"The absorption of three-fourths of the increase in gross earnings into expenses would seem to indicate abnormal conditions requiring explanation. Such conditions were abundantly in evidence, and they can be briefly stated as the increased cost of operating the line with its large increase of traffic, while the work of changing the gauge, with its consequent interruptions, was in progress, and to the increase in expenses due to the epidemic of yellow fever.

"It is generally supposed that the increased earnings are due to the large tonnage of construction material handled during the year, but as a matter of fact construction traffic earnings represent less than half this increase, the additional commercial traffic thrown upon the line having been equal to the total construction-material traffic."

The net earnings of the company, when reduced to a gold basis, compare as follows with the results of the previous year:

	1903.	1902.
Net earnings.....	\$1,563,086	\$1,329,429
Interest, etc.....	23,357	15,627
Total.....	1,586,443	1,345,056
Taxes and rentals.....	28,821	18,481
Balance.....	1,557,619	1,326,575
Other income.....	491,234	383,596
Total.....	2,048,853	1,710,171
Charges.....	1,940,123	1,677,226
Balance.....	108,730	32,946
Previous surplus.....	32,944	.....
Total surplus.....	141,674	.....

#### OFFICIAL GUARANTY FOR MERCHANDISE AND TRADE-MARKS.

At the Mexican Consulate-General in New York advices have been received regarding a circular recently issued by the State Department in Mexico as to guaranteeing merchandise and trade-marks. The circular, of which a translation was made at the consulate, says:

"The Department of the Interior has entered into a contract with



the 'Control Quinisco Internacional de Mexico, S. A.' authorizing said company to guarantee to the public the purity and good quality of merchandise consumed in this market, giving thus a protection to the bona fide manufacturers against trespassing, counterfeiting, and adulterations made of the trade-marks or products. This being a very important matter, not only in regard to public health but also to guarantee international commerce, I recommend to you to let this fact be known to the manufacturers and merchants of your locality, and give to the company above named all possible aid within the boundaries of your jurisdiction."

The effect of this circular, it was stated, would be to secure for foreign manufacturers sending goods to Mexico full protection for their trade-marks, and prevent adulterations of their products in that country.

## NICARAGUA.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

According to the "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for April 14, 1904, the Government of Nicaragua has a corps of civil engineers surveying the line for a railway from San Miguelito, on the southeastern shore of Lake Nicaragua, to Monkey Point, on the Caribbean Sea. This route has been previously surveyed for an English syndicate, whose surveyors reported the route as favorable to railway construction, especially the eastern half thereof. With capital to keep the work in operation, the work can be completed in about two years from its actual commencement.

### EXPORT DESTINATIONS IN 1901 AND 1902.

[From the "Diario Oficial" of February 4, 1904.]

[Value in national money.]

Countries.	1901.	1902.
United States.....	\$5,297,693.10	\$5,014,551.51
Salvador.....	70,598.65	244,063.95
Honduras.....	136,255.50	140,637.20
England.....	2,033,738.16	1,277,750.18
France.....	754,721.48	900,977.71
Germany.....	1,130,384.07	1,854,069.77
The port of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.....	67,530.40	100,890.51
Guatemala.....	16,399.72	48,656.00
Costa Rica.....	357,340.71	672,375.10
Colombia.....	27,266.68	31,556.47
Ecuador.....		120.00
Chile.....	1,272.50	435.00
Spain.....	11,400.00	7,575.00
Holland.....		22,447.50
Austria.....		11,803.32
Sweden.....	4,499.77	6,909.00
Italy.....	173,109.97	219,118.25
Belgium.....		300.00
Peru.....	250.00	6,817.50
British Honduras.....		7,428.34
Cuba.....		2,430.00
Total.....	10,082,693.10	10,630,852.71

*Synopsis of exports by custom-houses.*

Ports or custom-houses.	Packages.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Corinto.....	168,160	12,167,409	\$4,969,511.00
El Bluff.....	1,890,947	146,450	2,879,214.21
San Juan del Sur.....	19,948	850,406	128,409.35
El Cabo Gracias á Dios.....	1,400	45,015	290,128.70
El Castillo.....	35,146	2,411,699	1,714,629.32
Rivas.....	15,856		660,695.10
Chinandega.....	2,995	48,623	43,990.00
Nueva Segovia.....	135		4,275.00
Total.....	2,434,587	15,369,302	10,630,852.71

**NUMBER OF MINES IN THE REPUBLIC IN 1903.**

[From the "Diario Oficial" of February 11, 1904.]

There are at the present time 103 mines in exploitation in the Republic. These are classified by mineral districts as follows:

Chinandega.....	5
Chontales.....	20
Matagalpa.....	6
Jinotega.....	35
Nuevo Segovia.....	25
Zelaya.....	6
Cabo de Gracias á Dios.....	6
Total.....	103

The ores in most of these mines are gold-bearing ores containing a small quantity of silver. Among the number is one tin mine. The average monthly production is as follows:

	Ounces.
Gold.....	4,886
Silver.....	42
Silver and gold.....	158
Tin.....	47
Total.....	5,133

In 1903 claims to the number of 106 were taken up. Seventy of these were adjudicated, and 37 of these new mines are now in exploitation.

**PARAGUAY.****TRADE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

According to official returns issued by the Republic of Paraguay, the trade between that country and the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to \$1,233,743 gold. Paraguay imported Argentine goods

to the value of \$173,904, shipping to that country exports to the value of \$1,059,839. In 1902 the returns from the commerce amounted to \$1,681,722, and in 1901 to \$1,983,697. This decrease is a matter of comment, as the general trade of the Republic shows a steady increased ratio.

**COTTON CULTIVATION.**

The "*Bulletin Commercial*" (Brussels) for March 12, 1904, publishes some information furnished by the Belgian consul at Asunción regarding cotton cultivation in Paraguay from which the following is taken. Cotton is indigenous to Paraguay, and has been cultivated by the natives for centuries, but the annual output of raw cotton has never exceeded 150 to 200 tons. The soil is said to be singularly adapted for the growth of this staple. Paraguay would therefore appear to offer special advantages to the cotton planter, more especially as it is now possible to obtain good land at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per hectare. It is further added, however, that until it is possible to secure adequate labor, cotton cultivation on a large scale will be impossible in the country.

**FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA.**

Mr. NARCISO M. ACUÑA, Director and General Secretary of the Board of Trade of Asunción, made, at the beginning of the present year, an interesting financial and economic report concerning the statistics of the Republic of Paraguay, an extract of which is as follows:

"BUDGET OF THE NATION.

"The budget for 1904 was promulgated on October 19, 1903, the estimated receipts being \$2,483,403.35 currency and \$1,394,205.70 gold and the estimated expenditures aggregating \$10,803,969 currency and \$413,566.80 gold, or an excess of estimated gold receipts over estimated gold expenditures of \$14,865 gold. The itemized estimated receipts and expenditures for 1904 are as follows:

*Estimated receipts for 1904.*

	Currency.	Gold.
Imports .....		\$867,000.00
Exports .....		390,000.00
Other customs duties .....		118,125.00
Licenses and taxes for sanitation .....		3,000.00
Consular fees .....		16,000.00
Discounts .....		70.70
Estimated receipts in currency .....	\$2,483,403.35	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,483,403.35</b>	<b>1,394,205.70</b>

*Estimated expenditures for 1904.*

	Currency.	Gold.
Executive Department .....	\$9, 183, 645.00	\$413, 071.80
Legislative Department .....	633, 480.00	492.00
Judicial .....	986, 844.00	.....
Total .....	10, 803, 969.00	413, 566.80

“The expenses of the Executive Department may be further itemized as follows:

*Estimated expenses of the Executive Department for 1904.*

	Currency.	Gold.
President .....	\$118, 200.00	.....
Interior Department .....	2, 576, 085.00	.....
Foreign Relations .....	281, 814.00	\$95, 040.00
Finance .....	1, 064, 052.00	286, 794.80
Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction .....	2, 546, 820.00	23, 301.00
War .....	2, 596, 644.00	1, 800.00
Total .....	9, 183, 645.00	413, 074.80

“The commerce of the nation was interrupted to a considerable extent by the sharp fluctuations during the entire year in the rate of exchange. Notwithstanding this fact, the total foreign commerce of the Republic in 1903 was \$1,083,854.55 gold in excess of that of 1902, as will be seen by the following table:

	1902.	1903.
Imports .....	\$2, 332, 295.00	\$3, 053, 155.55
Exports .....	3, 890, 658.00	4, 253, 652.00
Total .....	6, 222, 953.00	7, 306, 807.55

“The imports by countries, in 1902 were as follows:

	Gold.		Gold.
Great Britain .....	\$863, 455	Belgium .....	\$15, 945
France .....	412, 455	Uruguay .....	7, 050
Germany .....	325, 185	Brazil .....	4, 140
Argentine Republic .....	295, 300	Other countries .....	17, 450
Italy .....	202, 350	Total .....	2, 332, 295
United States .....	109, 115		
Spain .....	79, 415		

“The returns showing the imports for 1903 are not yet obtainable in a detailed form, so that an itemized comparison with the imports of 1902 can not now be made. The principal exports in 1903 were as follows:

“*Tobacco.*—One of the most important agricultural products of the Republic is tobacco, the quality of which continues to improve from year to year and to obtain greater favor in the European markets.

The exports of this product in 1903 aggregated 3,215,715 kilograms, valued at \$321,571.50.

"*Cotton*.—In 1901 an active propaganda was commenced favoring the cultivation of cotton in the Republic. It was shown that cotton could not only be raised with great ease and facility in Paraguay, but that it was also one of the most profitable of agricultural products. Much valuable printed matter concerning the cultivation of this plant was circulated in the Republic, with the result that in 1903 the exports of cotton aggregated 2,561 kilograms, valued at \$3,329.30 gold.

"*Spurge*.—The cultivation of this useful medicinal plant increases from year to year, and the arrival of new machinery to be used in preparing it for export renders its cultivation possible on a large scale.

"*Peanuts*.—The establishment in the country of a number of oil factories has given a great impulse to the cultivation of peanuts. The exportation of the product also increases continually. In 1903 the exports amounted to 580 kilograms, valued at \$17.40 gold and 89,990 kilograms of bran, valued at \$869.90 gold.

"*Rice*.—Rice is one of the staple productions of Paraguay. Almost enough is now raised for home consumption, and the small quantity that is imported is of the higher grades. There is a large extent of Paraguayan territory suited to the cultivation of this grain.

"*Miscellaneous agricultural products*.—A few years ago Paraguay imported alfalfa and Indian corn. The production of these two articles has increased to such an extent in the last two or three years that not only are there enough of these two products raised in the country to supply the demands of home consumption, but a surplus also remains for exportation.

"Paraguay now exports various kinds of oils, cocoanut bran, starch, brandy (*aguardiente*), sawdust, wax, charcoal, orange essence, extract of quebracho, and Paraguayan tea. In 1898 the exports of essence of orange were valued at \$9,598 gold; in 1899, \$12,212; in 1900, \$19,090; in 1901, \$26,750; in 1902, \$29,154, and in 1903, \$23,970.

"With the establishment of new factories the exports of extract of quebracho, or ironwood, have greatly increased during the last two years. The following table shows the exports from 1900 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	Weight.	Value, gold.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
1900.....	316,000	\$25,280
1901.....	1,171,800	93,894
1902.....	2,752,050	220,160
1903.....	3,757,856	300,628

"The exports from the forests of the Republic consist of cocoanuts, curupay bark, cedar logs, ties, medicinal leaves, hard woods in logs, oranges, palms, posts, logs, beams, or joists of ironwood and other

woods, boards, slabs, and scantling. The exports of the products just mentioned were, during the last four years, as follows:

	Gold.
1900.....	\$956,596
1901.....	1,178,963
1902.....	1,300,335
1903.....	1,593,600

“The exports of oranges during the last four years have fluctuated considerably, the number of oranges exported in 1900 being 86,529,000; in 1901, 114,115,000; in 1902, 126,712,000 and in 1903, 105,500,000.

“The exports of logs of hard wood during the last four years were as follows:

	Meters.
1900.....	1,130,000
1901.....	1,150,212
1902.....	1,400,976
1903.....	1,577,357

“The exports of live stock and live-stock products show a notable increase during the last four years. The value of the exports of live animals, horns, hair, jerked beef, hides, grease, hoofs, bones, wool, tongues, and tallow is shown in the following table:

	Gold.
1900.....	\$905,990
1901.....	1,188,309
1902.....	1,486,692
1903.....	1,726,433

“The exports of dry and salt hides from 1900 to 1903, inclusive, were as follows:

Years.	Dry hides.	Salt hides.	Total.
1900.....	131,088	94,125	225,213
1901.....	101,315	128,501	229,816
1902.....	90,911	117,301	208,212
1903.....	92,451	176,298	271,749

## PERU.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

#### I.—*Resolution of April 30, 1903, relating to the payment of customs duties in silver soles.*

[“*El Peruano*,” No. 106, of May 11, 1903.]

This resolution suspends the operation of article 2 of decree dated December 11, 1897, and of article 1 of decree dated December 19, 1901. Until further orders, therefore, the customs shall receive silver *soles* in payment of duties of customs, provided the provisions of the currency law have been complied with.

II.—*Law of December 17, 1902, as to importing ships.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 15, of June 17, 1903.]

No import duty shall be payable on vessels intended for navigation, coasting trade, or the conveyance of export goods, whether the vessels come whole into the country or are imported in sections to be fitted up, provided always that they carry the national flag.

III.—*Law of November 20, 1902, assessing duty on beer imported into the Province of Cercado del Cuzco.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 18, of July 21, 1903.]

This law assesses a duty of 10 *centavos* per bottle of beer imported into the Province of Cercado del Cuzco.

IV.—*Law of September 11, 1903, granting free importation of anti-pest serum.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 67, of September 26, 1903.]

This law exempts imported anti-pest serum from customs duties and all other charges.

V.—*Law dated September 11, 1903, exempting typewriters from import duty.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 68, of September 28, 1903.]

Under this law the importation of typewriting machines is exempt from duty.

VI.—*Law of September 30, 1903, as to the importation of motor cars.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 77, of October 8, 1903.]

In virtue of this law, motor cars imported into the country are free from all fiscal duty.

VII.—*Law of November 28, 1902, levying a surtax on the importation of merchandise through the port of Callao.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 81, of October 13, 1903.]

According to this law merchandise imported through the Callao custom-house shall be liable to a surtax of 1 per cent.

The proceeds of said surtax shall be applied to the building of a national theater.

VIII.—*Law of August 11, 1903, regulating the customs treatment of sugar.*

["*El Peruano*," No. 93, of October 27, 1903.]

By the present law it is resolved that the Government of Peru shall adhere to the Brussels Sugar Convention, and that No. 2189 of the

customs tariff is to be amended accordingly, so that refined and similar sugars shall not pay higher duties than 2.44 and 2.23 soles per 100 kilograms, being the equivalent of 6 and 5.50 francs, respectively, by way of differential duty, as compared with similar goods of national production, in conformity with article 3 of said convention.

IX.—*Law of October 23, 1903, as to the classification of hat straw.*

[*"El Peruano,"* No. 91, of October 28, 1903.]

This law repeals the departmental tax established for the benefit of the National College at Piura on "*paja toquilla*" (hat straw) and supersedes same by a duty of 40 *centavos* chargeable per dozen of manufactured hats exported through the Paita custom-house or intended for the coasting trade.

X.—*Law of October 29, 1903, granting free importation of machines and accessories required in the perforation of artesian and tubular wells.*

[*"El Peruano,"* No. 98, of November 2, 1903.]

Machines and accessories required in the perforation of artesian and tubular wells are exempt from import duty.

XI.—*Law of November 14, 1903, as to free entry of bags intended for agricultural and mining purposes.*

[*"El Peruano,"* No. 109, of November 14, 1903.]

This law exempts from import duty bags intended for agricultural and mining purposes. Article 3 of the law dated May 2, 1898, is modified accordingly as regards this importation.

XII.—*Law of November 18, 1903, amending the customs tariff in respect to goods imported or exported at custom-houses in the Department of Loreto.*

[*"El Peruano,"* No. 120, of November 27, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1.—The following goods, when imported through custom-houses in the Department of Loreto, shall be free from duty: Rice, butter, flour, sugar, potatoes, pulse, onions and garlic, agricultural implements and machines, stores exclusively naval, books and requisites for educational purposes; meat or fish preserves and live animals.

ART. 2. Other goods which are duty free under the tariff shall pay in the custom-houses aforesaid 8 per cent of their valuation.

ART. 3. Other foodstuffs included in section 7 of the tariff, as also soap, kerosene, and red table wine, shall pay 10 per cent.

ART. 4. All other articles subject to import duty shall pay 30 per cent of their valuation, except gold and silver jewelry and fine stones, which shall be taxed at 3 per cent *ad valorem*.



ART. 5. The export tariff of rubber shall be as follows:

	Centavos.
Weak gum ( <i>jébe debil</i> ).....	kilog.. 8
Rubber ( <i>caucho</i> ).....	do... 10
Sernamby gum ( <i>sernamby de jébe</i> ).....	do... 10
Sernamby rubber ( <i>sernamby de caucho</i> ).....	do... 12
Fine gum or shiringa ( <i>jébe fino ó shiringe</i> ).....	do... 20

ART. 6. The present law shall enter into operation one hundred and twenty days after its promulgation.

XIII.—*Law of December 10, 1903, relating to the importation of raw materials for manufacturing machines.*

According to the present law, which shall enter into force one hundred and twenty days after its promulgation, no duty whatever shall be charged on importation of the following articles, which constitute raw materials for the manufacture of machines for use in the industries of the country: Nonthreaded iron tubes for boilers, copper water gauges, copper and bronze pipes, pieces of steel of various shapes, round axles of hammered steel, injectors and ejectors, threaded oilers of bronze for machines, and iron and steel plates of from one-eighth to five-eighths inch in thickness.

#### FIRST ELECTRIC ROADS.

[From United States Consul GOTTSCHALK, Callao, Peru.]

The electric tramway from Lima to Chorrillos, the first electric-traction road to be operated in Peru, was inaugurated on February 17.

The new road is 8 miles long and reaches at present to Barranco, a popular neighboring seaside resort. The purpose of the road is to afford cheap and rapid transit between Lima and the much frequented bathing resorts of Miraflores, Barranco, Buen Pastor, Chorrillos, etc. The road is destined to do much toward the future extension of Lima, which is rapidly losing its almost mediæval character and is reaching out quite perceptibly in various directions, the new movement being characterized by the erection of handsome buildings of modern architecture and the laying out of broad streets and boulevards.

The cars and electric plant are of American manufacture.

A few months more will witness the completion of another electric-tramway line between Callao and Lima. The road is about 10 miles long and will have a double track. The opening of this road will have a marked effect in drawing Lima and its port Callao even more closely than they are at present, and it will probably cause a sensible diminution in the rather high passenger rates now charged by the two (steam) railroads in operation between Callao and the capital.

**NEW NAVIGATION LAWS.**

United States Consul A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, of Callao, Peru, under date of January 30, 1904, reports as follows:

“Important and advantageous changes have been made in the navigation of the (Peruvian) tributaries of the Amazon River, as follows:

“1. Captains, pilots, mates, and masters of vessels flying the Peruvian flag and navigating the Amazon River and its affluents may be foreigners.

“2. River traffic and commerce on the above-mentioned streams may be carried on by Brazilian vessels subject to already existing laws.

“3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall make such arrangements as seem proper with the Government of the Republic of Brazil regarding the open navigation of Brazilian streams for purposes of river trading to vessels flying the Peruvian flag.”

**MARRIAGES OF FOREIGNERS.**

United States Consul A. L. M. Gottschalk, of Callao, Peru, under date of February 5, 1904, reports as follows:

“In view of the fact that difficulties have in the past arisen over the lack of positive knowledge as to the former records of foreigners desiring to enter into the marriage contract in Peru, it is decreed as follows:

“Before celebrating a marriage between foreigners, or between a Peruvian and a foreigner in Peru, the authorities, both civil and ecclesiastic, shall exact, in addition to the testimony of two witnesses, a certificate of bachelor or spinster hood; said document to emanate from the legation or consulate of the country to which the foreigner about to marry owes allegiance.

“Should there be in Peru no legation or consulate of the nation to which the foreigner owes allegiance, he or she shall present a certificate of bachelor or spinster hood, emanating from a competent official within his or her own country; said document to be duly certified by a minister or consul of Peru residing within such foreign country, and, failing such minister or consul of Peru abroad, the certification shall be made by the Foreign Office (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*).”

**SALTPETER AND BORAX.**

The Government of Peru has withdrawn saltpeter and borax deposits from acquisition by private persons by denouncement.

**CONSUMPTION DUTY ON TOBACCO.**

According to a law of February 18, 1904, a consumption tax on raw and manufactured tobacco is levied in Peru, pending the establishment

of a tobacco monopoly. In the case of imported tobaccos this tax is collected in addition to the regular import duty. The rates of taxation are as follows:

Unmanufactured tobacco:		Sols.
Of national production.....	kilogs (net).....	3.00
From Ecuador (to June 30, 1904).....		3.59
From Ecuador (from July 1, 1904).....		4.00
From Mexico, Central and South America.....		4.00
Foreign tobaccos from elsewhere.....		4.80
Manufactured tobacco, imported:		
Chewing tobacco, and in powder.....		4.00
Other.....		5.00

Tobaccos from Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay remain subject to the conditions of the international treaties in force. The place of origin of imported tobaccos must be certified by Peruvian consuls.

The law further restricts the taxes that may be levied on tobacco by municipalities to 4 cents per kilogram for unmanufactured and 8 cents per kilogram for manufactured tobacco.

#### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Peru, for January 19, 1904, contains the text of a Presidential decree reenforcing the articles 41 and 43 of the Regulations of Commerce and Customs which had been abrogated by a resolution of August 20, 1902. Article 41 provides for the examination by two customs inspectors, together with the consignee, of any packages which it is impossible to declare in the detailed manifest, after which the detailed manifest is to be drawn up and signed by two inspectors and the consignee and presented in duplicate.

Article 43 declares that in case of doubt as to the valuation of any merchandise, it shall, at the request of the interested party, be classified and valued by an inspector or inspectors; and in the event of this not giving satisfaction to the interested party, the classification is to be submitted to the tariff committee.

The decree also enacts that double duties shall not be imposed when a difference is found to exist between the classification resulting from the inspection of the list of goods and the merchandise borne on the appraiser's inventory.

## SALVADOR.

### GOLD IN SALVADOR.

[From the "*Boletín de la Sociedad de Minería*," No. 80, Santiago, Chile.]

There are now four gold mines in exploitation in the eastern part of the Republic. These mines are situated in the Department of La Unión, and their production at the present time is of considerable importance.

One of these mines, San Sebastian, belongs to an Anglo-American company. Two years ago, a cyanide plant was established there, and gold is now being extracted from the ores by this process. The results obtained have been quite satisfactory, both as regards the technical operation of the plant and the pecuniary profit derived therefrom. Two mills are employed, which crush about 100 tons of ores daily, the value of which varies from \$200 to \$1,000 gold per ton. The lowest grade ores assay 1 ounce gold to the ton. The expenses of treating the ores and extracting the gold are estimated at \$10 silver per ton. The working of these ores, therefore, is very profitable.

The San Sebastian Company makes semimonthly shipments of from 20 to 30 boxes of gold dust or tailings, the weight of each box being approximately 50 pounds. These boxes are shipped through the port of La Union, the declared value of their contents being only nominal. At the present time a plant is being erected for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the mill to 500 tons daily. This will enable the poorest ores to be worked.

The Salamanca mine belongs to an American company. About a year ago it was supplied with amalgamating and crushing machinery, but the results obtained are said to be not as satisfactory as could be desired.

Large Hill mine belongs to a Salvadorean company. The ores are treated by the cyanide process to the extent of about 20 tons daily. The value of the ores average about \$30 gold per ton, and the mine is said to be paying handsomely.

The Los Encuentros mines belong to a foreign company. A cyanide plant has recently been erected there. The ores contain from 70 to 80 ounces of silver and about 2 ounces of gold per ton, making the total gold and silver value per ton about \$70 gold. The Corazal mine belongs to the same company. The ores of this mine contain about \$30 gold per ton. The cyanide process is used in their treatment, and the quantity of ores reduced amounts to about 10 tons daily.

#### TAX ON LIQUORS IN 1903.

[From "*El Diario del Salvador*," February 18, 1904.]

In 1903 the Government issued 392 licenses for the sale of foreign liquors, and 7,578 for the sale of domestic aguardiente or brandy. The amounts derived from the first class of licenses during the year amounted to \$20,015 silver, and from the second \$136,390 silver. A tax was collected on 1,714,127 bottles of aguardiente, aggregating 1,762,558.57 pesos. The production of wood alcohol was 17,303 bottles, on which there was a tax of 245.85 pesos. The gross receipts from liquors in 1903 were \$1,944,830.71 silver. The cost of collecting this amount was \$121,473.46 silver, leaving the net revenues to the Government from the tax on liquors \$1,823,357.25 in 1903, or an excess of \$87,526.32 silver, over the receipts from this source in 1902.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1904, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until sometime in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pao de campeche; Campêche</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....				
Mexico.....			12,351	
Cuba.....				
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico.....		220	760	403
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Caca ou cacao cru; Cacaou</i> ):				
Central America.....	828	38,638	8,503	101,867
Brazil.....	87,268	23,293	1,517,825	987,697
Other South America.....	87,596	89,191	1,235,110	1,593,191
Coffee ( <i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,056,938	779,690	3,435,232	2,339,765
Mexico.....	375,806	232,258	1,200,861	1,398,821
Brazil.....	4,318,740	3,320,761	33,127,797	41,234,381
Other South America.....	845,158	1,081,608	3,581,259	7,703,161
Copper ( <i>Cobre, Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	97,471	122,870	802,488	1,109,596
South America.....			10,724	3,132
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	110,321	31,377	368,768	409,542
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,756,771	1,623,805	9,727,214	11,792,349
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	282,117	370,909	2,230,947	2,707,202
Cuba.....	24,980	128,338	268,736	856,640
South America.....	57,498	36,776	409,825	413,509
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America.....	41	430	9,948	5,730
Mexico.....	832	693	86,091	58,114
Cuba.....	180	146	1,614	3,625

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1901.	1903.	1901.
<b>Fur skins (<i>Pielos finos; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
South America.....	8,316	1,033	155,571	183,799
<b>Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Cueros e peles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	58,337	56,110	491,049	382,237
Mexico.....	427,535	327,191	2,946,136	2,111,618
South America.....	2,011,513	924,367	10,397,707	6,565,938
<b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Goutcheou</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	45,911	66,053	389,966	500,585
Mexico.....	11,573	11,151	62,675	87,795
Brazil.....	2,251,492	4,221,287	12,218,187	18,198,565
Other South America.....	17,537	52,259	166,813	787,382
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en pedipagos, barras, etc.; Plombo en lingonelos, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	214,216	309,588	2,618,320	2,367,772
South America.....	1,822	252	127,182	58,699
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	9,173	6,157	72,311	82,825
Mexico.....	2,198	329	7,067	8,762
Cuba.....	3,587,070	8,259,356	25,707,331	32,925,873
Brazil.....		14,909	1,090,076	215,065
Other South America.....	179,398		1,562,089	2,210,973
<b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	5,010	1,338	50,163	16,031
Cuba.....	873,731	930,370	7,599,779	7,891,129
<b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuaba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	86,300	91,978	551,116	661,254
Mexico.....	77,700	57,708	326,717	508,473
Cuba.....	51,779	31,521	352,476	261,451
South America.....		2,228	5,027	24,021
<b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	665,913	345,788	897,117	807,853
Class 2 (combing).....	13,292	16,670	106,735	225,967
Class 3 (carpet).....	131,872	138,181	445,897	500,786

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	366	521	36,615	7,825
Mexico.....	22,501	42,907	251,187	261,907
Cuba.....	2,858	10,155	29,161	66,659
Argentine Republic.....	203,269	170,638	2,366,301	3,490,188
Brazil.....	2,819	2,196	26,727	35,391
Chile.....	2,858	5,172	112,657	221,964
Colombia.....	10	347	3,165	2,288
Venezuela.....	10	35	916	819
Other South America.....	16,005	9,347	136,230	190,113
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Coru (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,027	4,773	21,182	21,639
Mexico.....	4,713	36,368	14,171	295,027
Cuba.....	19,932	42,116	414,267	503,306
South America.....	1,107	1,913	17,036	16,021
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,379	171	19,296	18,339
Mexico.....	118,517	1,012	341,522	637,125
South America.....		12	211,635	25,888
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	79,638	125,051	672,380	822,536
Mexico.....	14,055	12,571	161,217	129,587
Cuba.....	178,839	374,800	1,131,596	1,943,373
Brazil.....	267,031	163,959	1,697,087	1,495,887
Colombia.....	32,670	39,041	194,683	367,476
Other South America.....	76,222	199,322	1,117,976	1,436,225

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carroños, carros y sus accesorios; Carroñeros, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	29,117	6,015	71,077	40,214
Mexico.....	140,076	184,637	1,161,701	1,412,420
Cuba.....	24,078	16,260	446,577	315,523
Argentine Republic.....	45,987	62,709	187,819	338,637
Brazil.....	414	1,295	61,512	50,638
Chile.....	900	17,057	40,697	38,233
Colombia.....	1,378	4,521	11,685	32,400
Venezuela.....	372	2,319	5,540	16,097
Other South America.....	34,216	17,497	118,512	176,442
<b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessoires; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	214	596	2,177	2,371
Mexico.....	7,503	1,382	30,630	34,748
Cuba.....	844	1,459	6,461	12,719
Argentine Republic.....	439	350	9,662	10,083
Brazil.....	547	1,648	5,214	9,968
Colombia.....	97	110	703	1,253
Venezuela.....	12	141	485	591
Other South America.....	2,550	1,073	14,764	12,832
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cuivre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	25,920	83,943	506,494	718,048
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	386,598	192,545	2,932,526	3,176,589
South America.....			182	
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Frazadas de algodón; Coton, manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	64,210	97,689	687,714	818,454
Mexico.....	16,704	20,791	134,455	160,070
Cuba.....	16,300	33,246	138,753	255,142
Argentine Republic.....	5,518	6,947	53,584	107,109
Brazil.....	57,564	64,092	428,756	527,894
Chile.....	11,625	68,347	125,193	525,400
Colombia.....	73,105	52,009	1,161,171	629,506
Venezuela.....	81,246	43,801	312,662	438,004
Other South America.....	35,383	44,429	304,540	296,971
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	25,158	48,570	227,826	425,295
Mexico.....	31,955	51,342	314,883	394,667
Cuba.....	18,465	20,883	126,609	192,878
Argentine Republic.....	13,360	18,405	134,408	64,150
Brazil.....	6,016	8,161	58,733	86,562
Chile.....	613	1,576	13,567	16,701
Colombia.....	6,431	8,896	65,135	86,871
Venezuela.....	3,006	5,104	10,201	38,092
Other South America.....	2,295	5,375	37,463	39,443
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Appareils électriques y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,100	5,871	47,974	104,328
Mexico.....	46,088	54,050	748,032	421,041
South America.....	6,225	13,380	88,749	126,136
Argentine Republic.....	21,804	33,922	262,648	211,987
Brazil.....	8,303	11,454	52,344	51,353
Chile.....	1,072	9,745	16,257	44,058
Venezuela.....	8,240	8,879	76,262	197,620
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,768	30,400	14,108	57,208
Mexico.....	1,305	187,632	149,085	295,288
South America.....	7,085	2,936	10,732	19,746
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,304	20,159	85,729	113,668
Mexico.....	63,705	114,608	522,884	595,924
Cuba.....	28,108	23,104	226,447	275,906
Argentine Republic.....	30,647	32,446	211,003	277,712

1236 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1901.	1903.	1901.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—(continued.)</b>				
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools, etc.—Cont'd.</b>				
Brazil.....	Dollars. 15,147	Dollars. 25,159	Dollars. 152,123	Dollars. 221,679
Chile.....	6,608	9,675	123,906	131,011
Colombia.....	11,301	7,967	64,216	108,023
Venezuela.....	2,178	4,391	11,606	31,730
Other South America.....	12,991	23,691	128,750	161,805
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,754	6,457	19,401	61,129
Mexico.....	38,556	59,869	331,235	399,096
Cuba.....	8,332	19,853	17,531	113,196
Argentine Republic.....	3,119	9,339	80,592	160,032
Brazil.....	8,673	7,916	61,657	77,032
Colombia.....	1,864	10,362	19,903	64,825
Other South America.....	10,967	25,709	163,995	181,276
<b>Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....			6,000	20,375
Mexico.....	66,470	107,834	762,651	958,450
Cuba.....	5,174	8,650	61,470	115,436
Argentine Republic.....			8,380	16,596
Brazil.....			119,559	60,746
Colombia.....				22,000
Other South America.....		71,072	56,290	235,357
<b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	711	1,537	6,393	10,324
Mexico.....	16,800	26,760	132,138	179,115
Cuba.....	991	3,831	21,513	22,488
Argentine Republic.....	3,182	2,694	25,203	29,771
Brazil.....	737	2,630	8,867	12,356
Colombia.....	362	119	2,323	5,304
Other South America.....	2,935	9,605	38,123	67,308
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para sola; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,718	9,192	44,896	76,569
Mexico.....	936	2,591	8,889	38,341
Cuba.....	7,100	19,125	51,870	101,610
Argentine Republic.....	4,941	12,141	36,173	95,065
Brazil.....	4,547	8,023	65,588	86,910
Chile.....	1,155	2,375	15,733	24,958
Colombia.....	1,707	3,100	12,217	41,581
Venezuela.....	5,592	6,175	16,015	47,340
Other South America.....	1,695	2,510	22,612	38,325
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,564	21,290	86,887	171,712
Mexico.....	17,815	58,803	168,915	621,640
Colombia.....	7,997	9,946	75,801	103,393
Other South America.....	11,560	12,863	75,135	105,763
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,011	1,501	8,021	9,969
Mexico.....	1,233	1,058	10,068	9,921
Cuba.....	3,109	10,410	27,435	40,580
Argentine Republic.....	6,052	6,117	131,372	163,314
Brazil.....	24,244	53,129	156,978	332,234
Chile.....	21	1,243	8,911	28,732
Colombia.....	528	821	9,170	12,717
Venezuela.....	3,336	2,140	15,620	24,118
Other South America.....	652	2,111	54,626	67,398
<b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-ras; Terbenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	460	2,166	7,220	10,999
Mexico.....	797	476	4,980	5,119
Cuba.....	4,667	4,807	28,898	42,425
Argentine Republic.....	9,878	16,257	100,896	106,592
Brazil.....	2,556	7,947	57,568	74,607
Chile.....	1,912	2,546	39,656	61,342
Colombia.....	727	622	6,217	7,307
Venezuela.....	501	1,028	2,196	7,133
Other South America.....	3,983	1,066	28,561	40,376
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	45,548	126,981	300,970	464,121
Cuba.....	67,514	4,963	253,891	310,186



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Naval Stores—Continued.</b>				
Oils, mineral, refined, or manufactured ( <i>Acidos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 21,369	Dollars. 45,171	Dollars. 135,018	Dollars. 193,166
Mexico.....	19,019	11,331	161,538	162,491
Cuba.....	19,035	11,855	161,033	226,320
Argentine Republic.....	103,576	162,703	941,381	1,283,211
Brazil.....	112,154	192,190	1,567,377	1,811,173
Chile.....	16,843	120,035	330,421	583,507
Colombia.....	15,680	9,831	30,437	131,161
Venezuela.....	8,552	18,617	69,048	126,799
Other South America.....	45,259	78,929	153,155	593,369
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Acidos vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i> ):				
Central America.....	752	2,476	9,928	11,091
Mexico.....	100,159	211,506	812,705	905,121
Cuba.....	5,587	378	27,982	30,551
Argentine Republic.....	3,145	5,139	11,181	18,055
Brazil.....	12,250	2,029	302,153	203,541
Chile.....	110	1,729	6,232	9,279
Other South America.....	26,729	10,133	110,197	128,885
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vaca en latas; Beef condensed</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,337	1,722	20,812	13,931
Mexico.....	1,508	960	11,531	16,111
Cuba.....	104	287	3,101	4,731
Argentine Republic.....				627
Brazil.....	1,035	919	8,869	7,370
Colombia.....	1,201	1,570	6,511	8,558
Other South America.....	2,701	3,193	19,112	21,086
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vaca, salada ou em salmuera; Beef salt or en salmuere</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,796	1,101	34,591	36,063
Mexico.....		67	753	1,020
Cuba.....	30	280	1,068	1,110
Brazil.....	6	71	725	2,056
Chile.....		252	6,220	4,677
Colombia.....	1,196	1,229	10,517	10,331
Other South America.....	13,575	28,096	187,451	157,975
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,897	9,216	61,061	71,300
Mexico.....	1,004	323	15,650	5,708
Cuba.....	713	215	1,708	21,167
Brazil.....	770	1,300	18,818	3,212
Chile.....			2,020	12,265
Colombia.....	1,031	113	3,581	6,983
Other South America.....	2,091	3,750	35,901	45,179
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Taucinhu; Lard fumé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,611	1,697	20,387	23,718
Mexico.....	3,105	3,739	25,250	33,021
Cuba.....	30,781	33,018	252,558	215,318
Brazil.....	10,569	6,632	180,100	82,515
Colombia.....	131	431	2,532	2,111
Other South America.....	252	5,698	12,976	15,096
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambones</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,116	3,182	22,569	28,075
Mexico.....	6,386	5,510	59,136	62,841
Cuba.....	59,780	52,107	409,776	110,127
Brazil.....	671	146	1,741	2,251
Colombia.....	1,038	1,263	11,501	10,065
Venezuela.....	1,581	2,422	22,013	40,383
Other South America.....	2,317	3,416	39,516	35,220
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pork</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,540	10,715	95,792	101,883
Cuba.....	21,599	31,301	200,035	199,729
Brazil.....	1,896	1,807	14,179	30,237
Colombia.....	1,098	888	8,006	9,492
Other South America.....	21,827	13,280	231,961	225,795
Lard ( <i>Manteo; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):				
Central America.....	5,869	20,065	123,380	124,892
Mexico.....	22,286	15,692	283,883	186,981
Cuba.....	133,109	116,058	1,564,516	1,107,889
Argentine Republic.....		60	3,279	2,801
Brazil.....	62,659	21,922	582,411	275,051
Chile.....	2,303	2,531	30,101	45,552
Colombia.....	13,870	16,521	91,390	260,805
Venezuela.....	12,471	22,560	167,378	289,173
Other South America.....	27,301	16,257	291,554	272,188

1238 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Butter (Mantequilla; Mantiga; Beurre):</b>				
Central America.....	3,764	5,125	33,690	42,892
Mexico.....	8,401	10,574	60,521	75,480
Cuba.....	1,105	2,513	12,184	19,743
Brazil.....	10,833	5,002	77,202	90,111
Colombia.....	1,628	790	11,561	16,447
Venezuela.....	7,396	4,170	51,714	63,201
Other South America.....	3,309	1,434	18,546	17,066
<b>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</b>				
Central America.....	1,673	2,741	17,028	22,230
Mexico.....	2,366	4,189	31,165	31,937
Cuba.....	997	2,290	6,890	8,049
Brazil.....	10	.....	32	27
Colombia.....	636	456	8,021	4,829
Other South America.....	345	61	1,711	879
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
Central America.....	1,664	2,807	30,055	27,350
Mexico.....	17,256	3,308	150,333	137,297
Argentine Republic.....	2,010	4,161	11,090	22,457
Colombia.....	1,030	381	27,173	40,640
Other South America.....	5,179	7,933	58,859	62,007
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
Central America.....	5,729	8,403	65,985	48,758
Mexico.....	1,353	2,655	11,698	17,611
Cuba.....	12,150	13,105	100,255	91,675
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	72	15
Brazil.....	.....	.....	119	41
Colombia.....	4,111	158	30,781	25,746
Other South America.....	1,984	1,616	22,104	40,343
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
Central America.....	7,387	3,817	61,712	82,170
Mexico.....	14,353	71,286	329,860	328,906
Cuba.....	5,313	932	41,428	8,106
Argentine Republic.....	5,021	4,215	30,322	21,331
Brazil.....	.....	3,411	71	4,111
Chile.....	17,709	.....	23,080	3,376
Colombia.....	.....	.....	7,191	12,766
Other South America.....	.....	741	21,289	96,203
<b>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</b>				
Central America.....	5,565	5,975	35,399	81,548
Mexico.....	113,217	170,803	1,041,274	1,655,033
Cuba.....	89,871	119,387	596,991	808,091
Argentine Republic.....	131,768	257,069	716,148	1,603,816
Brazil.....	53,183	44,102	276,881	401,807
Chile.....	10,876	15,521	159,401	315,472
Colombia.....	8,501	2,830	37,844	68,556
Venezuela.....	235	629	2,813	10,730
Other South America.....	55,318	83,331	313,263	629,716
<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):</b>				
Central America.....	1,701	5,107	28,812	43,513
Mexico.....	41,763	59,874	424,537	436,456
Cuba.....	18,561	38,869	181,495	306,553
Argentine Republic.....	11,907	5,116	33,430	92,203
Brazil.....	993	6,658	12,135	18,260
Chile.....	828	3,097	12,270	16,319
Colombia.....	4,836	4,260	23,532	30,478
Venezuela.....	321	793	5,061	7,407
Other South America.....	5,151	5,478	33,680	54,964

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR MARCH, 1904.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, shows decreases in both imports and exports in the month of March, as compared with March, 1903.

The falling off in imports was altogether in those on which customs duties are levied, which amounted to \$48,066,579, against \$53,147,066 for March, 1903. The importations free of duty amounted to \$43,259,068, against \$43,083,391 for March, 1903. The percentage of imports free of duty was 47.37 in March, this year, against 51.65 in February, this year, and 44.77 in March, 1903. For the nine months ending March 31 the total value of imports was \$745,485,871, against \$777,002,217 for the same period last year. Of the total for this year imports free of duty amounted to \$343,545,764 and dutiable imports to \$401,940,107. The free imports for the nine months last year amounted to \$320,426,310 and the dutiable to \$456,575,907. The percentage of free to the total for the nine months this year was 46.08, against 41.24 last year.

The value of domestic exports during the month of March amounted to \$117,184,552, against \$126,295,003 for March, 1903. The value for the nine months was \$1,149,330,670, against \$1,093,226,889 for the same period last year. The decline in exports of domestic merchandise during March is altogether due to the falling off in exports of agricultural products. While this decline is not as great as it was in February, as compared with February, 1903, it amounts to nearly \$19,000,000, the agricultural exports for March amounting to but \$64,693,067, against \$83,246,686 last year. The decline in agricultural exports was confined chiefly to two articles—breadstuffs and raw cotton. The exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$12,083,428, against \$19,808,495 for March, 1903, and the exports of raw cotton amounted to \$23,404,321, against \$36,718,670 for March, 1903.

The increase in exports of domestic manufactures, which has been one of the notable features of the statistics of foreign commerce for some months past, still continues. The value of these exports for March amounted to \$42,248,527, or the unusually high proportion of 36.05 per cent of the total exports, against \$36,414,377, or 28.17 per cent of the total, for March, 1903. For the nine months ending March 31 the value of exports of domestic manufactures was \$330,572,215, or 28.76 per cent of the total, against \$299,262,425, or 27.26 per cent of the total, for the corresponding period last year. The most marked increase under this heading has been in exports of manufactures of copper, which for the nine months have amounted to \$43,780,336, against \$29,801,517 for the nine months of last year. Refined mineral oils show the next largest increase, with exports amounting to \$53,695,467 for the nine months, against \$44,762,501 for the same period last year. Agricultural implements show an increase of over \$2,000,000 for the nine months. Steel rails show an increase from \$614,957 for the nine months last year to \$1,585,877 this year, but these figures are far below those for the corresponding period ending March 31, 1902, when the figures were \$4,042,208. Exports

of cotton cloths continue to show the largest decrease. The total for the nine months was but \$11,203,713, against \$19,659,974 for the corresponding period last year. Most of this decline continues to be in shipments to China, which amounted to \$10,877,339 for the nine months ending March 31, 1903, and only \$3,197,858 for the same period this year. While some of the exports of manufactures of iron and steel continue to fall below last year, the total for iron and steel, not including ore, for the nine months is considerably larger than for the corresponding period in 1903 or 1902, the figures for this year being \$78,519,338, against \$70,905,720 for 1903 and \$73,067,830 for 1902.

The following table shows the values of exports of some of the leading articles of domestic manufacture during the nine months ending March 31, 1904, as compared with the same period in 1903:

Articles.	1903.	1904.
Agricultural implements.....	\$13,316,787	\$15,715,943
Books, maps, etc.....	3,348,185	3,251,011
Cycles and parts.....	1,465,503	1,432,820
Automobiles and parts.....	759,841	1,305,777
Cars, carriages, etc.....	5,909,859	6,303,193
Clocks and watches.....	1,586,041	1,728,682
Copper ingots and manufactures.....	29,801,517	43,780,336
Cotton cloths, colored.....	6,870,070	4,123,028
Cotton cloths, uncolored.....	12,788,904	7,074,685
Fiber manufactures.....	3,807,059	4,481,450
Glass and glassware.....	1,596,229	1,430,126
Glucose.....	1,688,145	2,380,332
Gmpowder and explosives.....	1,800,083	1,819,589
India-rubber manufactures.....	3,168,670	3,410,528
Electrical and scientific apparatus.....	5,383,116	6,590,429
Steel rails.....	614,957	1,585,877
Structural iron and steel.....	1,495,714	1,303,563
Steel wire.....	3,618,866	4,167,574
Builders' hardware.....	8,734,695	8,741,742
Miscellaneous castings.....	1,113,088	1,181,428
Cash registers.....	957,219	1,403,029
Electrical machinery.....	4,496,991	3,999,031
Metal-working machinery.....	2,403,757	2,697,207
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	2,062,196	2,022,430
Sewing machines and parts.....	3,609,091	3,978,494
Locomotive engines.....	2,654,158	3,464,016
Boilers and parts of engines.....	1,953,922	1,710,574
Typewriters and parts.....	2,820,488	3,461,202
Miscellaneous machinery.....	15,115,433	14,546,897
Iron pipes and fittings.....	3,836,588	4,483,861
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.....	6,684,623	6,869,450
Sole leather.....	5,551,602	4,791,248
Upper and other leather, except sole.....	12,391,574	12,052,990
Boots and shoes.....	4,841,185	5,385,233
Musical instruments and parts.....	2,575,339	2,549,813
Naval stores.....	9,855,923	11,996,914
Refined mineral oils.....	44,762,501	53,695,467
Vegetable oils.....	13,515,636	10,087,995
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	1,650,865	1,988,658
Paper and manufactures.....	5,312,322	5,438,819
Paraffin and wax.....	7,061,877	6,792,338
Soup.....	1,727,597	1,919,131
Tobacco manufactures.....	3,845,143	3,814,022
Wood manufactures.....	9,390,107	9,729,107
Woolen manufactures.....	1,279,016	1,607,251

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date

of April 19 and May 10, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin America:

DUDLEY BARTLETT, Consul of Chile at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EUGENIO C. ANDRES, Consul of Peru at Boston, Massachusetts.

E. D. BASSETT, Vice-Consul of Haiti at New York.

#### STOCK RAISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From reports and other data on file with the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, the following facts relative to stock raising in the Philippines have been taken:

The industry must be built up anew as a result of the ravages of war, followed by the losses occasioned by the rinderpest, which carried off nearly all the bovine animals of the archipelago. One writer stated that prior to the outbreak of hostilities he saw herds of cattle and horses and droves of sheep and goats everywhere. General Oris also, in his report, speaks of large herds of cattle, and states that some localities are distinctively cattle-raising districts.

Fine grazing lands are to be found in eastern Pangasinan, northern Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, and Cagayan, and probably in other provinces of Luzon, and certainly in other islands.

In the three provinces first named are rolling uplands, and in the latter broad prairies, although as far as abundance and quality of the grasses are concerned, there is apparently no difference, the same species growing both on the prairies and hills.

These grasses consist of one or two species of *Panicum* and *Eragrostis* and many representatives of several of the *Andropogoneae*, all fine-stemmed, five-leaved grasses, which, in the United States, would be known as "bunch" grasses, as they grow in small tufts, not being truly turf-forming; yet there is sufficient of the latter to prevent gullying or washing, notwithstanding the heavy tropical rains to which the region is subject.

The grazing lands of Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, and Nueva Vizcaya are distinguished by their hilly, rolling character, the ravines and small valleys, tops of the higher hills, and surrounding mountains being densely forested. In every small valley is a stream of clear, pure water. Hence there is an abundance of feed, water, and shelter—the requisites for an ideal cattle country—and the topographical features of the country permit herds of cattle to be isolated in the valleys and thus guarded for months against infection by contact or through the water supply.

The water supply is especially to be noted, as in the numerous mountain streams the water is pure and as clear as crystal, except immediately following a heavy rain.

The grazing lands of Isabela and Cagayan differ from the above in

being almost level, or but gently rolling typical prairie lands, extending almost as far as the eye can see in all directions, limited by the coast range on the east and the great central range on the west. This great valley consists of open country with isolated trees, or sometimes small groves, with more or less forest land along the streams. The country is well watered by the numerous tributaries of the Cagayan River.

Cattle raising for the home market should be very profitable, judging from the prevailing high prices of meat in Manila, and the fact that practically all the meat consumed is shipped in on the hoof from Singapore or as refrigerated meat from Australia and the United States.

#### BEET-SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN 1903-4.

The quantity of beet sugar manufactured in the United States during the season of 1903-4 is estimated by Messrs. WILLETT and GRAY, sugar statisticians of New York, at 208,135 tons of 2,240 pounds each, against an output of 195,463 tons in 1902-3. This is given as the final estimate on the 1903-4 crop, and is substituted for the preliminary estimate published last December of 210,000 tons.

The following statement shows by States the number of factories in operation, the acreage of beets sown, and the quantities of sugar produced in the two seasons:

#### *Beet-sugar production of the United States.*

[Tons of 2,240 pounds.]

States.	1903-4.			1902-3.		
	Factories operated.	Area sown.	Sugar produced.	Factories operated.	Area sown.	Sugar produced.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
New York.....	2	7,000	4,479	2	6,500	2,799
Wisconsin.....	1	5,800	4,911	1	3,400	3,463
Ohio.....	1	2,500	2,009	1	2,450	1,473
Michigan.....	20	117,100	57,064	16	98,000	48,848
Minnesota.....	1	3,800	3,125	1	4,500	3,054
Nebraska.....	3	11,400	8,669	3	9,980	9,430
Colorado.....	8	52,300	39,566	5	39,449	31,623
Utah.....	7	18,700	20,670	6	18,600	16,887
Oregon.....	1	1,800	1,250	1	3,100	2,025
Washington.....	1	4,400	2,213	1	2,300	1,641
Idaho.....	1	5,300	3,571	.....	.....	.....
California.....	7	62,195	60,608	7	71,234	71,120
Total.....	53	292,295	208,135	41	259,513	195,463

The report further states: "There were nine new factories established and operated this season, and a much larger increase in the crop would have resulted if it were not for the unfavorable conditions which prevailed in Michigan and in some parts of Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, and California. Many acres of beets were lost in Michigan by the heavy rains in September, and the freezing weather which set in before harvesting was completed. Established factories not working

this season include those in Watsonville, California, and Grand Junction, Colorado. The new factories building at Mount Pleasant and Charlevoix, Michigan, and at Phoenix, Arizona, were not completed. There are two factories contracted for to be built in the United States for the coming season, 1904-5, on which work has begun and of which one is at Sugar City, Idaho, and the other at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. One factory is being moved from Dresden, Ontario, to Janesville, Wisconsin. The production of beet sugar in the United States in 1901-2 was 163,126 tons and in 1900-1901 was 76,859 tons."

#### AGRICULTURAL WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The report of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, as contained in the last annual report of the Philippine Commission received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, shows marked progress in the development of this important industry. Experiment farms have been operated by skilled agriculturists, and improved plants and seeds have been imported from America and Europe for the purpose of increasing the yield both in quantity and quality.

Stock farms have also been established, and well-bred cattle, horses, and jacks have been imported for the purpose of crossing the same with the native stock and developing those qualities that the country seems to demand, and the results of these will be apparent in the near future.

A dozen bulletins have been published, both in English and the vernacular, on the cultivation of cacao, rice, commercial fibers, tobacco, coconuts, etc., and distributed among those interested in these subjects. Soil investigations have been carried on, and much work in the investigation of economic botany has been undertaken. Old crops have been improved and entirely new ones have been introduced.

One of the most interesting experiments has been along the line of improving the forage supply in the city of Manila. The present supply is composed of domestic and foreign forage. The former includes various species of grasses and unhulled rice and the latter hay, crushed foods, and grain imported from the United States, Australia, and Asia. The grass is cut fresh every day, and its cultivation in the vicinity of the city is exceedingly profitable.

At the Malate experiment station, marked success has been obtained in growing teosinte, one of the most valuable and productive of forage plants known. In general appearance it resembles Indian corn, with which it is closely related botanically, but unlike corn it produces many shoots from a single seed; thirty or forty shoots have been counted growing from a single seed. A small plot of teosinte planted January 6 gave five cuttings between March 21 and August 10, the growth at the last cutting being nearly 6 feet high and yielding at the rate of 16 tons of green fodder per acre. The total yield of green

feed for the plot during the period specified was at the rate of 49½ tons per acre. The crop is sold green at the rate of \$10 gold per ton.

On well fertilized ground and under proper management the Bureau states that during the year, an acre should yield under the several cuttings to which it lends itself at least 100 tons. With a ready market close at hand it is needless to say that there are few crops that will give greater returns than teosinte.

The plant also matures its seed in the Philippines, and the first experiments at seed production yielded at the rate of 800 pounds of thoroughly cleaned seed per acre, and this was secured during the dry season. Two and probably three crops of seed can be grown on the same ground during the year, which at the same rate for each crop, and at the prevailing prices for the seed, would give a return for seed alone of \$1,440 gold per acre.

An increase in the cultivation of this forage plant would decrease the necessity of importing forage for the horses of the army, and the large returns will doubtless prove a stimulus to urge the native cultivators to greater care in the careful cultivation of other crops.

#### GUTTA-PERCHA IN THE PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the United States, War Department, has received from the Bureau of Government Laboratories, Manila, Philippine Islands, a bulletin which treats of gutta-percha and rubber in the Philippine Islands, from which the following items of general interest have been taken:

The commercial history of gutta-percha runs parallel with that of submarine and subterranean electric cables, for three-fourths of all the gutta produced has been used on them. With the construction of the great trans-Atlantic cables in the sixties and seventies the demand for gutta-percha became enormous. When the Malay Peninsula, adjacent to Singapore, failed to supply sufficient quantities to meet the demand, the adjacent islands of the Rhio Archipelago and Sumatra were invaded and rich finds made. Finally Borneo was included in the producing zone, and lastly the Philippines.

The area of distribution of gutta is sharply defined. Beyond the sixth degree north on the Malay Peninsula the trees become scarce or cease altogether; on the northern end of Sumatra they are likewise lacking. Java, bordering close on Sumatra, contains none, and Celebes, to the east of Borneo, has been found equally destitute. This area includes some 450,000 square miles of land, of which only a very small per cent is or ever was covered by gutta-percha trees. In the Philippines the regions which produce gutta for market are confined to the Islands of Mindanao and Tawi-Tawi.

The best method of collecting gutta-percha is a difficult one to



determine. The trees are in the tropical forest regions which are inhabited only by the wildest pagan tribes. These natives are the natural gutta-percha collectors and, as a matter of fact, have done all the collecting since the beginning of the industry. They desired to secure the maximum yield from each tree with the minimum expenditure of work or time. They first cut down the tree and the larger branches are at once lopped off, the collectors say, to prevent the gutta-percha milk from flowing back into the small branches and leaves. The milk or latex is contained in the inner layers of the bark and leaves, in small capillary tubes or ducts. To open these, so as to permit the maximum amount of milk to escape, the natives cut rings in the bark about 2 feet apart along the entire length of the trunk. The milk as it flows out is collected in gourds, coconut shells, or on large leaves.

After one or two hours, when the milk has ceased to flow, the contents of the receptacles are united and boiled over a fire to finish the partial coagulation.

The gutta gathered in this way pays well for the amount of work expended. The two vital defects of the method are—

1. It is very wasteful, the yield from each tree being but a small proportion of the total amount, the quantity ranging from one-fourth of a pound to 2 pounds per tree.

2. It leaves the future unprovided for. The natives invariably fell the trees, and the only saving feature of the situation is that only full-grown trees contain enough gutta to repay the work of felling. Otherwise the complete extermination of the gutta-percha forests would be but a matter of a short time.

As soon as the Forestry Bureau was established in 1899, the felling of the gutta-percha trees was prohibited, and rules were provided for tapping the tree with a bolo in such a manner as to secure the milk without destroying the tree; but the wild natives never practiced this method, nor did they ever hear of it, and all the gutta so far exported has been at the expense of so many trees killed.

Islands such as Mindanno and Tawi-Tawi can not stand this for any length of time, and already the gutta-percha trees have entirely disappeared from the vicinity of the coast regions and of the large rivers.

Most of the Philippine gutta passes through three hands, and rise in price is quick and decided, the native collector receiving about \$10 Mexican for a picul of 162½ pounds. This is then carried by the trader to export towns and sold to the Chinese at \$40 to \$80 Mexican per picul of 137½ pounds, and the same is worth at Singapore about \$150 per picul.

The various governments having tropical possessions in the East, when they saw the heavy inroads that were being made on the gutta-percha forests, began to make inquiries into the subject. So thor-

oughly had the seed-bearing trees been cleared out of the Malay States that a standing reward for seeds of the species *Palacium gutta* was not claimed, though the offer stood for a long time.

In the botanical gardens of Singapore, Dnkít, Tiniáh, Penang, and Buitenzorg trees were growing which had either been protected from destruction or had been planted for a sufficient time to be seed bearing. These formed the nucleus of the gutta-percha nurseries now being planted by the English and Dutch Governments for the purpose of obtaining reliable information as to the methods of propagation and above all to furnish material for testing scientific methods of extracting gutta-percha without killing the trees.

#### PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN 1903.

The American Iron and Steel Association publishes the statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1903. According to the "Bulletin" for January 25, 1904, the total production was 18,009,252 tons against 17,821,307 tons in 1902, 15,878,354 tons in 1901, and 13,789,242 tons in 1900. The following table gives in half yearly periods the production of pig iron in the last four years:

Periods.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
First half.....	7,642,569	7,674,613	8,808,574	9,707,367
Second half.....	6,146,673	8,203,741	9,012,733	8,301,385
Total.....	13,789,242	15,878,354	17,821,307	18,009,252

The chief pig-iron producing States in 1902 were Pennsylvania, with 8,211,500 tons; Ohio, with 3,287,343 tons; Illinois, with 1,692,375 tons, and Alabama, with 1,561,398 tons.

Of the total iron production in 1903 only 504,757 tons were made with charcoal as fuel, 927 tons with mixed charcoal and coke, 1,911,347 with coke and anthracite coal, and 15,592,221 tons with bituminous coal.

The division, according to classes of iron made in 1902 and 1903, was as follows:

	1902.	1903.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Foundry and forge iron.....	5,176,568	5,785,957
Bessemer pig.....	10,393,168	9,989,908
Basic pig.....	2,038,590	2,040,735
Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese.....	212,981	192,651
Total.....	17,821,307	18,009,252

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or which were under their control at the close of 1903, and were

not intended for their own consumption, amounted to 591,438 tons, against 49,951 tons at the close of 1902 and 70,647 tons at the close of 1901.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1903, was 182 against 307 on December 31, 1902, and 266 on December 31, 1901.

**BESSEMER STEEL PRODUCTION IN 1903.**

According to complete statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Association, based on returns received directly from the manufacturers, the total production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings in 1903 was 8,577,228 gross tons, as compared with 9,138,363 tons in 1902, a decrease of 561,135, or over 6 per cent. The production for 1902, however, is stated to have been the largest in the history of the industry in the United States.

The following table gives the production of Bessemer steel ingots and castings for the six years 1898-1903, inclusive:

	Tons.		Tons.
1898 .....	6,609,017	1901 .....	8,713,302
1899 .....	7,586,354	1902 .....	9,138,363
1900 .....	6,684,770	1903 .....	8,577,228

The production of all kinds of steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots in 1903 was 2,813,583 gross tons, against a similar production in 1902 of 2,876,293 tons, a decline of 62,710 tons from the maximum output noted for 1902.

The following table shows the production, by States, of Bessemer steel rails by the producers of Bessemer steel ingots in the last two years. Included in the figures given are 13,248 tons of renewed rails rolled by mills operated by companies which manufacture Bessemer ingots.

	1902.	1903.
Pennsylvania .....	1,118,125	1,125,546
Other States .....	1,727,868	1,688,037
Total .....	2,876,293	2,813,583

There was a large increase in 1903 in the production of Bessemer steel rails weighing 85 pounds and over as compared with 1902, and a considerable decrease in rails weighing 45 pounds and over and less than 85 pounds. The production in 1903 of rails weighing less than 45 pounds also shows a decrease.

## URUGUAY.

## MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO DURING JANUARY, 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures showing the commercial movement of the port of Montevideo during the month of January, 1904:

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Steamships.....	10
Sailing vessels.....	1

## EXPORTS.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
United States:		Belgium—Continued.	
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 53,000	Linsced.....	sacks.. 9,325
Hair.....	bales.. 50	Tongues.....	boxes.. 1,000
Jerked beef.....	do.. 845	Bones and bone ash.....	sacks.. 543
Do.....	tons.. 49	Portugal:	
Bones and bone ash.....	do.. 503	Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 5,475
Germany:		Wool.....	bales.. 16
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 12,103	Jerked beef.....	do.. 315
Oxhides, salted.....	do.. 21,634	Do.....	tons.. 28
Hair.....	bales.. 2	Tallow.....	pipes.. 100
Wool.....	do.. 6,243	England:	
Sheepskins.....	do.. 459	Wool.....	bales.. 150
Tallow.....	pipes.. 75	Jerked beef.....	do.. 220
Bran.....	sacks.. 4,399	Tongues.....	boxes.. 1,098
Linsced.....	do.. 8,861	Brazil:	
France:		Jerked beef.....	bales.. 61,731
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 4,017	Do.....	tons.. 4,537
Oxhides, salted.....	do.. 10,197	Tallow.....	hogsheds.. 167
Wool.....	bales.. 1,189	Flour.....	sacks.. 100
Sheepskins.....	do.. 1,510	Bran.....	do.. 200
Bones and bone ash.....	sacks.. 4,612	Corn.....	sacks.. 8,590
Do.....	tons.. 39	Birdseed.....	do.. 1,200
Spain:		Sheep.....	head.. 860
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 12,839	Horses.....	do.. 2
Jerked beef.....	bales.. 3,368	Cuba:	
Do.....	tons.. 20	Jerked beef.....	bales.. 21,382
Tallow.....	hogsheds.. 901	Do.....	tons.. 1,413
Intestines.....	bales.. 16	Chile:	
Italy:		Tallow.....	pipes.. 100
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 6,464	Do.....	hogsheds.. 253
Wool.....	bales.. 111	Flour.....	sacks.. 250
Tallow.....	pipes.. 2,052	Corn.....	do.. 100
Do.....	hogsheds.. 257	Grease.....	boxes.. 225
Bones and bone ash.....	tons.. 162	Do.....	burels.. 821
Horns.....	number.. 50,000	Do.....	quarterobas.. 427
Belgium:		Sheep.....	head.. 57
Oxhides, dry.....	do.. 2,322	Malvinas Islands:	
Oxhides, salted.....	do.. 35,638	Flour.....	sacks.. 30
Wool.....	bales.. 2,638	Corn.....	do.. 32
Sheepskins.....	do.. 223	Holland:	
Wheat.....	sacks.. 5,625	Wheat.....	do.. 4,612
Do.....	tons.. 1,121		

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The "Montevideo Times" for January 14, 1904, publishes the sub-joined statement of the customs receipts of the Republic of Uruguay

for 1903, the figures for the four preceding years being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

1899.....	\$10,004,425
1900.....	9,433,268
1901.....	9,654,441
1902.....	9,849,684
1903.....	10,316,975

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT ON DECEMBER 31, 1903.

The Semi-Monthly Bulletin, No. 473, of March 22, 1904, published at Montevideo by the French Board of Trade of that city, contains a recapitulation of the official figures of the Uruguayan Government, showing the debt of the Republic on December 31, 1903. The public debt of Uruguay may be divided into three parts, namely, the interior debt, the external debt, and the international debt.

The interior debt consists of the following items:

Guaranteed debt.....	\$3,399,000.00
Consolidated internal debt.....	4,562,050.00
Debt in liquidation.....	266,634.79
Debt of treasury certificates.....	4,588,150.00
Special loan of 1897.....	2,900,900.00
Special loan of 1897, second series.....	2,233,100.00
Special loan of 1897, third series.....	1,260,300.00
Special loan of 1901.....	931,400.00
Redeemable debt, second series.....	2,716,707.03
<b>Total interior debt.....</b>	<b>22,948,241.82</b>

The exterior debt consists of the following items:

Consolidated debt of Uruguay.....	\$91,132,812.00
Uruguayan loan of 1895.....	6,566,652.00
<b>Total exterior debt.....</b>	<b>97,699,464.00</b>

The international debt is made up as follows:

Spanish debt.....	\$98,250.00
Brazilian loan.....	3,008,500.00
<b>Total international debt.....</b>	<b>3,106,750.00</b>

The grand total on December 31, 1903, was as follows:

Interior debt.....	\$22,948,241.82
Exterior debt.....	97,699,464.00
International debt.....	3,106,750.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>123,754,455.82</b>

The payments of interest and toward the redemption of the debt from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903, were as follows:

Interior debt:		
Interest .....	\$9,384,417.77	
Redemption .....	5,146,613.61	
		\$14,531,031.38
Exterior debt:		
Interest .....	41,130,199.60	
Redemption .....	3,393,884.10	
		44,524,083.70
International debt:		
Interest .....	2,112,622.85	
Redemption .....	2,283,868.15	
		4,396,491.00
Grand total .....		63,451,606.08

## VENEZUELA.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

*Resolution of January 19, 1904, classifying caoutchouc tubes or hose for duty.*

["*Gaceta Oficial*," No. 9056, of January 19, 1904.]

This resolution provides that the *caoutchouc tubes or hose* classed in No. 294 of the tariff in force only include such tubes or hose as are adaptable to pumps or hydrants, whether strengthened with stuff or not, and having an interior diameter of a centimeter at least. Caoutchouc tubes or pipes of a smaller diameter, imported with irrigateurs, are dutiable together with the reservoirs of the latter, according to Class V, and if imported separately therefrom, come under Class VI of the tariff (No. 441) as *caoutchouc manufactures*.

### TRADE OF LA GUAIRA IN 1903.

The following statement, forwarded to his Government by United States Consul Louis Goldschmidt from La Guaira, Venezuela, under date of February 5, 1904, shows the imports, by quantities, at La Guaira, the principal port of the Republic, from the several countries noted during the year 1903:

Country.	Packages		Country.	Packages.	
	Number.	Metric tons.		Number.	Metric tons.
United States.....	217,424	17,703	Austria .....	607	72
England.....	41,821	12,709	Portugal.....	100	5
Germany.....	136,851	7,319	Denmark.....	12	1.7
Holland.....	51,967	2,052	Cuba.....	16	.6
Spain.....	49,575	1,734	Colombia.....	5	.4
France.....	18,113	1,097			
Italy.....	11,707	677	Total.....	561,691	43,540.9
Belgium.....	1,496	170			

The foregoing shows that the United States is far ahead of all other countries in the imports into both La Guaira and the whole of Venezuela, and this fact is still more accentuated when we consider the class of merchandise imported and make certain deductions. According to this table England is second in the quantity imported, but when the nature of the imports is taken into account this position must be largely modified.

Coal was imported to the amount of 11,447 tons, of which England furnished 8,753 tons, the United States 2,634 tons, and Germany 60 tons. Thus, if we deduct this article from the imports of these respective countries we find the standing of these three countries as follows: United States, 15,069 tons; England, 3,956 tons, and Germany, 7,258 tons. This item of coal being about the cheapest item of imports, I thought that by making this deduction it would show the relative value of imports as near as can be gathered here. The next items which might be eliminated in this calculation as being articles of great bulk and small value are timber (564 tons) and cement (2,874 tons). All the timber imported here during the past year came from the United States, and perhaps 25 per cent of the cement. Deducting these from the preceding totals leaves the imports from the leading countries as follows: From the United States, 14,350 tons; from Germany, 5,821 tons; from England, 3,956 tons; from Holland, 1,334 tons. These figures are given to show how far ahead of all other countries the United States is in her trade with this the chief port of Venezuela.

*Statement showing the total imports by articles at La Guaira in 1903.*

Article.	Packages.		Quantity.
	Number.	Metric tons.	
Merchandise (dry goods) .....	154,764	10,017	
Hardware.....	43,601	1,612	
Provisions and liquors.....	265,779	13,856	
Oils (other than kerosene).....	18,183	936	
Kerosene.....	57,029	2,023	
Timber.....	4,037	563	
Cement.....	17,291	2,873	
Coal.....		11,447	
Machinery.....	493	111	
Railway materials.....	517	102	
Total.....	561,694	43,540	

What stands out most prominently in the above table is the small importation of timber, machinery, and railway materials. The coal that is imported from England is all for the railways, which have been running some years. The coal coming from the United States is used by the gas company of Caracas for the manufacture of gas.

The beginning of the last calendar year having been a rather disturbed one, both politically and commercially, it is wonderful to note the amount of business done here during the year, and this shows plainly the recuperative power of this country.

Table showing percentage of various imports.

Article.	Per cent.	Article.	Per cent.
Merchandise (dry goods) .....	23.01	Cement.....	6.6
Hardware.....	3.7	Coal.....	26.29
Provisions and liquors.....	31.82	Machinery.....	.25
Oil (other than kerosene).....	2.15	Railway materials.....	.24
Kerosene.....	4.65	Total.....	100
Timber.....	1.29		

Statement showing the shipping entered at La Guaira, and their freights, during the year 1903.

Nationality.	Ships.	Freight.	Nationality.	Ships.	Freight.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
German.....	16	7,171	Norwegian.....	5	2,463
United States.....	45	14,493	Russian.....	3	1,778
Spanish.....	11	554	Venezuelan.....	4	18
French.....	29	1,686	Danish.....	1	450
Dutch.....	33	3,984	Austrian.....	8	832
British.....	57	9,320	Total.....	217	43,510
Italian.....	5	491			

This table is also gratifying to United States commerce and shipping, as it shows that United States vessels lead in the carrying trade of this port, and it is more so when the fact is considered that these American vessels have solely carried United States products. Thus, only the United States ships and some British ships carry to this port exclusively the products of their respective countries. The Germans bring cargoes which are not always of German origin, although they appear as German products.

The Spanish, French, Italian, and Austrian vessels bring cargoes from the various Mediterranean countries.

The Danish, Norwegian, and Russian vessels mentioned in the table are exclusively those that brought coal from Cardiff, while some of the United States coal and timber was brought in foreign bottoms. It may thus be stated that the United States ships entering La Guaira bring only United States goods.

The following statement shows the exports (articles and quantities) from La Guaira during the year 1903:

	Pounds.
Coffee (152,625 bags) .....	19,977,300
Cocoa (114,947 bags) .....	13,927,076
Hides.....	3,296,234
Sundries.....	1,964,600
Total.....	39,165,210

Of the foregoing exports 2,483,800 pounds were in transit for Ciudad Bolivar.

The countries to which the exports were shipped are not given, but it may be stated that most, if not all, of the hides go to the United States. The coffee is divided between the different European countries and the United States. The cocoa goes mostly to France and Spain.



The coasting trade, as well as the import and export trade, has been affected by the change in the commerce of Ciudad Bolivar. This commerce, which formerly went through the British colony of Trinidad and was there transhipped for Ciudad Bolivar, now comes through La Guaira and adds considerably to the trade of this port.

**CUSTOMS RETURNS OF LA GUAIRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.**

The following figures, reproduced the "Venezuelan Herald" for April 12, 1904, demonstrate the value of customs receipts at La Guaira from May, 1901, to March, 1904, inclusive, and those of the Puerto Cabello custom-house from November, 1903, to March, 1904, the unit of valuation being *bolivares*.

LA GUAIRA.		LA GUAIRA—continued.	
1904:		1902—Continued.	
March .....	2, 109, 548	May .....	201, 490
February .....	1, 223, 418	April .....	827, 655
January .....	1, 979, 899	March .....	640, 508
1903:		February .....	710, 906
December .....		January .....	874, 950
November .....	2, 170, 218	1901:	
October .....	1, 665, 202	December .....	829, 370
September .....	1, 207, 541	November .....	881, 148
August .....	1, 223, 213	October .....	832, 614
July .....	1, 347, 362	September .....	889, 790
June .....	891, 123	August .....	1, 102, 970
May .....	977, 439	July .....	1, 312, 671
April .....	970, 262	June .....	1, 222, 909
March .....	1, 308, 336	May .....	1, 492, 361
February .....	471, 378		
January (blockade) .....	87, 383		
1902:		PUERTO CABELLO.	
December .....	794, 344	1903:	
November .....	746, 472	November .....	603, 661
October .....	608, 201	December .....	496, 977
September .....	511, 480	1904:	
August .....	572, 372	January .....	509, 334
July .....	670, 748	February .....	585, 119
June .....	687, 876	March .....	540, 545

**MUNICIPAL TAXATION IN CARACAS.**

A governmental decree dated January 19, 1904, imposes certain taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco imported for consumption or distribution in the Federal District of Caracas. The duties leviable under this decree are as follows:

Aguardiente:	Bolivares.
Per "load" of 80 bottles or 56 liters, of 51.52 kilos. weight, up to 21° Cartier .....	20.00
Per "load" of 100 bottles or 70 liters, of 50.80 kilos. weight, from 22° to 30° Cartier .....	30.00

	Bollivares.
Rum, per "load" of whatsoever denomination or degree.....	20.00
Brandy or cognac and whisky, per bottle .....	1.00
Gin, sweet liquors, and anise, and the like, per bottle.....	.75
Alcohol, from 31° to 36° Cartier, per bottle .....	.60
Alcohol, from 37° Cartier upward, per bottle.....	1.00
Wine, red or white, ordinary or fine, imported in bottles, per bottle.....	.25
Tobacco, in whatever form, imported from abroad, per 100 kilos.....	5.00

All persons importing the said alcoholic beverages or tobacco from abroad or from any State through the port of La Guaira, are to present to the collection house at that port a manifest on which is to be declared the quantity, number of packages, the degree of spirits or alcohol, and the names of the importer and shipper and of the ship and captain.

Goods imported into the Federal district in transit are to proceed to their destination within eight days, after the expiration of which they are to be considered as for consumption and become subject to duty. When a cargo of alcoholic beverages or tobacco imported in transit is introduced through the port of La Guaira, this fact must be stated in the manifest and the Administrator of Customs must certify if it is really in transit, having regard to the consular invoice, if it comes from abroad, or to the shipping note if it comes from any State.

The ordinance was to take effect from the date of its publication.

#### CONCESSION FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE ORINOCO RIVER.

The "Venezuelan Herald" for April 12, 1904, publishes the following translation of a decree relating to a contract made on March 28, 1904, providing for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply on the Orinoco River and its affluents:

"The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

"*Sole article.* The contract made on March 28 of the present year between the National Executive and citizen MANUEL CORAO for the establishment of a line of steamers to ply on the Orinoco and its affluents and subaffluents, and which are named in the said contract, whose tenor is as follows, is hereby approved:

"The Minister of Interior Relations of the United States of Venezuela, thereto authorized by the Citizen Constitutional President of the Republic, of the one part, and of the other ANGEL MARÍA CORAO, under power of attorney from Citizen Gen. MANUEL CORAO, and on his behalf, have entered into the following contract:

"ART. 1. ANGEL MARÍA CORAO, as the representative and the constituted attorney of Citizen Gen. MANUEL CORAO, hereinafter called the contractor, undertakes to establish within six months, counted from the date at which this contract begins to take effect, a line of steamers for navigation on the Orinoco and its affluents and sub-

affluents, the Apure, Meta, Arauca, Apurito, Caura, Masparro, Portuguesa, and Cojedes. The steamers of this line may extend their service to the port of La Guaira.

“ART. 2. The contractor undertakes that this navigation service shall be constant, obeying the itinerary and tariffs fixed beforehand in agreement with the National Government.

“ART. 3. The contractor undertakes to execute on the rivers which come within the line of navigation which he shall establish all the necessary cleaning and canalization for the better service of the public, without having at any time any claim for compensation for the work which he may execute.

“ART. 4. The ships of the line shall navigate under the Venezuelan flag and shall touch at Trinidad or Curazao to take provisions and coal.

“ART. 5. The points to be fixed for the ships of the line to call at shall, as already said, be fixed by agreement with the Federal Executive, but this shall be no objection to their calling at other points not specified after previous notice, to be given by the contractor.

“ART. 6. The National Government shall enjoy a rebate of 50 per cent off the passenger and freight tariffs; and the troops and officers whom the Government shall embark on the ships of the line shall pay only a third part of the tariff price.

“ART. 7. When the Federal Executive deems it fit it shall appoint Government inspectors or supercargoes to superintend the service of the line, and the contractor undertakes to lend the said employees all necessary cooperation for the better discharge of their functions, and to take them on board the steamers as first-class passengers without the Government having to pay anything for this.

“ART. 8. The contractor undertakes to carry all correspondence, and also undertakes that when, owing to public disturbances the Government is under the necessity of transporting troops on the ships of the line, they shall perform this service in preference to any other, and shall likewise perform with preference any other commission or order of the Government.

“ART. 9. The contractor undertakes to keep in active service at least two steamers which shall touch at least once a month at the various points of the itinerary of the line.

“ART. 10. The National Government authorizes the ships of the line to navigate by all the months of the Orinoco, especially by those of Macareo and Pedernales.

“ART. 11. The ships of the line shall be exempt from all national contributions.

“ART. 12. The employees of the line shall be exempt from military service, except in case of international war.

“ART. 13. The Federal Executive shall exempt from the payment of custom import duties all materials, effects, and elements which the

contractor may require for the establishment and needs of the line of steamships, but in every case the contractor shall inform the Ministry of Hacienda beforehand what are the effects which he wishes to import, and that department, with due knowledge, shall issue the requisite orders.

“ART. 14. The ships of the line may take from the national forests such wood as it may require, whether for fuel or for any other use, but in no case to traffic with same.

“ART. 15. This contract is exonerated from the payment of registry dues.

“ART. 16. The duration of this contract shall be fifteen years from the date at which the President of the Union signs the decree of the National Congress approving this contract, and during that lapse of time the National Government shall not make any like or similar concessions to any person or company for the establishment of lines of navigation between the points embraced by that which owes its origin to the present contract.

“ART. 17. This contract shall not be assigned, either wholly or in part, to any person or company of foreign nationality. The contractor may assign all or any of the rights which he acquires only to persons or companies of Venezuelan nationality, after the approval of the transfer by the National Executive.

“ART. 18. All doubts and controversies of any nature whatsoever, which may arise under this contract, and which can not be resolved amicably by the contracting parties, shall be decided by the competent tribunals of Venezuela, in conformity with its laws, and shall not, for any motive or cause whatsoever, be the occasion of foreign claims.’

“Made in duplicate at Caracas, this 28th day of March, 1904.”

---

## · BOUNTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In response to a circular issued by the Foreign Office of the British Government, His Majesty's representatives reported on the existence of bounties, in the various foreign countries, other than those on shipping and navigation paid by the State, including indirect bounties arising from the conditions attaching to “temporary admission,” excessive drawbacks, preferential railway rates, and the like. A general statement on the subject is published in the “Board of Trade Journal” for April 14, 1904, as follows:

“Direct bounties on the production or export of particular articles are not very numerous, but the following cases may be cited:

“In Russia exporters of spirits and corn brandy are paid a direct bounty over and above the remission of excise duties.

“In Germany the arrangement by which exporters of mill products secure permits from the customs to import certain quantities of commodities duty free may be said to constitute a direct bounty, inasmuch as the permits are marketable commodities.

“In France bounties are paid to silkworm growers, silk spinners, growers of hemp and flax, manufacturers of shale oil, and cod fishers and exporters.

“In Austria-Hungary small distilleries on private properties secure a bounty on their production, while all exported spirit secures a bounty on export.

“In Japan there is a direct bounty on the export of manufactured tobacco.

“In the United States there are no Federal bounties, but bounties are paid on sugar beets by the State of Kansas, and on beet sugar by the States of New York and Washington. Small subsidies are paid to agricultural societies in certain States. Bounties are also paid for the planting of forest trees in Kansas, and of trees by the roadside in Wisconsin as well as for the destruction of wild animals and vermin in several States.

“In Chile, manufacturers of sugar and sulphuric acid and exporters of wine and alcohol secure direct bounties.

“Drawbacks based on estimated yield are so called where the drawback is paid on exportation of manufactured articles based on the estimated quantity produced from taxed raw materials, and producing an indirect bounty.

“The following cases are cited:

“In Russia, the drawbacks on the exportation of cotton yarns and tissues are intended to be equivalent to the duties paid on the materials employed, but in practice they are paid on goods made from home-grown cotton. There is also a “drawback” on the exportation of hemp and flax yarns and tissues, which, in this case is said to be in compensation for the customs duties paid on the machinery by which they are produced.

“In Germany the arrangements with regard to the exportation of mill products not only amount, as already stated, to a direct bounty, but also, as being based on estimated yield, to an indirect bounty to the better equipped mills. Drawbacks on the allowance system are also accorded to exporters of imported woods worked up in transit warehouses, and there are drawbacks to compensate for import or excise duty on the raw materials to exporters of manufactures of cocoa and tobacco and of sugared products. In Bavaria and Wurttemberg there is a drawback on the export of beer, based on the estimated quantity of taxed malt used in its production.

“In the Netherlands the drawbacks on beer and vinegar exported

are based on the estimated yield, and may leave a slight advantage to the manufacturers possessing the best appliances.'

"In Spain drawbacks are paid on the export of sugared products intended to compensate for the excise on the sugar contained therein.

"In Greece there is a system of allowances by which raw materials are admitted free on condition of the exportation of certain proportional quantities of manufactured produce within a given time. This includes wheat for grinding, sugar for rahat lakoum, plate glass for mirrors, cement and lime for bricks, various materials for straw and other hats, molasses for blacking, yarn for flannels and stockings. In some other cases an equal weight of the manufactured article must be reexported—e. g., cardboard for boxes, silk for umbrellas, cotton tissues for handkerchiefs, etc.

"In Japan, unrefined sugar is subject to duty, but there is a drawback if it is refined within a year.

"In Mexico, a fixed sum per kilogram is paid to exporters of cotton cloth in compensation for the duties paid on imported raw material.

"The regulations for drawback on exportation from the United States of America and those with regard to temporary admission in France, Germany, Switzerland, etc., do not appear to be so framed as to admit of a bounty arising therefrom.

"Railway rates on State railways are occasionally arranged so as to encourage exporters of certain classes of goods. This appears to be the case with regard to exports of agricultural products in certain directions, at least, from Italy, Hungary, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil. Preferential rates on the German State railways mainly affect exports of manufactured products, but certain raw materials—coal, coke, pig iron, etc.—also benefit. In France, the bulk of the railways are company lines, but many have, with the sanction of the Ministry of Public Works, introduced specially low rates for the benefit of exporters. In Sweden, a certain allowance is made on the State railways for cheapening the cost of freight charges for crates, cases, etc., returned empty.

"Remission of import duty is sometimes accorded for machinery or materials used by particular industries or particular State-encouraged factories. Occasionally such factories benefit also by remission of State taxation. Portugal, Bulgaria, Servia, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, all accord remission of import duty on certain articles, while in Portugal agriculture is encouraged by exemption from succession or transmission duty on waste lands which are planted with vines or corn. The use of methods in combating diseases in the vines and the use of chemical manure by agriculturists are also encouraged by the State in various ways.

"Simple remission of excise duty when the excisable articles are exported has not been specially referred to above, but it should be

mentioned that the remission in connection with the obligation to export a certain proportion of sugar in Russia is generally held to be equivalent to a bounty.

“Reference should also be made to a system recently in force in the Argentine Republic of remitting in favor of one-fourth of the production of each sugar factory, if exported, a sum considerably in excess of the excise levied on that amount. This system has now been modified.

“Definite statements as to the nonexistence of bounties, direct or indirect, are forthcoming in the case of Belgium, Montenegro, Persia, Siam, Egypt, Morocco, Zanzibar, Colombia, Peru, and Central America.”

---

### DEATH OF WILLIAM R. GRACE.

The death of WILLIAM R. GRACE, of New York, occurred on March 21, 1904. In him a great expander of the world's commerce, especially between Latin America and the United States, has passed away. Mr. GRACE was the head of the house of W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, and affiliated with the firm of Grace Brothers, of London, with branches in San Salvador, California; Lima and Callao, in Peru; Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepción, in Chile. Mr. GRACE established, in 1892, the pioneer direct steamship service between New York and the west coast of South America. He was prominent in commercial circles, and was trustee and director in many of the leading corporations in New York.

---

### RAMIE TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The chief centers of production and consumption of ramie fiber are treated of in “Commercial Intelligence” (British) for March 23, 1904, the following details being furnished concerning a plant with whose future trade values the countries of Central and South America are largely connected.

In Europe, the principal ramie-consuming countries are France and Germany. The importations into the latter country, in 1900, amounted to 660 metric tons, valued at 422,000 marks; while in 1901, the import value rose to 605,300 marks. All the fiber is of Chinese origin and reexportation is insignificant, as it is employed in domestic manufactures. The largest ramie mill in Germany is at Emmendingen, in Baden, employing about 8,000 spindles and paying a dividend for the last seven years of from 5 to 7 per cent.

In France there are four mills, with 15,000 spindles. The following

figures show the quantities and valuations of ramie imports for home consumption used in French factories from 1898 to 1900, inclusive:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1898.....	466	303,000
1899.....	298	179,000
1900.....	774	401,000

There are perhaps 3,000 spindles engaged on ramie in Switzerland. In England the principal ramie mills are the Bunbeg Mills, in London. The consumption in North America is difficult to estimate, as the customs statistics do not mention ramie. The imports of fibers not specified in United States statistics amounted, in 1900, to 5,121 metric tons, valued at \$306,000; and in 1901, to 3,860 metric tons, with a valuation of \$218,000.

The country which exports the largest quantities of ramie is China. The chief centers of production are in the southwestern section of the Province of Hupe, near Fuchan and Mahsai and at Hunan, the chief export centers being Shanghai and Hankow, though a small amount is also shipped via Swatow and Tientsin. The customs registers confound it with other fibers under the heading "hemp." It is stated that about one-half of this so-called hemp is supposed to be, in reality, ramie fiber. Following are some Chinese statistics for hemp exports during the years named:

[Value in hankwan taels.]

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Piculs.</i>			<i>Piculs.</i>	
1890.....	35,596	162,419	1898.....	106,845	782,062
1895.....	97,926	552,639	1899.....	166,205	1,323,388
1896.....	86,913	613,000	1900.....	178,445	1,073,154
1897.....	99,474	783,965	1901.....	174,641	1,337,521

Most of the exports are to Japan, France, and Antwerp, German spinners obtaining their supplies from the last-mentioned city. A limited amount of ramie textile is produced in Japan and Korea. The island of Formosa, in 1898, exported 28,685 piculs of various fibers to China, the main part of which was ramie. Although the United States, Guatemala, Colombia, and Brazil are to a greater or less extent producers of this fiber, its culture has not as yet reached the proportions anticipated, while in Mexico, however, it seems to have good prospects and an excellent quality has been obtained. Its value is universally recognized, and used in conjunction with other textile materials it adds greatly to their durability and beauty.



## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1904, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of 1904, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic .....		£64,826	
United States .....	£1,551,378	1,227,573	£1,952,003
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic .....		21,776	
United States .....	148,728	71,665	164,037
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic .....	246,034	787,953	1,319,517
Chile .....	13,754	12,546	45,640
United States .....	2,848,383	2,768,812	1,316,284
Wheat flour:			
United States .....	1,752,544	1,679,363	2,010,615
Barley:			
United States .....	340,825	478,441	604,663
Oats:			
United States .....	10,418	49,702	11,928
Maize:			
Argentine Republic .....	351,507	173,216	833,517
United States .....	214,230	2,197,627	1,092,107
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic .....	356,145	407,076	481,970
United States .....	1,315,381	1,346,168	1,474,130
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic .....	458,028	610,756	519,690
Pork, fresh:			
United States .....	281,702	133,809	94,951
Bacon:			
United States .....	2,155,975	2,010,514	1,972,519
Beef, salted:			
United States .....	51,391	72,619	53,165
Hams:			
United States .....	813,835	649,187	622,768
Coffee:			
Brazil .....	140,362	204,968	89,006
Central America .....	191,860	280,573	248,037
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic .....	174,151	24,060	
Brazil .....	47,643	11,996	26,891
Peru .....	16,212	16,849	98,156
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States .....	462,708	517,366	582,511
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States .....	388,401	344,810	334,030
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile .....	48,518	63,254	61,888
United States .....	5,445	1,546	30
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile .....	75,855	82,678	49,802
Peru .....	29,869	27,744	31,179
United States .....	181,862	39,344	53,085
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile .....	234,306	158,802	283,959
United States .....	1,057,765	239,735	832,100
Iron, pig:			
United States .....	22,076	4,785	27,697
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States .....	159,891	108,799	96,040

1262 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Raw materials for textile manufacturers.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil .....	€340,263	€318,043	€339,510
United States .....	11,634,239	11,295,127	10,965,614
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America .....	154,356	195,330	159,383
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile .....	6,829	23,189	31,691
Peru .....	62,731	50,175	81,919
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay .....	19,233	57	.....
Brazil .....	200	70	.....
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic .....	121,381	131,637	70,450
United States .....	69,686	55,277	97,756
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States .....	91,978	82,205	78,288
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States .....	123,521	35,575	24,205
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic .....	775,585	306,903	560,562
United States .....	128,446	30,215	705

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States .....	€53,684	€68,004	€61,448
Salt, rock and white:			
United States .....	21,771	12,753	13,646
Spirits:			
United States .....	69,004	85,723	103,641
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic .....	256,971	208,647	206,706
Brazil .....	195,912	161,076	186,825
Chile .....	71,007	32,676	37,968
United States .....	8,118	548,079	25,327
Uruguay .....	132,509	126,491	87,923
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States .....	134,334	219,506	191,958
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic .....	238,009	329,064	406,537
Brazil .....	277,768	390,138	378,468
Central America .....	69,009	73,706	109,318
Chile .....	141,542	179,390	198,475
Colombia .....	91,699	107,561	111,073
Mexico .....	78,196	59,970	96,574
Peru .....	98,352	76,011	92,423
United States .....	545,659	629,863	464,991
Uruguay .....	82,201	99,570	100,259
Venezuela .....	52,430	27,769	119,733
Jute yarn:			
Brazil .....	86,781	85,858	48,818
United States .....	2,046	2,868	8,870
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic .....	23,604	86,546	61,296
Brazil .....	2,634	1,306	1,233
United States .....	269,015	241,812	233,362
Linen yarn:			
United States .....	14,797	12,508	16,359
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic .....	20,348	11,137	15,932
Brazil .....	9,601	13,151	15,113
Colombia .....	2,271	3,659	5,380
Mexico .....	12,954	7,857	8,472
United States .....	656,548	611,742	636,737

Articles and countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
<i>Woolen tissues:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	£33,943	£42,656	£97,446
Brazil .....	22,235	32,855	37,793
Chile .....	37,925	29,480	56,920
Mexico .....	16,995	15,666	13,437
Peru .....	16,995	15,666	22,688
United States .....	147,316	151,494	108,747
Uruguay .....	10,067	12,104	22,665
<i>Worsted tissues:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	38,512	44,915	70,454
Brazil .....	29,408	29,820	21,837
Chile .....	43,148	27,370	23,271
Mexico .....	6,895	5,975	21,316
Peru .....	238,500	306,157	6,756
United States .....	16,771	18,735	295,220
Uruguay .....			17,867
<i>Carpets:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	24,506	16,147	22,902
Chile .....	9,314	6,849	13,090
United States .....	18,299	19,938	11,559
<i>Metals, and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
<i>Cutlery:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	2,711	2,594	5,509
Brazil .....	6,528	8,996	7,324
Chile .....	3,396	4,053	5,223
United States .....	17,892	23,471	18,784
<i>Hardware, unenumerated:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	5,967	4,555	10,064
Brazil .....	5,434	9,401	18,620
Chile .....	5,970	5,461	6,692
United States .....	13,025	9,302	8,337
<i>Iron, pig:</i>			
United States .....	103,995	531,890	59,561
<i>Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	7,215	8,510	7,171
Brazil .....	7,805	5,982	6,180
Chile .....	8,458	7,501	5,598
United States .....	21,989	21,799	17,720
<i>Galvanized sheets:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	27,059	77,953	164,355
Central America .....	6,119	3,029	5,437
Chile .....	7,254	13,577	19,056
Mexico .....	18,113	27,540	28,483
Uruguay .....	12,206	10,494	10,921
<i>Tin plates and sheets:</i>			
United States .....	276,726	211,585	187,222
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
<i>Locomotives:</i>			
South America .....	35,749	58,194	82,267
United States .....	6,573	341	25
<i>Agricultural machinery (engines):</i>			
South America .....	3,522	10,207	9,014
United States .....	157		1,883
<i>Machinery, various:</i>			
South America .....	31,988	50,798	64,673
United States .....	502	5,081	4,434
<i>Agricultural implements:</i>			
South America .....	11,451	15,723	25,451
United States .....		105	110
<i>Sewing machines:</i>			
South America .....	7,112	15,154	13,589
<i>Mining machinery:</i>			
South America .....	8,048	5,838	8,925
United States .....	215	130	362
<i>Textile machinery:</i>			
South America .....	45,574	34,484	56,566
United States .....	113,168	147,190	90,173
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
<i>Cement:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	6,979	11,651	3,713
Brazil .....	3,062	1,269	1,579
United States .....	1,498	9,363	1,657
<i>Earthen and china ware:</i>			
Argentine Republic .....	9,956	29,607	24,079
Brazil .....	17,354	17,091	24,102
United States .....	115,422	141,008	154,698
<i>Seed oil:</i>			
Brazil .....	18,319	10,289	13,268

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Colonial Sugars Company is about to let contracts for equipment to be installed in its Cuban factory which will represent an expenditure of about \$500,000. The plant, when completed, will have a capacity of 5,000 tons of cane per day. The contract for ironwork will be undertaken by the Birmingham Foundry and Machine Works of Birmingham, Alabama. The American Tool and Machinery Company of Boston, Massachusetts, will build the centrifugals. The mills will be of special design and are expected to be contracted for very shortly. The company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey July 19, 1902, with an authorized capital stock of \$3,000,000, and authorized to issue \$3,000,000 first-mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, owns the Constancia plantations, located in the southerly part of Cuba, 12 miles from Cienfuegos, contiguous to tide water reached by the navigable Damuji River. There are 54 plantations, aggregating in all upward of 50,000 acres, some 13,000 acres of which are now under cultivation. There are more than 50 miles of railroad on the estate, additional rolling stock for which is expected to be purchased shortly. The raw sugar will be shipped to Gramercy, Louisiana, where the company has a large refinery. The Habana plant will be largely extended.

An electric lighting plant has been established in Asuncion, Paraguay, though the lamps have not yet been put up. If the enterprise is successful it will be extended so as to supply electric-motor power, the introduction of fans, etc. It seems as if the electric light will be a success, and in view of this some persons have applied at the United States consulate for catalogues of electric lamps, fans, etc., accompanied with export prices, if possible written in Spanish. There is also talk of an organization of a river navigation company, and it seems to be in course of realization. There is a desire for information, accompanied with plans and pictures of boats that are appropriate for river service which might be offered for sale by the owners, in which investors here would be willing to take from one-third to one-half share if the owners would bring them here to navigate, or would purchase them outright in case of reasonable offers. Carrying capacity should be from about 200 to 1,000 tons. Any boats that could stand the mouth of the Mississippi River would be suitable to ply on these rivers. Offers along the lines above stated would be heartily welcomed.

The construction of the great Rio de Janeiro harbor works and the demolition and reconstruction of a number of streets in the city already commenced ought to furnish an exceptional opportunity to United States building contractors—the United States iron and steel industry,

the building-hardware trade, plumbing, and other similar trades and industries related to architectural construction of private and public buildings. The new dock works will necessitate the construction of a large number of big warehouses, and along the new avenues planned hundreds of modern four and five story houses will take the place of the present old, low, slovenly looking buildings. The reconstruction will begin immediately. Modern architectural science, modern architectural buildings, and the steel and iron constructions are almost unknown here. There is no reason why they should not become appropriate and popular.

The construction of a railway between the Hacienda de Atlataxac, in the Alatrisme district in the State of Puebla, Mexico, and a point on the Mexican Railway between Guadalupe and Apizaco State, in the State of Tlaxcala, is to be carried out by representatives of SEBASTEIN B. DE MIER, the Mexican Minister in Paris, who owns the Hacienda. The line will be about 40 miles long. The concession permits of an extension to Zacatlan, State of Puebla, about 20 miles farther. In accordance with the Mexican general railway law of April 29, 1899, the free importation of construction material is allowed for five years. The concessionaire, according to advices received from the Southern Republic, who is represented in Mexico by ANGEL VIVANCO, has deposited in the federal treasury the sum of \$9,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt in order to guarantee due compliance with the terms of the concessionaire. The main purpose of the road is to facilitate transportation for the products of the Hacienda—one of the largest plantations in that part of the world.

A concession has been granted by the Mexican Government to FRANCISCO OLVERA, permitting of the utilization of water from the Tula or Moctezuma River at a point or points in the municipality of Tasquillo, district of Zimapan, in the State of Hidalgo. The water will be used to irrigate the ranches known as La Dificultad and Dolores, owned by the concessionaire. It is proposed to construct hydraulic works and canals of considerable extent, also telephone lines. All the plant, by the terms of the franchise, is allowed to enter free of duty. Mr. OLVERA, according to Mexican advices, has deposited \$5,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt with the National Bank of Mexico, so as to guarantee the carrying out of the work.

A concession has been granted by the Government to F. BRENNAN, or the company he may organize, to build and establish the necessary hydraulic works to utilize for motive power 15,000 liters of water per second from the River Grande de Santiago in the municipalities of Hostotipaquillo, Canton, Ahuahulco, Jalisco. The concession carries the usual franchises and obligations, the concessionaire guaranteeing compliance by a deposit in the National Bank of Mexico of \$5,000, as usual, in the bonds of the 2 per cent silver consolidated debt.

The Buenos Aires Grand National Tramways Company (Limited), is about to convert its extensive horse-car system in the Argentine Republic capital into electric traction. The company operates about 50 miles of line. The estimated cost of conversion is put at \$4,000,000 gold. A large portion of the equipment will be purchased in the United States.

A concession has been granted by the Government of the State of Campeche, Mexico, for the erection and operation of an electric plant in the capital of that State. The concession has been granted to JOSE DE LAS MUNECAZ ZIMAVILLA, of Campeche, who, together with W. E. HERRMANN, of Mexico City, has formed a company with an initial capital of \$150,000, for the purpose of building and operating the plant.

The Government of Nicaragua has leased the national railroads, including repair shops, buildings, stations, rolling stock, etc., for ten years, from January 1, 1904, with privilege of renewal, to Mr. JULIO WIEST, a German citizen residing in Managua. Ten per cent of the gross income is to be applied to repairs, improvements, etc., 25 per cent turned over to the Government as rental, and 65 per cent to cover running expenses, contractor's profits, etc. During the time of the contract Mr. WIEST will have the preference on any new line of railroad that the Government may desire to construct, but he will not be allowed to transfer or sublet the road to any persons or companies not acceptable to the Government, nor under any circumstance to any foreign government.

Mexican advices state that the purchase of the extensive Hercules iron mines located in the northeast of Jiminez has been practically concluded on behalf of a French, Belgian, and Dutch syndicate. A company is now in process of formation to operate the property. It is the purpose of those interested in the enterprise to build a railroad either from Jiminez, State of Chihuahua, to Sierra Mojada, State of Coahuila, and also to colonize land in that section. The ore will be shipped to Europe.

The Pacific Steel Company, which was incorporated at San Diego, California, some days ago with a capital of \$100,000,000, has an option on the immense iron-ore deposits at the mouth of the Balsas River, on the Pacific Coast, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, where it is planned to erect a large iron and steel plant. The chief object of the company in building the Mexican plant is reported to be for the purpose of supplying iron and steel products for the Panama Canal and to export to Central and South American countries.

The Mazapil Copper Company, of Concepcion del Oro, State of Zacatecas, Mexico, is to establish a large smelter plant at Saltillo. At the present time the company has a smelter at Concepcion del Oro and

owns a railway running between that point and Saltillo. Recently a branch line was built from a point in the vicinity of Saltillo to a group of independent mines. The Concepcion plant is not a custom one, and the Saltillo smelter, it is intended, will take care of that class of work.

A concession has been obtained by ZEFERINO ROMERO to utilize for irrigation purposes 312 liters of water per second from the River Guayalejo, near Villa de Llera, in the State of Tamaulipas. The concession carries the usual franchises and obligations which the concessionaire guarantees by a deposit of \$1,500 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt.

The United Mining and Milling Company is preparing to erect an electric-power plant on the Maconi River at a point located near Maconi, State of Queretaro, for the purpose of affording power for its mining machinery, etc. A waterfall on that river will be used to generate the electrical current.

United States Consul J. N. RUFFIN, of Asuncion, Paraguay, on February 24, 1904, writes that the Paraguayan Government has authorized a new issue of paper money, and bids for printing the same will soon be asked for. About 5,000,000 notes will be printed. Particulars may be obtained by addressing the Minister of Finance, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Mexican advices state that a consolidation has been effected of the properties of the Industrial Transportation Company and the street railway company of San Juan Bantista, State of Tabasco. The name of the merged concern is Transportes de Tabasco. Its present capital stock is \$400,000, Mexican currency. Important improvements and extensions of the consolidated street-railway system will be made.

The firm of G. & O. Brainitt, one of the largest handlers of American machinery, etc., in the southern republic, has obtained a concession from the Mexican Government to build two lines of railroad in the State of Guanajuato, both starting from his large estate, the Hacienda de Jalpa. One road will run to the city of Leon, while the other will go to Salamanca. The lines will run through extensive grain regions.

Mexican advices state that the import duties on steel rails and other steel and iron products which went into effect on April 1, 1904, are already causing much activity in the steel and iron industries. The Mexican company at the Monterey foundry and the American company at the Durango iron mountain have all the orders they can execute with their present plants and equipment.

The Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, which concern has the franchise for electric lighting Habana and at Matanzas, Cuba, is to be reorganized. The capital will be reduced and the concern will be incorporated under Cuban laws.

The Almoloya Mining Company, which operates mines at Sierra Almoloya, State of Chihuahua, is about to let orders for the construction and equipment of an electric power plant near the Dorado station, on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Sevilla & Portillo, of Mexico City, have secured a contract for installing ten mills at the Buena Vista y Anexas mines, located near La Yesea, in Tepic. New concentrators will also be put in this plant, which was wrecked by explosion January last.

Tenders for the construction of a system of an overhead electric traction system between the Plaza de Mayo, one of the principal streets in Buenos Ayres, and the townships of Ortuzar, Devoto, and General Uguiza, are about to be let by the Secretariat of the municipality of the Argentine Republic capital.

The Luz de Borda Mining Company is preparing to install an electric power plant at its mines in the Maravatio district, State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The water of the Trigueros River will be used to generate the electric energy.

Some substantial contracts are expected to be placed in the market shortly for structural steel for shipment to the Argentine Republic. Some \$500,000 gold is to be expended in the construction of bridges.

The capacity of the electric plant at Tezuitlan, State of Pueblo, Mexico, operated by the Tezuitlan Copper Company, is to be doubled in capacity. The existing machinery is capable of developing about 1,400 horsepower.

The Siempre Viva Mining Company, of Bluefields, Nicaragua, is to construct an extensive electric power-transmission system to operate its mines.

The tenders invited by the Peruvian Government for the construction and operation of the projected railway between Lima and Pisco will be received up to July 14, 1904.

The San Miguel Plantation Company, which owns a large plantation in the vicinity of Chinameca, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is contemplating the construction of a big sugar factory.

The Motzorango Company, whose headquarters are in the Andros Building, Chicago, is about to construct a 500-ton sugar plant on its plantation, located in the vicinity of Bordoba, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Tepec, a city of some 15,000 people, located in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is to have an American electric lighting system. General Pablo Rocha y Portee, Governor of that Territory, is the head of the project.

The United States and Nicaragua Company is to build some 350 miles of railroad with a view to facilitating the transportation of coffee from the far interior.



A large reduction plant is to be built on the property of the Dolores mine, one of the largest gold-silver producers in the State of Chihuahua.

The Harrell Stump Mill Company, according to Mexican advices, has secured a large contract from the San Jose Mining Company at Placer de Guadalupe, Chihuahua.

Some \$50,000 are to be expended by the Argentine Republic in the purchase of boring machinery. Engineer Don Pablo Nogues, of Buenos Ayres, has the matter in hand.

---

### BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

"La Revue" (Paris), in its issue for January 1, 1904, publishes a paper by Dr. LATOUCHE TRÉVILLE, entitled "*Les Vrais Découvreurs de l'Amérique*" (The Real Discoverers of America), in which it is indicated conjecturally that Buddhist missionaries from China, in the fifth century of our era, crossed from Kamtschatka to Alaska and extended their religious propaganda along the Pacific coast as far as Mexico. Certain Buddhists who have recently established themselves in California have discovered undeniable and remarkable proofs of a similarity of manner and religious customs between the Orientals and the Mexicans, obtained in the course of their travels in Mexico and through their visits to Mexican museums. The documents exhibited in support of their contention comprise historic traditions, religious beliefs, folklore, photographs of monuments and ruins, of Buddhistic images and symbols, and a study of antiquities extending from Alaska to the Isthmus of Panama. Comparative philology also presents some striking coincidences, the names of Guatemala, Huatamo, and Guatimozin (the last native Emperor of Mexico), showing a common origin with Guatana, a patronymic of Buddha. While such analogies are not insisted upon by the writer he, however, considers them of too frequent occurrence to have been purely fortuitous. Further citation is made of the Buddhist statues found in Yucatan and the Isthmus of Panama, similar to the ancient carvings and statuary of India and China; a divinity with the face of an elephant, discovered in the land of the Aztecs and undoubtedly a copy of an Indian idol; various images of Buddha seated in an attitude of meditation, the head surrounded by an aureole such as are seen both in the temples of Yucatan and in the Buddhist temples of China, Japan, and India. The sculptured

elephants' heads of Palenque are regarded as the more surprising as the elephant is the symbol of Buddha throughout Asia, and that this animal is not native to America. Chinese archives contain a report made in 502 of the Christian era of a missionary visit made by Buddhist priests to a land called Fusung after a native plant which distinctly resembled the Mexican agave. Specimens of the leaves of this plant were exhibited by the returned travelers as furnishing textile fibers of great resistance. Reference was also made to a plant species of the cactus family whose fruit was similar to the Barbary fig. Mines of copper, gold, and silver were mentioned, while descriptions of the existing customs and institutions agree absolutely with what is now known to have been the usages of the primitive Mexicans. The possibilities of the journey from Kamchatka to Alaska by way of the Kurile and Aleutian Islands are sustained by Dr. LATOUCHE TREVILLE, and the missionary zeal of Buddha's disciples is regarded as ample impetus to even a more perilous voyage.

The health and sanitary condition of Guayaquil and vicinity form the subject-matter of a report made to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States by Doctor GRUVER, under date of April 4, 1904. Guayaquil is stated to be third in rank among the cities of the Pacific side of South America, having a harbor thoroughly protected from storms and furnishing anchorage for vessels of the greatest draft. It is the gateway to a vast expanse of fertile territory, which produces cocoa, rubber, ivory, nuts, coffee, sugar, hides, etc., and is the port of shipment for 30 per cent of the world's supply of cocoa. The city has, in spite of epidemics and fires, increased its population over 80 per cent within the past twenty years. Doctor GRUVER states that from its position, its altitude and latitude, Guayaquil might reasonably be expected to have a very warm and uncomfortable climate, but many things unite to render it otherwise. In addition to the publication of details essentially sanitary, the report also covers matter relating to commerce, communication, and municipal improvements, the data being more than usually complete and interesting.

Advance sheets from the Census Bureau on cotton ginning in the United States for the crop of 1903 give many interesting particulars. This report has been prepared under the supervision of Mr. W. M. STEUART, assisted by expert special agent Mr. DANIEL C. ROPER. The features presented in this bulletin are as follows: First. The quantity of cotton reclaimed by thrashing cotton bolls, the vitality of which was destroyed by frost or insects. Second. An estimate of the quantity of cotton destroyed by the boll weevil, including map illustration and analysis of the increase and decrease in the production of the

counties in the weevil-interested district of Texas. Third. The distribution by States of the quantity of linter cotton saved by the cotton-seed oil mills from reginning seed of the crop of 1903. Expressed in commercial bales (bales as pressed at the ginneries), the growth of 1903 is 10,205,073 bales, or 4,925,564,309 pounds, equivalent to 9,851,129 bales of a 500-pound standard. Included in the total commercial bales of this crop there are 770,208 round bales, of an average weight of 247.8 pounds. If the round bales be counted as half bales, as is the custom in the commercial community, the crop is 9,819,969 bales. Adding 194,486 bales of linters obtained by the cotton-seed oil mills for reginning cotton-seed of the growth of 1903, the total quantity of cotton grown in 1903 is found to be 10,399,559 commercial bales, or, counting round bales as half bales, 10,014,455, equivalent to 10,045,615 bales of a 500-pound standard. As shown by a comparison of the figures in the table, the crop of 1903 fell short of that of 1902 by 779,816 standard bales, which is a loss of 7.3 per cent. Compared with that of 1899, the crop of 1903 increased 505,738 bales, or 5.4 per cent. The average crop of the last 5 years, according to the returns of the ginneries, is 9,892,047 bales. The crop of 1903 is therefore 40,918 bales less than the average for this period.

In "*Mercurio*," a Spanish-American commercial review published in Madrid, the Columbus Memorial Library receives a valuable addition to its monthly files. The efforts being made by Spain for the reestablishing of closer intercourse with her former colonies form the nucleus of much interesting information concerning the various countries of Central and South America published in the journal in question. Beginning with January, 1904, the review publishes the details of a trip made to the Argentine Republic by a Spanish commission of commerce, whose reception is indicated as having been most cordial, and the outcome most encouraging. The March number contains an article treating of the cultivation of cotton in Paraguay and its enormous possibilities, and the Intercontinental American Railway forms the subject of a paper in the April issue, by S. PÉREZ TRIANA.

The Board of Trade Journal (British) for April 28, 1904, reproduces from the report of the Belgian consul-general in Bolivia some interesting details of the coca plantations in the latter country. The cultivation of coca forms the main industry of the Province of Yungas, producing annually, in the northern part, about 34,000 tons of coca, the greater proportion of which is for home consumption. From the leaves of the shrub cocaine is extracted and the natives of Bolivia chew it for its invigorating qualities. Coroico, Coripata, and Chulumani form the center of coca culture, the plantations extending from the summit to the base of the mountains. Coroico is situated 6,500 feet above sea level, being the highest point in the country where the plant is

grown. It is stated that in spite of certain difficulties of labor and transport the cultivation of coca proves lucrative, and that a good plantation, bought at a normal price, should produce from 10 to 15 per cent on the capital invested.

In the report of the United States Geological Survey for 1902 the following information is published concerning the output of coal in Mexico for the year under review. The quantity is stated to have been 759,654 metric tons, produced by three companies: The Coahuila Coal and Coke Company, reporting 282,000 metric tons; the Fuente Coal Company, 82,600 tons, and the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, 395,054 tons. The production of coke during the year was 71,710 metric tons, of which the Coahuila Company made 18,700 tons; the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, 53,010 tons. The former company owns 120 ovens, of which 60 were in operation during the year, and the latter 226 ovens, of which 200 were in operation at the close of the year.

"*Panama et Darien*," the title of the volume covering the exploring expeditions sent out by the Congress of Geographic Sciences subsequent to its sessions in Paris, in 1875, is a valuable addition to the Isthmian literature of the day. It narrates in a pleasing, as well as instructive manner the details of these expeditions, the one occurring in 1876 under the leadership of M. B. WYSE, a naval officer of France, who had previously spent some time in studying the question of an interoceanic canal in America, and the other late in the year 1877. M. ARMAND RECLUS, the author of the volume in question, accompanied the expeditions, the results of which led in a great measure to the inception of the Panama Canal Company's enterprise. A preliminary statement of the previous efforts to establish this waterway, from 1513 to 1875, is also included.

Under the title "Greater America," Mr. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, of the Royal Geographical Society, handles in an appreciative manner the problems not only of race and policy, resource and wealth, which the phrase invokes, but also designs to present American evolution as a whole. The bearing of the development of the Western Hemisphere, both as an entity and in its component parts, upon the advancement of civilization throughout the world is succinctly sketched, and economic situations existing from Canada to Tierra del Fuego are dealt with in a manner of pronounced impartiality. From the press of Harper & Bros., publishers, the book is in an attractive form, and being issued in April, 1904, it is probably the latest word on this interesting subject.

The Mercantile Marine Atlas of the World (1904), received by the Columbus Memorial Library, comprises the materials for a compre-

hensive study of the means of communication in all parts of the world, and differs from the ordinary atlas in that ocean highways rather than land surfaces are classed as of primary importance. The charts have been compiled especially for this atlas and embody the most recent results of geographical research. Upon these charts, nineteen in number, all oceans and seas have been so exhaustively mapped that not a single sea route in any part of the world has been omitted. The leading railway lines connecting important inland towns with the seaboard or linking one ocean with another are also indicated, while the physical geography of the ocean has received adequate treatment in a series of introductory maps covering currents, cotidal lines, magnetic variations, etc. In expressing the hope that it may prove an invaluable work of reference to shipowners, brokers, exporters, forwarding agents, and all others interested in the question of maritime supremacy, the publishers, George Philip & Son (London), ask cooperation in the correction of such unavoidable errors as may be noted, in order that future editions may be as accurate and as complete as possible.

"The Scientific American" for May 14, 1904, publishes a paper on "The Ruins of the Ancient Inca Empire," being supplementary to the comments of Mr. WALTER L. BEASLEY, published in a previous number, on the rich and artistic treasures which were obtained from ancient burial sites of the Inca empire in Peru and Bolivia by the Bandelier expedition, sent out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. In the present narrative a glimpse is offered of some of the existing architectural remains of this Indian empire, as well as studies of the social and tribal conditions. What height Inca culture might have attained had it been allowed to develop is, as Mr. BEASLEY states, a matter of conjecture and speculation, but judging from the cyclopean architectural remains and the records available treating of Inca government, it would seem that an advanced stage of economic progress had been reached.

"Social Progress," a yearbook and encyclopedia of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics (1904), has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, the aim of the volume being to furnish adequate sources of information concerning social subjects and to meet the growing interest concerning them. Among the special topics treated are child labor, the housing problem, public ownership, the hours of work, wages, and tax reform. An interesting outline of conditions prevailing in the various countries of Central and South America and the Republic of Mexico is contributed by J. V. NOEL, while other countries are covered by competent authorities. The present volume gives the statistics for the year 1903, and it is designed to make an annual issue during March of each year. The statistical

value of the previous works of the author, Dr. JOSIAH STRONG, is ample guaranty for the new yearbook.

A discovery of great importance to the trade in logwood has recently been made by certain New York botanists, concerning which the "New York Sun" publishes the following general information: "The problem of distinguishing between good and bad logwood for dyeing purposes has occupied the attention of the scientists of the New York Botanical Garden for at least a year. Now it is believed that an important point has been ascertained. In the trade, logwood has been assorted into grades of good, poor, and worthless, with but little in the appearance of the chips to guide the purchaser in his selection except in the two extremes, the first quality chips being red as the grain of mahogany while the absolutely worthless wood is yellow. The intermediate grades, which contain only a modicum of dye, are often but little tinged with yellow. To the woodsman who fells the trees there is no guide by which the desirable wood may be distinguished from the worthless. In October, 1902, Dr. F. S. EARLE, assistant curator at the New York Botanical Garden, took up the subject while on a visit to Jamaica. He found the logwood on certain plantations dying from a root rot caused by a white fungus of undetermined variety, but neither this nor any other disease seemed to enter into the question of the lack of haematoxylin, the active principle of the dye, in some of the trees, for trees which yielded little if any dye were found in as flourishing condition as those which contained the maximum quantity of haematoxylin. Neither was the presence or absence of dye an effect of soil, for trees of both characters were found growing side by side. Doctor EARLE was impressed with the idea that the amount of haematoxylin in trees is merely a question of variety, and experiments in the garden tend to confirm that conclusion. These experiments were mainly on chemical lines, and were conducted by Dr. WILLIAM J. GIES and B. C. GRUENBERG. Very many specimens of good and bad wood, roots, and branches were examined and a great variety of extracts and solutions were made and tested in a great variety of ways, while seedling trees were cultivated in the propagating houses from seeds of good and bad trees. The results of these experiments all strengthened the conclusion that good and bad logwood is a question of variety and not of cultivation or variety of soil, and that the remedy of the present state of things lies in careful selection of plants and the destruction of all trees identified as bad and the eradication of all seedling plants known to be the progeny of bad trees. Doctor EARLE found the logwood tree of commerce a variable one, four well-marked varieties being recognized in Honduras and three in Jamaica, besides many intermediary varieties. The weeding out of the worthless varieties, if this proves to be a positive remedy for the variability of the

product, is of vital importance to the industry. The dye has a powerful rival in the aniline dyes, while importers and consumers alike are tiring of the difficulties of identifying the inferior grades of chips. Many of the poorer grade chips, which yield only a small percentage of dye, are of as deep a tint as the best, so much so as to deceive all but the most expert. The value of the chips can only be determined by use, but the inferior chips lose color by age. Hamatoxylin is found only in the older wood of the heart of the trees, and the producer only discovers that one tree is replete with the product, while another contains none, after he has gone to the expense and labor of hewing the tree and clearing the heart of its outer layers of newer wood. Thus far it has not been ascertained that hamatoxylin is of any service to the plant, but rather that it is a product formed in the breaking down of tissue in processes due to age."

---

### ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1904.

[The symbol — indicates a gift.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

- = American Iron and Steel Association: The metric system. Objections of the American Iron and Steel Association to its adoption. Philadelphia, n. d. 10 p. 8°.
- Anderson, R. E.: Story of extinct civilization. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1904. 189 p. 16°.
- Annual American catalogue enumerated 1900-1903. Containing a record, under author, title, subject, and series of the books published in the United States, recorded from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1903, together with a directory of publishers. New York, office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1904. LVI, 830 p. 4°.
- = Associação dos Empregados no Commercio do Rio de Janeiro: Estatutos. Apresentados em assembléa deliberativa de 4 de novembro de 1903 e approvados nas de 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25 e 30 do mesmo mez e anno. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1904. 69 p. obl. 8°.
- Blair, Emma Helen and Robertson, James Alexander: The Philippine Islands. 1493-1898. . . . Vol. XII. 1601-1604. Cleveland, Ohio. The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1904. 324 (2) p. 8°.
- = Bureau de l'Union Internationale pour la protection des Œuvres Littéraires et Artistiques: Le Droit d'Auteur. Seizième année. 1903. Berne, Bureau International de l'Union, 1903. XVI, 144 p. 4°.
- = ——— Recueil des conventions et traités concernant la propriété littéraire et artistique publiés en Français et dans les langues des pays contractants, avec une introduction et des notices.  
I<sup>re</sup> partie: Langue française.  
II<sup>de</sup> partie: Autres langues.

- Paris, Bureau de l'Union Internationale Littéraire et Artistique, 1904. XXXII, 376 p. 8°.
- = ——— Les unions pour la protection de la propriété industrielle et des œuvres littéraires et artistiques. Notices explicatives. Berne, Bureaux Internationaux Réunis des Unions, 1900. [7] p. 8°.
- = Bureau International de l'Union pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle: La propriété industrielle. Organe officiel du Bureau International de l'Union. 19° vol. Année 1903. Berne, Bureau International de l'Union pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle, 1903. xxiii, 350 p. 4°.
- = Celso, Afonso: Porque me ufano do meu paiz. 2ª edição revista. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert & C., 1901. 202, (1) p. 12°.
- Colquhoun, Archibald: Greater America. With maps. New York and London, Harper Brothers, 1904. 435, (1) p. 8°.
- Dammont, Al.: L'Ile de Cuba. Le Comte de Villanueva et le Général Tacón . . . Paris, Imprimerie Maulde et Renou, 1837. 47 p. 8°.
- Directorio general de la ciudad de Panamá y reseña histórica, geográfica, &, del departamento. Año 2. Panamá, Imprenta Star and Herald, 1898. viii, xi, 370, (3) p. maps, ills. 8°.
- Économie politique. Statistique de l'île de Cuba. No title-page. pp. 133-264. 8°.
- = Fagalde, Alberto: El puerto de Valparaíso. Santiago, [1904]. 159 p. 8°.
- Fernandez, León: Colección de documentos para la historia de Costa Rica. Tomo 1. San José, Imprenta Nacional, 1881. viii, vi, 442 p. 8°.
- = Field Columbian Museum: Catalogue of mammals collected by E. Heller in southern California. (Zool. ser., v. 3, No. 16.) Chicago, 1904. pp. 271-321. Plates XXXVIII-XLIX. map. 8°.
- = ——— Descriptions of apparently new species and subspecies of mammals, and a new generic name proposed by D. G. Elliot, F. R. S. E. Chicago, 1904. (Zool. ser., v. 3, No. 15.) pp. 263-270. 8°.
- = ——— The Oraibi Oáqöl ceremony, by H. R. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi expedition. Chicago, 1903. (Anthropological ser., v. 6, No. 1.) 44 p. ills. 8°.
- = ——— The Oraibi summer snake ceremony, by H. R. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi expedition. Chicago, 1903. pp. 273-358. ills. 8°. (Anthropological ser., v. 3, No. 4.)
- = ——— Plante Yucatanæ. Plants of the insular, coastal, and plain regions of the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. Fascicle II. Composite. Chicago, 1904. pp. 85-151. 8°. (Botanical ser., v. 3, No. 2.)
- = Figueroa, Pedro Pablo: Chile intelectual. Reseña histórica de la literatura chilena. (1540-1900.) Tercera edición. Santiago de Chile, Impr., Lit. y Eneudación Barcelona, 1900. 61 p. 8°.
- = ——— Diccionario biográfico de extranjeros en Chile. Santiago de Chile, Impr. Moderna, 1900. 258, (2) p. 4°.
- = Garay, José de: An account of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the Republic of Mexico, with proposals for establishing a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. London, J. D. Smith & Co., 1846. viii, 128 p. map. 8°.
- = International Bureau of the American Republics: Monthly Bulletin. Vol. 16, No. 4. April, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 849-1048. 8°. (With supplement in Spanish of Mr. Charles Pepper's report on the Pan-American Railway. 74 p.)
- = John Crerar Library: Ninth annual report, for the year 1903. Chicago, Printed by order of the board of directors, 1904. 52 p. 8°.
- Lombard, Thomas R.: The new Honduras: its situation, resources, opportunities, and prospects, concisely stated from recent personal observations. Chicago and New York, Brentano's, 1887. 102 p. ills. 8°.



- = Mendiburn, Manuel de: Apuntes históricos. Lima, Imprenta del Estado, 1902. 101 p. 8°.
- = Piaggio, Nicolás N.: Apuntes de telemetría. Diferentes maneras de apreciar las distancias con la rapidez que exigen los ejercicios de tiro y los casos de una batalla. Montevideo, Establecimiento Gráfico á Vapor, 1899. 198, (10) p. tables. 8°.
- = Providence Public Library: Twenty-sixth annual report of the Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island, comprising reports of the treasurer and librarian for the year ending December 31, 1903. Providence, Snow & Farnham, 1904. (4), 85 p. 8°.
- Raffalovich, Arthur: Le marché financier. (Année économique et financière 1902-1903). Paris, Librairie Guillaumin et Cie., 1903. viii, 1014 p. table. 8°.
- = Sociedad Geográfica Suere: Diccionario geográfico del Departamento de Chuquisaca. Contiene datos geográficos, históricos y estadísticos. Suere, Impr. "Bolivar," 1903. xiii, 372 p. 8°.
- = Stuckle, Henry: Le chemin de fer de l'Isthme de Tehuantepec. Étude scientifique et industrielle. New York, D. Van Nostrand, 1869. 24 p. map. 8°. (Also in German.)
- = ——— Inter-oceanic canals. An essay on the question of location for a ship canal across the American continent. New York, 1870. iv, 137, (8) p. Maps. 8°.
- = Tehuantepec railway: Its location, features, and advantages under the La Sere grant of 1869. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1869. xxiii, 73, 88 p. map. ill. 8°.
- Thacher, John Boyd: Christopher Columbus, his life, his work, his remains as revealed by original printed and manuscript records . . . v. 3. New York and London, Putnam's Sons, 1904. 775 p. 4°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## BRAZIL.

- Ministerio de Relações exteriores: Relatório apresentado ao Presidente da Republica . . . em 28 de Maio de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1902. 6, 8, 67, 208, 117, 37, 14, 7 p. 8°.
- São Paulo: Education in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, by the subcommittee on education for the S. Paulo exposition preparatory to the exposition in St. Louis. 1903. São Paulo, Typ. de Carlos Gerke, 1904. ill. 64 p. 8°.
- Serviço de Estatística Commercial: Importação e exportação. Movimento marítimo, cambial e do café da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil em 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 137 p. tables. 4°.

## COLOMBIA.

- Trabajos de la Oficina de Historia Natural, Sección de mineralogía y geología. Clasificación de los minerales de Colombia por Ricardo Lleras Codazzi. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1904. 38 p. 8°.

## COSTA RICA.

- Departamento nacional de estadística, Sección de agricultura: Primer censo agrícola general. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. (8) tables. 4°.
- Dirección general de estadística, Sección comercial: Importaciones y exportaciones. Año de 1903. (San José), Tipografía Nacional, [1904]. (6) tables. 4°.

## CUBA.

- Centro general de comerciantes é industriales: Memoria presentada por la Junta Directiva á la asamblea general el día 18 de abril de 1904. Havana, Imprenta "La Habanera," 1904. xiii, 62 p. 8°.

Instituto de 2a enseñanza de la Habana: Memoria anual. Correspondiente al curso académico de 1902 á 1903. Havana, Imprenta La Pluma de Oro, 1904. 200, (2) p. ill. 8°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Office: Chile. Trade of Coquimbo and district for the year 1902. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3124.) London, Harrison and Sons, 1904. 8 p. 8°.

— Finances of the Argentine Republic for the years 1902 and 1903. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3131.) London, Harrison and Sons, 1904. 22 p. 8°.

— Venezuela. Trade of consular district of Caracas for the year 1901. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 2833.) London, Harrison and Sons, 1902. 15 p. 8°.

GUATEMALA.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República de Guatemala á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Guatemala, Impreso en la Tipografía Nacional, [1904]. 16 p. 4°.

HONDURAS.

Memorandum sobre los empréstitos de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. 33 p. 4°.

Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia: Memoria presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1904. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. 14 p. 4°.

MEXICO.

Reglamento de la ley de patentes de invención. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. 10 p. tables. 4°.

Secretaría de fomento, colonización é industria: Censo general de la República Mexicana verificado el 29 de octubre de 1900. Estado de Guanajuato. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. 340, 79 p. 4°.

— Colección de leyes, decretos, circulares, reglamentos, etc. Publicación anexa al "Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento." Abril de 1902. Año I, Núm. 10. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1902. 98, v. p. tables. 8°.

— Estadística industrial formada por la dirección general de estadística. 1902. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. (3), 131 p. 4°.

Secretaría de relaciones exteriores: Tratados y convenciones vigentes. Mexico, Tip. J. I. Guerrero y Ca., 1904. 524 p. 8°.

NICARAGUA.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria presentada á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa. 29 de enero de 1902. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, [1902]. x, 139 p. 4°.

SALVADOR.

Mensaje del Señor Presidente la República de El Salvador leído en el acto de la solemne apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de la Asamblea Nacional el día 20 de febrero de 1904. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, [1904]. 14 p. 4°.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Bureau of Statistics: Foreign trade in farm and forest products, 1903. (Circular No. 15.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 20 p. 8°.

Division of Foreign Markets: Foreign import tariffs on fruits and nuts, 1903, by Frank H. Hitchcock. (Bulletin No. 36.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 69 p. 8°.

— Foreign import tariffs on meat and meat products, 1903. By Frank H. Hitchcock. (Bulletin No. 35.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 64 p. 8°.

Office of the Secretary: Standards of purity for food products. (Circular No. 10.) Washington, Government Printing Office, November 20, 1903. 13 p. 8°.

## CONGRESS.

Senate, 58th Congress, 2d session, Doc. No. 206: Pan-American railway. Report submitted to the Secretary of State by Charles M. Pepper, commissioner, to carry out the resolution of the Second International Conference of American States. Transmitted by the President to Congress, March 15, 1904. With map. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 75 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Bureau of Statistics: Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903. In two volumes. Vol. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 976 p. 4°.

— Monthly consular reports. Vol. LXXV, No. 283. April, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 314 p. 8°.

— Statistical abstract of the United States. 1903. 26th number. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 650 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Register of the Department of State. Corrected to January 22, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 121 p. 8°.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Biblioteca filipina, ó sea catálogo razonado de todos los impresos, tanto insulares como extranjeros, relativos á la historia, la etnografía, la lingüística, la botánica, la fauna, la flora, la geología, la hidrografía, la geografía, la legislación, etc., de las islas filipinas, de Joló y Marianas por T. H. Parlo de Tavera. Published under the direction of the Library of Congress and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 439 p. 4°.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 600 p. 8°.

Part 1. Report of the Librarian.

Part 2. Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature 1901-1903.

Part 3. Report of the register of copyrights on copyright legislation.

Select list of references on Chinese immigration. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 31 p. 4°.

## URUGUAY.

Cámara de comercio: Informe anual de la Cámara de comercio correspondiente á los años 1901 y 1902. Montevideo, 1902 and 1903. 2 pamps. 8°.

Cámara de senadores: Diario de sesiones de la h. Cámara de Senadores. Tomo LXXIX. Año 1902. Montevideo, Imprenta y Litografía "La Razón," 1903. 619 p. 4°.

Colegio militar: Programa general de exámenes correspondiente al 1°, 2°, y 3° curso de estudios. Montevideo, Imprenta "El Siglo Ilustrado," 1888. 303 p. 8°.

— Programa general de exámenes para los alumnos de 5° año con un anexo de fortificación pasagera para los alumnos de 4° año. Montevideo, Tip. y Lit. "Oriental," 1890. 132 p. 8°.

Comisión financiera de las obras públicas de Montevideo: Memoria correspondiente al año 1902 presentada al Ministerio de fomento. Montevideo, Talleres de A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1903. 41 p. 8°.

- Comisión nacional de Caridad y beneficencia pública: Hospital de Caridad. Memoria de 1899. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1901. 167 p. 4°.
- — — — — 1901. Montevideo, Tip. de la Esenela N. de Artes y Oficios, 1902. vi, 304 p. tables. 4°.
- Consejo nacional de higiene: Memoria del Consejo nacional de higiene y sus dependencias. Años 1897-98-99. Tomos 1 y 2. Montevideo, Tip. Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1903. 2 v.
- Comité central de la cruz roja Uruguaya: La Cruz Roja. Organización general y nacional. Reglamentos é instrucciones. Montevideo, [Tip. de Marcos Martínez], 1901. 38 p. 12°.
- Dirección de obras municipales: Plaza Independencia. Reforma de la fachada de los edificios. Proyecto de ordenanza presentado á la honorable junta de Montevideo por el Ingeniero José Serrato. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1897. 37 p. 12°.
- — — Junta E. Administrativa: Contra las inundaciones. Proyecto de reformas para la calle Miguelete y los arroyos Quita, Calzones, Seco y Miguelete. Presentado á la H. junta de Montevideo, por el Ingeniero José Serrato. Montevideo, Imprenta "El Siglo," 1897. map. 42 p. 12°.
- Dirección general de impuestos directos: Leyes de impuestos para el año económico de 1900-1901. Montevideo, Imprenta á vapor La Nación, 1901. 96 p. 4°.
- Inspector nacional de instrucción primaria: Memoria correspondiente al año 1900 presentada á la dirección general de instrucción pública. Montevideo, Talleres de A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1902. 295 p. 4°.
- Manifiesto de S. E. el Señor Presidente Provisional de la República O. del Uruguay dirigido al país á nacionales y extrangeros. Montevideo, Imp. La Nación, 1898. 66 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de fomento: Leyes y antecedentes referentes á la licitación y contrato de las obras del puerto de Montevideo. Montevideo, Imprenta de "La Nación," 1901. 117 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Anexo á la memoria [de 1888]. Actos y tratados celebrados por el Congreso Internacional Sud-Americano de Montevideo. Montevideo, Imprenta Oriental, 1889. 1003 p. 8°.
- El Prado. Sentencias dictadas sobre la propiedad y posesión de los terrenos que dicho paseo público comprende. Montevideo, Imprenta y Litografía de "La Razón," 1895. 62 p. 8°.
- Reglamento orgánico de la Junta E. Administrativa de la Capital. Decretado por el Poder Ejecutivo en 4 de diciembre de 1891 con las modificaciones propuestas por la Junta y aprobados por el mismo en enero 25 de 1893. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1893. 20 p. 8°.
- Registro Oficial. Colección de leyes, decretos y demás documentos públicos de la República O. del Uruguay. Autorizada por superior decreto de mayo 2 de 1892. Año 1, Tomo 1. Montevideo, 1892. 201, ii p. 4°.

## VENEZUELA.

- Castro, General: Two notable documents of General Castro, President of Venezuela. New York, 1904. 15 p. 8°.

## MAPS.

- Maps illustrating the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1852. 8 maps (bd. in atlas).

**ADDITIONS TO THE PERMANENT FILES DURING APRIL, 1904.**

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.
- Manufacturer and Exporter. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
- Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
\*Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
\*Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
\*La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semi-monthly.  
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Patentes y Marcas. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

### BRIGIUM.

- \*Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

### BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)  
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
\*El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.  
\*Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

### BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Indústria e Obras Públicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.  
Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.

- Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.  
 \* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 Diário da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.  
 Diário Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Diário Popular. São Paulo. Daily.  
 \* Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 \* Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.  
 Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.  
 Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.  
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.  
 \* Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 \* Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

## CANADA.

- Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

## CHILE.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
 Diário Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

- Diário Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

## COSTA RICA.

- \* Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.  
 Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. (Diário Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

- Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.  
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.  
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.  
 \* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

## ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.  
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

## FRANCE.

- Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.  
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.  
 \* Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.

La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.  
 Journal Officiel de la République Française. Paris, France. Daily.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

## GERMANY.

Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.  
 The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## GUATEMALA.

\*Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.  
 Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.  
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti.  
 Biweekly.  
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 \*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.

## ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

## MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 \*Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.

- El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.  
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.  
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.  
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.  
 Miner and Manufacturer. México. Monthly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.  
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguas Calientes. Weekly.  
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

- El Comercio. Managua. Daily. (Received irregularly.)  
 Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

## PANAMA.

- \*La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.  
 \*Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## PARAGUAY.

- Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.  
 \*Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.  
 Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.  
 \*Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.  
 Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

## PERÚ.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
 \*El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 \*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- El Comercio, Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
 Gaceta Oficial, Manila, Philippine Islands. Weekly. (Issued in Spanish and English.)  
 El Grito del Pueblo. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
 Libertas. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.



El Mercantil. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
 El Progreso. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.  
 El Renacimiento. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 \*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 O Arauto. Oakland, Cal. Weekly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.

1286 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.  
World To-day (The). Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.  
\*El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)

VENEZUELA.

El Fonografo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

---

---

VOL. XVI.

MAIO DE 1904.

No. 5.

---

---

## RECEPÇÃO OFFICIAL DO NOVO MINISTRO DO PARAGUAY.

O Sr. DOM CECILIO BAEZ, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario do Paraguay em Washington, apresentou as suas credenciaes em 15 do mez de Abril, pronunciando o seguinte discurso:

“EXCELLENTISSIMO SENHOR: O Presidente da Republica do Paraguay houve por bem nomear-me em qualidade de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto do Governo de Vossa Excellencia, em consequencia de haver-se creado para os Estados Unidos da America uma legação permanente destinada principalmente a fortalecer as tradicionaes relações de amizade dos dous paizes, e a ligal-os pelos firmes laços do interesse commum.

“Sinto-me feliz, excellentissimo senhor, ao pensar que para cumprir esta grata como patriotica missão, creio poderei contar com a benevolencia e magnanimidade de Vossa Excellencia, que tão sabiamente dirigis os gloriosos destinos do povo americano.

“Trago-vos, excellentissimo senhor, as homenagens de consideração e respeito do Senhor Presidente do Paraguay, os votos que faz por vossa prosperidade pessoal e a expressão de seu sentimento de admiração pela grandeza da nação americana, a patria de nossas livres instituições e a escola em que se têm formado os mais distinctos estadistas do nosso continente.

“Ao fazer pessoalmente estes mesmos votos, tenho a honra de por em vossas mãos a carta credencial que me acredita no elevado caracter antes dito.”

O Sr. Presidente ROOSEVELT responden do modo seguinte:

“SENHOR MINISTRO: Dá-me grande prazer receber de vossas mãos as cartas pelas quaes Sua Excellencia o Presidente do Paraguay acredita-vos como Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario daquella Republica junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos, e saber

que é a intenção do vosso Governo estabelecer permanentemente uma legação nesta capital.

“Quero assegurar-vos que no desempenho de vossa missão podeis contar com a minha boa vontade pessoal e os sentimentos de amizade dos officaes deste Governo.

“Peço-vos que transmittais ao Sr. Presidente do Paraguay a expressão do meu cordial apreço pela mensagem de boa vontade pela minha prosperidade pessoal e pela do povo dos Estados Unidos, e que lhe assegureis que este Governo deseja ardentemente o desenvolvimento e prosperidade de vossa Republica, e espera que continuem a ser mantidas as boas relações que têm sempre existido entre os dois paizes.

### FALLECIMENTO DO SR. WILLIAM R. GRACE.

Falleceu no dia 21 de Março em Nova York o distincto Sr. WILLIAM R. GRACE, daquella cidade. Com elle passou um grande promotor de commercio entre os paizes do mundo, particularmente entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. O Sr. GRACE foi chefe da firma de W. R. GRACE e Co., de Nova York, e foi associado com a firma de GRACE Irmãos, de Londres, que tem agencias em São Salvador, California; em Lima e Callão, no Peru, e em Valparaíso, Santiago e Conceição, no Chile. Em 1892, estabeleceu o primeiro serviço de vapores entre Nova York e a costa occidental da America do Sul. Foi muito bem conhecido nos circulos commerciaes e director de diferentes corporações importantes de Nova York.

### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EN JANEIRO DE 1904.

Os seguintes algarismos publicados no “Handels-Zeitunag” de Buenos Aires, mostram o movimento commercial dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Janeiro de 1904:

BUENOS AIRES.	
Milho.....	saccos... 50, 202
Trigo.....	id... 3, 765
Linhaça.....	id... 13, 171
Farinha de trigo.....	toneladas... 2, 782
Lã.....	fardos... 26, 522
Pelless de carneiro.....	id... 4, 648
Couros de boi seccos.....	58, 766
Couros de boi salgados.....	23, 875
Couros de cavallo salgados.....	2, 861
Couros de cavallo seccos.....	100
Pelless de bezerro.....	683
Crina.....	fardos... 111
Couros diversos.....	id... 736
Massa de linhaça.....	saccos... 2, 332

Cevada .....	tonedaa..	39
Farelo .....	id.....	8,931
Sementes .....	id.....	73
Assucar .....	id.....	1,344
Ossos e cinzas de ossos .....	id.....	156
Chifres .....		104
Manteiga.....	caixas..	16,790
Extracto de quebracho.....	saccos..	7,793
Tripas .....	pipas..	530
Gado vaccum .....	cabecas..	250
Gado cavallar .....	id.....	13
Gado muar.....	id.....	60
Sébo.....	pipas..	2,144
Xarque .....	fardos..	13,179
Carneiros gelados.....		46,498
Carne conservada.....	caixas..	849
Linguas.....	id.....	482
Feno.....	fardos..	25
Carneiros gelados.....	quartos..	13,000
Carne gelada .....	id.....	46,050
Carnes diversas.....	volumes..	2,573
Tabaco.....	fardos..	315
Extracto de carne.....	caixas..	500

SAN NICOLAS.

Sahiram do porto de San Nicolas no mez de Janeiro de 1904, 3 vapores levando os seguintes productos para diversos paizes:

Inglaterra—		
Milho.....	toneladas..	83
Linhaça.....	id.....	273
Allemanha—		
Lã.....	fardos..	311
Á ordem—		
Linhaça.....	toneiadas..	934

BAHIA BLANCA.

Durante o mez de Janeiro de 1904 foi despachado do porto de Bahia Blanca um vapor, transportando os seguintes productos:

Belgica—		
Trigo.....	toneladas..	500
Lã.....	fardos..	1,770
Allemanha—		
Trigo.....	toneladas..	1,000
Lã.....	fardos..	230
França—		
Lã.....	fardos..	4,676

LA PLATA.

Sahiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de Janeiro de 1904, 17 vapores, levando as seguintes mercadorias:

Milho.....	kilos..	12,712,509
Trigo.....	id.....	656,866

## ESTADISTICAS SOBRE AS COLHEITAS DE 1891-1903.

A Secção de Estatística do Ministerio da Agricultura da Republica Argentina publicou ultimamente todos os dados estatísticos que se podiam obter sobre a area sob cultivo, a produção e exportação do trigo, do milho e da linhaça na Republica Argentina desde 1891 até 1903. Os algarismos sobre a area e produção são os correspondentes ás quatro principaes provincias productoras—Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba e Entre Rios—ao passo que os relativos ás exportações são para toda a Republica. Esses dados estatísticos são muito valiosos e interessantes, pois, mostram o desenvolvimento que tem tido essas colheitas e o crescimento de sua exportação durante os ultimos 13 annos. Os algarismos são como segue:

## TRIGO.

Anno da colheita.	Area sob cultivo.	Produção.	Anno civil.	Exportações.	
				Trigo.	Farinha de trigo.
	<i>Geiras.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>		<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
1890-91.....	2,970,704	31,048,427	1891	14,534,154	7,733
1891-92.....	3,261,773	36,008,826	1892	17,273,581	20,777
1892-93.....	3,953,664	58,532,714	1893	37,042,683	41,812
1893-94.....	4,546,714	82,232,401	1894	59,094,121	44,928
1894-95.....	4,942,080	61,361,979	1895	37,121,021	59,453
1895-96.....	5,584,550	46,407,293	1896	19,547,685	57,025
1896-97.....	6,177,600	31,589,582	1897	8,742,162	45,633
1897-98.....	6,424,704	53,388,596	1898	23,705,602	55,200
1898-99.....	7,907,328	104,981,785	1899	62,357,721	65,548
1899-1900.....	8,330,880	101,654,716	1900	70,903,436	56,142
1900-1901.....	8,351,495	74,732,780	1901	33,226,924	79,082
1901-2.....	8,144,711	56,379,717	1902	23,696,306	43,034
1902-3.....	9,131,340	100,635,593	1903	61,778,175	79,344

## MILHO.

Anno da colheita.	Area sob cultivo.	Produção.	Anno civil.	Exportação.
				<i>Alqueires de 56 libras.</i>
	<i>Geiras.</i>	<i>Alqueires de 56 libras.</i>		<i>Alqueires de 56 libras.</i>
1890-91.....	(a)	(a)	1891	2,594,722
1891-92.....	(a)	(a)	1892	17,555,631
1892-93.....	(a)	(a)	1893	3,327,168
1893-94.....	(a)	(a)	1894	2,160,372
1894-95.....	(a)	(a)	1895	30,404,808
1895-96.....	3,074,423	88,184,880	1896	61,828,506
1896-97.....	(a)	(a)	1897	14,760,810
1897-98.....	(a)	(a)	1898	28,231,169
1898-99.....	2,100,384	66,184,880	1899	43,945,833
1899-1900.....	2,493,279	55,611,590	1900	28,079,326
1900-1901.....	3,102,010	98,841,550	1901	43,788,911
1901-2.....	3,473,778	84,018,341	1902	46,959,590
1902-3.....	4,451,934	148,422,436	1903	82,845,915

## LINHAÇA.

1890-91.....	(a)	(a)	1891	480,804
1891-92.....	(a)	(a)	1892	1,692,323
1892-93.....	(a)	(a)	1893	2,842,348
1893-94.....	(a)	(a)	1894	4,111,423
1894-95.....	(a)	(a)	1895	10,883,077
1895-96.....	957,093	9,133,434	1896	9,041,903
1896-97.....	(a)	(a)	1897	6,396,435
1897-98.....	(a)	(a)	1898	6,255,772
1898-99.....	822,332	8,639,441	1899	8,579,980
1899-1900.....	878,032	8,865,139	1900	8,789,237
1900-1901.....	1,500,791	15,351,807	1901	13,339,065
1901-2.....	1,934,628	14,370,789	1902	13,422,098
1902-3.....	3,222,804	30,076,398	1903	23,369,038

a Não ha estatística.

As exportações de milho da Republica Argentina realizadas desde 1° de Janeiro até 9 de Abril de 1904, foram de 9,216,000 alqueires, contra 1,692,000 alqueires no periodo correspondente do anno anterior.

No periodo comprehendido de 1° de Janeiro a 9 de Abril de 1904, a Republica Argentina exportou 30,940,000 alqueires de trigo, contra 24,355,000 alqueires no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

---

## CHILE.

### A INDUSTRIA DO SALITRE.

Acaba de apparecer a 33ª memoria trimestral da "Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda," que contem interessantes dados, dignos de chamar a attenção. Elles demonstram que a industria do salitre se encontra em excellentes condições, promettendo consideravel augmento das entradas do Fisco nos proximos annos.

Como se sabe, a epoca para a exploração do salitre começa o 1° de Março e termina o 30 de Abril seguinte, de maneira que os dados apontados se referem, em uns casos, ao anno commum, e em outros, ao periodo especial fixado para a extracção do salitre. No anno commum de 1903, a producção total de salitre se elevou a 32,288,678 quintaes hespanhoes; em 1902, foi de só 29,829,679 quintaes, o que dá um augmento de producção de 2,458,999 quintaes. Nos mesmos annos a exportação e o consumo estão representados pelas seguintes cifras:

	1903.	1902.
Exportação .....	<i>Quintaes.</i> 31,682,444	<i>Quintaes.</i> 30,089,440
Consumo .....	32,627,481	28,400,831

O anno de 1903 tem sido até agora o de maior consumo que tenha tido a industria salitreira. O consumo desde 1° de Maio de 1903 até 30 de Abril de 1904, foi calculado no minimum em 33,000,266 quintaes, que é superior á expectativa.

Segundo o artigo 4° do convenio sobre o salitre, a quota de exportação para um anno não pode ser menor do minimum de consumo do anno anterior; mas esta vez a Associação pretende ir mais longe e deixar uma ancha margem para o augmento de consumo que possa ter lugar no anno salitreiro de 1904-5, pois teme que falte o salitre necessario para a procura e se produza uma forte alta de preços que diminua o consumo. Não se sabe qual possa ser esta margem, mas não seria aventurado fixal-a em 5,000,000 de quintaes, já que só o augmento no periodo de 1903-4 representa mais de 4,000,000. Ter-se-hia então para o anno de 1904-5, sempre que a exploração de novos terrenos salitreiros

não vier a dar um excesso de produção, como o teme o gerente da Associação salitreira:

Minimum de exportação .....	Quintaes..	33,000,000
Para o augmento nesse anno .....		3,000,000
Para prevenir escassez no mercado.....		2,000,000
		38,000,000

Como se vê este calculo é bastante razoavel, pois tres milhões de quintaes suppõem um augmento muito menor em 1904-1905 que em 1903-1904, e dous milhões bastariam apenas para dar ao mercado certa segurança de que não escasseie o salitre.

#### EXPORTAÇÕES DE NITRATO EM 1901-1903.

O seguinte quadro das exportações de nitrato do Chile realizadas nos annos de 1901, 1902 e 1903, foi preparado pela "Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda" e publicado no "Chilian Times" de 6 de Fevereiro de 1904. Nelle se dão as quantidades de nitrato exportadas e os portos de destino.

Portos de destino.	1903.	1902.	1901.
	<i>Quintaes.</i>	<i>Quintaes.</i>	<i>Quintaes.</i>
Reino Unido e os Paizes do Continente .....	5,556,571	7,924,414	6,570,482
Reino Unido (portos directos) .....	1,086,178	1,322,445	1,293,062
Allemanha.....	8,788,434	7,362,216	7,877,757
Belgicn.....	1,775,475	1,277,068	390,050
Hollanda.....	2,051,351	1,416,306	2,162,633
França.....	4,759,355	2,034,217	3,580,015
Italia.....	562,123	1,162,662	488,843
Hespanha.....	124,600	70,628	.....
Austria-Hungria.....	47,155	47,050	129,973
Suecia.....	44,000	88,477	39,240
Portos do Mediterraneo.....	159,590	383,671	138,259
Estados Unidos (costa oriental).....	4,931,629	5,042,382	3,763,141
Estados Unidos (costa occidental).....	982,616	658,459	519,559
Colombia Britannica.....	13,209	28,600	27,563
As Antilhas.....	49,332	.....	35,817
Japão.....	55,811	440	56,100
Ilhas Sandwich.....	262,472	213,572	128,232
Africa.....	90,291	113,877	.....
Ceylão.....	.....	.....	30,690
Ilha de Mauricia.....	53,627	.....	48,893
Australia.....	26,844	.....	70,866
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	42
São Salvador.....	.....	50	20
Brazil.....	.....	.....	316
Republica Argentina.....	565	570	502
Uruguay.....	.....	342	20
Equador.....	273	403	287
Bolivia.....	10	49	77
Peru.....	6,408	11,163	5,459
Chile.....	35,523	30,381	27,330
Total.....	31,683,294	30,089,440	27,385,228

As exportações de nitrato no mez de Dezembro de 1903, foram de 4,054,916 quintaes.

A produção total de nitrato na Republica em 1903 foi de 32,288,678 quintaes, comparados com 29,829,679 quintaes no anno anterior ou seja um augmento de 2,458,999 quintaes. As entregas para o consumo em 1903 montaram a 32,627,481 quintaes, comparadas com 28,400,831 quintaes em 1902, ou seja um augmento a favor de 1903, de 4,226,650 quintaes.



O supprimento visivel em 31 do mez de Janeiro ultimo na Europa e nos Estados Unidos (inclusive o embarcado e em viagem) era de 16,470,332 quintaes. Essa quantidade foi estimada sufficiente para satisfazer as exigencias do consumo durante os mezes de Fevereiro Março e Abril.

#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM FEVEREIRO DE 1904.

Segundo o informe apresentado ao Ministro da Fazenda do Chile pelo Superintendente das Alfandegas, as rendas aduaneiras no mez de Fevereiro de 1904 montaram a \$6,858,855, comparadas com \$5,948,267 no mesmo mez do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de \$910,588.

A importancia dos direitos de exportação e de importação nos dous mezes em comparação foi a seguinte:

	Fevereiro de—	
	1903.	1904.
Direitos de exportação .....	\$3,980,674	\$3,753,396
Direitos de importação .....	2,878,091	2,194,870

Os direitos de exportação recahem sómente sobre o nitrato e o iodo, e a importancia desses direitos arrecadados nos differentes portos nos dous periodos em confronto foi a seguinte:

	Fevereiro de—	
	1903.	1904.
Pisagua .....	\$741,088	\$604,540
Iquique .....	2,083,766	2,174,983
Tocopilla .....	533,731	549,335
Antofagasta .....	87,726	282,780
Taltal .....	307,075	369,036
Total .....	3,753,396	3,980,674

A importancia dos direitos de importação arrecadados nas diversas alfandegas da Republica em Fevereiro de 1903 e 1904 foi a seguinte:

	Fevereiro de—	
	1903.	1904.
Pisagua .....	\$7,788	\$25,023
Iquique .....	160,703	239,149
Tocopilla .....	32,475	8,687
Antofagasta .....	39,326	58,388
Taltal .....	5,584	38,549
Caldera .....	32,965	34,351
Carrizal Bajo .....	10,603	21,551
Corumbó .....	73,470	71,693
Valparaiso .....	1,479,004	1,829,759
Talcahuano .....	291,891	483,061
Coronel .....	45,700	36,497
Valdivia .....	21,488	26,721
Puerto Montt .....	4,374	4,662
Total .....	2,194,871	2,878,091

Os direitos arrecadados pelas alfandegas de Arica e Sama, as quaes estão sujeitas aos termos do tratado de tregua com a Bolivia, foram na importancia de \$13,885 em Fevereiro de 1904, comparada com \$12,999 em igual mez do anno anterior.

---

## COLOMBIA.

### ADIAMENTO DA CONCESSÃO DAS MINAS DE ESMERALDAS.

O Conselho Nacional de Amortização da Colombia promulgou um decreto prorogando por tempo indeterminado a data para a abertura das propostas para a concessão das minas de esmeraldas de Muzo e Coscuez, que foi fixada para o dia 31 de Dezembro ultimo.

O Conselho dá como motivos de sua acção que, segundo as memorias lhe apresentadas e as informações recebidas de pessoas fidedignas, algumas propostas ainda não foram remetidas e que deseja fazer um estudo mais cuidadoso do modo de administrar as minas com o objecto de obter o maior rendimento possivel.

---

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1233 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março, 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

### A COLHEITA DO ALGODÃO EM 1903.

As folhas avulsas do boletim sobre a colheita do algodão dos Estados Unidos em 1903, publicado pela Repartição do Recenseamento, contém, alem dos dados já fornecidos á imprensa, muitos outros interessantes. Este boletim foi preparado sob a direcção do Sr. W. M. STEUART, com

a colaboração do perito especial Sr. DANIEL C. ROPER. As feições especiaes apresentadas neste boletim são as seguintes:

Primeiro. A quantidade de algodão obtida debulhando as capsulas de algodão cuja vitalidade foi destruida pela geada ou por insectos.

Segundo. O calculo da quantidade de algodão destruido pelo insecto "boll weevil," incluindo uappas e a analyse do augmento e diminuição da producção nos condados do Estado de Texas infectados pelo "weevil."

Terceiro. A distribuição por Estados da quantidade dos fios curtos de algodão obtidos dos caroços pelos moinhos de oleo de caroço de algodão.

A producção do algodão em 1903 é estimada em 10,205,073 fardos commerciaes ou 4,925,564,309 libras, equivalentes a 9,851,129 fardos de 500 libras cada um. Comprehendidos ueste total ha 770,208 fardos redondos, do peso médio de 247.8 libras cada um. Si se considera o fardo redondo como meio fardo, como é costumario no commercio, a colheita será de 9,819,969 fardos. Si a isto se juntam os 194,486 fardos de fios curtos obtidos pelos moinhos de oleo de caroço de algodão, a producção total de 1903 attingirá a 10,399,559 fardos commerciaes.

Pela comparação dos algarismos na tabella, vê-se que a colheita de 1903 foi menor que a de 1902 por 779,816 fardos, o que mostra uma diminuição de 7.3 por cento. Comparada com a de 1899, a colheita de 1903 mostra um augmento de 505,738 fardos, ou seja 5.4 por cento. A colheita média do algodão nos ultimos cinco annos, segundo as estatisticas subministradas pelas fabricas de descaroçar, foi de 9,892,047 fardos. A colheita de 1903, por consequinte, é menor por 40,918 fardos que a média deste periodo.

#### PRODUÇÃO DE AÇO DE BESSEMER EM 1903.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pela "American Iron and Steel Association," os quaes baseiam-se nas estatisticas recebidas directamente dos fabricantes, a producção total de linguados e fundições de aço de Bessemer em 1903 foi de 8,577,228 toneladas grossas, comparada com 9,138,363 toneladas em 1902, ou seja uma diminuição de 561,135 toneladas ou mais de 6 por cento. A producção em 1902, porem, foi a maior jamais registrada na historia da industria nos Estados Unidos.

O seguinte quadro mostra a producção de linguados e fundições de aço de Bessemer nos seis annos de 1898-1903, inclusive:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
1898 .....	6,609,017	1901 .....	8,713,302
1899 .....	7,586,354	1902 .....	9,138,363
1900 .....	6,684,770	1903 .....	8,577,228

Os fabricantes de linguados de aço de Bessemer em 1903 produziram 2,813,583 toneladas grossas de trilhos de aço de todas as classes, contra

2,876,293 toneladas em 1902, o que mostra uma diminuição de 62,710 toneladas.

O seguinte quadro mostra a quantidade, por Estados, dos trilhos de aço de Bessemer manufacturados pelos fabricantes de linguados de aço de Bessemer nos ultimos dous annos:

	1902.	1903.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Pennsylvania .....	1, 148, 425	1, 125, 546
Os demais Estados .....	1, 727, 868	1, 688, 057
Total.....	2, 876, 293	2, 813, 563

Houve um grande augmento em 1903 na produção de trilhos de aço de Bessemer pesando 85 libras e mais, comparada com a de 1902, e uma consideravel diminuição em trilhos pesando 45 libras e mais, e menos que 85 libras. A produção em 1903 de trilhos pesando menos que 45 libras tambem mostra uma diminuição.

## MEXICO.

### MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DIAZ.

Ao abrir-se o quarto periodo de sessões do 21° Congresso da Republica do Mexico que teve lugar no dia 1° de Abril de 1904, o Presidente DIAZ leu a mensagem presidencial costumada de que extralimos o seguinte:

“Desde logo tenho prazer em informar-vos que nossas relações exteriores continuam a ser amistasas e, em certos casos, verdadeiramente cordiaes, estendendo-se cada dia mais, até comprehender algumas nações que nunca as tinham cultivado com o Mexico.”

A mensagem refere-se á decisão satisfactoria proferida pela Comissão Mixta estabelecida para tratar das reclamações mexicanas-venezolanas; ao reconhecimento prestado pelo Governo do Mexico á nova Republica do Panamá; á approvação por parte do governo do Peru do tratado de arbitramento obrigatorio; á nomeação pelo Governo de China de um ministro junto ao governo do Mexico, e a outros assumptos de politica exterior que tendem a fomentar boas relações internacionaes.

Diversas obras de melhoramento da Capital e do Districto Federal foram executadas durante o anno, tendo sido abertas novas ruas e melhorado o serviço de illuminação e outros serviços municipaes. Os serviços sanitarios são attendidos com maior efficacia cada anno dando em resultado a diminuição da mortalidade na cidade de Mexico.

O recenseamento escolar feito em fins do anno de 1903 mostra que

existem no Districto Federal 54,052 meninos de idade apropriada para receber a instrucção primaria e que ha 15,700 nos Territorios. O Governo conta actualmente com 498 escolas, das quaes 337 estão no Districto Federal, 103 no Territorio de Tepic, 45 no da Baixa California e 13 no de Quintana Roo. Com o objecto de estudar os systemas de trabalhos manuaes empregados nas escolas, foi enviado para Nova York um encarregado especial de observar e reunir todos os dados necessarios afim de diffundir no Mexico a educação manual que, como é sabido, proporciona solidas bases para o ensino tecnico.

A Republica foi representada no Congresso Internacional de Hygiene e Demographia reunido em Setembro de 1903 em Bruxellas e foram nomeados Delegados para que a representem no Congresso Internacional de Architectos que ha de reunir-se dentro de breves dias em Madrid, assim como no de Americanistas que terá lugar em Stuttgart durante o mez de Agosto de 1904.

O texto da mensagem relativamente ao Departamento do Fomento, abrangendo o desenvolvimento industrial e economico da Republica, foi como segue:

“A industria mineira não tem interrompido sua marcha progressiva no desenvolvimento dos diversos assumptos que com ella se relacionam. Durante o primeiro semestre do anno fiscal em curso, foram expedidos 1,280 titulos, que abrangem uma superficie de 3,977 hectares. Tem continuado a exploração de outros metaes distinctos dos que ordinariamente se têm explorado no paiz, pois se expediram alguns titulos para minas de manganez, mercúrio, cobalto, nickel, estanho e bismutho. Desde o mez de Setembro até á data, celebrou-se um contracto de exploração mineira em Urique, Estado de Chihuahua, para minas de toda classe.

“Em virtude do convite feito ao Mexico, se tem acceito receber na capital da Republica, no anno de 1906, o decimo Congresso Geologico Internacional. Em preparação deste acontecimento, se tem procedido desde logo á reorganização do Instituto Geologico Nacional, emprehendendo os trabalhos necessarios para receber dignamente os membros que formem aquelle Congresso, e havendo augmentado desde logo o pessoal correspondente. A secção respectiva desse pessoal foi encarregada do estudo dos mineraes do paiz, para dar a conhecer sua importancia mineralogica e geologica.

“Têm-se feito visitas pelos empregados designados ao effeito ás officinas verificadoras de pesos e medidas e aos estabelecimentos commerciaes dos Estados de Morelos, Durango, Guanajuato e Colima. Na actualidade oito inspectores levam a cabo a verificação periodica, conforme a lei, das balanças das estradas de ferro, das companhias de navegação, dos expressos e das alfandegas.

“No Observatorio Nacional de Tacubaya, se têm proseguido os trabalhos relativos ao catalogo internacional photographico, na zona

do ceo que lhe corresponde. Os novos instrumentos recentemente adquiridos estão sendo recebidos e installados e se espera que cheguem os que foram mandados aperfeiçoar para melhorar os diversos serviços do Observatorio.

“O Observatorio Meteorologico Central procura estender seu importante serviço na Republica, e os Governos dos Estados de Veracruz, Oaxaca e Morelos, estão estabelecendo suas secções meteorologicas.

“O Herbario do Instituto Medico Nacional foi enriquecido com o augmento de 887 exemplares de plantas do paiz, e se terminou o contingente que o Instituto envia á Exposição de S. Louis. Distribuiram-se entre particulares e governos dos Estados, ovos de bichos de seda, que se importaram da Europa, tuberculos de trufa, semente de algodão egypcio e bacellos de vide.

“Têm-se celebrado contractos para a exploração de madeiras e extração de gommias e resinas em terrenos nacionaes do Territorio de Quintana Roo. A commissão de parasitologia continua seus trabalhos sobre a praga do algodão e se tem dedicado ao ataque da “Mancha de ferro,” praga do cafeeiro que apparecem no Estado de Oaxaca.

“No periodo de 16 de Setembro ultimo até a data, foram concedidas sete confirmações de direitos ao uso de aguas, e celebradas dez e oito contractos para o aproveitamento dellas como irrigação e força motriz. Expediram-se dez e nove titulos, dos quaes doze foram de confirmação de direitos e sete de concessões novas. Têm-se apresentado e estão pendentes sessenta pedidos de concessões e quinze confirmações de direitos para diversos Estados da Republica.

“No primeiro semestre do presente anno fiscal, foram expedidos 279 titulos de propriedade, por meio dos quaes ficaram reduzidos á propriedade particular, 548,945 hectares de terrenos nacionaes e devolutos, produzindo ao Thesouro Federal, \$41,963.

“As commissões scientificas encarregadas da exploração do territorio nacional, continuaram seus trabalhos, estendendo a commissão Geographico-Exploradora suas operações aos Estados de Chihuahua e Hidalgo, e activando-os nos de Veracruz, Tamaulipas e Nuevo León, para o qual tem sido consideravelmente reforçado seu pessoal.

“A Commissão Geodesica terminou o projecto da triangulação que deve cobrir o meridiano de 98° ao oeste de Greenwich, ficando reconhecidos e escollidos os vertices que faltavam para passar a Serra Madre e chegar ás costas de Tamaulipas. Mediu-se uma nova base cerca da cidade de Oaxaca.

“Foram celebrados dous contractos para o estabelecimento de colonos em terrenos do Estado de Chihuahua e um para estabelecer em nosso paiz familias dos Boers. Fazem-se esforços para alliciar imigrantes de Porto Rico para estabelecerem-se em nossas costas do Golfo. Recentemente uma empresa particular fez vir algumas familias de

Porto Rico e se está organizando outra que trará a Tabasco novos grupos dessas familias. \* \* \*

“Foram concedidos 613 patentes de privilegio e expedidos 472 certificados de marcas de fabrica e de commercio, havendo-se publicado dous numeros da “Gaceta Oficial” do ramo.

“As obras publicas nos portos vão em andamento. Foram collocados 11,500 metros de tubos de ferro entre Tampico e o estuario de Camalote e 9,000 metros de tubos na cidade. Começou-se a abrir o canal para os tanques filtros, assim como a construir o tanque distribuidor para o saneamento e abastecimento de agua da cidade. No systema de esgotos, foram collocados 9,700 metros de tubos de barro e construidas a maior parte das bocas de visita. Na canalisação entre Tixpam e Tampico, na divisão do Chijol, tem-se excavado uma extensão de 5,000 metros, e na divisão do Médano ficou concluido um trecho de canal de mil metros approximadamente.

“A estação sanitaria em Veracruz está concluida, como tambem as obras de saneamento e abastecimento de agua da cidade. Está adeantada a reconstrução da alfandega, assim como a construcção dos edificios para correio e telegrapho. Em Coatzacoalcos se têm concluido oitenta metros no molhe do oeste; se tem feito o terrapleno do pantano em que se hão de estabelecer as vias dos molhes e a estação terminal da Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Teluantepec. Tambem foi concluido o molhe de aço numero 2 e o armazem do molhe numero 3. Em Salina Cruz, desde Setembro ultimo até a data, tem-se construido o quebra-mar do oeste em uma extensão de trinta metros e o de leste em cento setenta. Na doca, tem-se feito uma excavação de 12,000 metros cubicos e cento e dez metros de enrocamento dos muros de protecção. O cães desta, formado com monolithos de concreto, está concluido em uma extensão de 700 metros com uma altura de sete.

“Para o dique secco têm-se feito 14,000 metros cubicos de excavação, e para o canal de entrada á doca, 190,000 metros cubicos. Estão quasi concluidas as canalisações de esgotos e abastecimento de agua da cidade, e em construcção as vias ferreas da estação terminal. Foi installado na ilha de Enmedio um pharól para marcar o ancoradouro de Antón Lizardo. O pharól posterior de luzes vermelhas de enfilación em Coatzacoalcos foi substituido por um de maior intensidade luminosa. Foi installado um pharól de luz intermitente em Ponta Celarain e feito reparos de importancia aos pharóes de ilha de Lobo, Santiaguillo, Ilha Mujeres e Ponta Molas, os quaes foram avariados pelo cyclone de Agosto ultimo. Quatro boias foram collocadas no canal da barra de Altata, e se continua a construcção dos pharóes Ponta Jerez, Xcalak e San Benito, havendo-se principiado a installação de uma balisa luminosa permanente na Ilha Verde, assim como a construcção de um pharól em Cabo Falso e a installação de uma luz na Atalaya del Carmen, para utilizal-a como pharól.

“As linhas ferreas mostram um augmento de extensão de 303 kilometros, dos quaes 78 correspondem á Estrada de Ferro Central Mexicana em seus ramaes de San Pedro a Paredón e nos do Pánuco; 74 kilometros, á Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Mexico; 52 kilometros, á Pan-Americana; 28 kilometros, á de Kansas City, Mexico e Oriente; 27 kilometros, á de Coahuila e Zacatecas; 10 kilometros, á de Hidalgo; 15 kilometros, á de Oaxaca a Ejutla e o resto ás demais linhas ferroviarias. A extensão total das vias ferreas é de 16,221 kilometros.

“Na Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Teluantepec, para a construcção da via, têm-se feito os seguintes trabalhos; quarenta e um mil de aterros; trinta e dois mil dormentes renovados; substituição de trilhos de oitenta libras em oito kilometros e collocação de lastro em vinteoito. Para a reparação de pontes, se construíram mil quinhentos metros cubicos de alvenaria e se empregaram nas superestructuras duzentas setenta toneladas de aço. Na nova estação de Rincón Antonio, se construíram varias casas de empregados, officinas, armazens e demais dependencias. Terminaram-se as estações de Cardenas, Ubero, Tolosa e Saravia e as reparações na de Coatzacoalcos. Ficam installados os tanques para deposito do petroleo que ha de servir de combustivel para as locomotivas em Coatzacoalcos, Juile, Santa Lucrecia, Rincón Antonio e Salina Cruz.

“As concessões feitas a varias companhias ferroviarias para augmentar de quinze por cento as tarifas auctorizadas, ficaram sem effeito desde o 25 de Novembro do anno proximo passado, em virtude de haver-se mantido o cambio a um typo inferior de duzentos vinte por cento, condição imposta em ditas concessões.

“No periodo que comprehende esta mensagem, foram terminados os trabalhos de abertura de Serra Victoria na estrada de rodagem de Tula a Ciudad Victoria, secção que foi entregue ao Governo do Estado de Tamaulipas. Na Serra de Palmillas foram concluidos dous kilometros de estrada de rodagem e na que cruza a Serra de Tula só falta um kilometro para terminal-a.

“As communicações postaes seguem progressando. No primeiro semestre do exercicio fiscal foram estabelecidas: quatro administrações locaes, nove agencias, quatro succursaes e quatro officinas ambulantes sendo de 2,322 o numero total de officinas existentes. A correspondencia de todas as classes augmentou no periodo a que me refero, pois ascendeu a 79,000,000 peças contra 77,000,000 peças que correspondem ao primeiro semestre do anno fiscal anterior. A expedição de vales postaes interiores subiu a \$21,600,000. Os vales postaes entre Mexico e os Estados Unidos tambem tiveram um augmento de mais de 22 por cento no mesmo periodo.

“Com relação ao ramo de telegraphos, devo informar que se têm construido novamente quinhentos vinteum kilometros de linha e foi incorporada á rede federal a linha de Jonuta a Palizada, que era de



propriedade particular, e a de Tepetitán a Jomta, que o Governo de Tabasco cedeu á Federação sem custo algum. Aggregadas, como têm sido, as linhas militares de Quintana Roo, o augmento da rede ascende a 1,095 kilometros. Foi estabelecido um cabo subfluvial de oitocentos metros de longitude atravez do Rio Usumacinta, frente a Jomta, e os dois fios de ferro que a linha tinha de Mérida a Progreso, foram substituidos pelos de cobre. Sete novas officinas telegraphicas e uma officina telephonica foram abertas ao serviço no periodo a que me refero. Outro passo de importancia foi dado neste serviço—a introdução dosapparehos impressores de caracteres communs entre esta capital e Puebla. Ficon firmado um novo contracto para a exploração do serviço telephonicos a largas distancias, em combinação com as linhas telegraphicas federaes nos Estados de Durango, Coahuila e Nuevo León.

“O producto dos impostos federaes augmenton no presente anno fiscal. Comparados com os obtidos em igual semestre do anno anterior, os impostos de importação e de sello de Julho a Dezembro de 1903, são bastante satisfactorios, sobretudo si se toma em conta que em 1902 foram excepcionalmente elevados. O augmento dos direitos de importação foi de \$250,000, excluindo-se o producto dos direitos addicionaes que se cobram desde principios de 1903, e na renda do sello o excedente se approximou a um milhão, sendo de observar que neste ultimo anno não figura, como no de 1902, o producto do sete por cento sobre a importação, e que a Contribuição Federal consiste hoje no vinteicinco por cento addicional, em lugar do trinta por cento que se cobrava anteriormente. Certo é que se acaba de augmentar o imposto sobre o tabaco e o alcohol, mas este augmento não pode compensar a forte redução da Contribuição Federal. \* \* \*

“A emissão das obrigações do Thesouro por valor de \$3,000,000 em ouro auctorizada pela lei de 30 de Setembro passado, não encontrou o menor tropeço. Essas obrigações, assim como as de \$9,500,000 ouro, que foram emittidas alguns mezes antes, não soffrem desconto algum nas transacções que com ellas se verificam, não obstante que têm juros de só 4½ por cento ao anno. O Congresso tem conhecimento do objecto a que se tem destinado a emissão dessas obrigações do Thesouro, e sabe que com seu producto se têm pago as acções da Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Mexico compradas pelo Governo, assim como tambem o importe de algumas das obras publicas que estão em via de execução e se acham comprehendidas entre as que enumera o decreto de 9 de Junho de 1902.

“As modificações que acabam de fazer-se á tarifa dos direitos de importação pelo decreto de 4 de Fevereiro ultimo, respondem ao desejo de favorecer a importação de certos artigos estrangeiros de consumo geral, e satisfazem a necessidade de dar temporariamente uma protecção moderada a determinadas industrias mexicanas, susceptiveis de facil e vigoroso desenvolvimento. \* \* \*

“A comissão monetaria nomeada pela Secretario da Fazenda para estudar as diversas questões que se relacionam com o problema da fixação do valor em ouro de nossa moeda, já concluiu seus trabalhos, apresentando dados e opiniões, nos quaes seguramente encontrará o Governo elementos importantes para illustrar seu criterio. \* \* \*

“Com objecto de que o levantamento da carta geral da Republica possa proseguir-se com maior actividade, o pessoal que formava as secções technicas das zonas e comarcas militares foi aggregado á Comissão Geographico Exploradora, pelo que esta tem tido um augmento de cerca de trinta chefes e officiaes, a maior parte facultativos, e todos elles praticos nos levantamentos topographicos, dotando-se a comissão de um bom numero de instrumentos scientificos.”

#### REFORMA DA LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

Pelo decreto de 29 de Março de 1904, dirigido pelo Presidente da Republica ao Secretario de Estado e do Despacho de Fazenda e Credito Publico, se reformam alguns artigos da Lei das Alfandegas Maritimas e Fronteiras. As reformas começarão a regir desde o 1º de Julho proximo. O texto do decreto é como segue:

“Portirio Diaz, Presidente Constitucional dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, a seus habitantes faz saber:

“Que em uso da auctorização concedida ao Executivo pelo artigo 2º, da lei de 1º de Junho de 1903, e considerando;

“Primeiro. Que as regras a que estão sujeitas actualmente as operações das alfandegas não se compadecem já com a rapidez que exige no despacho o notavel augmento do commercio exterior da Republica, nem com os methodos que têm aperfeiçoado nossa organização administrativa;

“Segundo. Que si bem é certo que as ditas regras têm sido de grande utilidade para impedir a consummação de operações prejudiciaes aos interesses do Fisco, não é menos certo que sua vigencia não tem razão de ser na epoca presente, em que as continuas provas de moralidade e honradez que apresenta o commercio, manifestam que respeita esses interesses e não intenta menoscabal-os;

“Tem havido por bem decretar o seguinte:

#### “ARTIGO I.

“São reformados os seguintes artigos da Ordenança Geral das Alfandegas Marítimas e Fronteiras vigente:

“ART. 7. As mercadorias estrangeiras que se importarem na Republica pagarão direitos conforme as taxas prescriptas na tarifa desta ordenança e de conformidade com as demais disposições vigentes; sobre os artigos não especificados serão cobradas as taxas que se lhes determinar, mediante os preceitos que esta mesma ordenança estabelece.

Estas regras não têm mais excepções que as que expressamente determinam as leis vigentes.

“Como augmento aos direitos de importação, as alfandegas cobrarão, por conta dos Municipios dos lugares em que estejam estabelecidas, o 1.50 ou 2 por cento que estabelecem os decretos relativos, calculado este sobre o total dos direitos cobrados.

“Estão isentos do citado augmento os artigos consignados expressamente ás Secretarias de Estado com destino ao serviço da Federação.

#### “ARTIGO II.

“As faculdades do Executivo, em materia de importação, são as seguintes:

“V. Fixar por meio de decretos, de observancia geral, as taxas que correspondam ás mercadorias que ao serem importadas, não estejam comprehendidas na tarifa e que se tenham classificado por analogia ou semelhança com outras mercadorias especificadas. Estas taxas serão as que resultem das operações que devem praticar-se conforme ao que dispõe esta lei em seus artigos relativos; porém, poderão ser modificados pela Secretaria da Fazenda, quando assim o julgar conveniente, mediante novo decreto que se expedirá, prévios os estudos e informes que o caso requiera.

“IX. Proibir a importação de substancias alimenticias ou productos industriaes, que em opinião do Conselho Superior de Salubridade, sejam nocivos á saude.

“Art. 23. O capitão de qualquer embarcação que receba carga em paiz estrangeiro, para conduzi-la a um ou a varios portos da Republica, tem obrigação de organizar, conforme o modelo n. 1 desta ordenança, um manifesto geral da dita carga, para cada um dos portos a que venha destinada. Estes manifestos conterão:

“Secção II. O numero de ordem dos conhecimentos de embarque, as marcas, contramarcas, e numeração dos volumes; as quantidades parciaes destes, expressadas em algarismos; a classe dos mesmos volumes; a designação generica das mercadorias conforme ao manifestado pelos remittentes nos conhecimentos de embarque; o nome dos consignatarios parciaes das mercadorias, conforme aos mesmos conhecimentos, ou a designação de “á ordem” si assim viesse a consignação, e a somma total de volumes, expressada em algarismos e por extenso. Ao manifestar-se os carregamentos ou lotes que venham *a grand*, far-se-há constar esta circumstancia, expressando-se, ademais, a classe e peso total das mercadorias. Todos os dados de que falla esta secção deverão consignar-se com a separação necessaria para poder identificar cada volume, precisando-se com toda claridade a marca, numeração, classe e conteúdo dos volumes comprehendidos em cada uma das parti-das do manifesto.

“SECÇÃO III. A data em que se expeda o documento e a assignatura do capitão, ou em sua representação, a do agente ou consignatario do navio no porto em que se efectue o embarque do carregamento. O facto de que o manifesto seja firmado por outra pessoa em representação do capitão, não eximirá este da responsabilidade que possa resultar-lhe por falta de cumprimento das disposições desta lei, considerando-se que assume essa responsabilidade desde o momento em que acceta e leva consigo o documento lavrado na forma expressada.

“ART. 24. Os capitães dos navios consignados ‘á ordem’ ou a pessoas que não se encontrem no porto, nem tenham nelle quem os represente, serão considerados como consignatarios das embarcações de seu mando, si não designam pessoa estabelecida ou residente no porto, que desempehe o cargo.

“Si a pessoa designada pelo capitão deixar de accetar a nomeação, se procederá como no caso de renúncia de consignação (vejam-se os artigos 106 e 115).

“ART. 25. Quando os capitães ou seus agentes incorrerem em algum error ao formarem seus manifestos, poderão rectificar o antes da certificação consular, sempre que o dado rectificado fique igual nos quatro exemplares do manifesto. A alfandega do porto de destino, ao apresentar-se-lhe um manifesto emendado, o confrontará com a via existente em seu poder, e si os encontra de accordo, o aceitará sem objecção.

“As emendas que tenham sido feitas a um manifesto, depois da certificação consular, serão admittidas sem imposição de pena, sempre que não alterem a quantidade de volumes, seja na somma total ou nas partidas parciaes que a componham; mas si a emenda tiver sido feita sobre estes dados, será punida com uma multa que não exceda de cinquenta pesos.

“ART. 26. Os capitães entregarão ao consul ou agente consular mexicano que resida no ponto em que o navio receba sua carga, quatro exemplares do manifesto geral e recolherão um delles devidamente legalizado. O capitão levará consigo este exemplar para entregal-o ao commandante do Resguardo da alfandega de destino no momento de fazer-se a visita de entrada.

“Si o carregamento de um navio soffrer alguma deterioração depois de legalizado o manifesto pelo consul, o capitão poderá apresentar, perante o mesmo ou qualquer outro agente consular mexicano, uma declaração escripta, em quatro exemplares, em que faça relação do occorrido; será admissivel a declaração, si em vez de fazel-a o capitão a faz o agente do navio, sempre que a apresentação seja antes de que este arribe ao primeiro porto mexicano de seu destino. O funcionario que receba a declaração devolverá ao interessado um exemplar della, sellado e certificado, para que seja apresentado á alfandega a que corresponda.

“A existencia deste documento e sua apresentação á alfandega, não eximirá o capitão ou consignatario da obrigação de fornuar os accrescimos ou rectificações de que falla o artigo 123; mas serão dispensadas as penas em que se houvessem incorrido, sempre que haja a constancia de que a manifestação foi apresentada antes de que o navio chegasse a um porto da Republica.

“ART. 29. Si os empregados das alfandegas ao revisarem os documentos entregues pelos capitães no acto da visita da entrada, encontrarem alguma ou algumas das faltas especificadas nas seguintes secções, impoirão as multas nellas estabelecidas.

“I. A falta absoluta de manifesto quando os navios conduzirem mercadorias, será punida com uma multa que não exceda de 500 pesos; e quando vierem em lastro, com uma multa que não exceda de 100 pesos.

“II. A falta dos recibos postaes que menciona o art. 27, será punida como a falta absoluta do manifesto, si ao apresentar-se este, a alfandega não tiver recebido o exemplar correspondente.

“III. A falta de entrega ao conuandante do Resguardo nõ acto de fazer-se a visita da entrada, seja do manifesto legalizado, ou do manifesto com os recibos postaes, será punida com uma multa que não exceda de 25 pesos.

“IV. A falta de apresentação de quaesquer dos outros documentos a que se referem as secções II, III, IV, V e VI do artigo anterior, será punida com uma multa que não exceda de 50 pesos.

“Todas as multas que pelas faltas anteriormente mencionadas imponham as alfandegas, ficam sujeitas á approvação da Secretaria da Fazenda.

“Quando os documentos a que se referem as secções II, III, IV e V do art. 28 não forem apresentados conforme aos modelos respectivos, as alfandegas obrigarão os capitães a corrigil-os ou reformal-os, sem permittir que nelles se faça accrescimo ou diminuição essencial e suspenderão as operações do navio até que se verifique esta reforma.

“ART. 30. Quando os capitães apresentarem o manifesto geral legalizado pelo consul respectivo, ou acompanhado de recibos postaes, e a alfandega não houver recebido seu exemplar correspondente, os administradores exigirão a exhibição do diario de derrota do navio, os conhecimentos de embarque e os demais documentos que forem necessarios para confrontar a data de sahida da embarcação com a dos documentos aduaneiros. Si houver relação entre as datas, dispoirão que se façam duas copias do manifesto, que servirão para as operações de descarga; e darão conta do occorrido á Direcção das Alfandegas, a qual consultará a Secretaria da Fazenda o que proceda.

“ART. 33. Quando um navio sahir de um porto estrangeiro com destino a um ou varios portos mexicanos, sem levar carga para nenhum delles, deverá o capitão prover-se de um manifesto consular em lastro para o primeiro porto a que deva tocar.

“Si o navio conduz mercadorias para alguns portos mexicanos e não para outros dos a que deva tocar em sua viagem, o manifesto em lastro sómente é obrigatorio para o primeiro a que deva arribar, si para elle não tem tomado carregamento.

“Si o navio toca em varios portos estrangeiros e não toma em nenhum delles carregamento para portos mexicanos, deverá prover-se de manifesto em lastro no ultimo porto estrangeiro de sua derrota, para o primeiro porto mexicano a que deva chegar.

“ART. 34. Os capitães dos navios que conduzam mercadorias para varios portos mexicanos e para outros estrangeiros, depositarão na alfandega de cada porto da Republica a que arribem, os manifestos dos demais carregamentos que levem a seu bordo. Os administradores das alfandegas de escala farão constar que se effectuou o deposito.

“No caso de que os artigos destinados a um porto estrangeiro não vierem amparados por um manifesto, o capitão do navio tem obrigação de formar uma relação minuciosa de ditos artigos e de entregal-a aos empregados da alfandega, segundo o prescripto na Secção VII do artigo 28; si se encontrar a bordo alguma mercadoria que não tenha sido manifestada, o capitão será obrigado a desembarcal-a para seu reconhecimento, ficando sujeito ao pagamento de direitos em dobro.

“ART. 36. Os manifestos autorizados com posterioridade á sahida dos navios conductores das mercadorias que aquelles amparem, poderão ser acceitos pelos administradores das alfandegas, sempre que, pela data da certificação, se comprove que foi expedida antes de que o navio chegasse a um porto da Republica.

“ART. 44. Os remetentes de mercadorias destinadas aos portos maritimos da Republica, têm obrigação de formar facturas dos artigos que enviem, ainda quando se trate dos que, por lei ou por concessões especiaes, estão isentos do pagamento de direitos. As facturas serão organizadas conforme ao modelo No. 7, em tres ou quatro vias, segundo os casos que determina esta Ordenança, e conterão os dados que seguem:

“I. A classe, nacionalidade e nome do navio em que se embarquem as mercadorias, o nome do capitão, o do consignatario dos artigos e o do porto de destino.

“II. As marcas, contramarcas e os numeros dos volumes.

“III. A quantidade, expressada em algarisimos, dos fardos, caixas, barris ou qualquer outra classe de vasilhas em que venham as mercadorias, com seus respectivos pesos brutos, escriptos por extenso, e o numero de volumes escripto em algarismo e por extenso.

“IV. O peso, liquido ou legal, escripto por extenso, das mercadorias que pagam direitos sobre a base de um ou outro dos mencionados pesos.

“V. O numero, escripto por extenso, das peças, pares ou milhares dos artigos gravados por peça, par ou milhar.

“VI. O comprimento e a largura das mercadorias que devam pagar por medida, com expressão da unidade de medida que sirva de base, todo escripto por extenso.

“VII. O nome, materia e classe das mercadorias, e si são das que não se acham classificadas na Tarifa, nem constam no Vocabulario, se manifestarão todos os dados necessarios para caracterizal-as.

“VIII. O nome da nação de onde procedam os artigos e o valor de cada partida destes.

“IX. O nome do lugar em que se escreveu a factura, a data de sua expedição e a firma do carregador ou remetente, com a declaração ou juramento, segundo as leis do paiz de onde proceda a factura, de que o valor nella declarado é o verdadeiro.

“ART. 47. Nas facturas consulares se declararão separadamente os pesos brutos e liquidos dos volumes que, ainda sendo da mesma mercadoria, vierem sob diferentes vasilhas.

“Os volumes que contiverem telas ou artigos de algodão, linho, lã ou seda, poderão reunir-se em uma só partida com seus pesos ou medidas em junto, si as mercadorias têm a mesma classificação na tarifa e si a differença de peso entre elles não excede de dez kilogrammas.

“A infração destas disposições obrigará a alfandega a fazer o exame de todos os volumes que tenham sido declarados em junto e a verificar o peso de cada um delles.

“ART. 48. A declaração da largura nas telas que pagam seus direitos por metro quadrado, só poderá fazer-se em junto quando as larguras superior e inferior não differam entre si mais de seis centimetros.

“A infração desta disposição fará obrigatorio o reconhecimento de todos os volumes que comprehenda a declaração, para fixar a largura exacta das telas e ajustar os direitos conforme ao resultado do reconhecimento; mas si a infração passár inadvertida para o guarda, e este não fizer a rectificação, o ajuste dos direitos far-se-há tomando por base a maior largura que expresse a declaração.

“ART. 49. As emendas, rasuras, riscos ou entrelinhas que se observem nas facturas consulares, não darão lugar a processo algum; si na conferencia das mercadorias submettidas a despacho, o conferente verificar discordancia entre a factura apresentada pelo importador e a em poder da alfandega, tomará como base do calculo dos direitos, a declaração que cause maior somma.

“ART. 50. Quando em um mesmo volume houver mercadorias diversas, que estejam sujeitas a taxas distinctas, e entre ellas alguma das gravadas sobre peso bruto, declarar-se-há na factura, além do peso total do volume, o peso legal de cada uma das mercadorias que o mesmo volume contenha, para poder fazer a repartição proporcional do peso bruto.

“Esta declaração de peso legal far-se-há sem prejuizo da de peso liquido, peça, par, millar ou medidas que exija para o calculo dos seus

direitos cada uma das demais mercadorias que não estejam gravadas sobre peso bruto. (Veja-se o art. 266.)

“ART. 52. Os remetentes de mercadorias apresentarão para sua certificação, quatro vias de cada factura ao consul ou agente consular mexicano, residente no lugar de onde se remettam as mercadorias ou no porto em que o navio receba seu carregamento, devendo deixar tres vias no consulado; a 4ª via lhes será entregue para que a remetterão aos consignatarios para o despacho aduaneiro.

“ART. 62. O remetente que depois da certificação consular de suas facturas observar nellas algum error, poderá apresentar a qualquer consul ou agente consular mexicano uma relação por escripto, em quatro vias, declarando o error soffrido. O consul devolverá ao interessado uma das vias, sellada e certificada, para que a remetterá ao consignatario da mercadoria, quem deverá apresental-a á alfandega com a factura consular, ao fazer seu pedido de despacho.

“Si essa relação tiver sido apresentada ao consul antes da chegada da mercadoria ao porto de seu destino, reetificará o error cometido na factura. Si a relação augmentar o valor dos artigos declarado na factura, e essa alteração fizer variar a importancia dos direitos consulares, a alfandega fará effectiva a differença que resulte.

“ART. 65. Os volumes de mercadorias deverão conter uma só marca e numeração, afim de que possam ser facilmente identificados. Quando os volumes trouxerem outras marcas e numeros, além dos que constem na factura consular e manifesto, impor-se-há ao consignatario uma multa que não exceda de um peso por cada volume que se ache nestas condições. Não se considera para este caso como marca, o rotulo ou direcção de fabrica que tenha sido estampado uniformemente sobre os volumes, mas as iniciaes, figuras e numeração com que cada um deve distinguir-se dos demais.

“A pena a que este artigo se refere se imporá sómente quando a duplicação de marcas e numeros difficulte, a juizo da alfandega, a identificação de cada volume.

“ART. 68. As obrigações dos consules ou agentes consulares da Republica no estrangeiro, no que se refere ao cumprimento desta Ordenança, são as seguintes:

“I. Receber as quatro vias do manifesto que lhes apresentem para sua certificação, examinando si a somma total de volumes, assim como a firma, são iguaes nas quatro vias; e si observarem alguma emenda, rasura, risca ou entrelinha, cuidarão de que o dado reetificado nessa forma consta tambem por igual nas quatro vias.

“II. Certificar em uma das vias, sobre o mesmo papel do documento e immediatamente depois da ultima linha escripta, o facto de haver-se-lhes apresentado, expressando o nome do capitão ou da pessoa que em sua representação subscreva o manifesto, o numero de volumes que nelle se indiquem, as folhas de que conste e a data da apresentação,



sellando, fechando e firmando-o (modelo No. 9). Nas ontras tres vias se fixará unicamente o sello do consulado, annotando a data de apresentação, numero de ordem que lhe corresponda e importancia dos emolumentos cobrados.

“III. Uma via do manifesto, legalizada na forma que estabelece o inciso precedente, será entregue ao interessado.

“IV. Receber e certificar os quatro exemplares das declarações relativas aos manifestos dos navios que se dirijam a algum porto da Republica, ás quaes faz referencia o artigo 26; e igualmente as manifestações concernentes a erros ou omissões nas facturas, de accordo com o que prevem o artigo 62. Nas certificações far-se-há constar a data e a hora da apresentação do documento.

“Dos quatro exemplares referidos, os consules ou agentes devolverão um ao interessado, e com os tres restantes procederão na mesma forma que se dispõe respeito dos manifestos e facturas consulares.

ART. 69. Todo o disposto no artigo anterior acerca dos manifestos dos navios é applicavel ás facturas que os remettentes devem apresentar aos consules para sua certificação. Os consules podem fazer essa certificação no mesmo papel de factura ou em outro separado que adherirão a ella por meio de colla, affixando o sello do consulado na união do papel com a factura, de maneira que fique estampado em uma e em outra.

“Antes de fazer a certificação de uma factura, o consul ou agente consular deverá verificar que o remettente tem feito o protesto ou juramento, segundo as leis do paiz em que se escreva a factura, de que o valor attribuido nella aos artigos é o verdadeiro, e sujeitará seu procedimento ás disposições do regulamento respectivo.

“ART. 70. As tres vias do manifesto e da factura que, em cumprimento desta lei devem deixar os capitães e os remettentes em poder dos consules ou agentes consulares, terão os seguintes destinos:

\* \* \* \* \*

“II. A terceira via de cada manifesto e a terceira de cada factura ficarão no archivo do consulado.

“ART. 71. Si se apresentar aos consules, para sua certificação, algum manifesto ou factura de mercadorias que já houvessem salido do porto de partida, certificarão os expressados documentos conforme ao disposto no artigo 68, fazendo constar a data de sahida do navio conductor dos artigos. Os administradores das alfandegas poderão admittir esses documentos sempre que a data da certificação seja anterior á da chegada dos artigos.

“ART. 76. Os consules ou agentes consulares só poderão expedir copias certificadas dos documentos que existam em seus archivos, prévia petição da parte interessada. Essas copias substituirão os originaes em caso de extravio, e terão os mesmos effeitos. Sõmente na mesma condição de pedido de parte interessada, expedirão os con-

sules ou agentes consulares os demais certificados que tenham por objecto attestar factos que lhes constem e manifestações que se lhes façam com referencia aos documentos que já houverem visado.

“ART. 78. Os consules ou agentes consulares cobrarão pelas certificações dos documentos que deverão apresentar-lhes os capitães de navios e remetentes de mercadorias os seguintes emolumentos:

“I. Pela certificação de um manifesto referente a um navio que conduza mercadorias para a Republica:

“B. Para navios com porte de menos de cincoenta toneladas brutas, que de Honduras Britannica se dirigirem exclusivamente ao Territorio de Quintana Roo, \$2.00.

“II. Pela certificação do manifesto de um navio despachado em lastro:

“B. Para navios com porte de menos de cincoenta toneladas brutas que de Honduras Britannica se dirigirem exclusivamente ao Territorio de Quintana Roo, \$1.00.

“III. Pela certificação de cada jogo de facturas consulares:

\* \* \* \* \*

“D. Si a factura fosse apresentada á certificação depois dos dois dias uteis subsequentes ao da sahida do porto de embarque do navio conduzindo os artigos, cobrar-se-há o dobro das quotas assignaladas nos anteriores incisos.

“ART. 79. Os consules certificarão sómente a via da factura que devolvam ao interessado. Nas demais vias bastará que ponham o sello do consulado, o numero de ordem, a data da certificação e a importancia dos emolumentos percebidos.

“ART. 93. Os administradores de alfandegas poderão auctorizar cargas ou descargas extraordinarias de noite ou em dias festivos, quando forem solicitados pelos capitães ou consignatarios dos navios, sempre que julgarem necessarias ou convenientes essas operações. Quanto ás que se façam de noite, tomarão em consideração as condições do porto, para determinar si podem fazer-se sem risco para as pessoas ou para as mercadorias, e si a vigilancia fiscal pode exercer-se eficazmente.

“No caso de que um administrador julgar conveniente negar a permissão para uma operação extraordinaria que tenha sido solicitada, dará conta immediatamente por telegrapho á Repartição das alfandegas, expondo os fundamentos de sua negativa.

“Para as operações de noite se observarão as regras seguintes:

“I. Será requisito indispensavel que o capitão ou o consignatario do navio, ou bem a empreza ou pessoa a quem pertença, tenha prestado, á inteira satisfacção do administrador da alfandega, uma fiança ampla e bastante, assim para responder pelas infracções da lei ou das disposições especiaes da alfandega que pudessem ser commettidas na operação extraordinaria, como para pôr o administrador ao abrigo de toda responsabilidade que pudesse sobrevir-lhe, por razão da conces-

ção da licença, sem que deva entender-se, em nenhum caso, que por motivo da permissão da alfandega, ou da existencia da fiança, o capitão ou o dono do navio fica a salvo de alguma responsabilidade para com os donos das mercadorias.

“II. Para operações nocturnas, o capitão ou o consignatario do navio apresentará uma petição expressando si deve durar a operação até as doze horas ou deve continuar depois dessa hora. No primeiro caso, o administrador, de accordo com o commandante do Resguardo, nomeará uma turma de zeladores, para a vigilancia; e no segundo, duas, uma para as horas da primeira parte da noite e outra para as de alva. Para este serviço extraordinario será paga á alfandega uma indemnização equivalente a um dia do soldo que recebe cada um dos empregados que tenham tomado parte na operação.

“A indemnização será recebida pela alfandega, com applicação á conta de Depositos, e distribuida integra entre os empregados referidos.

“No caso de que uma operação extraordinaria tiver sido solicitada para terminall-a até depois das doze horas da noite, e for terminada antes, ou o interessado resolver suspendel-a, o administrador da alfandega terá o direito de fazer effectiva a indemnização correspondente aos empregados que com anterioridade houverem sido designados para cobrir o serviço de vigilancia durante a segunda parte da noite, e a distribuirá entre elles.

“III. Para que as descargas de noite possam ser permittidas, será tambem requisito indispensavel que o capitão do navio se comprometta a cumprir e fazer cumprir as disposições que para a vigilancia da operação extraordinaria dicte a alfandega, ou as que assignalem os regulamentos especiaes. Este compromisso far-se-ha constar no pedido da descarga extraordinaria.”

## PARAGUAY.

### DADOS FINANCEIROS E ECONOMICOS.

Os seguintes dados estatisticos foram extrahidos do relatorio recentemente apresentado á Camara de Commercio de Assumpção pelo seu director.

A lei do orçamento geral da Republica para o exercicio de 1904 foi promulgada em 19 de Outubro, com a receita orçada em \$2,483,403.35 papel e \$1,394,205.70 ouro, e a despeza fixada em \$10,803,969 papel e \$413,566.80 ouro. As receitas em ouro estão calculadas assim:

Importação e adições.....	\$867,000.00
Exportação.....	390,000.00
Outros direitos aduaneiros.....	118,135.00
Patentes e taxas sanitarias.....	3,000.00
Direitos consulares.....	16,000.00
Descontos por jubilações.....	70.70

As despesas são distribuidas assim:

	Papel.	Ouro.
Poder Executivo.....	\$9,183,645	413,074.80
Poder Legislativo.....	633,480	492.00
Poder Judiciario.....	986,844	.....

O commercio exterior do Paraguay para o anno de 1903 mostra notavel augmento sobre o de 1902. As importações foram no valor de \$3,053,155.55 ouro em 1903, contra \$2,332,295 em 1902, o que mostra um augmento para 1903 de \$1,083,854.55 ouro. As exportações em 1903 foram avaliadas em \$4,253,652, comparadas com \$3,890,658 em 1902, o que dá um augmento de \$362,994 ouro no anno de 1903.

O seguinte quadro mostra a importação por paizes no primeiro semestre de 1903:

	Ouro.		Ouro.
Grã Bretanha.....	\$553,614.77	Uruguay.....	\$15,540.36
Allemanha.....	239,396.64	Belgica.....	6,540.42
Argentina.....	182,331.61	Brazil.....	2,633.25
França.....	169,218.47	Outros paizes.....	184,895.76
Hespanha.....	99,300.93		
Italia.....	98,199.73	Total.....	1,662,833.00
Estados Unidos.....	71,161.06		

Este valor total da importação está repartido nos seguintes ramos:

Tecidos.....	\$552,014.87	Perfumaria.....	\$12,754.11
Comestiveis.....	357,849.69	Couros e pelles.....	11,291.71
Ferragens.....	184,236.46	Louça e vidro.....	6,759.51
Bebidas.....	105,379.46	Lampadas.....	3,814.81
Drogas.....	52,930.23	Movéis.....	3,059.55
Mercearia.....	52,438.62	Calçado.....	2,733.64
Papel e suas applicações.....	32,306.12	Obras de selleiro.....	2,070.42
Chapêcos.....	26,755.62	Varios.....	177,557.71
Armamento.....	20,164.22		
Confecções.....	18,715.56	Total.....	1,622,833.00

Comparando a importação do semestre de 1903 com a importação total dos annos de 1882 e 1902, se notará claramente quaes são os ramos de maior importação, os que têm augmentado devido ao progresso do paiz e ao crescimento da população, e quaes têm diminuido devido ao estabelecimento das industrias no Paraguay.

	Importação em—		
	1882.	1902.	Primeiro semestre de 1903.
Comestiveis.....	\$230,742.82	\$404,880.09	\$357,849.69
Bebidas.....	195,578.87	173,008.83	105,379.31
Tecidos.....	497,656.12	625,803.43	552,015.57
Armamento.....	6,483.25	14,031.77	20,164.22
Calçado.....	28,287.05	4,249.67	2,733.64
Drogas.....	35,332.06	22,202.09	52,930.23
Mercearia.....	62,548.93	74,435.82	52,438.37
Ferragens.....	79,595.97	170,720.88	184,236.46
Confecções.....	85,314.90	24,054.23	18,715.56
Obras de selleiro.....	3,388.25	745.31	2,070.42
Varios.....	32,388.21	818,212.91	138,658.02
Total.....	1,257,326.43	2,332,295.00	1,622,833.00

Como se vê, a importação do primeiro semestre de 1903 é quasi um 33 por cento mais que a de todo o anno de 1882. A exportação no anno de 1882 foi por valor de só \$1,650,679, enquanto que a do primeiro semestre de 1903 subiu a \$1,763,939.36.

A produção tem augmentado notavelmente em comparação com os annos anteriores, ainda quando o preço que se obtem pela maioria dos productos não é tão remunerativo como devia ser. Esse augmento da produção é devido ao incremento da população, que para satisfazer suas necessidades se dedica á agricultura e á exploração florestal, e grande parte della á criação de gado.

*Tabaco.*—O principal producto da agricultura é ainda e seguirá sendo o por algum tempo neste paiz, o tabaco, cuja qualidade pouco a pouco melhora, sendo por isto cada dia maior sua acceitação nos mercados europeos.

A exportação desta folha tem sido durante o anno de 1903 de 3,215,715 kilos, representando um valor de \$321,571.50.

*Algodão.*—Foram exportados durante o anno de 1903, 2,561 kilos de algodão por valor de \$3,329.30 ouro.

*Tartago.*—Com a chegada de varias machinas descascadoras e outras muito boas feitas no paiz, o cultivo do tartago vai tomando cada dia maior incremento.

*Amendoins.*—O estabelecimento no paiz de varias fabricas de azeite está dando grande impulso ao cultivo do amendoim. A exportação de amendoim é cada vez menor, porque se aproveita o producto no paiz. Assim em 1903, só foram exportados 580 kilos de amendoins e 86,990 kilos de farinha de amendoim.

*Arroz.*—O cultivo deste rico grão é já permanente, e sua produção bastante importante faz que a importação do mesmo seja cada vez menor, chegando agora unicamente as classes muito finas.

Os muitos terrenos existentes, apropriados para este cultivo, contribuem á sua diffusão.

*Outros productos.*—O Paraguay exporta agora azeites varios, farinha de coco, anido, aguardente, serradura, cera, carvão vegetal, essencia de laranja, extracto de quebracho e herba matte.

O extracto de quebracho com a installação de novas fabricas poderosas toma grande impulso. A exportação tem sido:

	Kilos.
1900.....	316,000
1901.....	1,174,800
1902.....	2,752,050
1903.....	3,757,856

Esta importante industria tem trazido grandes capitaes ao paiz, augmentando assim a riqueza publica.

Quanto aos productos florestaes, o Paraguay exporta amendoa do côco, casca de curupay, cedro em vigas, dormentes, folhas medicinaes,

madeiras duras varias em vigas, laranjas, palmeiras, postes, toros de quebracho e outras madeiras, taboas, pranchas e varetas.

Nos ultimos quatro annos a exportação destes productos tem sido:

1900.....	\$956,596
1901.....	1,178,693
1902.....	1,300,335
1903.....	1,593,600

A exportação de laranjas soffren uma pequena diminuição no ultimo anno, pois havendo sido em 1900 de 86,529,000 fructos, subiu em 1901 a 114,115,000 fructos; em 1902 a 126,712,600 fructos, baixando em 1903 a 105,500,000 fructos.

A exportação de madeiras duras em vigas, tem sido nos ultimos quatro annos:

	Metros.
1900.....	1,130,000
1901.....	1,150,212
1902.....	1,400,976
1903.....	1,577,357

O ramo da riqueza publica que toma notavel impulso, é a criação de gado. São exportados animaes em pé, chifres, cerdas, xarque, couros vaccums, graxa, garras, ossos, lã, linguas, e sebo.

Os valores dessas exportações foram:

1900.....	\$905,990
1901.....	1,188,309
1902.....	1,486,692
1903.....	1,726,433

Nesses totaes correspondem as principaes sommas aos couros, dos quaes se têm exportado:

	Couros seccos.	Couros salgados.	Total.
1900.....	131,088	94,125	225,213
1901.....	101,315	128,501	229,816
1902.....	90,941	147,901	238,842
1903.....	92,451	179,238	271,749

Em importancia de valores segue o xarque que começou a exportar-se em 1900. Neste anno só sahiram do paiz 157,636 kilos por um valor de \$15,610 ouro, exportação que em 1901, subiu a 774,927 kilos por valor de \$74,994 e em 1902 a 932,215 kilos por valor de \$95,495.

#### CULTURA DO ALGODÃO,

O "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxellas, na sua edição de 12 de Março 1904, publica alguns dados subministrados pelo consul da Belgica relativos á cultura do algodão no Paraguay, de que se transcreve o seguinte: "O algodão é indigeno do Paraguay e tem sido cultivado pelos nativos durante seculos, mas a produção annual de algodão nunca excedeu de 150 ou 200 toneladas. O solo do Paraguay é especialmente adaptado ao cultivo deste producto. Parece, pois, que o Paraguay offerece

vantagens excepcionaes ao cultivador do algodão, visto que é possível hoje obter boas terras por 2s. 6d. até 5s. por hectare. Mas o cultivo do algodão em grande escala no paiz será impossível enquanto não se poder obter trabalho adequado.”

#### COMMERCIO COM A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Segundo as estatisticas publicadas pela Republica do Paraguay, o commercio entre este paiz e a Republica Argentina em 1903, foi no valor de \$1,233,743, onro. O Paraguay importou mercadorias argentinas no valor de \$173,904, exportando para este paiz mercadorias no valor de \$1,059,839. O commercio entre os dous paizes em 1902, foi no valor de \$1,681,722, e em 1901, no de \$1,983,697. Essa diminuição está sendo objecto de comentarios, pois o commercio geral da Republica mostra um augmento constante.

### PERU.

#### REGULAMENTO ADUANEIRO.

O “Diario Oficial” do Peru de 19 de Janeiro de 1904 publica o texto de um decreto presidencial tornando em vigor os Artigos 41 e 43 do Regulamento do Commercio e das Alfandegas que tinham sido abrogados pela resolução de 20 de Agosto de 1902.

O art. 41 exige o exame por dous inspectores conjuntamente com o consignatario, dos volumes de mercadorias que não forem declarados no manifesto; feito isto, o manifesto delles será organizado em duplicata e assignado pelos dous inspectores e o consignatario.

Conforme ao disposto no Art. 43, quando houver duvida respeito ao valor de uma mercadoria, deverá, ao requerimento da parte, ser classificada e avaliada por um inspector ou inspectores; e no caso de que a classificação não for satisfactoria á parte, deverá ser submettida á decisão da Commissão da Tarifa.

O Decreto tambem dispõe que quando se verificar diferença entre o conteúdo declarado nas notas dos despachos e o existente nos volumes, a parte não ficará sujeita á multa de direitos em dobro.

#### IMPOSTO DE CONSUMO SOBRE O FUMO.

Com o fim de constituir um monopolio do tabaco, o Governo do Peru votou uma lei em 18 de Fevereiro de 1904, estabelecendo um imposto de consumo sobre o fumo e seus preparados. O fumo importado pagará os respectivos direitos de importação e mais o imposto de consumo. As taxas do imposto serão as seguintes:

Fumo em bruto:	Sofes.
De produção nacional.....por kilogramma...	3.00
De Equador (até 30 de Junho, 1904).....id....	3.50
De Equador (de 1º de Julho, 1904).....id....	4.00

Fumo em bruto—Continuação:

	Soles.
Procedente do Mexico, America Central, e America do Sul. . . por kilogramma . . .	4.00
Procedente de outros paizes estrangeiros . . . . . id. . . . .	4.80
Fumo manufacturado:	
Fumo de mascar e rapé . . . . . id. . . . .	4.00
Outros preparados de fumo. . . . . id. . . . .	5.00

O fumo que for importado da Bolivia, Brazil e o Paragnay ficará sendo sujeito ás disposições em vigor. O paiz de origem do fumo importado deverá ser certificado pelos consules do Peru.

A lei limita as taxas que as municipalidades podem cobrar sobre o fumo a 4 centavos por kilogramma de fumo em bruto, e a 8 centavos por kilogramma de tabaco manufacturado.

## URUGUAY.

## MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM JANEIRO DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos demonstrativos do movimento commercial do porto de Montevidéo no mez de Janeiro de 1904:

Sahiram do porto de Montevidéo durante o mez de Janeiro 40 vapores e 4 navios a vela.

## EXPORTAÇÕES.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Artigos.	Quantidade.
Estados Unidos:		Belgica—Continuação:	
Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	53,000	Linhaça . . . . . saccos. . . . .	9,325
Crina . . . . . fardos. . . . .	50	Linguas . . . . . caixas. . . . .	1,000
Xarque . . . . . idem. . . . .	815	Ossos e cinzas de ossos. . . . . saccos. . . . .	543
Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	49	Portugal:	
Ossos e cinzas de ossos. . . . . idem. . . . .	503	Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	5,475
Allemanha:		Idem. . . . . fardos. . . . .	16
Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	12,103	Xarque . . . . . idem. . . . .	345
Couros de boi, salgados . . . . .	21,634	Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	28
Crina . . . . . fardos. . . . .	2	Sebo . . . . . pipas. . . . .	100
LA . . . . . idem. . . . .	6,243	Ingllaterra:	
Pelies de carneiro . . . . . idem. . . . .	459	LA . . . . . fardos. . . . .	150
Sebo . . . . . pipas. . . . .	75	Xarque . . . . . idem. . . . .	220
Farelo . . . . . saccos. . . . .	4,399	Linguas . . . . . caixas. . . . .	1,098
Linhaça . . . . . idem. . . . .	8,864	Brazil:	
Francia:		Xarque . . . . . fardos. . . . .	61,724
Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	4,017	Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	4,537
Couros de boi, salgados. . . . .	10,197	Sebo . . . . . toneladas. . . . .	167
LA . . . . . fardos. . . . .	1,189	Farinha de trigo. . . . . saccos. . . . .	100
Pelies de carneiro . . . . . idem. . . . .	1,540	Farelo . . . . . idem. . . . .	200
Ossos e cinzas de ossos . . . . . saccos. . . . .	4,612	Milho . . . . . idem. . . . .	8,590
Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	39	Sementes para passaros . . . . . idem. . . . .	1,200
Hespanha:		Carneiros. . . . . cabecas. . . . .	860
Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	12,839	Cavallitos . . . . . idem. . . . .	1
Xarque . . . . . fardos. . . . .	3,368	Cuba:	
Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	20	Xarque . . . . . fardos. . . . .	24,300
Sebo . . . . . pipas. . . . .	901	Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	1,417
Tripas . . . . . fardos. . . . .	16	Chile:	
Italia:		Sebo . . . . . pipas. . . . .	100
Couros de boi, seccoos . . . . .	6,464	Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	350
LA . . . . . fardos. . . . .	111	Farinha de trigo. . . . . saccos. . . . .	250
Sebo . . . . . pipas. . . . .	2,052	Milho . . . . . idem. . . . .	100
Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	257	Graxa . . . . . caixas. . . . .	225
Ossos e cinzas de ossos. toneladas. . . . .	162	Idem. . . . . barris. . . . .	800
Chifres. . . . .	50,000	Idem. . . . . quaterolas. . . . .	400
Belgica:		Carneiros. . . . . cabecas. . . . .	5
Couros de boi, seccoos. . . . .	2,322	Ilhas Malvinas:	
Couros de boi, salgados . . . . .	35,058	Farinha de trigo. . . . . saccos. . . . .	2
LA . . . . . fardos. . . . .	2,038	Milho . . . . . idem. . . . .	2
Pelies de carneiro. . . . . idem. . . . .	223	Hollanda:	
Trigo . . . . . saccos. . . . .	5,625	Trigo. . . . . idem. . . . .	4,600
Idem. . . . . toneladas. . . . .	1,121		



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XVI.

MAI 1904.

No. 5.

## RÉCEPTION OFFICIELLE DU NOUVEAU MINISTRE DU PARAGUAY AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le 15 avril 1904, le Président des États-Unis a reçu Señor Don CECILIO BÁEZ en sa qualité d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Paraguay près du Gouvernement des États-Unis.

A cette occasion Señor BÁEZ s'est exprimé en ces termes:

“MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT: Le Président de la République du Paraguay m'a fait l'insigne honneur de me nommer Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près de votre gouvernement afin d'établir aux États-Unis d'Amérique une Légation permanente dont le but principal sera d'affermir les relations traditionnelles d'amitié entre les deux pays et de resserrer ces relations par les liens d'intérêts communs.

“Je suis heureux, M. le Président, de savoir que dans l'accomplissement de cette mission agréable et patriotique je peux compter sur la bienveillance et le bon vouloir de celui qui dirige avec tant de sollicitude les destinées glorieuses du peuple américain.

“Je vous apporte, M. le Président, les tributs de considération et de respect du Président du Paraguay, les vœux qu'il fait pour votre prospérité personnelle et l'expression de ses sentiments d'admiration pour la grandeur de la nation américaine, la mère patrie de nos institutions libres et l'école qui a si bien formé les hommes d'état les plus distingués de notre continent.

“Je me joins à M. le Président du Paraguay pour vous exprimer les mêmes sentiments et j'ai l'honneur de vous remettre la lettre qui m'accrédite en qualité d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et de Ministre Plénipotentiaire de votre gouvernement.”

Voici la réponse du Président:

“MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que je reçois de vos mains la lettre de M. le Président du Paraguay, vous

accréditant Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de cette République auprès du Gouvernement des États-Unis. C'est aussi avec la plus vive satisfaction que je vois votre gouvernement établir une Légation permanente dans cette capitale.

“Je vous prie de croire que vous pouvez compter toutefois sur ma bienveillance personnelle et sur le bon vouloir des fonctionnaires de notre gouvernement pour vous faciliter l'accomplissement de votre mission.

“J'apprécie grandement les vœux sincères que M. le Président du Paraguay forme pour mon bonheur et la prospérité des États-Unis, et je vous prie de l'assurer que le plus grand désir de notre Gouvernement est de voir l'accroissement et le bien-être de votre pays ainsi que la continuation des relations cordiales qui se sont maintenues si longtemps entre les deux pays.”

---

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### SURTAXE DOUANIÈRE SUR LES PRÉPARATIONS ALCOOLIQUES.

Le Congrès argentin a voté l'amendement suivant à la loi sur les alcools:

“Toute préparation alcoolique, qu'elle soit ou non une boisson, paiera une surtaxe proportionnelle à sa graduation alcoolique, à raison de 0.65 centavo le litre à 96° de l'alcomètre de Gay-Lussac.”

À la suite du vote de cet amendement le décret suivant a été publié au “Diario Oficial” le 16 février 1904, considérant:

“Que, sous la dénomination de boissons alcooliques, il faut entendre celles où l'alcool est leur principal élément, ou leur sert de véhicule, et en excluant les vins, bières, vermouths et toutes les boissons fermentées, soumises à une législation spéciale et à des droits déjà élevés;

“Que le but de la nouvelle loi n'a pas été de modifier l'état de choses existant, en y ajoutant les termes qu'elles soient ou non des boissons et en augmentant les taxes qui frappent déjà ces boissons en vertu de lois spéciales;

“Pour ces raisons, Le Président de la République décrète:

“Ne sont pas compris dans les dispositions de l'article 5 en question:

“(a) Les vins, vermouths, bières et autres boissons fermentées, dont la graduation alcoolique excède celle qui est déterminée par l'article 4 de la loi No. 3764, boissons déjà taxées en vertu de la loi No. 3764 et des articles 117 et 119 du décret réglementaire;

“(b) Les spécialités pharmaceutiques introduites en fûts ou bouteilles originaux, avec leurs caractères et désignations propres, dans la forme où elles sont livrées à la consommation;

“(c) Les parfums, appelés communément essences, les extraits concentrés de parfumerie, simples ou composés, les lotions ou autres parfums contenant de l'alcool, quand il s'agit de produits entièrement élaborés et prêts pour la vente.”

#### LE COMMERCE DES MACHINES AGRICOLES.

La République Argentine est devenue maintenant un des marchés du monde les plus importants pour les machines agricoles et il est certain que le nombre de ses commandes augmentera d'année en année. Le nombre de moissonneuses, batteuses et autres machines importées actuellement est considérable. Dans quel autre pays du monde peut-on voir des trains spéciaux de plus de 80 et 90 wagons réservés entièrement aux machines, comme il en est passé régulièrement l'année dernière sur le Buenos-Aires Great Southern Railway? Et le nombre de machines transportées par les autres chemins de fer n'a pas été moins grand.

*Charrues.*—Il est admis que la charrue anglaise est excellente, aussi bonne que toute autre marque, mais beaucoup de fermiers la considèrent comme trop coûteuse. Sa place est largement prise par la charrue allemande, construite sur le même modèle. Les marchands ont pris pour habitude de vendre les charrues portant leur propre nom sans indication du lieu de fabrication. Les charrues américaines sont aussi très demandées. On a trouvé récemment que les charrues à disques américaines et canadiennes sont très effectives pour briser la terre des pampas vierges, et il est probable qu'il s'en suivra de fortes commandes à la saison prochaine. Les marchands ont trouvé que la même classe de charrues n'est pas également bonne pour tous les sols et, d'après l'étude du sol, ils recommandent telle catégorie plutôt que telle autre. Il faut une espèce de charrue pour briser la terre vierge et une autre pour un sol déjà cultivé.

*Herses.*—Les herses sont peu employées dans l'Argentine. Beaucoup de colons préfèrent recouvrir les semences en traînant des fagots de brindilles de bois sur leurs champs. Les herses en usage sont de fabrication américaine.

*Semoises.*—Sont assez employées et sont presque toutes de fabrication américaine et canadienne.

*Moissonneuses.*—Presque tous les modèles connus sont en usage (anglaises, allemandes, américaines et canadiennes). Celle qui aura très probablement la préférence pour le blé est la moissonneuse-tieuse américaine.

*Moissonneuses-batteuses.*—Elles sont regardées maintenant très favorablement depuis qu'il est prouvé qu'elles provoquent une grande économie. Ceci provient en particulier de ce que dans la République Argentine le battage est fait par les propriétaires de batteuses qui

vont de ferme en ferme et dont les prix sont dits être environ les 25 pour cent de la valeur de la récolte.

Les défauts de la moissonneuse-batteuse, autant qu'on a pu les découvrir, sont: 1° Le grain doit être tout à fait mûr et dur, sans quoi la machine ne marche pas; 2° La paille doit être tenue verticale, si la tige a été brisée par la pluie la machine épargnera plus d'un épi; 3° Elles sont très lourdes et demandent la mise en action d'une grande force pour les traîner, et on ne peut les avancer si le sol est mou; 4° La machine peut facilement se fausser. Il y a à présent trois sortes de machines d'Australie, une du Canada, mais aucune d'Angleterre.

*Moteurs pour fermes.*—Le moteur américain pour traction déplace vivement le type anglais. On dit qu'il est plus léger et passe plus facilement que le moteur anglais à des endroits où celui-ci s'enfoncerait et s'arrêterait. Le système d'une petite course à révolution rapide est dit être meilleur que l'ancien système. Beaucoup de moteurs américains sont expédiés avec des batteuses anglaises. Le prix des moteurs américains est aussi de beaucoup inférieur.

*Batteuses.*—Il a longtemps été accepté comme un axiome à la Rivière de la Plata que la batteuse anglaise pouvait seule soutenir la concurrence contre toutes ses rivales. Ce n'est plus le cas. Les batteuses américaines s'emploient de plus en plus, pour la simple raison qu'elles sont capables de faire beaucoup plus de travail en moins de temps. Une batteuse anglaise donnera de 1,500 à 2,500 boisseaux de blé par jour et demandera le concours de 18 à 21 hommes, tandis que la machine américaine donnera de 4,000 à 6,000 boisseaux et ne demandera le concours que de 8 à 10 hommes. Dans un pays où les bras sont rares et payés chers— jusqu'à 6 schillings (7.50 fr.) par jour, avec la nourriture— ceci est important.

Les grains donnés par la batteuse anglaise sont généralement plus propres, mais comme le propriétaire de la battense est payé par sacs de grains, tant par "fanega," hectolitre ou boisseau, il n'est pas besoin pour lui que les grains soient si propres.

La machine anglaise est d'une construction plus solide et par conséquent plus lourde. Elle ne demande pas cependant tant de soins et d'attention mécaniques que la machine américaine.

Les fermiers les plus avancés en viennent à reconnaître que le battage est généralement inconnu des conducteurs de moteurs; on demande de bons batteurs et on ne peut en trouver assez.

Le feu de toutes les machines agricoles est alimenté par de la paille. On estime que les 25 pour cent environ de la récolte en paille sont utilisés comme combustible.

On dit que le dispositif des barres des batteurs anglais n'est pas le meilleur pour le travail des blés durs qui pousent d'ordinaire dans la République Argentine.

*Ecrèmeuses.*—La machine la plus réputée et qui gardera probablement l'avantage sur toutes les autres est le "radiator" de construction suédoise.

#### MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL DE BUENOS-AIRES EN 1903.

Le Bureau du Commerce de la Municipalité de Buenos-Aires a compilé les statistiques suivantes ayant trait au mouvement commercial de la capitale en 1903. Les neuf compagnies de tramways ayant 1,406 tramways ont transporté 136,372,244 voyageurs; les recettes se sont élevées à \$12,674,724, soit une moyenne de \$34,930 par jour. En y ajoutant les \$14,000 que gagnent les fiacres par jour, la somme totale dépensée chaque jour par le public de Buenos-Aires pour la locomotion s'élève, en chiffres ronds, à \$49,000. Il y a en plus 1,832 voitures particulières et 868 cabriolets, 77 automobiles, 5,592 bicyclettes, 13,508 charettes, 1,726 camions, 152 charettes à bœufs et 2 omnibus électriques, ce qui fait un total de 27,385 véhicules.

#### MOUVEMENTS DE PORT EN JANVIER 1904.

Les chiffres suivants publiés dans le "Handels Zeitung" de Buenos-Aires (Revista Financiera y Comercial), font ressortir les mouvements commerciaux des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de janvier 1904:

#### BUENOS AIRES.

Maïs.....sacs.....	50,202	Os et cendre d'os.....tonnes..	156
Blé.....id.....	3,765	Cornes.....nombre.....	104
Graine de lin.....id.....	13,171	Beurre.....boîtes.....	16,790
Farine de blé.....tonnes..	2,782	Extrait de quebracho.....sacs..	7,793
Laine.....balles.....	26,522	Boyaux.....boucauts.....	530
Peaux de mouton.....id.....	4,648	Bestiaux.....têtes.....	250
Cuir de bœuf:		Chevaux.....id.....	13
Secs.....nombre.....	58,766	Mulets.....id.....	60
Salés.....id.....	23,875	Suif.....boucauts.....	2,144
Cuir de cheval:		Tasajo.....balles.....	13,179
Salés.....id.....	2,861	Moutons gelés.....nombre.....	46,498
Secs.....id.....	100	Viande en conserve.....boîtes..	849
Peaux de veaux.....id.....	683	Langues.....id.....	482
Criü.....balles.....	111	Foin.....balles.....	25
Cuir divers.....id.....	736	Moutons gelés.....quartiers.....	13,000
Tourteaux de lin.....sacs..	2,332	Viande gelée.....id.....	46,050
Orge.....tonnes.....	39	Viandes diverses.....paquets..	2,573
Son.....id.....	8,931	Tabac.....balles.....	315
Semences.....id.....	73	Extrait de viande.....boîtes..	500
Sucre.....id.....	1,344		

## SAN NICOLAS.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1904, 3 vapeurs sont sortis du port de San Nicolas, transportant les marchandises suivantes à destination des ports ci-dessous mentionnés:

*Angleterre.*—Maïs, 83 tonnes; graine de lin, 273 tonnes.

*Allemagne.*—Laine, 311 balles.

*Commandes.*—Graine de lin, 934 tonnes.

## BAHIA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1904, 1 vapeur est sorti du port de Bahia Blanca, transportant les marchandises suivantes destinées aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

*Belgique.*—Blé, 500 tonnes; laine, 1,770 balles.

*Allemagne.*—Blé, 1,000 tonnes; laine, 230 balles.

*France.*—Laine, 4,676 balles.

## LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1904, 17 vapeurs sont sortis du port de La Plata, transportant les marchandises suivantes: Maïs, 12,712,509 kilos; blé, 626,866 kilos.

## FORMATION D'UNE COMPAGNIE ARGENTINE DE PÊCHE.

Le Chargé d'Affaires de France à Buenos-Aires, fait savoir qu'une compagnie vient de se former à Buenos-Aires sous le nom de Compagnie argentine de pêche, dans le but d'exploiter la pêche des baleines, des phoques, etc., dans les eaux de l'Atlantique Sud.

Cette société, à la tête de laquelle a été mis le Capitaine LARSEN, ancien commandant de l'*Antarctic*, se propose d'établir soit en terre ferme, soit sur des îles, et principalement dans la Géorgie du Sud, les stations nécessaires à son industrie. Un navire à vapeur a été commandé en Norvège et sera muni de tous les appareils et accessoires modernes, en vue de la chasse des baleines.

De plus, un voilier de 400 tonnes, construit spécialement à cet effet, fera régulièrement le voyage entre la Géorgie du Sud et Buenos-Aires, y apportant les produits de l'exploitation, et retournant chargé de vivres, de matériaux et de charbon, de façon à maintenir ces îles en communication constante avec la capitale, distance d'environ 1,500 milles.

Cette société anonyme s'est constituée au capital de 1 million de francs, divisé en 20,000 actions de 50 fr. chacune.

## BRÉSIL.

## RÉTABLISSEMENT DU MODUS VIVENDI COMMERCIAL AVEC LA FRANCE.

(Diario official du 20 janvier 1904.)

Par suite d'un échange de notes entre la légation de France au Brésil et le Ministère des affaires étrangères, en date du 11 janvier 1904, il a été convenu que la dénonciation du *modus vivendi* de 1900, effectuée par le Ministre de France le 15 juin 1903 serait retirée.

Le délai de dénonciation pour ce nouvel accord a été porté de six mois à un an.

## FILATURES DE COTON.

La "Revue Brésilienne" fait connaître dans son numéro du 2 février 1904, que d'après les statistiques publiées à Sao Paulo, il y a au Brésil 143 filatures de coton, dont 75 filent le coton et le tissent et 68 ne font que le tissage. Les 18 filatures dans l'Etat de Sao Paulo représentent un capital de \$20,000,000 et font marcher 55,406 broches qui emploient 7,160 tonnes de coton par an et produisent 34,270,000 mètres de tissu, estimés à \$4,463,000, soit une moyenne de 130 reis parmètre.

La plus importante filature possède 16,000 broches et 426 métiers. Elle emploie 450 ouvriers, consomme 720 tonnes de coton brut et produit 4.500,000 mètres de tissu au coût de \$288,000 par an, soit 55 reis par mètre.

Le prix de revient des différents tissus varie beaucoup, paraît-il; ainsi, par exemple, celui de la filature qui vient en second lieu au point de vue de l'importance et qui possède 10,000 broches et 400 métiers est de 133 reis par mètre. L'impôt de consommation est de 20 reis par mètre sur le coton teint et de 10 reis sur le coton écreu.

Le coton écreu constitue la plus grande partie de la production. On cultive très facilement le coton dans le pays et à une certaine époque on en exportait une grande quantité, mais dernièrement on a abandonné cette culture pour celle du café.

## STATISTIQUES SUR LE CHANGE, LE CAFÉ ET LE CAOUTCHOUC EN 1903.

D'après la "Revue Brésilienne" on voit que l'année 1903 a été presque parfaite au point de vue du change. Il y a eu très peu d'écart dans les nombreuses variations des cours.

L'état suivant montre pour les trois dernières années le mouvement par mois des sept principaux produits du pays, à savoir: le coton, le caoutchouc, le tabac, le yerba maté, les cuirs, le sucre et le café, qui constituent 90 pour cent des exportations du Brésil.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Janvier.....	£2, 231, 438	£3, 105, 138	£2, 892, 902
Février.....	2, 650, 773	2, 739, 743	3, 237, 810
Mars.....	3, 750, 878	2, 974, 026	2, 771, 004
Avril.....	2, 664, 111	2, 291, 017	2, 052, 026
Mai.....	2, 412, 566	2, 458, 779	2, 018, 729
Juin.....	2, 068, 183	1, 805, 439	1, 862, 160
Juillet.....	2, 116, 853	2, 493, 374	2, 296, 371
Août.....	3, 106, 819	2, 573, 634	2, 368, 013
Septembre.....	3, 421, 956	2, 322, 704	3, 121, 188
Octobre.....	4, 857, 611	3, 573, 952	3, 469, 344
Novembre.....	4, 302, 891	2, 811, 013	2, 979, 290
Décembre.....	4, 325, 070	3, 131, 927	3, 481, 657
Total.....	32, 909, 149	32, 894, 766	32, 543, 564

La moyenne des recettes mensuelles provenant de ces sources s'est élevée à £3.159,095 en 1901; £2,741,230 en 1902, et £2,711,963 en 1903. La valeur des exportations, quoique variant considérablement de mois en mois a subi de très légères variations pendant les trois dernières années et la moyenne du change s'est maintenue presque la même. En 1901 la valeur des exportations a baissé à £40,000,000 et la moyenne du change a été de 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., en 1902 la valeur des exportations a baissé à £36,000,000, mais le taux du change a augmenté de 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., tandis qu'en 1903 on estime à £37,000,000 la valeur des exportations et le change n'a presque pas varié.

Le volume de la circulation monétaire n'a pour ainsi dire pas changé. Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1902, il y avait \$680,451,000 en circulation et en 1903, \$675,028,000.

Les importations ont augmenté constamment de £22,000,000 en 1901 à £23,000,000 en 1902 et à £24,000,000 en 1903, tandis que le budget des dépenses a été augmenté par les remises à compte de la révision et le nouvel emprunt en argent.

Les prix d'an moins trois des sept principaux produits ont été très irréguliers et presque anormaux, ainsi que cela se produit toujours lorsque les relations naturelles entre l'offre et la demande sont contre-carrées par la spéculation.

Commençant en janvier avec une amélioration légère qui a duré jusqu'au mois de mars, les prix du café ont encore baissé à cause des forts arrivages de la nouvelle récolte, qui ont été reçus plus tôt que d'usage. C'est le numéro 7 qui a atteint le cours le plus élevé.

Les prix de la monnaie ne se sont pas seulement maintenus, mais se sont élevés à 60 pour cent, contre 42 pour cent pour l'argent. Cependant, les expéditions ayant beaucoup diminué, on n'a pas pu profiter d'une manière complète de la hausse en question.

Le prix du Rio No. 7 pendant le premier semestre de 1903 a été de 5.29 cents et 4\$265, mais pendant le dernier semestre il a atteint 5.72 cents et 4\$509, soit une moyenne pour l'année de 5.50 cents et 4\$387, contre 5.61 cents et 4\$501 en 1902 et 6.47 cents et 5\$237 en 1901.

Les cours du caoutchouc ont été encore plus irréguliers que ceux du



café et cela par suite des mêmes éléments de spéculation. L'amélioration qui a commencé en juin 1902 avec une légère diminution en février, a continué sans interruption jusqu'au mois de septembre 1903, où les prix ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé depuis l'année 1900, soit 1½ d. par livre au-dessous de ce record. Le prix moyen du caoutchouc en 1903 a accusé une augmentation de plus de 23 pour cent sur celui de 1902, quoiqu'il soit encore au-dessous de celui de 1900.

---

## CHILI.

### LOI SUR LE DROIT DE PHARES ET BALISES.

Le "Journal officiel" du Chili du 25 janvier 1904, a publié la loi suivante :

"ARTICLE PREMIER. Les navires à vapeur et à voiles naviguant sur les côtes du Chili auront à acquitter un droit de phares et balises conformément aux prescriptions de la présente loi.

"ART. 2. Sans préjudice de la taxe actuelle d'hôpital qui continuera à être perçue à raison de 10 centavos ou de 18 pence par tonneau, conformément à la loi du 15 septembre 1865, le droit de phares et balises sera perçu sur le tonnage de chaque bâtiment, une fois l'an, en la forme suivante :

"1°. Paieront 60 centavos or de 18 pence, par tonneau, une fois l'an, tous les navires à vapeur qu'ils soient de provenance étrangère ou qu'il naviguent sur les côtes de la République quelle que soit leur nationalité;

2°. Paieront 40 centavos, or de 18 pence, par tonneau, une fois l'an, tous les bâtiments à voiles de provenance étrangère ou naviguant sur les côtes de la République, quelle que soit leur nationalité;

3°. Paieront, une fois par an, 30 centavos, or de 18 pence, les navires à vapeur, et 20 centavos or de 18 pence, les bâtiments à voiles affectés exclusivement au commerce de cabotage.

ART. 3. Sont exempts du paiement de cette taxe—

1°. Les navires de guerre de toute nationalité y compris les transports de guerre naviguant avec les privilèges d'un navire de guerre ordinaire;

2°. Les bâtiments de 25 tonnes et au-dessous;

3°. Les bâtiments destinés exclusivement au service des câbles sous-marins;

4°. Les bâtiments qui toucheront dans quelque port chilien pour cause de force majeure, à condition qu'ils n'y effectuent ni embarquement, ni débarquement, ni transbordement de passagers ou de marchandises, et qu'ils n'y fassent aucune opération commerciale, ainsi que les bâtiments sur lest.

“ART. 4. Ce droit sera payé dans le premier port chilien où feront escale les navires venant de l'extérieur et dans leur port d'attache pour les bâtiments de la marine nationale.

“Les navires non compris dans cet article acquitteront ce droit dans le premier port où ils toucheront l'année commencée.

“ART. 5. Le droit de phares et balises sera perçu par la douane respective ou le bureau qui le remplace, le bulletin de paiement devant être visé par l'autorité maritime du port.

“Les bureaux de perception rendront compte mensuellement du mouvement de cette taxe à la Surintendance des Douanes et celle-ci transmettra semestriellement au Ministère de la Marine un état de son rendement.

“ART. 6. La présente loi entrera en vigueur six mois après sa publication dans le Journal officiel.”

## COSTA RICA.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

- I.—*Décret du 8 janvier 1904, établissant la franchise à l'entrée des tissus en fil ordinaire d'acier galvanisé.*

[“La Gaceta” du 9 janvier 1904.]

Seront également exempts à l'entrée les tissus en fil ordinaire d'acier galvanisé, pourvu que l'écartement entre un fil et l'autre ne soit pas inférieur à 8 centimètres.

- II.—*Décret du 20 janvier 1904, accordant la franchise des droits de douane et de quai aux tuyaux en terre, au ciment romain et à la toile métallique à mailles serrées, importés pour être exclusivement employés dans les travaux du port de Limón.*

[“La Gaceta” du 22 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Sont exemptés du paiement des droits de douane et de quai les tuyaux en terre, le ciment romain et la toile métallique à mailles serrées, importés pour être exclusivement employés dans les travaux du port de Limón, tels que conduites d'eau, trottoirs de maisons, pavage et ventilateurs ou chaises de portes et fenêtres.

ART. 2. Cette franchise, applicable jusqu'au 31 décembre courant, sera subordonnée aux conditions suivantes:

- 1°. Les matériaux, bénéficiant de ce régime de faveur, devront être consignés à l'ordre du Gouverneur de la région;

2°. Avant d'autoriser l'entrée d'une quantité quelconque de ces matériaux, ce fonctionnaire devra réclamer à l'intéressé une déclaration signée portant désignation de l'endroit où les matériaux doivent être employés conformément à la présente loi;

3°. Les propriétaires de ces matériaux devront payer au fur et à mesure de leur sortie des entrepôts, les droits de magasinage et autres frais nécessaires, mis à la charge du Gouverneur en exécution du présent décret.

ART 3. Si les matériaux retirés de l'entrepôt sont employés en dehors du port ou affectés à d'autres travaux, l'importateur encourra une amende égale à trois fois le montant des droits de douane et de quai, sans préjudice de la confiscation de la toile métallique, du ciment et des tuyaux en terre restant encore en dépôt à l'ordre du Gouverneur.

#### DÉCRET FAVORISANT L'EMPLOI DE L'ÉCLAIRAGE À L'ALCOOL DE CANNE.

On lit dans un récent journal de commerce que le gouvernement costaricien ayant constaté que les plantations de canne à sucre de la République donnaient une production supérieure à celle qui est nécessaire pour la consommation du pays, a décidé, dans l'intérêt des agriculteurs, de favoriser le développement de l'éclairage par l'alcool de canne dénaturalisé.

En vue de faire prévaloir rapidement ce mode d'éclairage sur celui obtenu par le pétrole et l'acétylène, il a frappé les deux derniers produits de droits d'entrée suffisamment élevés pour donner un avantage indiscutable à l'éclairage par l'alcool de canne du pays. D'après ces calculs, le litre de pétrole coûtera ainsi 0.60 de colon (1.43 fr.) dans la vente au détail et le kilog. de carbure de calcium 0.57½ de colon (1.25 fr.), alors qu'on pourra vendre le litre d'alcool de canne du pays dénaturalisé à 0.50 de colon, soit 1.19 fr.

Il a, en conséquence, rendu le décret suivant, à la date du 27 février 1904:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. Le droit d'importation du pétrole raffiné est porté à 0.30 de colon (0.71 fr.) par kilogramme de poids brut.

"ART. 2. Le droit d'importation de carbure de calcium est porté à 0.14 de colon (0.33 fr.) par kilogramme de poids brut.

"ART. 3. Cette augmentation de droits de douane sur le pétrole raffiné et le carbure de calcium commencera à être appliquée 90 jours après la date de la publication de ce décret.

"ART. 4. A partir de la publication de ce décret, l'introduction de toutes sortes de lampes et appareils destinés à l'application de l'alcool aux usages domestiques et industriels est libre de tous droits de douane."

## CUBA.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Loi du 7 mai 1903, relative à l'organisation et à la perception des impôts établis en vertu de la loi sur l'emprunt.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 8 mai 1903.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à procéder immédiatement à l'organisation et à la perception des impôts établis en vertu de la loi sur l'emprunt. Il pourra, à cet effet, faire toutes les dépenses nécessaires à valoir sur les impôts spéciaux créés par la loi susindiquée.

ART. 2. Le tabac haché, destiné à l'exportation, bénéficiera de la même exemption que la loi sur l'emprunt accordé au sucre, au tabac manufacturé et aux cigarettes.

II.—*Loi du 13 juin 1903, modifiant la loi sur l'emprunt du 27 février de la même année.*

La loi du 27 février 1903, autorisant le Gouvernement à contracter un emprunt de 35 millions de pesos, est modifiée comme suit:

Les allumettes acquitteront à l'importation un impôt d'un demi centavo par boîte de 50 allumettes.

Les cigarettes acquitteront à l'exportation d'un tiers de centavo par paquet de 16 cigarettes, soit 21 centavos par 1,008 cigarettes.

III.—*Loi du 16 janvier 1904, autorisant le Pouvoir Exécutif à augmenter les droits d'importation.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 16 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à augmenter, jusqu'à concurrence de 30 pour cent, les droits d'importation applicables dans les douanes de Cuba à toutes les marchandises de provenance étrangère.

ART. 2. Cette augmentation de droits sera subordonnée à l'observation des stipulations du Traité avec les États-Unis.

ART. 3. La majoration, qui fait l'objet de l'article 1<sup>er</sup>, aura un caractère provisoire; elle sera maintenue en vigueur jusqu'à ce que les nouveaux tarifs aient été promulgués.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1233 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par

le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le même mois de l'année 1903. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars 1904 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère du Commerce et du Travail que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

---

## GUATÉMALA.

### IMPORTATION DES MACHINES À COUDRE ET DES BICYCLETTES.

Le Consul allemand à Guatémala fait savoir dans un rapport adressé à son gouvernement qu'il n'existe pas, au Guatémala, de statistiques exactes sur l'importance de l'importation des machines à coudre. Il y a quelques années, elle devait être d'environ 1,000 machines par an, ainsi dans ces derniers temps, en conséquence des conditions économiques défavorables, cette importation a diminué et elle est pour le moment presque insignifiante. Des machines importées autrefois, environ les deux-tiers venaient d'Amérique et le reste d'Angleterre. La machine préférée est la machine Singer; la marque New-Home a également trouvé des acheteurs. On ne connaît pas d'autre système au Guatémala. La maison Singer a une agence au Guatémala. Il serait indispensable de faire visiter le pays par des voyageurs pendant la période sèche de novembre à avril, en commençant par Guatémala, puis en continuant par Quezaltenango et Coban.

L'importation des bicyclettes, qui était autrefois assez importante, a complètement cessé dans ces derniers temps. Les maisons dénommées ci-dessus pour la vente de machines à coudre seraient également susceptibles de s'occuper de la vente des bicyclettes.

---

## HAÏTI.

### DROIT D'EXPORTATION SUR LES RÉSIDUS DE CAFÉS.

Une loi haïtienne du 5 mars 1904 autorise l'exportation des résidus de café au taux de 2 dollars-or américains, par 100 livres.

## MEXIQUE.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le Congrès mexicain a ouvert le 1<sup>er</sup> avril sa seconde session semestrielle. Le Président PORFIRIO DIAZ a donné lecture de son Message. Les travaux et progrès accomplis dans toutes les branches de l'administration, depuis le mois de septembre dernier, y sont minutieusement énumérés.

En voici un aperçu :

Le Message rappelle la sentence favorable au Mexique, rendue par la Commission mixte du Vénézuéla; la reconnaissance par le Mexique à la République de Panama; la déclaration de neutralité dans la guerre russo-japonaise; l'envoi d'une mission mexicaine en Perse; la nomination d'un ministre de Chine au Mexique et la conclusion d'un nouveau traité avec l'Autriche-Hongrie.

Les travaux d'assainissement et d'embellissement de la Capitale se sont poursuivis avec activité. Une attention spéciale a été consacrée aux parcs et jardins publics.

La salubrité dans la capitale est de plus en plus satisfaisante. Le chiffre des décès causés par le typhus qui était de 1,379 en 1901, s'est abaissé l'année dernière à 515.

Dans le premier semestre de l'exercice fiscal en cours, 1,280 nouveaux titres de propriété minière, représentant 3,977 hectares de superficie ont été délivrés. A remarquer que le développement de l'industrie minière embrasse des minerais dont on n'avait jamais tenté l'exploitation auparavant: manganèse, cobalt, nickel, étain, bismuth, etc.

Du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet au 31 décembre 1903, 279 titres de propriété ont été délivrés. En vertu de ces titres 548,945 hectares de terrains nationaux sont transformés en propriété particulière.

Durant la même période il a été remis 613 brevets d'invention et 472 certificats de marques de fabrique.

Après avoir énuméré les grands travaux exécutés dans les ports et annoncé la création d'un certain nombre de nouveaux phares, M. le Président de la République signale une augmentation de 504 kilomètres de voie ferrée. En vertu de cette augmentation le réseau ferrée de la République a, aujourd'hui, une longueur de 16,221 kilomètres.

Au cours du semestre auquel se rapporte le message, le nombre d'envois de toutes sortes, transportés par l'administration des Postes, s'est élevé à 79 millions, contre 77 millions pendant le premier semestre de l'année antérieure, soit une augmentation de 2 millions d'envois.

La valeur des mandats-poste intérieurs pendant cette même période, a atteint le chiffre de \$21,600.

Le réseau télégraphique s'est accru de 1,095 kilomètres de lignes dont 521 kilomètres construits par l'Administration des télégraphes fédéraux. Le reste provient d'adjonctions de lignes privées et de l'incorporation du télégraphe militaire du Quintana Roo, au réseau fédéral.

Le rendement des impôts a continué d'augmenter pendant le présent exercice fiscal. Les résultats du premier semestre relatifs aux droits d'importation et au timbre comparés avec ceux de la même période de l'exercice antérieur, sont des plus satisfaisants, surtout si l'on tient compte que l'exercice 1902 fut marqué par un rendement exceptionnellement élevé.

Sur les droits de l'importation l'augmentation est d'un quart de million sans compter la surtaxe en vigueur depuis le commencement de 1903. Quant à l'augmentation sur les différents produits de la contribution du Timbre, elle a atteint près d'un million.

L'émission des \$3,000,000 (en or) d'obligations de Trésor, destinées au paiement des titres du chemin de fer National acquis par le gouvernement, ainsi qu'au paiement de différents travaux publics en cours d'exécution, a été faite sans la moindre difficulté, malgré la disette de numéraire qui a régné dans ces derniers temps et qui tient à des causes extérieures pour la plupart.

Le Message rappelle ensuite les réformes apportées au tarif des douanes en vertu du décret du 4 février et les modifications dont l'ordonnance des douanes vient d'être l'objet.

La commission monétaire chargée d'étudier les questions se rapportant au problème de la fixation de la valeur en or, de la monnaie, a terminé ses travaux. M. le Président de la République se plaît à reconnaître le prix que l'État attache à ceux-ci et à donner un témoignage public de gratitude aux personnes qui ont accompli ces travaux.

En ce qui concerne la justice et l'instruction publique, le message rappelle la mise en vigueur des lois réformant l'organisation judiciaire et les réformes au Code pénal.

D'importantes améliorations ont été apportées dans toutes les grandes écoles. Au premier rang figure la création du régime des demi-pensionnaires à l'École préparatoire.

Des délégués ont été nommés au prochain congrès d'Architecture (Madrid) et à celui des américanistes, que se réunira à Stuttgart en août prochain.

Telles sont les grandes lignes de cet important document, véridique inventaire des progrès moraux et matériels accomplis par le Mexique pendant les six derniers mois.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Extrait du Traité d'Amitié et de Commerce conclu entre les États-Unis du Mexique et l'Empire de Perse le 14 mai 1902 (5 du mois de Safar de 1320 de l'Hégire) et dont les ratifications ont été échangées le 12 mars 1903.*

[“Diario oficial” du 25 mars 1903.]

ART. 4. Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce entre les États-Unis du Mexique et l'Empire de Perse. Les marchandises de chacun des deux pays pourront entrer librement dans le territoire de l'autre, conformément aux lois de celui-ci, et ni l'une ni l'autre des deux Hautes Parties contractantes n'imposera, sur le produit provenant du sol et de l'industrie de l'autre Partie, d'autres ni de plus hauts droits d'importation, consommation, entreposage, réexportation ou transit que ceux qui sont ou seront imposés sur les mêmes produits de la nation la plus favorisée.

Pareillement, aucune prohibition d'importation ou d'exportation de quelque article que ce soit ne sera imposée au commerce réciproque des Parties contractantes, à moins qu'elle ne soit également appliquée à toutes les nations, sauf pour des motifs spéciaux sanitaires ou pour empêcher soit la propagation d'épizooties, soit la destruction de récoltes, ou bien en vue d'événements de guerre.

ART. 6. Ce traité entrera en vigueur à partir du deuxième mois après l'échange des ratifications.

Dans le cas où aucune des deux Hautes Parties contractantes n'aurait dénoncé ce traité, il demeurera en vigueur et ne cessera de produire ses effets qu'à la fin d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contractantes aurait annoncé son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

II.—*Extrait du décret du 7 mai 1903, relatif à l'impôt de timbre applicable au tabac.*

[“Diario oficial” du 7 mai 1903.]

ART. 3. A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet prochain, les timbres à apposer sur les tabacs manufacturés soumis au paiement de l'impôt établi par la loi du 10 décembre 1892 et son règlement d'exécution de la même date, seront débités aux prix suivants:

I. Pour les cigarettes et les cigares coupés, de fabrication nationale, à raison de 50 centavos le cent.

II. Pour les cigarettes étrangères importées, à raison de 85 centavos le cent.

III. Pour les cigares non coupés (de perilla) de fabrication nationale:

A. A raison de \$1.50 le cent pour les boîtes ou paquets de 5 cigares au plus;



B. A raison de \$3.60 le cent pour les boîtes ou paquets de plus de 5 jusqu'à 10 cigares;

C. A raison de \$9 le cent pour les boîtes ou paquets de plus de 10 jusqu'à 25 cigares.

IV. Les timbres devant être imposés sur les cigares de toute sorte de production et de provenance étrangère seront débités au double du prix des timbres respectivement désignés dans l'alinéa ci-dessus pour les cigares coupés (de perilla) de fabrication nationale.

V. Les timbres pour les paquets d'un kilogramme net de tabac national, passé au tamis, haché, en feuilles ou à mâcher, seront de 18 centavos pièce, et du double de cette valeur pour le tabac importé de même espèce et de même poids.

VI. Les timbres pour les paquets ou contenants d'un kilogramme net de tabac à priser de fabrication nationale seront de 36 centavos pièce et de 72 centavos pièce pour les paquets ou contenants de même poids refermant du tabac à priser importé.

III.—*Loi du 26 mai 1903, relative aux marchandises importées par les douanes situées dans le territoire de Quintana Roo.*

[“Diario oficial” du 26 mai 1903.]

*Article unique.*—Est prorogée pour une période d'une année, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet prochain, l'application du décret du 7 juin 1902, en vertu duquel sont exemptes du paiement de toute sorte de droits d'entrée, aussi bien que des taxes de port, les marchandises étrangères spécialement désignées dans ledit décret et importées par les douanes situées dans le territoire de Quintana Roo pour être exclusivement livrées à la consommation dans ledit territoire.

IV.—*Extrait de la loi budgétaire du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1903, pour ce qui concerne les droits d'exportation.*

[“Diario oficial” du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1903.]

En vertu de la loi budgétaire susmentionnée, de nouveaux droits d'exportation sont établis comme suit:

PRODUITS NATURELS.

		Pesos.
A. Raeme de zacaton.....	100 kil. bruts..	.60
B. Gomme sapote ( <i>chicle</i> ).....	..... kilogr. net..	.02
C. Orseille.....	..... tonne de 1,000 kil. bruts..	5.00

PRODUITS AGRICOLES.

A. Agave non manufacturée.....	100 kil. nets..	.50
B. Istle non manufacturé.....	..... id.....	.50
C. Cuirs et peaux non tannés:		
De cerfs et de chevreaux.....	100 kil. bruts..	2.25
De bœufs ou d'autre sorte.....	..... id.....	.75

V.—*Loi du 2 juin 1903, relative à l'impôt sur les explosifs.*

[“Diario oficial” du 2 juin 1903.]

Article 1<sup>er</sup>. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé, aux effets du contrat conclu par le Secrétariat des travaux publics avec la Compagnie Nationale de Dynamite et d'Explosifs S. A., à établir un impôt intérieur de consommation sur les dynamites et explosifs industriels de toute sorte importés de l'étranger ou fabriqués dans le pays. Cet impôt sera perçu à la date et dans la forme que le Pouvoir Exécutif aura déterminées.

Art. 2. La perception de cet impôt est établie au taux et dans les conditions suivantes:

I. Les dynamites et explosifs industriels importés par les douanes de la République ou fabriqués dans le pays acquitteront 210 pesos par tonne de 1,000 kilogrammes bruts.

II. Pourra être exemptée de cet impôt la poudre ordinaire, noire, à mines, à feux d'artifice ou de chasse, dans la composition de laquelle ne sont employés que le soufre, le charbon et les nitrates de soude ou de potasse, pourvu qu'elle ne contienne pas de nitro-glycérine, de chlorate de potasse ou toute autre substance chimique explosive.

III. La Compagnie Nationale Mexicaine de Dynamite et d'Explosifs S. A. devra acquitter l'impôt intérieur de consommation applicable aux produits qu'elle fabrique, dans la forme et dans les conditions convenues dans ledit contrat conclu le 12 août 1901 avec le Secrétariat du Ministère des travaux publics.

VI. *Loi du 5 juin 1903, relative à l'importation des chevaux.*

[“Diario oficial” du 6 juin 1903.]

*Article unique.* Est prorogée au 30 juin 1904 la franchise applicable, en vertu de l'article 4 de la loi du 4 juin 1901, à l'importation des animaux de l'espèce chevaline.

VII. *Décret du 18 juin 1903, relatif à l'importation du froment.*

[“Diario oficial” du 18 juin 1903.]

*Article unique.* Est prorogé au 31 juillet de l'année courante, le délai assigné par le décret du 7 février dernier pour l'admission et franchise de droits d'importation et de taxes additionnelles du froment importé par les douanes de la République.

**PRODUCTION SUCRIÈRE DANS L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1902-3.**

D'après la “Revista Azucarera” la production totale du sucre au Mexique pendant l'année fiscale 1902-3 s'est élevée au chiffre de 11,678,843 kilos.

La production de sucre et de mélasse dans chaque état pendant l'année fiscale 1902-3 est répartie de la manière suivante:

	Mélasse.	Sucre.		Mélasse.	Sucre.
	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.
Campêche.....	1,219,010	523,207	Querétaro.....	65,000	45,000
Chiapas.....	363,040	971,300	San Luis Potosí.....	3,244,200	1,189,000
Colima.....	1,250,000	1,630,000	Sinaloa.....	2,250,000	6,530,000
Guerrero.....	1,384,545	1,800,000	Tabasco.....	1,391,000	2,387,500
Jalisco.....	4,824,789	5,188,700	Tamaulipas.....	1,399,500	1,133,000
México.....	1,703,613	250,000	Territoire de Tepic.....	1,650,000	3,200,000
Michoacán.....	10,754,480	11,103,486	Veracruz.....	15,752,000	18,048,300
Morelos.....	18,327,616	34,583,464	Yucatan.....	2,048,398	3,653,810
Nuevo León.....	38,000	668,000			
Oaxaca.....	2,410,000	3,480,000	Total.....	77,122,305	112,678,843
Puebla.....	6,096,114	14,779,076			

Voici, évaluée en tonnes, la production du sucre pendant les quatre dernières années fiscales.

1899-1900.....	75,000
1900-1901.....	95,000
1901-2.....	103,000
1902-3.....	112,678

On estime que la production de l'année fiscale courante 1903-4, atteindra le chiffre de 120,000 tonnes.

#### MODIFICATIONS AU TARIF DOUANIER MEXICAIN.

Par décret en date du 4 février dernier, le Président de la République du Mexique a modifié le tarif douanier en vigueur.

Les dispositions de ce décret sont applicables à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril.

Les modifications apportées au tarif douanier de la République ont pour but de protéger certaines industries naissantes, notamment les usines métallurgiques du Nord, celles de Monterey, en particulier. Il ressort, en effet, d'une comparaison sommaire entre les anciens droits et les nouveaux que les taxes sur les fers et aciers, pontons, poutrelles, etc., sont notablement accrues: de 0.01 centavos à 0.03 le kilogramme brut. Sont également, et dans le même but, augmentés les droits sur les cotons, les verres, les appareils destinés aux installations électriques: 0.17 centavos à 0.18 par kilogramme légal.

La soie artificielle, les glaces, les tissus de laine et quelques autres articles qui doivent encore être demandés à l'industrie étrangère, bénéficient de faibles dégrèvements.

## PÉROU.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES

I.—*Ordonnance du 30 avril 1903, relative aux paiements des droits de douane en sols d'argent.*

[“El Peruano” du 14 mai 1903.]

En vertu de l'ordonnance susindiquée, sont suspendus les effets de l'article 2 du décret du 11 décembre 1897 et de l'article 1 de l'arrêté

du 19 décembre 1901. En conséquence, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, les douanes recevront en payement des droits qui leur sont dûs des soles, pourvu que les prescriptions de la loi sur la monnaie aient été observées.

II.—*Loi du 17 décembre 1902, relative à l'importation des embarcations.*

[“El Peruano” du 17 juillet 1903.]

Est exempté de tous droits d'importation des embarcations destinées à la navigation, au cabotage ou au transport des marchandises pour l'exportation, que ces embarcations arrivent par elles-mêmes dans le pays ou qu'elles y soient importées en pièces détachées pour y être montées, pourvu toutefois qu'elles battent pavillon national.

III.—*Loi du 20 novembre 1902, établissant le régime applicable à l'importation de la bière dans la Province du Cercado del Cuzco.*

[“El Peruano” du 21 juillet 1903.]

Il est établi, en vertu de la loi susindiquée, un impôt de 10 centavos par bouteille de bière importée dans la Province du Cercado del Cuzco.

IV.—*Loi du 11 septembre 1903, établissant la franchise à l'importation du sérum antipesteux.*

[“El Peruano” du 26 septembre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, est exempté de droits de douane et de tous autres impôts l'importation du sérum antipesteux.

V.—*Loi du 11 septembre 1903, établissant la franchise à l'importation des machines à écrire.*

[“El Peruano” du 28 septembre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, est exempté de droits d'entrée l'importation des machines à écrire.

VI.—*Loi du 30 septembre 1903, exemptant de tout droit fiscal les automobiles importées dans le pays.*

[“El Peruano” du 8 octobre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, sont exemptes de tout droit fiscal les automobiles importées dans le pays.

VII.—*Loi du 28 novembre 1902, établissant une surtaxe à l'importation des marchandises par le port du Callao.*

[“El Peruano” du 13 octobre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, il sera perçu une surtaxe de 1 pour cent sur les marchandises importées par la douane du Callao.

Le produit de cette surtaxe sera affecté à la construction d'un théâtre national.

VIII.—*Loi du 11 août 1903, sur le régime douanier applicable au sucre.*

[“ El Peruano ” du 27 octobre 1903.]

En exécution de la présente loi, par laquelle le Gouvernement du Pérou a décidé d'adhérer à la convention sucrière de Bruxelles, et en vertu de l'article 3 de ladite convention, les droits établis dans le No. 2189 du tarif des douanes et applicables aux sucres raffinés et similaires à titre de droit différentiel par rapport aux sucres similaires de production nationale, ne pourront pas être supérieurs à soles 2.44 et 2.23 par 100 kilogrammes, équivalents respectivement à 6 francs et à 5 francs 50 centimes.

IX.—*Loi du 23 octobre 1903, sur le régime applicable à la paille pour la fabrication des chapeaux.*

[“ El Peruano ” du 28 octobre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, est abrogé l'impôt départemental établi au profit du Collège national de Piura et applicable à la paille (paja toquilla) pour la fabrication des chapeaux. A cette taxe est substitué le droit de 40 centavos, qui sera perçu par douzaine de chapeaux exportés par la douane de Païta ou destinés au commerce de cabotage.

X.—*Loi du 29 octobre 1903, établissant la franchise à l'importation des machines et accessoires destinés à la perforation des puits artésiens et tubulaires.*

[“ El Peruano ” du 2 novembre 1903.]

Seront exempts à l'entrée les machines et accessoires destinés à la perforation des puits artésiens et tubulaires.

XI.—*Loi du 14 novembre 1903, stipulant la franchise à l'importation des sacs destinés à l'agriculture et aux mines.*

[“ El Peruano ” du 14 novembre 1903.]

En vertu de la loi sus-indiquée seront exempts à l'entrée les sacs destinés aux exploitations agricoles et minières. Est ainsi modifié, pour ce qui concerne cette importation, l'article 3 de la loi du 2 mai 1898.

XII.—*Loi du 25 octobre 1903, modifiant le régime établi dans le tarif à l'importation ou à l'exportation des marchandises par les douanes du Département de Loreto.*

[“ El Peruano ” du 27 novembre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente loi, le régime applicable à l'importation ou à l'exportation des marchandises par les douanes du Département de Loreto est modifié comme suit:

Seront admises en franchise les marchandises ci-après dénommées:  
Riz, beurre, farine, sucre, pommes de terre, légumes secs, oignons

et aux; instruments et machines agricoles; fournitures exclusivement employées dans la marine; livres et articles servant dans l'enseignement; conserves de viande ou de poisson et animaux vivants.

Les marchandises d'autre sorte, exemptes à l'entrée, d'après le tarif, acquitteront dans lesdites douanes 8 pour cent de leur évaluation.

Les vivres non dénommés ci-dessus et rangés dans la 7<sup>e</sup> section du tarif, ainsi que le savon, le kérosène et le vin rouge de table acquitteront 10 pour cent.

Tous les autres articles imposés à l'importation acquitteront 30 pour cent de leur évaluation, sauf les bijoux en or ou en argent et les pierres fines, qui seront tarifés à raison de 3 pour cent *ad valorem*.

Les droits applicables à l'exportation des gommés sont établis comme suit:

	Centavos.
Gomme faible .....	kilogr. 8
Caoutchouc .....	id. 10
Sernamby de gomme .....	id. 10
Sernamby de caoutchouc.....	id. 12
Gomme fine ou shiringa .....	id. 20

La présente loi entrera en vigueur cent-vingt jours après sa promulgation.

XIII.—*Loi du 10 décembre 1903, relative à l'importation des matières premières destinées à la fabrication des machines.*

En vertu de la présente loi, qui entrera en vigueur cent-vingt jours après la date de sa promulgation, seront admis en franchise de tout droit les articles suivants considérés comme matières premières indispensables à la fabrication de machines destinées à l'industrie du pays: tuyaux en fer non taraudés pour chaudières; manomètres en cuivre; tuyaux en cuivre et en bronze; pièces en acier de différentes formes; essieux cylindriques en acier martelé; injecteurs et éjecteurs; boîtes à graisse en bronze, taraudées, pour machines, et plaques en fer et en acier ayant d'un huitième à cinq huitièmes de pouce d'épaisseur.

## URUGUAY.

### MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO PENDANT LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos-Ayres ("Revista Financiera y Commercial") publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement commercial du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de janvier 1904:

## SORTIES DE VAISSEaux.

Vapeurs.....	40
Vollers.....	4

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantité.
<b>Etats-Unis:</b>		<b>Belgique—Continuation.</b>	
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	53,000	Graine de lin..... sacs..	9,325
Id..... balles..	50	Langues..... boîtes..	1,000
Tasajo..... id.....	815	Os et cendre d'os..... sacs..	543
Id..... tonnes..	49	<b>Portugal:</b>	
Os et cendre d'os..... id.....	503	Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	5,475
<b>Allemagne:</b>		Laine..... balles..	16
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	12,103	Tasajo..... id.....	345
Cuir salés de bœuf..... id.....	24,634	Id..... tonnes..	28
Crin..... balles..	2	Sulf..... pipes..	100
Laine..... id.....	6,243	<b>Angleterre:</b>	
Peaux de mouton..... id.....	459	Laine..... balles..	150
Sulf..... pipes..	75	Tasajo..... id.....	220
Son..... sacs..	4,399	Langues..... boîtes..	1,098
Graine de lin..... id.....	8,864	<b>Brésil:</b>	
<b>France:</b>		Tasajo..... balles..	61,734
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	4,017	Id..... tonnes..	4,537
Cuir salés de bœuf..... id.....	10,197	Sulf..... boucauts..	167
Laine..... balles..	1,189	Farine..... sacs..	100
Peaux de mouton..... id.....	1,540	Son..... id.....	200
Os et cendre d'os..... sacs..	4,612	Maïs..... sacs..	8,590
Id..... tonnes..	39	Semences pour oiseaux..... id.....	1,200
<b>Espagne:</b>		Moutons..... têtes..	860
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	12,839	Chevaux..... id.....	2
Tasajo..... balles..	3,368	<b>Cuba:</b>	
Id..... tonnes..	20	Tasajo..... balles..	24,382
Sulf..... boucauts..	901	Id..... tonnes..	1,413
Boyaux..... balles..	16	<b>Chili:</b>	
<b>Italie:</b>		Sulf..... pipes..	100
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	6,464	Id..... boucauts..	373
Laine..... balles..	111	Farine..... sacs..	250
Sulf..... pipes..	2,052	Maïs..... id.....	100
Id..... boucauts..	257	Graine..... boîtes..	225
Os et cendre d'os..... tonnes..	162	Id..... barils..	821
Cornes..... nombre..	50,000	Id..... quarterons..	427
<b>Belgique:</b>		Moutons..... têtes..	57
Cuir secs de bœuf..... nombre..	2,322	<b>Iles Malvines:</b>	
Cuir salés de bœuf..... id.....	35,058	Farine..... sacs..	30
Laine..... balles..	2,038	Maïs..... id.....	32
Peaux de mouton..... id.....	223	<b>Hollande:</b>	
Blé..... sacs..	5,625	Blé..... sacs..	4,612
Id..... tonnes..	1,121		

## VENEZUELA.

## SENTENCE DU TRIBUNAL D'ARBITRAGE.

Le Venezuela et les différentes puissances dont les nationaux avaient des réclamations à faire valoir contre le gouvernement de ce pays, étant convenus de recourir à la cour permanente d'arbitrage de la Haye, afin qu'il soit statué sur certaines difficultés qui s'étaient élevées au sujet du règlement de ces réclamations, le tribunal arbitral, composé de trois membres désignés à cet effet par S. M. l'empereur de Russie, s'est réuni le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1903, et a prononcé le 22 février 1904, la sentence suivante:

*Sentence du tribunal d'arbitrage constitué en vertu des protocoles signés à Washington le 7 mai 1903 entre l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie, d'une part, et le Venezuela d'autre part.*

Le tribunal d'arbitrage, constitué en vertu des protocoles signés à Washington le 7 mai 1903, entre l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie, d'une part, et le Venezuela, d'autre part;

Considérant que d'autres protocoles ont été signés à cet effet entre la Belgique, l'Espagne, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la France, le Mexique, les Pays-Bas, la Suède et Norvège d'une part et le Venezuela, d'autre part:

Considérant que tous ces actes constatent l'accord de toutes les parties contractantes relativement au règlement des réclamations contre le gouvernement vénézuélien;

Considérant que diverses autres questions, résultant de l'action des gouvernements d'Allemagne, de Grande-Bretagne et d'Italie concernant le règlement des réclamations, n'étaient pas susceptibles d'une solution par la voie diplomatique ordinaire;

Considérant que les puissances intéressées ont décidé de résoudre ces questions en les soumettant à l'arbitrage, conformément aux dispositions de la convention signée à la Haye le 29 juillet, 1899, pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux;

Considérant qu'en vertu de l'article 3 des protocoles de Washington du 7 mai 1903, S. M. l'Empereur de Russie a été invitée par toutes les puissances intéressées à désigner parmi les membres de la cour permanente d'arbitrage de la Haye trois arbitres, qui formeront le tribunal d'arbitrage chargé de résoudre et de régler les questions qui lui seront soumises en vertu des protocoles susmentionnés;

Attendu qu'aucun des arbitres ainsi désignés ne pourrait être citoyen ou sujet de l'une quelconque des puissances signataires ou créancières, et que le tribunal devrait se réunir à la Haye le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre, 1903, et rendre sa sentence dans le délai de six mois;

S. M. l'Empereur de Russie, en se rendant au désir de toutes les puissances signataires des protocoles susmentionnés de Washington du 7 mai 1903, a daigné nommer comme arbitres les membres suivants à la cour permanente d'arbitrage à la Haye:

S. Exc. M. N. V. MOURAWIEFF, secrétaire d'Etat de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie, conseiller privé actuel, ministre de la justice et procureur général de l'empire de Russie;

M. H. LAMMASCH, professeur de droit pénal et de droit international à l'université de Vienne, membre de la chambre des seigneurs du Parlement autrichien, et

S. Exc. M. F. DE MARTENS, docteur en droit, conseiller privé, membre permanent du conseil du Ministère des affaires étrangères de Russie, membre de l'Institut de France;

Attendu que par des circonstances imprévues le tribunal d'arbitrage ne put être constitué définitivement que le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1903, les arbitres dans leur première réunion du même jour en procédant, conformément à l'article 34 de la convention du 29 juillet 1899, à la nomination du président du tribunal ont élu comme tel S. Exc. M. MOURAWIEFF, ministre de la justice;



Et attendu qu'en vertu des protocoles de Washington du 7 mai 1903, les susmentionnés arbitres, réunis en tribunal d'arbitrage, légalement constitué, devaient décider conformément à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> des protocoles de Washington du 7 mai 1903, ce qui suit:

“La question de savoir si l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie ont ou n'ont pas droit à un traitement préférentiel ou séparé pour le paiement de leurs réclamations contre le Venezuela et la trancher sans appel:

“Le Venezuela ayant consenti à mettre de côté 30 pour cent du revenu des douanes de la Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello pour le paiement des réclamations de toutes les nations contre le Venezuela, le tribunal de la Haye décidera comment ces recettes seront réparties entre les puissances qui ont effectué le blocus, d'une part, et les autres puissances créancières d'autre part, et sa décision sera sans appel.

“Si un traitement préférentiel séparé n'est pas accordé aux puissances bloquantes, le tribunal décidera comment les susdits revenus seront répartis entre toutes les puissances créancières: et les parties conviennent que, dans ce cas, le tribunal prendra en considération, par rapports aux paiements à effectuer au moyen de 30 pour cent tout droit de préférence ou de gage sur les revenus dont serait titulaire l'une quelconque des puissances créancières, et le tribunal tranchera en conséquence la question de répartition de façon qu'aucune puissance ne jouisse d'un traitement préférentiel, et sa décision sera sans appel.”

Attendu que les susmentionnés arbitres ayant examiné avec impartialité et soin tous les documents et actes présentés au tribunal d'arbitrage par les agents des puissances intéressées dans ce litige, et ayant entendu avec la plus grande attention les plaidoiries orales prononcées devant le tribunal par les agents et conseils des parties en litige;

Considérant que le tribunal, en examinant le présent litige devait se régler d'après les principes du droit international et les notions de la justice;

Considérant que les différents protocoles signés à Washington depuis le 13 février 1903 et particulièrement les protocoles du 7 mai 1903, dont la force obligatoire ne saurait être mise en doute, forment la base légale de la sentence arbitrale;

Considérant que le tribunal ne se reconnaît absolument aucune compétence pour porter un jugement sur le caractère ou la nature des opérations militaires entreprises par l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie contre le Venezuela;

Considérant que le tribunal d'arbitrage n'était non pas appelé à décider si les trois puissances bloquantes avaient épuisé dans leur conflit avec le Venezuela tous les moyens pacifiques afin de prévenir l'emploi de la force;

Qu'il peut seulement constater le fait que depuis 1901 le gouvernement du Venezuela refusait catégoriquement de soumettre son conflit avec l'Allemagne et la Grande-Bretagne à l'arbitrage proposé à plusieurs reprises et tout spécialement par la note du gouvernement allemand du 16 juillet 1902;

Considérant qu'après la guerre entre l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie, d'une part, et le Venezuela d'autre part, aucun traité formel de paix ne fut conclu entre les puissances belligérantes;

Considérant que les protocoles, signés à Washington le 13 février 1903, n'avaient point réglé toutes les questions en litige entre les parties belligérantes en laissant particulièrement ouverte la question de la répartition des recettes de douanes de la Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello;

Considérant que les puissances belligérantes, en soumettant la question préférentielle par rapport à ces recettes au jugement du tribunal d'arbitrage sont tombées d'accord que la sentence arbitrale doit servir à compléter cette lacune et à assurer le rétablissement définitif de la paix entre elles;

Considérant, d'une part, que les opérations de guerre des trois grandes puissances européennes, contre le Venezuela ont cessé avant qu'elles eussent reçu satisfaction sur toutes leurs réclamations, et, d'autre part, que la question du traitement préférentiel a été soumise à l'arbitrage, le tribunal doit reconnaître dans ces faits un témoignage précieux en faveur du grand principe de l'arbitrage dans toutes les phases des conflits internationaux;

Considérant que les puissances bloquantes, en admettant l'adhésion aux stipulations des protocoles du 13 février 1903 des autres puissances ayant des réclamations à l'égard du Venezuela, ne pouvaient évidemment avoir l'intention de renoncer ni à leurs droits acquis, ni à leur position privilégiée de fait;

Considérant que le gouvernement du Venezuela dans les protocoles du 13 février (article 1<sup>er</sup>) reconnaît lui-même "en principe le bien fondé des réclamations," présentées contre lui par les gouvernements d'Allemagne, de Grande-Bretagne et d'Italie;

Tandis que dans les protocoles signés entre le Venezuela et les puissances dites neutres ou pacifiques, le bien fondé des réclamations de ces dernières n'a point été reconnu en principe;

Considérant que le gouvernement du Venezuela jusqu'à la fin de janvier 1903 ne protestait nullement contre la prétention des puissances bloquantes d'exiger des gages spéciaux pour le règlement de leurs réclamations;

Considérant que le Venezuela lui-même faisait toujours durant les négociations diplomatiques une distinction formelle entre "les puissances alliées" et "les puissances, neutres ou pacifiques;"

Considérant que les puissances neutres, qui réclament actuellement devant le tribunal d'arbitrage l'égalité dans la répartition de 30 pour cent des recettes des douanes de La Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello n'ont pas protesté contre la prétention des puissances bloquantes à un traitement préférentiel, ni au moment de la cessation de la guerre contre le Venezuela, ni immédiatement après la signature des protocoles du 13 février 1903;

Considérant qu'il résulte des négociations diplomatiques ayant abouti à la signature des protocoles du 13 février et 7 mai 1903, que les gouvernements allemand et britannique insistaient constamment sur ce qu'il leur soit donné des garanties pour *a sufficient and punctual discharge of the obligations* (memorandum britannique du 23 décembre 1902, communiqué au gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique);

Considérant que les plénipotentiaires du gouvernement du Venezuela accepta ces réserves de la part des puissances alliées sans la moindre protestation;

Considérant que le gouvernement du Venezuela ne s'engagea qu'à l'égard des puissances alliées à offrir des garanties spéciales pour l'accomplissement des engagements pris par lui;

Considérant que la bonne foi qui doit régir les relations internationales impose le devoir de constater que les mots *all claims* employés par le représentant du gouvernement du Venezuela dans ses pourparlers avec les représentants des puissances alliées (*Statement left in the hands of Sir MICHAEL H. HERBERT by M. H. BOWEN, of 23 January, 1903*) ne pouvaient viser que les réclamations de ces dernières et ne pouvaient se rapporter qu'à celles-ci;

Considérant que les puissances neutres n'ayant pris aucune part aux opérations de guerre contre le Venezuela, pourraient, sous quelque rapport, profiter des circonstances créées par ces opérations, sans toutefois acquérir des droits nouveaux;

Considérant que les droits acquis des puissances neutres ou pacifiques à l'égard du Venezuela restent à l'avenir absolument intacts et garantis par des arrangements internationaux respectifs;

Considérant qu'en vertu de l'article 5 des protocoles du 7 mai 1903, signés à Washington, le tribunal "décidera aussi suivant la disposition générale, formulée par l'article 57 de la convention internationale du 29 juillet 1899, comment, quand et par qui les frais du présent arbitrage seront payés;"

Par ces motifs—

Le tribunal d'arbitrage décide et prononce à l'unanimité ce qui suit:

1°. L'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie ont droit à un traitement préférentiel, pour le paiement de leurs réclamations contre le Venezuela;

2°. Le Venezuela ayant consenti à mettre de côté 30 pour cent du

revenu des douanes de La Guayra et de Puerto-Cabello pour le paiement des réclamations de toutes les nations contre le Venezuela, les trois puissances susmentionnées ont un droit de préférence au paiement de leurs réclamations au moyen de ces 30 pour cent des recettes des deux ports vénézuéliens susindiqués;

3°. Chaque partie en litige supporte ses propres frais et une part égale des frais du tribunal.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique est chargé de veiller à l'exécution de cette dernière disposition dans le délai de trois mois.

Fait à La Haye dans l'hôtel de la cour permanente d'arbitrage, le 22 février 1904.

N. MOURAWIEFF.

H. LAMMASCH.

MARTENS.

#### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

*Ordonnance du 19 janvier 1904, établissant le régime douanier applicable aux tuyaux ou manches en caoutchouc.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 19 janvier 1904.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, ne seront rangés sous le No. 294 du Tarif en vigueur, parmi les tuyaux ou manches en caoutchouc, que les tubes pouvant s'adapter aux pompes et aux bouches d'arrosage, qu'ils soient ou non renforcés au moyen d'un tissu, et ayant un diamètre intérieur d'au moins un centimètre. Les tubes ou tuyaux en caoutchouc d'un diamètre inférieur, importés avec des injecteurs, doivent, de même que les réservoirs des injecteurs, être rangés dans la 5<sup>e</sup> classe et, s'ils sont importés séparément desdits réservoirs, on les rangera dans la 6<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif (No. 441) comme articles non dénommés en caoutchouc.

#### COMMERCE DE RAMIE DANS LE MONDE ENTIER.

Le journal anglais “Commercial Intelligence” traite dans son numéro du 23 mars 1904 des principaux centres de production et de consommation de la fibre de ramie et on y trouve les détails suivants au sujet de cette plante à laquelle les pays de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud s'intéressent beaucoup.

En Europe, la France et l'Allemagne sont les principaux pays consommateurs de la ramie. En 1900 l'importation dans ce dernier pays

s'est élevée à 660 tonnes métriques, évaluées à 422,000 mares, et en 1901 la valeur d'importation s'est élevée à 605,300 mares. Toute la fibre est d'origine chinoise et la réexportation en est insignifiante parce qu'on l'emploie pour tous les tissus du pays.

La plus importante fabrique de ramie en Allemagne se trouve à Emmendingen à Bade; cette fabrique qui emploie 8,000 broches environ a distribué un dividende de 5 à 7 pour cent pendant les sept dernières années.

En France, il y a quatre fabriques employant 15,000 broches. Les chiffres suivants montrent les quantités et valeurs des importations de ramie pour la consommation nationale employées dans les fabriques françaises de 1898 à 1900, inclusivement.

	Tonnes métriques.	Francs.
1898.....	466	303,000
1899.....	298	179,000
1900.....	774	404,000

Il y a environ 3,000 broches en Suisse. En Angleterre, les principales fabriques sont les Bunbag Mills, à Londres. Il est difficile à estimer la consommation de l'Amérique du Nord, puisque les statistiques douanières ne font pas mention de la ramie. Les importations de fibres non spécifiées dans les statistiques des Etats-Unis se sont élevées en 1900 à 5,121 tonnes métriques, évaluées à \$306,000, et en 1901 à 3,860 tonnes métriques, d'une valeur de \$218,000.

La Chine est le plus important pays exportateur de ramie. Les principaux centres de production sont dans le sud-est de la province d'Hupe près de Fuchau et Mahsai et à Hunan, les principaux centres d'exportation étant Shanghai et Hankau, quoiqu'on ait expédié une petite quantité via Sivadow et Tientsin. Les écritures de la douane désignent sous le nom de chanvre la ramie et d'autres fibres. Environ la moitié du soi-disant chanvre est en réalité de la fibre de ramie. Voici des statistiques chinoises sur les exportations du chanvre pour les années en question:

Années.	Pieuls.	Valeur.	Années.	Pieuls.	Valeur.
1890.....	35,596	\$162,419	1898.....	106,845	\$782,082
1895.....	97,926	552,639	1899.....	166,205	1,323,388
1896.....	86,913	643,000	1900.....	178,445	1,073,154
1897.....	99,474	783,965	1901.....	174,641	1,337,521

Les exportations sont pour la plupart, expédiées au Japon, en France et à Anvers, les fabricants allemands allant faire leurs achats dans cette dernière ville.

Une quantité limitée de tissus de ramie est fabriquée au Japon et

en Corée. En 1898, l'île de Formose a exporté en Chine 28,685 piculs de diverses fibres, principalement de ramie. Bien que les Etats-Unis, le Guatémala, la Colombie et le Brésil en produisent une certaine quantité, sa culture n'a pas encore atteint les proportions anticipées, tandis qu'au Mexique elle s'annonce très bien et on a obtenu une quantité excellente de ramie. Sa valeur est généralement reconnue et cette fibre employée avec d'autres matières textiles augmente de beaucoup leur solidité ainsi que leur beauté.

O

ES.

iculs  
Jnis,  
taine  
pées,  
uan-  
ne et  
e de