

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

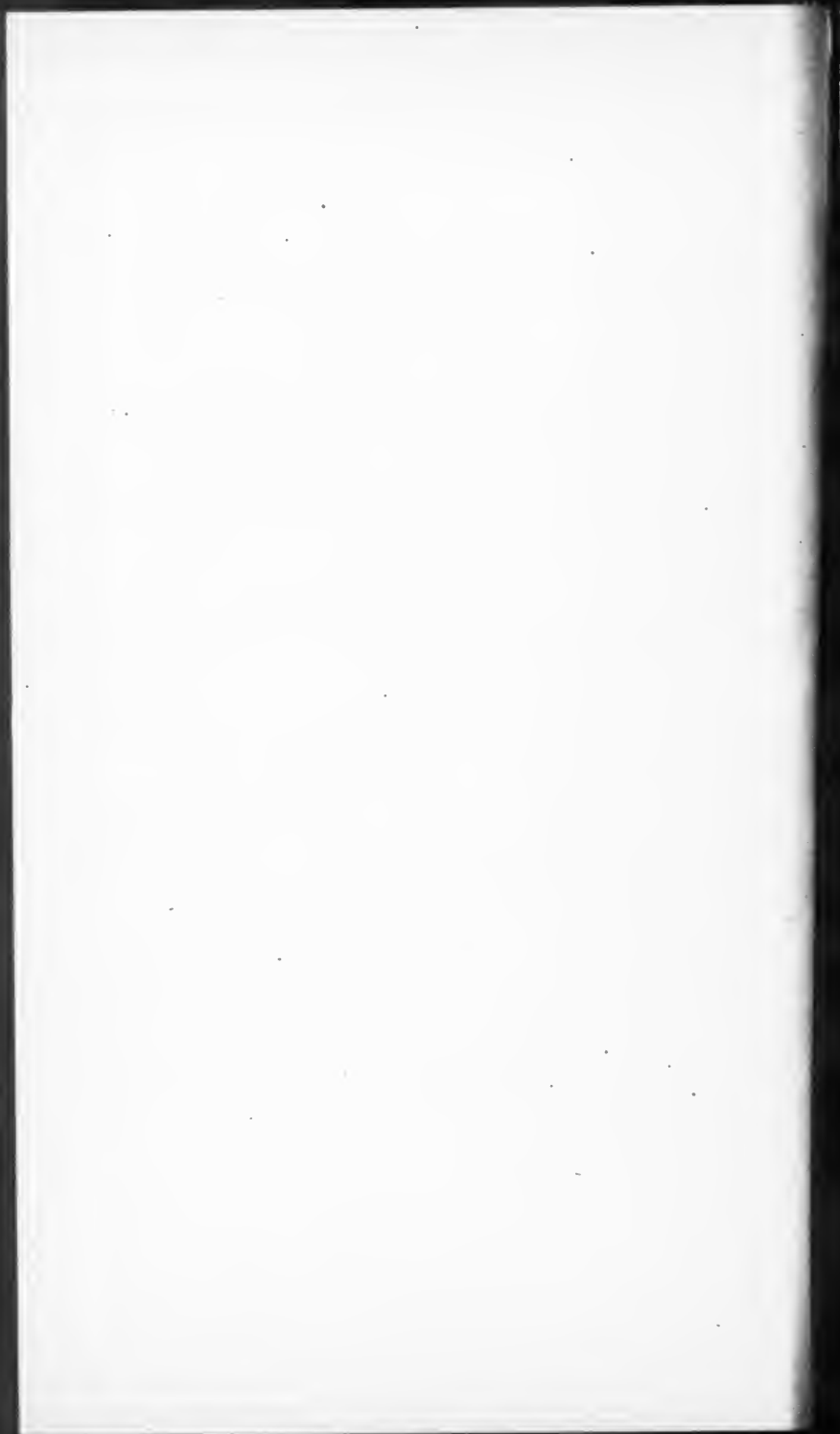
---

MARCH, 1904.

---

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

1904.









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.

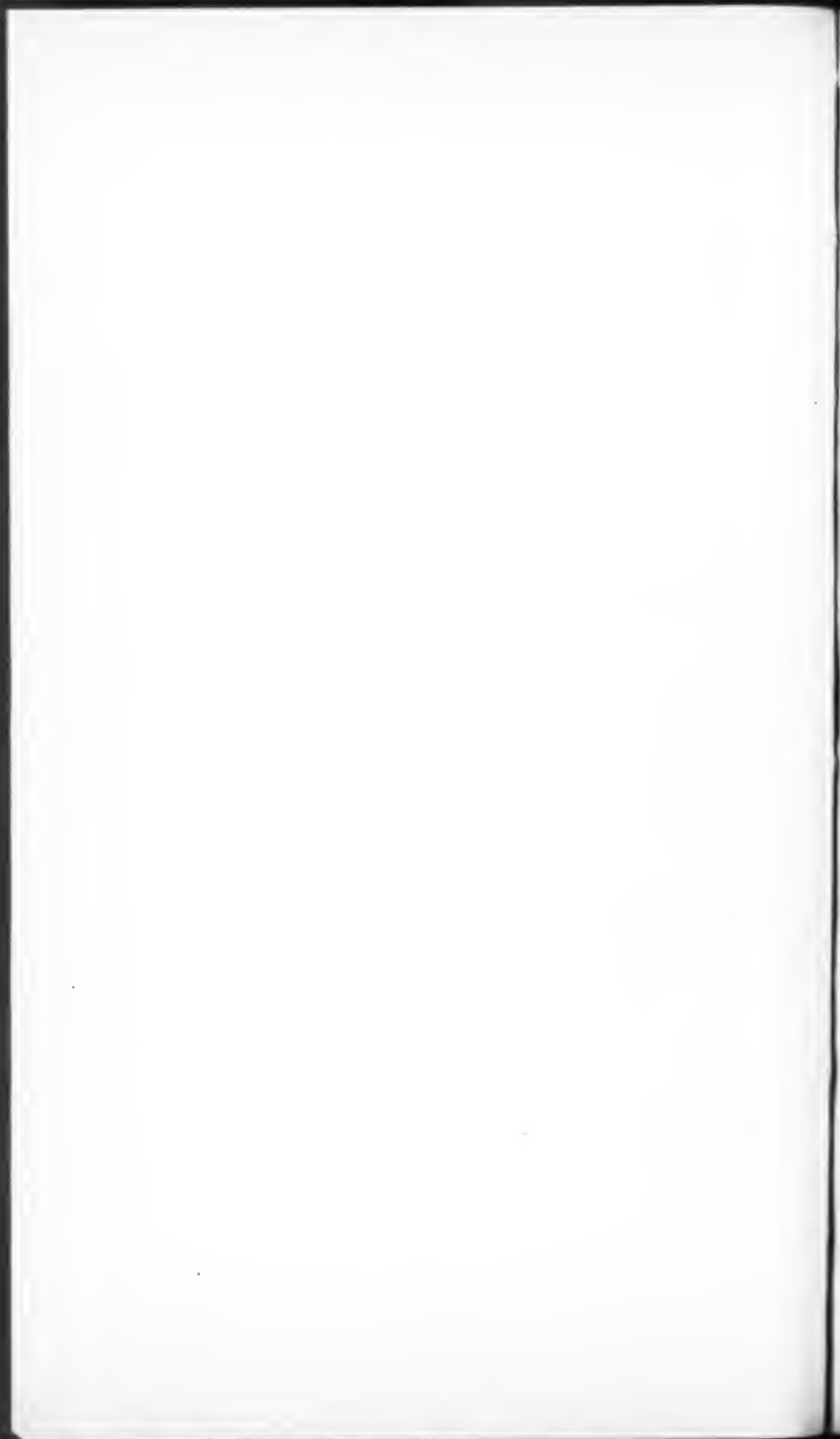
---

MARCH, 1904.

---

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

1904.



## 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 .....	XX

## ÍNDICE.

	Página.
I.—EL MAPAMUNDI DE WALDSEEMÜLLER, HECHO EN 1507, PRIMERO EN QUE APARECE USADO EL NOMBRE DE AMÉRICA PARA DESIGNAR AL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL .....	526
II.—CANAL DE PANAMÁ—CONVENCIÓN HAY-BUNAU-VARILLA, PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN CANAL Á TRAVÉS DEL ISTMO .....	531
III.—ARREGLO DEFINITIVO DE LA CUESTIÓN DEL ACRE.....	541
IV.—RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DOCTOR DON EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ, ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE LA REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA .....	546
V.—TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE GENERAL, CONCLUIDO ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE BOLIVIA Y EL PERÚ.....	547
VI.—LA INFLUENCIA DE LOS FERROCARRILES EN LA ESTABILIDAD DE LOS GOBIERNOS LATINO-AMERICANOS.....	549
VII.—MARINA MERCANTE DEL MUNDO EN 1903.....	553
VIII.—REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA .....	554
Modificación del arancel—Algunas estadísticas de 1903—Administración municipal—Comercio por varios puertos en noviembre de 1903.	
IX.—BOLIVIA .....	559
Aprobación de varios tratados.	
X.—COLOMBIA .....	560
Ley sobre tarifa de aduanas—Tarifa de portes para los correos nacionales—Decreto sobre reglamento y pago de la tarifa telegráfica—Acuñaición de un millón de pesos en plata—Ley sobre lazaretos.	
XI.—COSTA RICA.....	583
Reglamento para la explotación de conchaperla.	
XII.—CUBA .....	584
Modificaciones del arancel—La producción minera—La renta de aduanas en 1903.	
XIII.—ESTADOS UNIDOS .....	586
Comercio con la América latina.	
XIV.—HONDURAS.....	587
Extractos del Informe anual del Señor Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores de la República al Congreso Nacional de la misma en enero de 1904—La minería, las minas y el modo de adquirir la propiedad minera en la República de Honduras—Modo de adquirir tierras públicas en la República de Honduras—Vías de comunicación en la República de Honduras.	
XV.—MÉXICO.....	599
Reformas al arancel de aduanas—Circular ordenando á los interventores del gobierno en los bancos que ejerzan una estricta vigilancia con respecto á la observancia de las disposiciones legales sobre relación entre las cantidades de billetes ó bonos emitidos y las existencias en metálico, é instrucciones detalladas para que cumplan esta disposición—Los ferrocarriles de la República en 1903—La minería en el Estado de Jalisco.	
XVI.—NICARAGUA .....	617
Convención de comercio entre Francia y Nicaragua.	
XVII.—PERÚ .....	618
Ganado vacuno.	
XVIII.—URUGUAY .....	619
Ley de caminos—Comercio del puerto de Montevideo en noviembre de 1903.	
XIX.—VENEZUELA .....	623
Modificaciones del arancel.	
XX.—BIBLIOGRAFÍA.....	623

## INDEX.

	Page.
I.—MAP OF THE WORLD, THE FIRST IN WHICH THE NAME AMERICA WAS USED TO DESIGNATE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.....	625
II.—PANAMA CANAL CONVENTION.....	631
III.—RECEPTION OF THE URUGUAYAN MINISTER BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT..	641
IV.—FINAL DECISION OF THE ACRE QUESTION.....	642
V.—ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.....	647
VI.—THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE IN 1903.....	649
VII.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	650
Tariff modification—Statistics for 1903—Cotton cultivation—Railways in 1903— Port movements, November, 1903—Production of sugar, 1899-1903.....	
VIII.—BOLIVIA.....	654
Patent law—Approval of various treaties—Tin production in 1903.....	
IX.—BRAZIL.....	661
Tariff changes—Manganese deposits of the Republic—Mineral resources of Ceará— Exports, first nine months of 1903—Coffee market in December, 1903—Customs revenues in December, 1903—Customs receipts in November, 1903—Exports of rubber from Manaus in January, 1904—Exports of gold from Minas Geraes— Miscellaneous notes.....	
X.—CHILE.....	670
Financial situation—Customs revenues in 1903—Miscellaneous note.....	
XI.—COLOMBIA.....	670
New tariff—Postal tariff—Telegraph rates and tariff—Decree authorizing the estab- lishment of a million silver pesos—Law relating to leper asylums—Statistics of the Choco region.....	
XII.—COSTA RICA.....	696
Rules governing the exploitation of mother-of-pearl shell deposits—Tariff modifi- cation.....	
XIII.—CUBA.....	696
Changes in the customs tariff—The mining industry—Customs receipts in 1903— Foreign trade, third quarter of 1903.....	
XIV.—ECUADOR.....	705
Amendment of the customs law and tariff.....	
XV.—GUATEMALA.....	706
Concessions for the completion of the Guatemala Northern Railway.....	
XVI.—HONDURAS.....	706
Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Imports, second quarter of 1902-3.....	
XVII.—MEXICO.....	709
Tariff modifications—Financial measure—Mining in the State of Jalisco— Renewal of the franchise law—Mining properties—Rubber culture—Foreign commerce in November, 1903—Cotton industry—Mining statistics—Concession for the construction of a railroad from Oaxaca to Tlacohula—Railways in the Republic—Sale of national lands, first six months of 1903-4—Decree granting concessions for establishing industrial enterprises—Customs receipts, Decem- ber, 1903—Mail service in December—Rate of exchange in March, 1904—New concessions.....	
XVIII.—NICARAGUA.....	738
Commercial convention with France.....	
XIX.—PARAGUAY.....	740
Tariff changes—Exports of animals and animal products, first nine months of 1903.....	
XX.—PERU.....	741
Railway construction—Mineral wealth of the Republic—Horned cattle—Free admission of certain articles for manufacture of machinery.....	
XXI.—UNITED STATES.....	747
Trade with Latin America—Consular trade reports—Recognition of Latin- American consular officers—Foreign commerce for January, 1904—Economic situation of the Republic—Statistics of the rubber trade during the fiscal year 1902-3—Metal and mineral production for 1903—Shipbuilding, first six months of 1903-4—Live-stock statistics for 1903—Fire loss during February, 1904—Copper exports, calendar year 1903—Foreign commerce of the Philippine Islands, first nine months of 1903—Statistics of the Philippine Islands—Commerce with Porto Rico for 1903.....	
XXII.—URUGUAY.....	771
Law concerning the improvement of public highways—Port movements in November, 1903—Customs receipts for 1903—Foreign commerce, first nine months of 1903.....	
XXIII.—VENEZUELA.....	773
Tariff modifications.....	
XXIV.—BOOK NOTES.....	773
XXV.—LIBRARY ACCESSIONS AND FILES.....	779

## INDICE.

---

	Pagina.
I.—CONVENÇÃO DE CANAL ATRAVEZ DO ISTIMO .....	791
II.—TRATADO DO ACRE .....	800
III.—TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA E PERU .....	804
IV.—MARINHA MERCANTE DO MUNDO EM 1903 .....	808
V.—REPUBLICA ARGENTINA .....	808
Cultura do algodão—Isenção de direitos de importação ás machinas destinadas a fabricas de fição—Viação ferrea em 1903—Movimento dos portos em Novembro de 1903.	
VI.—COSTA RICA .....	812
Modificação dos direitos de importação sobre licores espirituosos.	
VII.—CUBA .....	812
Commercio exterior no tereiro trimestre de 1903.	
VIII.—EQUADOR .....	814
Reforma da tarifa e lei das alfandegas.	
IX.—ESTADOS UNIDOS .....	814
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—Commercio exterior em Janeiro de 1904.	
X.—MEXICO .....	816
Propriedades mineiras—Terras publicas.	
XI.—PARAGUAY .....	819
Modificações da tarifa—Exportação de animaes e seus productos durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1903.	
XII.—PERU .....	821
Entrada livre de artigos destinados á manufactura de machinas.	
XIII.—URUGUAY .....	821
Movimento do porto de Montevideo em Novembro de 1903—Commercio exterior nos primeiros nove mezes de 1903—Receitas aduanelas em 1903.	

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

ina.		Page.
791	I.—MARINE MARCHANDE DANS LE MONDE ENTIER EN 1903 .....	823
800	II.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE .....	824
804	La culture du coton—Chemins de fer en 1903—Mouvements de ports en novembre	
808	1903—La province d'Entre Rios en 1902.	
808	III.—COLOMBIE.....	828
	Nouveau tarif des douanes.	
	IV.—COSTA RICA.....	829
	Modifications des droits applicables aux boissons spiritueuses importées.	
	V.—CUBA.....	829
812	Traité de réciprocité commerciale avec les Etats-Unis—Commerce extérieur, dernier	
	trimestre de l'année 1903.	
812	VI.—ÉQUATEUR.....	834
	Modifications dans le tarif et les règlements de douane.	
814	VII.—ÉTATS-UNIS.....	835
814	Commerce avec l'Amérique latine—Commerce extérieur pour le mois de janvier	
	1904—Statistiques sur le bétail pour l'année 1903—Commerce avec Porto Rico pour	
	l'année 1903.	
	VIII.—GUATÉMALA.....	839
	Renseignements généraux—Concessions de chemins de fer.	
816	IX.—MEXIQUE.....	841
819	L'Industrie du coton—Vente de terrains publics, premier semestre 1903—Ren-	
	seignements commerciaux et industriels.	
	X.—NICARAGUA.....	844
	Convention commerciale entre la France et le Nicaragua.	
821	XI.—PARAGUAY.....	846
821	Modifications douanières—Exportations d'animaux et de produits provenant	
	d'animaux pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1903.	
	XII.—URUGUAY.....	847
	Recettes douanières pour l'année 1903—Mouvement de port en novembre 1903.	
	XIII.—VÉNÉZUELA.....	848
	Modifications douanières.	

**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. Schiffliano .....	Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeza Rosales.	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 N.W., Washington, D. C.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.....Señor Don MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉRQU,  
1612 Twentieth street N.W., Washington, D. C.

Bolivia.....Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA,  
Absent.

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

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

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

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

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

Dominican Republic.....Señor Don Fco. LEONTE VÁSQUEZ,  
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. CORREA,  
1701 Q street N.W., Washington, D. C.

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 Normandie," Washington, D. C.

Venezuela.....Señor General Don JOSÉ MANUEL HERNÁNDEZ,  
1300 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

### CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

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

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

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

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

### CONSULS-GENERAL.

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

Paraguay.....Honorable JOHN STEWART,  
28 I street N.E., Washington, D. C.

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..... JOHN BARRETT, Buenos Ayres.  
 Bolivia ..... WILLIAM B. SORSBY.  
 Brazil ..... DAVID E. THOMPSON, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Chile ..... HENRY L. WILSON, Santiago.  
 Colombia ..... A. N. BEAUPRÉ, Bogotá.  
 Costa Rica ..... WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.  
 Cuba ..... HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Habana.  
 Dominican Republic..... (See Haiti.)  
 Ecuador ..... ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON, Quito.  
 Guatemala ..... LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.  
 Haiti (also Chargé d'Affaires, Santo Domingo).. 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 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	4
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ 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. <sup>a</sup>		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	25 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	300 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
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.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimes.....	25	3 centimes.....	74	2 centimes.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
Cuba <sup>b</sup> .....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	5 centimes.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de.....	50	3 centimes de.....	15	2 centimes de.....	10	2 centimes de.....	5 centimes de.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de.....	50	3 centimes de.....	15	2 centimes de.....	10	2 centimes de.....	5 centimes de.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Paraguay.....	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Porto Rico <sup>b</sup> .....	11 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Venezuela.....	50 centimes.....	50	15 centimes.....	15	10 centimes.....	10	50 centimes.....	25 centimes.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	74 cents Dutch.....	15	1 cent Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	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.

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 MAI LS.

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>ft. in.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</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.	Valparaiso.
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, Retalhulen, 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, Amaputa, 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:

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







## 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.
Arrobe .....	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 endras. (See Cu- adra.)
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. (Ed. of 1899 enlarged and revised.)	

## 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 JANUARY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.424	
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.424	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Eseudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.424	
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$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	.461	
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.

MARZO DE 1904.

No. 3.

## EL MAPAMUNDI DE WALDSEEMÜLLER, HECHO EN 1507, PRIMERO EN QUE APARECE USADO EL NOMBRE DE AMÉRICA PARA DESIGNAR AL HEMISFERIO OCCIDENTAL.

Era bien sabido por todos los que entienden de estas materias que en el pequeño libro, escrito en latín, é impreso á fines de abril (VII Kal. Maij), del año de 1507, en la pequeña ciudad de Saint Dié, en la Lorena (Lotharingia), con el título de “Cosmographiæ Introductio,” se adelantó la idea de que á la cuarta parte del mundo, que acababa entonces de descubrirse, debía llamársele “América,” porque Americus, entendiéndose bajo este nombre Américo Vespucio, había sido el descubridor.<sup>a</sup>

Este libro, que llamó mucho la atención desde el momento en que salió á luz, al extremo de que en muy pocos meses se hicieron de él

<sup>a</sup>No carece tal vez de interés conocer el texto exacto de los dos pasajes en que esto ocurre en el libro. El primero, en el Capítulo VII, es como sigue: *Quarta orbis pars, quam quia Americus invenit Amerigen, quasi Americi terram, sive Americam, nuncupare licet*, que en castellano equivale á decir: “Cuarta parte del mundo á la que es lícito llamar América, ó Tierra de Américo, porque Américo la descubrió.” El segundo mas enfático todavía, que se halla en el Capítulo IX, es como sigue: *Alia quarta pars per Americum Vesputium, ut in sequentibus audivitur, inventa est: quare non video, cur quis jure vetet ab Americo inventore sagacis ingenii viro Amerigen, quasi Americi terram, sive Americam, dicendam: cum et Europa et Asia á mulieribus sua sortita sint nomina*, que significa en castellano: “La otra cuarta parte (del mundo) fué descubierta, como se verá en lo que sigue, por Américo Vespucio; por lo cual no veo quien pueda con derecho objetar á que se la llame ‘Tierra de Américo,’ ó ‘América,’ de Américo, ó Amerigo, el nombre del varón de sagaz ingenio que la descubrió—cuando las denominaciones ‘Europa’ y ‘Asia,’ han sido derivadas de nombres de mujeres.”

varias ediciones, de las cuales, especialmente las dos primeras, es rarísimo en el día encontrar algún ejemplar, aparece publicado, sin nombre de autor, por una sociedad establecida en Saint Dié, desde 1490, para el cultivo de las artes y las ciencias, que se denominaba "Gimnasio Vosga," ó Vosgense (*Gymnasium Vosagense*) y disfrutaba del favor y protección de Renato II, Duque de Lorena, que era entonces el soberano reinante. Pero es cosa averiguada, y de que no cabe la menor duda, por multitud de pruebas de toda clase, que el escritor del libro fué Martín Waldseemüller, distinguido geógrafo y cartógrafo de aquel tiempo, y miembro activo de la referida asociación.

Á la importancia intrínseca del trabajo, se unió sin duda para despertar tan vivo interés, la circunstancia asaz notable de que se hubiese impreso en época tan temprana y en un lugar tan relativamente insignificante, y hasta podría decirse ignorado, como era entonces Saint Dié. De la muerte de Gutenberg apenas habían pasado treinta y nueve años, lo cual da al libro un valor tipográfico de no poca importancia; y de la pequeña ciudad lorenesa, que aun en el día no figura sino de un modo bastante secundario, con una población de 12,000 habitantes, en el departamento francés de Vosges, ó Los Vosgas, como se diría en castellano, no era por cierto de esperarse, juzgando á rasgos generales, que saliese una cosa tan notable y monumental.

Según las últimas noticias, se está ya haciendo en Strasburgo, por J. H. Ed. HEITZ, una edición de esta "Cosmographiæ Introductio," que reproduce en fac símile la primera de Saint Dié, y pronto habrá, por lo tanto, en beneficio de los hombres de letras, y al alcance comparativamente de todos ellos, ejemplares auténticos de tan curiosa publicación.

Waldseemüller acompañó á su trabajo la descripción que Américo Vespucio escribió de sus cuatro viajes, *Quatuor Americi Vespucij navigationes*, é indicó además en varios pasajes, y especialmente en la portada del libro, que en unión de éste se daba á la estampa una representación, tanto de bulto, como plana, de las tierras ignoradas en tiempo de Tolomeo y descubiertas posteriormente: *Descriptio tam in solido quam plano, iis etiam insertis, que Ptholomeo ignota a nuperis reperta sunt*. De aquí fué que por todos se supusiese, que Waldseemüller había no sólo preparado un mapamundi, ó carta plana del Universo en la forma ordinaria, que, á juzgar por lo que dice á su final el capítulo IX del libro, era de gran tamaño, sino también una representación arreglada en segmentos distintos, que reunidos y adheridos convenientemente por sus bordes los unos á los otros, como se hace para la construcción de los globos geográficos, pudiesen dar de bulto, *in solido*, la enseñanza á que se aspiraba.

Sucedió, sin embargo, que no habiéndose logrado encontrar en ninguna parte ni la una ni la otra de estas representaciones del mundo, llegó á prevalecer la idea, que por muchos se defendió con copia de



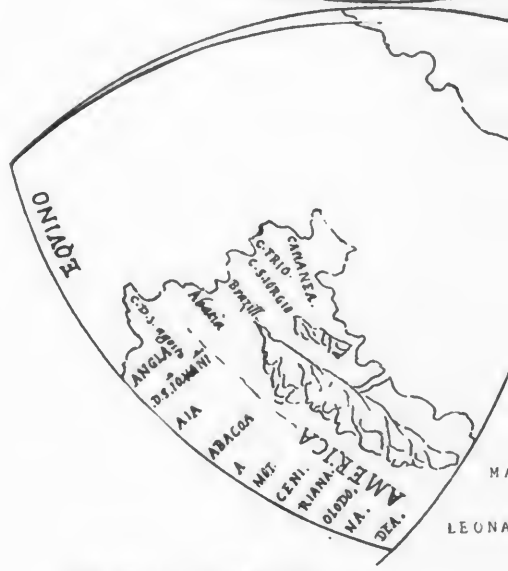
AS.

, es  
sin  
desde  
naba  
taba  
era  
e no  
e el'  
fo y  
ción.  
des-  
ciese  
sig-  
aint  
ta y  
por-  
gura  
,000  
omo  
ras-

por  
io,"  
brá,  
om-  
iosa

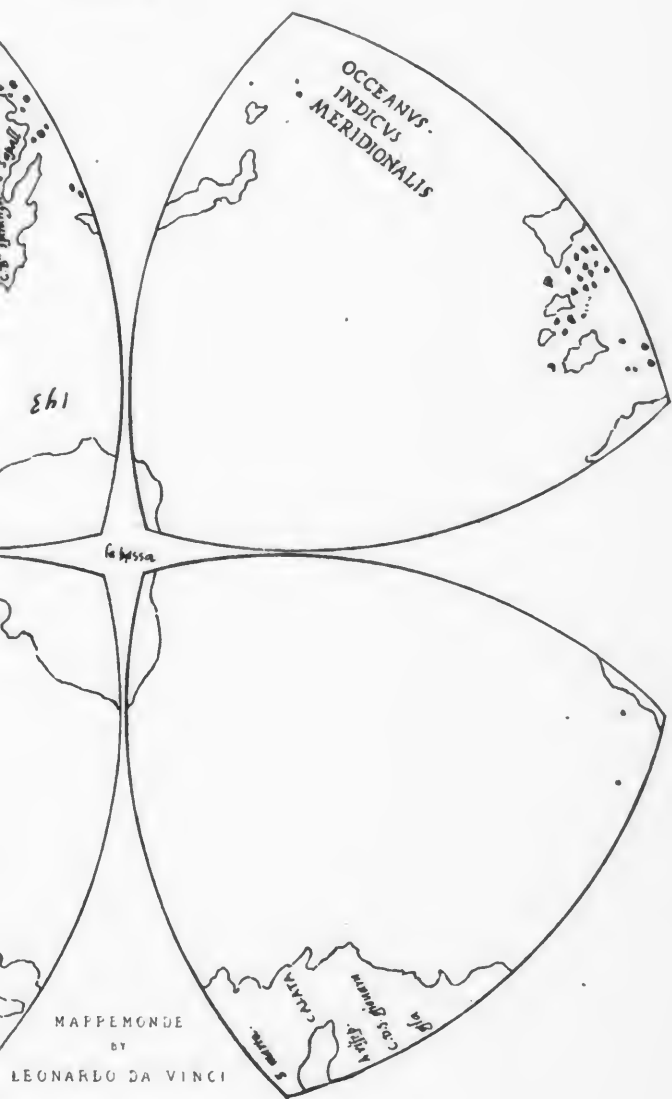
rico  
*ucij*  
n la  
pre-  
mpo  
*lido*  
*erta*  
abía  
rma  
del  
a en  
por  
de  
nza

in-  
do,  
de



Bull. No. 3. (Face page 527.)

LÁMINA Nº. 1.



ary  
de  
res  
qu  
“  
án  
ob

sit  
nu

Bi  
ph  
co  
ta  
m  
Se  
la  
su  
p

er  
A  
q  
m  
ti  
p  
t  
h  
t  
.

e  
s  
l  
t

argumentos, de que las frases de Waldseemüller eran sólo indicativas de un proyecto que por causas desconocidas le había sido imposible realizar. Otros, menos radicales en sus ideas, se contentaron con negar que hubiese habido nunca dos trabajos distintos, y que al decirse "*Descriptio tam in solido quam plano*" no se estableció, ni hubo el ánimo de establecer, la dualidad alegada. Los más creyeron, que la obra, una ó doble, de Waldseemüller se había perdido.

Abandonada tal vez toda idea de que pudiera nunca salirse de esta situación, acontecieron recientemente dos sucesos que despertaron de nuevo, acerca de este punto, el interés de los hombres de ciencia.

Uno fué el haberse encontrado por el Profesor VON WIESER en la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Munich un ejemplar de la "*Cosmographia Introductio*" de Waldseemüller, á que estaba acompañada una copia, del mapa-mundi, hecha en escala muy pequeña, y acomodada al tamaño del libro. El Profesor VON WIESER dió á conocer su desenbrimiento, con las observaciones que eran del caso, en el Anuario de la Sociedad Geográfica de Munich, correspondiente á 1892. El autor de la copia ó reducción de que se trata fué Enrique Glareano, cartógrafo suizo, que vivió á principios del siglo XVI, y fué por tanto contemporáneo de Waldseemüller.

El otro hecho, en cierto modo más importante aún, fué el de haberse encontrado en la Biblioteca de la Universidad de Bonn, por el Profesor A. ELTER, un ejemplar de Tolomeo, de la edición de Ulm de 1492, al que se había agregado una copia, también muy reducida, del mismo mapa de Waldseemüller hecha igualmente por Glareano. Esta copia tiene fecha de 1510, y explica en su título que el autor había seguido puntualmente al geógrafo de Saint Dié, "*Secutus geographum Deodatusensem seu potius Vosagensensem.*" El Profesor ELTER dió cuenta de su hallazgo en un trabajo publicado en Bonn, en Latín, en 1896, con el título "*De Henrico Glareano geographo et antiquissima forma Americae Commentatio.*"

Á pesar de estos dos hechos, siguió prevaleciendo la opinión, á que el mundo se había ya, á lo que parece, acostumbrado, de que el mapa atribuido á Leonardo da Vinci, de que se acompaña á este artículo por vía de ilustración, una copia en pequeña escala—lámina No. 1—y que lleva la fecha de 1513 ó 1514, fué el primero en que realmente se había usado el nombre de América para la designación del Nuevo Mundo.

Puede verse á este respecto la interesante carta dirigida por RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, Esq., F. S. A., á AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, y titulada "Memoria sobre un mapamundi de Leonardo da Vinci, que está ahora en la Real colección de Windsor, y es el primero, conocido hasta ahora, en que se encuentra el nombre de América." Se expresa en esta Memoria que ella fue leída el 26 de marzo de 1864.

Hallándose las cosas en este estado, y cuando nada se pensaba de Waldseemüller y su mapa, quiso la buena suerte del Profesor JOSEPH

FISCHER, de Feldkirch, que á él viniese á corresponderle la completa solución del problema. Ocupado el referido Profesor en el examen de la Biblioteca del Príncipe FRANCISCO de Waldburg-Wolfegg, en su castillo del último nombre, tuvo la singular felicidad de tropezar con un tomo de gran tamaño, sólidamente encuadernado, y protegido por cubiertas de madera, provistas de broches ó abrazaderas de latón, al estilo gótico, en el que se encontraban reunidas, formando una especie de Atlas, diversas hojas de tres mapas distintos. Uno de ellos era el original de Waldseemüller, de 1507, que tanto se había buscado, y de que tanto se había hablado, magníficamente impreso en doce hojas, y en excelente estado de conservación.

Las otras hojas corresponden á otro mapa de Waldseemüller, de 1516, conocido con el nombre de "Carta Marina," y al celeste de Stabius Heinfogel de 1515. Hallábase también en el volumen la representación en segmentos del globo celeste de Schöner de 1517.

Concedido graciosamente por el Príncipe el permiso de deshacer el libro para examinar mejor las hojas, y hacer de ellas una exacta reproducción fotolitográfica, nada queda por descarse en el asunto.

Cada una de las hojas tiene 62 centímetros de anecho por 45.5 de alto, y como están dispuestas de manera que el mapa después de armado consista de tres hileras, corriendo de derecha á izquierda, de cuatro hojas cada una, el tamaño total resulta de unos 8 piés de anecho para 4 piés y 6 pulgadas de altura.

Una copia muy en pequeño, destinada únicamente á dar una idea general de la forma y disposición del mapa, se acompaña á este artículo como lámina No. 2.

Está trazado este mapamundi en la forma modificada de la proyección cónica de Tolomeo, con meridianos curvilíneos.

La representación que en él se hace de la porción del universo, que quince años antes había surgido de las aguas ante los ojos de Colón, es tan incompleta como había de esperarse de un trabajo ejecutado en época tan temprana; pero es sumamente admirable en todos los demás conceptos, y demostrativa en alto grado del talento, habilidad, y conocimientos del eminente cartógrafo que la delineó.

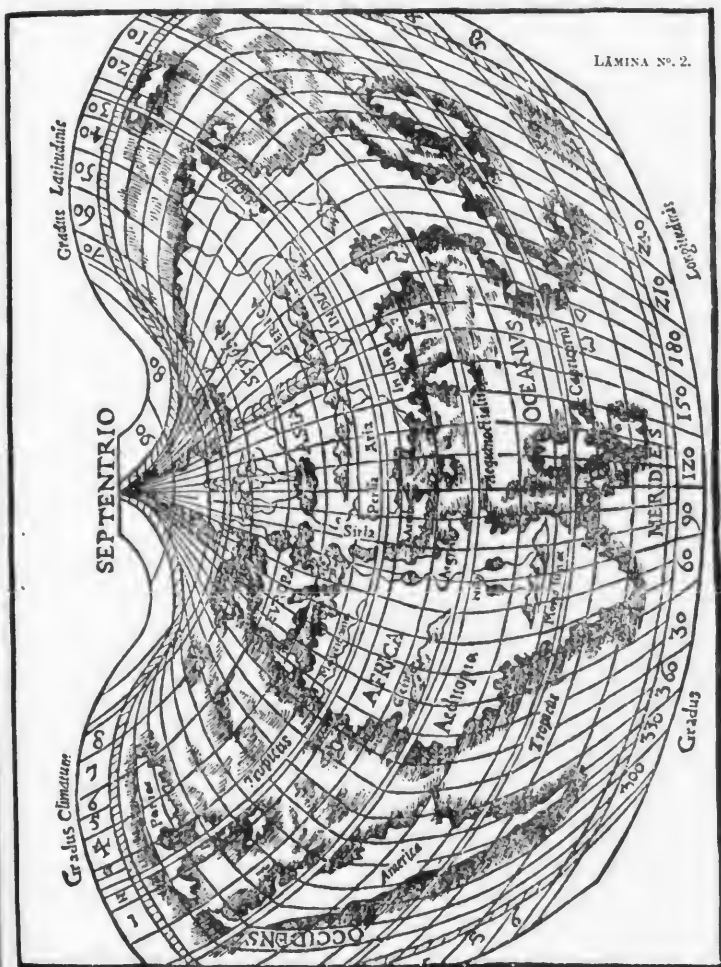
El nombre "América" aparece escrito con letras mayúsculas y transversalmente, en la parte meridional del continente, un poco al norte del trópico de Capricornio.

En el año de 1903 se ha publicado en Innsbruck, y dedicado al Príncipe FRANCISCO de Waldburg zu Wolfegg-Waldsee, un magnífico volumen en folio de gran tamaño, en alemán y en inglés, que contiene el mapamundi de que se trata, en unión de la "Carta Marina" del mismo autor, y de trabajos eruditísimos acerca de este asunto. El título del libro, traducido al castellano, es: "El Mapa más antiguo en que se halla el nombre de América, del año de 1507, y la Carta Marina

del c  
el au  
fesor  
Inns

En  
parec  
este  
a P  
propie

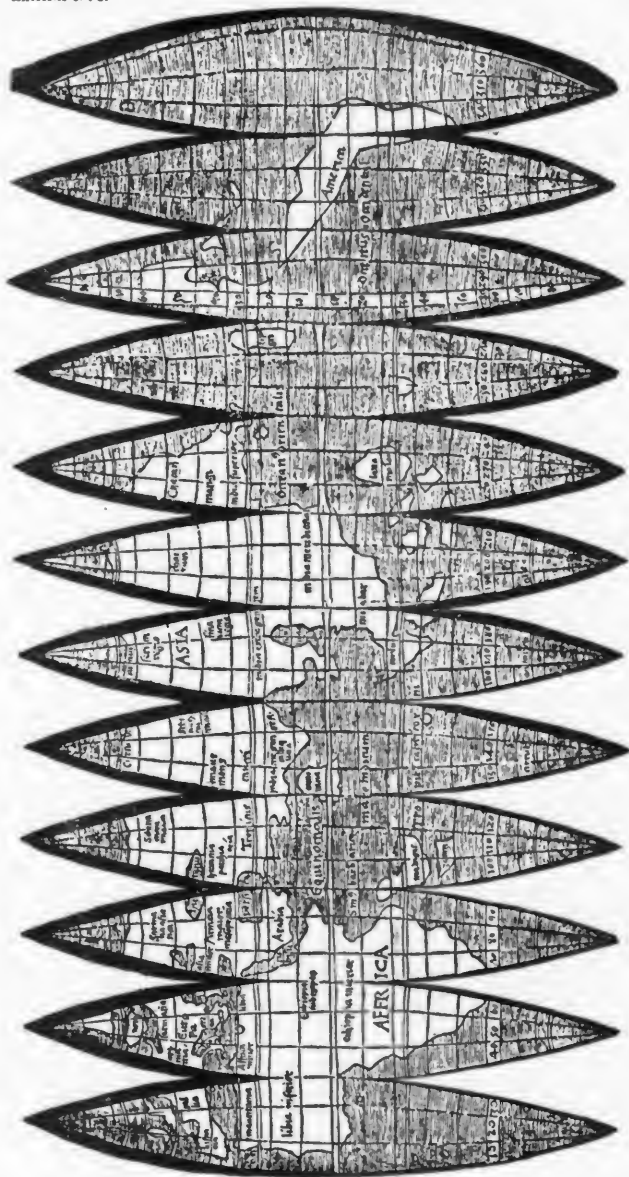
del de 1516, de M. Waldseemüller (Hacomilus).<sup>a</sup> Edición hecha con el auxilio de la Academia Imperial de Ciencias de Viena, por el Profesor JOSEPH FISCHER, S. J., y el Profesor FR. R. v. WIESER. Innsbruck, Imprenta Wagneriana de la Universidad, 1903.”



En cuanto á la representación *in solido* de que antes se ha hablado, parece no haber duda de que es la misma que se da en la página 14 de este hermoso volumen, y cuyo original se encuentra en Viena en la

<sup>a</sup> Hacomilus, escrito otras veces Hylacomilus, es la traducción en griego hecha de su propio nombre por Waldseemüller, y usada por él en muchos de sus escritos.

LÁMINA Nº. 3.



cole  
GAR  
"gl  
U  
por  
com  
I  
de  
de  
exp  
apr  
cua  
la I  
ter  
ter  
res  
de  
F  
Sec  
F  
En  
de  
qui  
ple  
com  
I  
Rep  
I  
el u  
por  
tec  
ext  
va



colección llamada Hanslab-Liechtenstein. El geógrafo francés L. GALLOIS se declara abiertamente en favor de que esta obra es el "globo" de Waldseemüller.

Una representación en pequeño (véase lámina No. 3) se acompaña, por vía de ilustración, al presente artículo.

---

## CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

### CONVENCIÓN HAY-BUNAU-VARILLA PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN CANAL Á TRAVÉS DEL ISTMO.

*Concluída en Washington, Noviembre 18 de 1903.*

*Proclamada, Febrero 26 de 1904.<sup>a</sup>*

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Panamá, deseosos de asegurar la construcción de un Canal para naves á través del Istmo de Panamá para comunicar los océanos Atlántico y Pacífico, y habiendo expedido el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América una ley aprobada el 28 de junio de 1902 en prosecución de aquel objeto, por la cual se autoriza al Presidente de los Estados Unidos para adquirir de la República de Colombia dentro de un plazo razonable el control del territorio necesario, y perteneciendo actualmente la soberanía de ese territorio á la República de Panamá, las altas partes contratantes han resuelto con ese propósito concluir una convención y han designado de conformidad como sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, y

El Gobierno de la República de Panamá á PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Panamá, para ello especialmente facultado por dicho Gobierno, quienes después de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus respectivos plenos poderes y de haberlos hallado en buena y debida forma, han convenido y concluído los siguientes artículos:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Los Estados Unidos garantizan y mantendrán la Independencia de la República de Panamá.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

La República de Panamá concede á perpetuidad á los Estados Unidos el uso, ocupación y control de una zona de tierra, y de tierra cubierta por agua, para la construcción, conservación, servicio, sanidad y protección de dicho Canal, zona de una anchura de diez millas que se extenderá cinco millas á cada lado de la línea central del Canal que se va á construir, principiando dicha zona á tres millas de la línea media

---

<sup>a</sup> Véase al final la "Advertencia del Editor."

de la baja mar en el mar Caribe, extendiéndose á través del Istmo y terminando en el océano Pacífico á tres millas de distancia de la línea media de la baja mar, con la condición de que las ciudades de Panamá y Colón y los puertos adyacentes á dichas ciudades, que están incluídos dentro de los límites de la zona descrita, no quedarán comprendidos en esta concesión. La República de Panamá concede además á perpetuidad á los Estados Unidos el uso, ocupación y control de otras tierras y aguas fuera de la zona arriba descrita, que puedan ser necesarias y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, servicio, sanidad y protección de dicha empresa.

La República de Panamá concede también del mismo modo y á perpetuidad á los Estados Unidos todas las islas que se encuentren dentro de los límites de la zona ya descrita, y además el grupo de pequeñas islas situadas en la bahía de Panamá y conocidas con los nombres de Naos, Perico, Culebra y Flamenco.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

La República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos todos los derechos, poder y autoridad en la zona mencionada y descrita en el Artículo II de este convenio, y dentro de los límites de todas las tierras y aguas auxiliares mencionadas y descritas en dicho Artículo II, que los Estados Unidos poseerían y ejercitarían si fuesen soberanos del territorio en que dichas tierras y aguas se encuentran situadas, con entera exclusión de la República de Panamá en el ejercicio de tales derechos soberanos, poder ó autoridad.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Como derechos subsidiarios de las concesiones que anteceden la República de Panamá concede á perpetuidad á los Estados Unidos el derecho de usar los ríos, riachuelos, lagos, y otras aguas dentro de sus límites, para la navegación, provisión de agua, ó agua para fuerza motriz, ú otros objetos, en cuanto el uso de tales ríos, riachuelos, lagos y aguas puedan ser necesarios y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, servicio, sanidad y protección del dicho Canal.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

La República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos á perpetuidad el monopolio para la construcción, conservación y servicio de cualquier sistema de comunicación por medio de Canal ó ferrocarril á través de su territorio entre el mar Caribe y el Océano Pacífico.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Las concesiones que aquí se expresan de ninguna manera invalidarán los títulos de derecho de los ocupantes de tierras, ó dueños de propiedad particular, en la referida zona, ó en cualquiera de las tierras, ó aguas

concedidas á los Estados Unidos, según las provisiones de cualquiera artículo de este tratado, ni tampoco se opondrán á los derechos de tránsito por las vías públicas que pasen á través de la referida zona, ó por cualquiera de dichas tierras ó aguas, á menos que esos derechos de tránsito, ó derechos particulares, se hallen en conflicto con los derechos que aquí se les conceden á los Estados Unidos, caso en el cual los derechos de los Estados Unidos serán de mayor valor. Todos los daños que se causen á los dueños de tierras ó de propiedades particulares de cualquiera clase que sean, á causa de las concesiones que contiene este tratado, ó por causa de las obras que se efectúen por los Estados Unidos, por sus agentes ó sus empleados, ó debido á la construcción, conservación, servicio, sanidad y protección de dicho Canal, ó de las obras de saneamiento y protección de que aquí se hace mérito, serán valorados y arreglados por una Comisión mixta que se nombrará por los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Panamá, y cuyas decisiones con respecto á daños serán finales, y cuyos avalúos serán cubiertos solamente por los Estados Unidos. Ninguna parte de los trabajos del Canal ó del Ferrocarril de Panamá, ni ninguna de las obras auxiliares que á éstos se refieran, y autorizadas por los términos de este tratado, será impedida, demorada, ni estorbada, mientras estén pendientes los procedimientos para averiguar dichos daños. La apreciación de esas tierras, ó propiedades particulares, y el avalúo de los daños á ellas causados, tendrán por base el valor que tenían antes de celebrarse este tratado.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

La República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos, dentro de los límites de las ciudades de Panamá y Colón y de sus bahías y territorios adyacentes, el derecho de adquirir por compra, ó en ejercicio del derecho de dominio eminente, las tierras, edificios, derechos de aguas ú otras propiedades necesarias y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, servicio y protección del Canal, ú otras obras de saneamiento, tales como el recogimiento y disposición de desperdicios, y la distribución de agua en las referidas ciudades de Panamá y Colón, y que á juicio de los Estados Unidos sean necesarios y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, servicio, saneamiento y protección de dicho Canal y del Ferrocarril. Todas las obras de sanidad, colección y distribución de desperdicios así como la distribución de aguas en las ciudades de Panamá y Colón se ejecutarán por los Estados Unidos y á su costo, y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, sus agentes y representantes tendrán autoridad para imponer y cobrar tarifas de agua y de alcantarillado que sean suficientes para proveer al pago de los intereses y á la amortización del capital del costo de esas obras, dentro del término de cincuenta años; y al expirar esos cincuenta años el alcantarillado y el acueducto vendrán á ser propiedad

de las ciudades de Panamá y Colón, respectivamente, y el uso del agua será libre para los habitantes de Panamá y Colón, excepto en cuanto la contribución de agua sea necesaria para el servicio y conservación de dicho sistema de albañales y acueducto.

La República de Panamá conviene en que las ciudades de Panamá y Colón cumplirán á perpetuidad las disposiciones sanitarias de carácter preventivo, ó curativo, dictadas por los Estados Unidos, y si llega el caso de que el Gobierno de Panamá no pueda ó falte á su deber de hacer que se cumplan tales disposiciones en Panamá y Colón, la República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos el derecho y la autoridad de ponerlas en vigor. El mismo derecho y la misma autoridad se concede á los Estados Unidos para el mantenimiento del orden público en las ciudades de Panamá y Colón y sus territorios y bahías (*puertos*) adyacentes en caso de que, á juicio de los Estados Unidos, la República de Panamá no pueda mantenerlo.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

La República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos todos los derechos que hoy tiene, y que más tarde pueda adquirir, sobre las propiedades de la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá y la Compañía del Ferrocarril, como resultado del traspaso de soberanía de la República de Colombia á la República de Panamá sobre el Istmo de Panamá, y autoriza á la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá para vender y traspasar á los Estados Unidos sus derechos, privilegios, propiedades y concesiones, como también el Ferrocarril de Panamá, y todas las acciones ó parte de las acciones de dicha Compañía; pero las tierras públicas situadas fuera de la zona descrita en el artículo II de este tratado, actualmente incluidas en las concesiones á ambas de las expresadas Compañías y que no sean necesarias para la construcción y servicio del Canal, volverán á poder de la República con excepción de aquellas propiedades que ahora pertenecen á, ó están en posesión de, dichas Compañías, en Panamá ó Colón ó en los puertos (ó) terminales de éstas.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Los Estados Unidos convienen en que los puertos en ambas entradas del Canal y aguas de éstas, y la República de Panamá conviene en que las poblaciones de Panamá y Colón, sean libres en todo tiempo, de modo que en ellos no se impondrá ni cobrarán derechos de aduana (*peaje*), tonelaje, anclaje, faros, muelles, pilotaje ó cuarentena, ni ninguna otra contribución ó derecho sobre las naves que usen ó que pasen por el Canal, ó que pertenezcan á los Estados Unidos, ó que sean empleadas por ellos directa ó indirectamente en conexión con la construcción, mantenimiento, servicio, saneamiento y protección del Canal principal ú obras auxiliares, ó sobre la carga, oficiales, tripula-

ción ó pasajeros de ninguna de las dichas naves, excepto los derechos é impuestos que establezcan los Estados Unidos por el uso del Canal ú otras obras y excepto los derechos é impuestos que establezca la República de Panamá sobre las mercancías destinadas á ser introducidas para el consumo del resto de la República de Panamá, y sobre los buques que toquen en los puertos de Panamá y Colón y que no crucen el Canal.

El Gobierno de la República de Panamá tendrá el derecho de establecer en dichos puertos y en las ciudades de Panamá y Colón los edificios y vigilancia que crea necesarios para el cobro de derechos sobre importaciones destinadas á otras partes de Panamá y para impedir los contrabandos. Los Estados Unidos tendrán el derecho de hacer uso de las poblaciones y puertos de Panamá y Colón como lugares de anclaje, y para hacer reparaciones, cargar, descargar, aluacunar, y trasbordar cargas, ya sean de tránsito, ó destinadas al servicio del Canal ó para otros trabajos que pertenezcan al Canal.

#### ARTÍCULO X.

La República de Panamá se obliga á no imponer contribuciones de ninguna clase, ya sean nacionales, municipales ó departamentales sobre el Canal, los ferrocarriles y obras auxiliares, remolcadores, naves empleadas en el servicio del Canal, depósitos, talleres, oficinas, habitaciones para obreros, fábricas de todas clases, almacenes, muelles, maquinaria y demás obras, á sus oficiales ó empleados que se encuentren dentro de las ciudades de Panamá y Colón; y á no establecer contribuciones ó impuestos de carácter personal de ninguna clase que deban pagar los oficiales, empleados, obreros y demás individuos al servicio del Canal y ferrocarriles y obras auxiliares.

#### ARTÍCULO XI.

Los Estados Unidos se obligan á transmitir los despachos oficiales del Gobierno de la República de Panamá por las líneas telegráficas y telefónicas establecidas para el Canal y usadas para negocios públicos y privados, á precios no mayores que los exigidos de los empleados al servicio de los Estados Unidos.

#### ARTÍCULO XII.

El Gobierno de la República de Panamá permitirá la inmigración y libre acceso á las tierras y talleres del Canal y á sus obras auxiliares de todos los empleados y obreros de cualquiera nacionalidad bajo contrato de trabajar en el Canal, ó que busquen empleo en él, ó que estén relacionados con el dicho Canal y obras auxiliares, con sus respectivas familias y todas estas personas estarán libres del servicio militar de la República de Panamá.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

Los Estados Unidos podrán importar en cualquier tiempo á dicha zona y obras (*tierras*) auxiliares, libres de derechos de aduana, impuestos, contribuciones y gravámenes de otra clase, y sin ninguna restricción toda clase de naves, dragas, máquinas, carros, maquinarias, instrumentos, explosivos, materiales, abastos y otros artículos necesarios y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, servicio, sanidad y protección del Canal y de sus obras auxiliares, y todas las provisiones, medicinas, vestidos, abastos y otras cosas necesarias y convenientes para los oficiales, empleados, obreros y jornaleros al servicio y en el empleo de los Estados Unidos y para sus familias. Si de algunos de esos artículos se dispone y se hace uso fuera de la zona y de las tierras accesorias concedidas á los Estados Unidos y dentro del territorio de la República, quedarán sujetos á los mismos impuestos de importación ú otros derechos á que lo están iguales artículos importados bajo las leyes de la República de Panamá.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

Como precio ó compensación por los derechos, poder y privilegios concedidos en esta convención por la República de Panamá á los Estados Unidos, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se obliga á pagar á la República de Panamá la suma de diez millones de dollars (\$10,000,000) en oro amonedado de los Estados Unidos, al efectuarse el canje de la ratificación de este convenio, y también un pago anual de doscientos cincuenta mil dollars (\$250,000) en la misma moneda de oro durante la vida de esta convención, principiando nueve años después de la fecha antes expresada.

Las provisiones de este artículo serán en adición á todos los demás beneficios asegurados á la República de Panamá en esta convención. Pero ninguna demora ó diferencia de opiniones respecto de este artículo, ó de otras estipulaciones de este tratado, afectará ó interrumpirá la completa ejecución y efectos de esta convención en todos los demás respectos.

## ARTÍCULO XV.

La Comisión mixta á que se refiere el Artículo VI se establecerá como sigue:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos nombrará dos personas y el Presidente de la República de Panamá nombrará dos personas, y ellas procederán á dictar una decisión; pero en caso de desacuerdo de la Comisión (con motivo de estar igualmente divididas sus conclusiones), se nombrará por los dos Gobiernos un dirimente que dictará su decisión. En caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de un miembro de la Comisión, ó del dirimente, ó en caso de omisión, excusa ó cesación de actuar,

su puesto será llenado por nombramiento de otra persona del modo antes indicado. Todas las decisiones dictadas por la mayoría de la Comisión, ó por el dirimente, serán finales.

#### ARTÍCULO XVI.

Los dos Gobiernos proveerán de modo adecuado por un arreglo futuro á la persecución, captura, prisión, detención y entrega en dicha zona y tierras accesorias á las autoridades de la República de Panamá de las personas acusadas de la comisión de crímenes, delitos ó faltas fuera de dicha zona, y para la persecución, captura, prisión, detención y entrega fuera de dicha zona á las autoridades de los Estados Unidos de personas acusadas de la comisión de crímenes, delitos y faltas en la zona mencionada y sus tierras accesorias.

#### ARTÍCULO XVII.

La República de Panamá concede á los Estados Unidos el uso de todos los puertos de la República abiertos al comercio, como lugares de refugio para todas las naves empleadas en la empresa del Canal y para todas aquellas que hallándose en las mismas circunstancias de arribada forzosa vayan destinadas á atravesar el Canal y necesiten anclar en dichos puertos. Esas naves estarán exentas de derechos de anclaje y tonelaje por parte de la República de Panamá.

#### ARTÍCULO XVIII.

El Canal, una vez construído, y las entradas á él, serán neutrales perpetuamente y estarán abiertas en los términos de la Sección I del artículo tercero del tratado celebrado entre los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña el 18 de noviembre de 1901, y de conformidad con las estipulaciones de este tratado.

#### ARTÍCULO XIX.

El Gobierno de la República de Panamá tendrá el derecho de transportar por el Canal sus naves, tropas y elementos de guerra en esas naves, en todo tiempo, sin pagar derechos de ninguna clase. Esta exención se extiende al Ferrocarril auxiliar para el transporte de las personas al servicio de la República de Panamá y de la fuerza de policía encargada de guardar el orden público fuera de la dicha zona, así como para sus equipajes, pertrechos y provisiones.

#### ARTÍCULO XX.

Si en virtud de algún tratado existente en relación con el territorio del Istmo de Panamá, cuyas obligaciones corresponden ó sean asumidas por la República de Panamá, existieren algunos privilegios ó concesiones en favor del Gobierno, ó de los ciudadanos y súbditos de una

tercera Potencia, relativos á una vía de comunicación interoceánica, que en alguna de sus estipulaciones puedan ser incompatibles con los términos de la presente convención, la República de Panamá se obliga á cancelar ó modificar tal tratado en debida forma, para lo cual le dará al dicho tercer Poder la necesaria notificación dentro del término de cuatro meses, desde la fecha de esta convención; y en caso de que el tratado existente no contenga cláusula que permita su modificación, ó anulación, la República de Panamá se obliga á procurar su modificación, ó anulación, en tal forma que no exista conflicto con las estipulaciones de la presente convención.

#### ARTÍCULO XXI.

Los derechos y privilegios concedidos por la República de Panamá á los Estados Unidos en los artículos precedentes se entiende que están libres de toda deuda, limitación, enfiteusis ó responsabilidad anterior, ó de concesiones ó privilegios á otros Gobiernos, corporaciones, sindicatos, é individuos, y en consecuencia, si surgieren algunos reclamos con motivo de las presentes concesiones y privilegios, ó de otro modo, los reclamantes se dirigirán contra la República de Panamá y no contra los Estados Unidos para obtener la indemnización, ó el arreglo que pueda ser del caso.

#### ARTÍCULO XXII.

La República de Panamá renuncia y concede á los Estados Unidos la participación á que puede tener derecho en los futuros productos del Canal, fijada en el Artículo XV del Contrato de concesión celebrado con LUCIEN N. B. WYSE, del cual hoy es dueño la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá, y á cualesquiera otros derechos ó reclamos de naturaleza pecuniaria, que pudieran originarse de esa concesión, ó relativos á ella ó que pudieran surgir de las concesiones á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, ó relativas á ellas, ó á algunas de sus modificaciones ó prórrogas; y del mismo modo renuncia, confirma y concede á los Estados Unidos, desde ahora y para el futuro, todos los derechos y propiedades reservadas en las mencionadas concesiones y que de otro modo habrían de corresponderle á Panamá antes, ó á la expiración, de los términos de noventa y nueve años de las concesiones otorgadas, al interesado y á las Compañías arriba mencionadas, y todo derecho, título y participación que ahora tenga, y que en lo futuro pueda corresponderle, en las tierras en el Canal, en las obras, propiedades y derechos pertenecientes á dichas Compañías en virtud de las citadas concesiones, ó de otra manera y los que los Estados Unidos hayan adquirido, ó adquieran de la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá, ó por su conducto, incluyendo cualesquiera propiedades ó derechos que en lo futuro pudieren corresponderle á la



República de Panamá en virtud del trascurso del tiempo de caducidad, ó de otra manera, en virtud de reversión según los contratos, ó concesiones con dicho WYSE, la Compañía Universal del Canal de Panamá, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá y la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá.

Los arriba mencionados derechos y propiedades quedarán libres de todos los derechos de reversión, *ó actuales*, que pueda tener Panamá, y el título de los Estados Unidos, cuando se efectúe la compra proyectada á la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá, será absoluto en cuanto toca á la República de Panamá, exceptuándose siempre los derechos de la República expresamente asegurados en este tratado.

#### ARTÍCULO XXIII.

Si en algún tiempo fuere necesario el empleo de fuerzas armadas para la seguridad y protección del Canal, ó de las naves que lo usen, ó de los ferrocarriles y obras auxiliares, los Estados Unidos tendrán el derecho en todo tiempo, y á su juicio, para usar su fuerza de policía y sus fuerzas terrestres y navales, ó para establecer fortificaciones con ese objeto.

#### ARTÍCULO XXIV.

Ningún cambio en el Gobierno ó en las leyes y tratados de la República de Panamá, afectará sin el consentimiento de los Estados Unidos los derechos que correspondan á los Estados Unidos en virtud de esta convención, ó en virtud de estipulaciones en tratados que existan entre los dos países ó que para lo futuro lleguen á existir en lo relativo al objeto de esta convención.

Si la República de Panamá llegare á ser más tarde parte constituyente de otro Gobierno, ó forme unión ó confederación de Estados, de tal modo que su soberanía ó independencia quede confundida con la de otro Gobierno, Unión ó Confederación, los derechos de los Estados Unidos según esta convención no serán de manera alguna minorados ó restringidos.

#### ARTÍCULO XXV.

Para el mejor cumplimiento de las obligaciones de esta convención y con el fin de dar protección eficaz al Canal y de preservar su neutralidad, el Gobierno de la República de Panamá venderá ó arrendará á los Estados Unidos las tierras adecuadas y necesarias para estaciones navales ó carboneras en la costa del Pacífico y en la parte occidental de la costa del mar Caribe de la República, en ciertos puntos que serán convenidos con el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

## ARTÍCULO XXVI.

Esta Convención, después de firmada por los Plenipotenciarios de las partes contratantes, será ratificada por los respectivos Gobiernos y las ratificaciones canjeadas en Wáshington á la mayor brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman la presente convención en duplicado y la sellan con sus respectivos sellos.

Hecha en la ciudad de Wáshington el 18 de noviembre del año del Señor de mil novecientos tres.

(Fdo.)

P. BUNAU-VARILLA. [Hay un sello.]

(Fdo.)

JOHN HAY. [Hay un sello.]

## ADVERTENCIA DEL EDITOR.

La convención que antecede se redactó en inglés, y fué el texto inglés el firmado por los Señores negociadores. De Panamá la devolvieron á su debido tiempo aceptada, y ratificada por el Gobierno de aquella República, por medio de un decreto expedido el 2 de diciembre de 1903, en que se insertó una traducción del instrumento en lengua castellana, que el Señor plenipotenciario panameño envió al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América con la súplica "de que se le hiciese saber si la referida traducción se encontraba satisfactoria." En el examen practicado á este respecto por el Departamento de Estado se encontró que en la traducción de los Artículos VIII, IX, y XXII se habían omitido ciertas palabras, que están en el texto inglés, y que el Departamento creyó debían ponerse, como aparece en los pasajes que van marcados con itálicas. Encontró también el Departamento de Estado que la palabra inglesa "harbor" usada en el Artículo VII del texto inglés debía traducirse "puerto," y no "bahía;" que la expresión "custom house tolls," que ocurre en el Artículo IX del mismo texto, se había traducido "derechos de aduana," cuando en su concepto es preferible decir "peajes;" y que en el Artículo XIII la palabra inglesa "lands" se había traducido "obras," cuando había debido decirse "terrenos." Estas correcciones van marcadas en itálicas y entre paréntesis en los lugares en que ocurren.

Se encontró, por fin, que además de lo indicado había en la traducción castellana otras varias palabras capaces de interpretarse en un sentido distinto del que tienen en la lengua inglesa; pero de ellas no se hizo, sin embargo, mención especial.

Fundado en todo esto el Honorable Señor FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, Subsecretario de Estado, funcionando como Jefe del Departamento en ausencia del Señor Secretario, escribió una carta en 30 de enero último al Señor BUNAU-VARILLA, indicando los cambios que debían hacerse, y ya quedan apuntados, y añadiendo que á fin de obviar dificultades,

podría decirse oficialmente por el Señor representante de Panamá que en caso de duda prevaleciese el texto inglés.

A esto contestó el Señor BUNAU-VARILLA, en 18 de febrero de 1904, diciendo que aceptaba en nombre del Gobierno de Panamá lo que proponía el Señor LOOMS.

Esta correspondencia se publica en este número, página 640, á continuación del texto inglés del tratado.

---

## ARREGLO DEFINITIVO DE LA CUESTIÓN DEL ACRE.

### TRATADO DE PERMUTA DE TERRITORIO Y OTRAS COMPENSACIONES, ENTRE BOLIVIA Y EL BRASIL.

*Concluido el 17 de noviembre de 1903.*

*Proclamado el 28 de diciembre de 1903.*

La República de Bolivia y la República de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, animadas del deseo de consolidar para siempre su antigua amistad, removiendo motivos de ulteriores desavenencias y queriendo al mismo tiempo facilitar el desenvolvimiento de sus relaciones de comercio y buena vecindad, convinieron en celebrar un Tratado de permuta de territorios y otras compensaciones, de conformidad con la estipulación contenida en el artículo 5° del Tratado de Amistad, Límites, Navegación y Comercio de 27 de marzo de 1867.

Y con este fin han nombrado Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia á los Señores FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Misión Especial en el Brasil y Senador de la República, y CLAUDIO PINILLA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en el Brasil, nombrado Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia; y

El Presidente de la República de los Estados Unidos del Brasil á los Señores JOSÉ MARÍA DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO BRANCO, Ministro de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores, y JOAQUIM FRANCISCO DE ASSIS BRASIL, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos de América.

Los cuales, después de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes, que los hallaron en buena y debida forma, acordaron los artículos siguientes:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

La frontera entre la República de Bolivia y la de los Estados Unidos del Brasil quedará así establecida:

SECCIÓN 1. Partiendo de la latitud Sud de 20° 08' 35" frente al desaguadero de la Bahía Negra, en el río Paraguay, subirá por este río

hasta un punto en la margen derecha distante nueve kilómetros en línea recta, del fuerte de Coimbra, esto es, aproximadamente en  $19^{\circ} 58' 05''$  de latitud y  $14^{\circ} 39' 14''$  de longitud Oeste del Observatorio de Río de Janeiro ( $57^{\circ} 47' 40''$  Oeste de Greenwich), según el mapa de la frontera levantado por la Comisión Mixta de Límites de 1875; y continuará desde ese punto, en la margen derecha del Paraguay, por una línea geodésica que irá á encontrar otro punto á cuatro kilómetros, en el rumbo verdadero de  $27^{\circ} 1' 22''$  Nordeste del llamado "Marco del fondo de Bahía Negra," siendo la distancia de cuatro kilómetros medida rigurosamente sobre la frontera actual, de manera que ese punto deberá estar, más ó menos, en  $19^{\circ} 45' 36''.6$  de latitud y  $14^{\circ} 55' 46''.7$  de longitud Oeste de Río de Janeiro ( $58^{\circ} 04' 12''.7$  Oeste de Greenwich).

De allí, seguirá en el mismo rumbo determinado por la Comisión Mixta de 1875 hasta  $19^{\circ} 2'$  de latitud, y después, para el Este, por ese paralelo hasta el arroyo Concepción, que bajará hasta su desembocadura en la margen meridional del desaguadero de la laguna de Cáceres, también llamado río Tamengos. Subirá por el desaguadero hasta el meridiano que corta la punta del Tamarinero y después para el Norte por el citado meridiano del Tamarinero hasta  $18^{\circ} 54'$  de latitud, continuando por ese paralelo para el Oeste hasta encontrar la frontera actual.

SEC. 2. Del punto de intersección del paralelo  $18^{\circ} 54'$  con la línea recta que forma la frontera actual, seguirá por el mismo rumbo que al presente, hasta  $18^{\circ} 14'$  de latitud, y por ese paralelo irá á encontrar al Este el desaguadero de la laguna Mandioré, por el cual subirá atravesando la laguna en línea recta hasta el punto de la línea de la antigua frontera equidistante de los dos marcos actuales, y después, por esa línea antigua, hasta el marco de la margen septentrional.

SEC. 3. Del marco septentrional de la laguna Mandioré continuará en línea recta, en el mismo rumbo que al presente, hasta la latitud de  $17^{\circ} 49'$ , y por este paralelo hasta el meridiano del extremo Sudeste de la laguna Gahiba. Seguirá ese meridiano hasta la laguna y atravesará esta en línea recta hasta el punto equidistante de los dos marcos actuales en la línea de la antigua frontera y después, por esta línea antigua ó actual hasta la entrada del canal Pedro Segundo, llamado recientemente río Pando.

SEC. 4. De la entrada Sud del canal Pedro Segundo ó río Pando, hasta la confluencia del Beni y del Mamoré, los límites serán los mismos determinados en el Artículo 2° del Tratado de 27 de marzo de 1867.

SEC. 5. Desde la confluencia del Beni y del Mamoré bajará la frontera por el río Madera hasta la boca del Abuná, su afluente de la margen izquierda, y subirá por el Abuná hasta la latitud de  $10^{\circ} 20'$ . De allí irá por el paralelo  $10^{\circ} 20'$  para el Oeste, hasta el río Rapirrán, y subirá por éste hasta su nacimiento principal.

SEC. 6. De la naciente principal del Rapirrán, irá por el paralelo de la naciente á encontrar al Oeste el río Iquiry y subirá por este hasta su origen, desde donde seguirá hasta el arroyo de Bahía, por los más pronunciados accidentes del terreno, ó por una línea recta, como pareciere más conveniente á los Comisarios demarcadores de ambos países.

SEC. 7. De la naciente del arroyo de Bahía seguirá, bajando por éste, hasta su desembocadura en la margen derecha del río Acre ó Aquiry, y subirá por este, hasta la naciente, si no estuviere esta en longitud más occidental que la de 69° Oeste de Greenwich.

(a) En el caso figurado, esto es, si la naciente del Acre estuviere en longitud menos occidental que la indicada, seguirá la frontera por el meridiano de la naciente, hasta el paralelo 11°, y después, para el Oeste, por ese paralelo hasta la frontera con el Perú.

(b) Si el río Acre, como parece evidente, atravesase la longitud de 69° Oeste de Greenwich y corriese ya al Norte ya al Sud del citado paralelo 11°, acompañando más ó menos éste, el álveo del río formará la línea divisoria hasta su naciente, por cuyo meridiano continuará hasta el paralelo de 11° y de allí, en dirección al Oeste, por el mismo paralelo, hasta la frontera con el Perú; mas si al Oeste de la citada longitud 69°, el Acre corriese siempre al Sud del paralelo 11°, seguirá la frontera, desde ese río, por la longitud 69°, hasta el punto de intersección con ese paralelo 11° y después por él hasta la frontera con el Perú.

## ARTÍCULO II.

La transferencia de territorios resultante de la limitación descrita en el artículo anterior, comprende todos los derechos que les son inherentes y la responsabilidad derivada de la obligación de mantener y respetar los derechos reales adquiridos por nacionales y extranjeros según los principios del Derecho Civil.

Las reclamaciones provenientes de actos administrativos y de hechos ocurridos en los territorios permutados serán examinados y juzgados por un Tribunal Arbitral compuesto de un representante de Bolivia otro del Brasil y de un Ministro extranjero acreditado ante el Gobierno brasileño. Este tercer árbitro, presidente del Tribunal, será escogido por las dos Altas Partes contratantes después del canje de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado. El Tribunal funcionará durante un año en Río de Janeiro y dará principio á sus trabajos en el plazo de seis meses contados desde el día del canje de las ratificaciones. Tendrá por misión: 1° Aceptar ó rechazar las reclamaciones; 2° Fijar el monto de la indemnización; 3° Designar cuál de los dos Gobiernos la debe satisfacer.

El pago podrá ser hecho en bonos especiales, á la par, que ganen el interés del tres por ciento y tengan amortización del tres por ciento anual.

## ARTÍCULO III.

Por no haber equivalencia en las áreas de los territorios permutados entre las dos Naciones, los Estados Unidos del Brasil pagarán una indemnización de £2,000,000 (dos millones de libras esterlinas), que la República de Bolivia acepta con el propósito de aplicarla principalmente á la construcción de caminos de hierro ú otras obras tendentes á mejorar las comunicaciones y desenvolver el comercio entre los dos países.

El pago será hecho en dos partidas de un millón de libras cada una: la primera dentro del plazo de tres meses, contado desde el canje de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, y la segunda el 31 de marzo de 1905.

## ARTÍCULO IV.

Una Comisión Mixta nombrada por los dos Gobiernos dentro del plazo de un año, contado desde el canje de las ratificaciones, procederá á la demarcación de la frontera descrita en el Artículo 1º, principiando sus trabajos á los seis meses siguientes á su nombramiento.

Cualquier desacuerdo entre la Comisión boliviana y la brasileña, que no pudiere ser resuelto por los dos Gobiernos, será sometido á la decisión arbitral de un miembro de la "Royal Geographical Society" de Londres, escogido por el Presidente y miembros del Consejo de la misma.

Si los Comisarios demarcadores nombrados por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes dejasen de concurrir al lugar y fecha que fueren convenidos para dar principio á los trabajos, los Comisarios de la otra procederán por sí solos á la demarcación, y el resultado de sus operaciones será obligatorio para ambas.

## ARTÍCULO V.

Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes concluirán dentro del plazo de ocho meses un Tratado de Comercio y Navegación, basado en el principio de la más amplia libertad de tránsito terrestre y navegación fluvial para ambas naciones, derecho que ellas se reconocen á perpetuidad, respetando los reglamentos fiscales y de policía establecidos ó que se establecieren en el territorio de cada una. Esos reglamentos deberán ser tan favorables cuanto sea posible á la navegación y al comercio y guardar en los dos países la posible uniformidad. Queda sin embargo entendido y declarado que no se comprende en esa navegación la de puerto á puerto del mismo país, ó de cabotaje fluvial, que continuará sujeta en cada uno de los dos Estados á sus respectivas leyes.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

En conformidad á la estipulación del artículo precedente y para el despacho en tránsito de artículos de importación y exportación, Bolivia

podrá mantener Agentes aduaneros junto á las Aduanas brasileñas de Belem del Pará, Manaus, Corumbá y demás puertos aduaneros que el Brasil establezca sobre el Madera, Mamoré ú otras localidades de la frontera común. Recíprocamente el Brasil podrá mantener Agentes aduaneros en la Aduana Boliviana de Villa Bella ó en cualquier otro puesto aduanero que Bolivia establezca en la frontera común.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

Los Estados Unidos del Brasil se obligan á construir en territorio brasileño, por sí ó por empresa particular, un ferrocarril desde el puerto de San Antonio en el río Madera, hasta Guajaramerir, en el Mamoré, con un ramal que pasando por Villa Murtinho ú otro punto próximo (Estado de Matogroso), llegue á Villa Bella (Bolivia), en la confluencia del Beni con el Mamoré. De ese ferrocarril que el Brasil se esforzará en concluir en el plazo de cuatro años, usarán ambos países con derecho á las mismas franquicias y tarifas.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

La República de los Estados Unidos del Brasil declara que ventilará directamente con la del Perú la cuestión de fronteras relativa al territorio comprendido entre la naciente del Yavary y el paralelo 11°, procurando llegar á una solución amigable del litigio, sin responsabilidad para Bolivia en ningún caso.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Los desacuerdos que puedan sobrevenir entre los dos Gobiernos, en cuanto á la interpretación y ejecución del presente Tratado, serán sometidos á arbitraje.

#### ARTÍCULO X.

Este Tratado, después de aprobado por el Poder Legislativo de cada una de las dos Repúblicas, será ratificado por los respectivos Gobiernos y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro en el más breve plazo posible.

En fe de lo cual nosotros, los Plenipotenciarios arriba nombrados, firmamos el presente Tratado, en dos ejemplares, cada uno de ellos en las lenguas castellana y portuguesa, y les ponemos nuestros respectivos sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Petrópolis, á los diez y siete días del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos tres.

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

CLAUDIO PINILLA.

RÍO BRANCO.

J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL.

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DOCTOR DON EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ COMO ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO Plenipotenciario DE LA REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El 12 de febrero del corriente año de 1904 tuvo lugar la recepción oficial del Señor Doctor Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República Oriental del Uruguay cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

En la ceremonia, que fué breve y de grande cordialidad, se cambiaron los siguientes discursos:

El Doctor ACEVEDO dijo:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: El Gobierno de mi país, la República Oriental del Uruguay, me ha dispensado el honor de representarlo ante el de la gran República cuyos destinos preside Vnuestra Excelencia, á fin de continuar las gestiones de mi antecesor, seguro de que, esta manifestación sincera y bien inspirada de su parte, contribuirá á cimentar las hondas simpatías que existen de pueblo á pueblo, y á estrechar de un modo empeñoso sus relaciones comerciales é industriales, con real beneficio de ambos países.

“Al poner en vuestras manos los documentos que me acreditan en el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cúmpleme transmitir á Vuestra Excelencia los nobles votos de mi Gobierno por la prosperidad constante de la ejemplar nación que ha consagrado con luminosos éxitos en la historia la eficacia de las instituciones libres, y por la felicidad personal del alto magistrado que la rige.”

El Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América contestó lo que traducido al castellano, dice así:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Al recibir la carta que os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Uruguay cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, noto con satisfacción especial la seguridad que me dáis de que desea vuestro Gobierno que la misión que os está encomendada tienda á estrechar aún más los lazos de amistad jamás interrumpidos entre los dos países y aumentar sus relaciones comerciales.

“Animado como lo ha estado siempre este Gobierno del deseo de ver fortalecidas las relaciones mutuamente benéficas de la industria y del comercio entre sí y las Repúblicas hermanas de América, vuestra misión no puede menos de ser acogida con la simpatía y reciprocidad más cordiales de parte del Gobierno y funcionarios de los Estados Unidos.



“Al daros la bienvenida á vuestro nuevo destino, os suplico, Señor Ministro, que trasmitáis al Excelentísimo Señor Presidente del Uruguay, el vivo deseo de este Gobierno y pueblo en favor de la continuada paz y prosperidad de su República.”

## TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE GENERAL CONCLUIDO ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE BOLIVIA Y EL PERÚ.

*Concluido, Noviembre 21 de 1901.*

*Proclamado, Diciembre 29 de 1903.*

El Presidente de la República de Bolivia y el Presidente de la República del Peru, deseosos de estrechar firmemente los vínculos que existen entre los dos Estados, estableciendo el arbitraje en las relaciones de ambas Repúblicas, han nombrado á ese fin por sus Plenipotenciarios:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Bolivia, al Dr. Don FEDERICO DÍEZ DE MEDINA, su Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Perú, al Dr. Don FELIPE DE OSMA, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, quienes han celebrado el siguiente:

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAJE.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las altas partes contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las controversias hasta hoy pendientes y las que durante la vigencia del presente Tratado surgieren entre ellas, cualesquiera que sean su naturaleza y causas, y siempre que no hayan podido ser solucionadas por negociaciones directas.

ART. 2°. En cada caso ocurrente, las partes contratantes celebrarán un convenio especial con el objeto de determinar la materia de la controversia, fijar los puntos que deben ser resueltos, la extensión de las facultades del árbitro y los procedimientos que han de observarse.

ART. 3°. En caso de que las altas partes no lleguen á ponerse de acuerdo sobre los puntos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, el árbitro queda facultado para determinar en vista de las pretensiones de ambas partes los puntos de hecho y de derecho que deberán ser decididos, para la solución de la controversia y establecer el procedimiento á seguir.

ART. 4°. Las altas partes convienen en que el árbitro sea el Tribunal permanente de arbitraje, que se establezca en virtud de los acuerdos que adopte la Conferencia Pan-Americana que funciona actualmente en México.

ART. 5°. Par estos dos casos: (a) si no llegara á constituirse el Tribunal á que se refiere el artículo precedente, y (b) si hay necesidad de ocurrir al arbitraje, antes de que se constituya ese Tribunal, las altas

partes convienen en designar árbitro al Gobierno de la República Argentina, al de España y al de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que respectivamente ejerzan el cargo, uno por impedimento de otro y en el orden en que están nombrados.

ART. 6°. Si durante la vigencia del presente Tratado, y en los dos supuestos á que se refiere el artículo anterior ocurrieren distintos casos de arbitraje, serán sucesivamente entregados para su solución á los Gobiernos indicados en el orden que se halla establecido.

ART. 7°. El árbitro es también competente: 1°, Para determinar sobre la regularidad de su constitución, la validez del compromiso y su interpretación. 2°, Para adoptar las providencias necesarias y resolver todas las dificultades que surjan en el curso del debate. Sobre las cuestiones de carácter técnico ó científico que se presentaren en este, se pedirá dictamen precisamente á la Real Sociedad Geográfica de Londres, ó al Instituto Geodésico Internacional de Berlín. Y 3°, Para designar la época de su funcionamiento.

ART. 8°. El árbitro fallará con estricta sujeción á las prescripciones del Derecho Internacional, y en las cuestiones de límites al principio americano del *uti-possidetis* de 1810, siempre que en el convenio á que se refiere el artículo 2° no se estableciere la aplicación de reglas especiales ó se autorizare al árbitro para fallar como amigable componedor.

ART. 9°. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio, con expresión de sus fundamentos. Será extendida en doble ejemplar y notificada á cada una de las partes por medio de su representante ante el árbitro.

ART. 10°. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide dentro de los límites de su alcance la contienda entre las partes.

ART. 11°. El árbitro establecerá en la sentencia el plazo dentro del cual debe ser ejecutada.

ART. 12°. La sentencia es inapelable y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo se admitirá el recurso de revisión ante el mismo árbitro que la pronunció, siempre que se deduzca antes de vencido el plazo señalado para su ejecución, en los siguientes casos:

Primero. Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó adulterado.

Segundo. Si la sentencia ha sido en todo ó en parte la consecuencia de un error de hecho que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ART. 13°. El recurso de revisión no podrá ser interpuesto en ningún caso después de los seis meses de notificada la sentencia.

ART. 14°. Las altas partes nombrarán su representante en el juicio, pondrán á disposición del árbitro todos los medios de información que

de ellos dependan y sufragarán sus propios gastos y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

ART. 15°. El mismo árbitro que pronunció la sentencia decidirá sobre las cuestiones que se susciten en su ejecución.

ART. 16°. El presente Tratado durará diez años á partir del canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento, continuará rigiendo por otros diez años y así sucesivamente.

ART. 17°. Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en La Paz ó en Lima dentro del término de un año de la fecha.

En fe de lo cual los infrascritos firman y sellan el presente Tratado, hecho en doble ejemplar, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintiún días del mes de noviembre del año de mil novecientos uno.

(Firmado)	FEDERICO DÍEZ DE MEDINA.	[L. S.]
(Firmado)	FELIPE DE OSMA.	[L. S.]

#### ACTA DE CANJE.

En la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintinueve días del mes de diciembre del año de mil novecientos tres, reunidos en el Despacho del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Su Excelencia el Señor Doctor JUAN M. SARACHO, Ministro del ramo, y Su Excelencia el Señor Doctor FELIPE DE OSMA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú, con el objeto de proceder al canje de las ratificaciones del Tratado General de Arbitraje, ajustado y firmado en esta ciudad, en veintún de noviembre del año de mil novecientos uno, por el Señor FEDERICO DÍEZ DE MEDINA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto de Bolivia, y por el Excelentísimo Señor FELIPE DE OSMA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, léídos como corresponde los instrumentos de ratificación del referido Tratado y habiendo manifestado su conformidad en todo lo estipulado, se verificó en seguida el canje en la forma de estilo, disponiendo los Señores Plenipotenciarios se redacte la presente acta, por duplicado, cuyos ejemplares firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos.

JUAN M. SARACHO.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

### LA INFLUENCIA DE LOS FERROCARRILES EN LA ESTABILIDAD DE LOS GOBIERNOS LATINO-AMERICANOS.

De un importante artículo de Mr. EDWARD P. NORTH, ingeniero civil y miembro de la Sociedad Americana de Ingenieros Civiles, publicado el 4 de marzo último en la Gaceta de los ferrocarriles (Railroad

Gazette), de New York, en que se examina con recto criterio el influjo de los ferrocarriles en la preservación del orden y la paz en los países en donde están construídos, se entresacan los siguientes párrafos, cuya lectura puede ser provechosa.

Refiriéndose á México, y comparando el período anterior á lo que puede llamarse la era de los ferrocarriles, con el periodo que le subsiguíó, dice el artículo que en el primero "había habido un número de revoluciones difícil de determinar, y nada menos que 48 gobernantes," mientras que en el segundo, "desde que México empezó á construir ferrocarriles y subvencionarlos, el Gobierno ha sido tan estable como el que más." . . . "No ha habido más revoluciones. Como dijo el Señor ROMERO, 'los antiguos revolucionarios están hoy interesados en el mantenimiento de la paz, porque con ella están prosperando y disfrutando los beneficios que son consecuencia del desenvolvimiento del país.' Este desenvolvimiento habría sido imposible, sin la política del Señor Presidente DÍAZ que en tan alto grado ha favorecido la construcción de ferrocarriles."

"Nuestra propia historia" (la de los Estados Unidos de América), continúa diciendo el articulista, "no está exenta de precedentes de este género. En 1860, antes de nuestra guerra civil, no había más que un ferrocarril directo entre el Norte y el Sud, que era el que hoy se llama "Illinois Central" entre Chicago y New Orleans. Había también dos líneas de comunicación con Savannah, una pasando por Chattanooga, y otra corriendo á lo largo de la costa Atlántica. Alguien dijo, habrá cosa de quince ó diez y ocho años, que si el Sud hubiera tenido en 1860 la capacidad fabril que posee en la actualidad, la separación habría triunfado; pero á eso se respondió, que en ese caso el movimiento de separación habría sido imposible. Puede ser que haya algo de verdad en el uno y en el otro aserto; pero escasamente puede dudarse que si las facilidades de comunicación que hay en el día entre el Norte y el Sud hubieran existido en 1860, la separación habría sido improbable.

"El reconocimiento del principio, que una comunicación barata, cómoda y frecuente entre las diversas secciones del país tendría naturalmente que influir en que las relaciones entre aquellas fueran pacíficas, indujo á los hombres de Estado de aquel tiempo á que, con espíritu altamente patriótico, se decidiesen á favorecer la construcción de los ferrocarriles al Pacífico (*Union and Central Pacific Railroads*), prestándoles dinero, y haciéndoles vastas concesiones de tierras, con lo que aseguraron su pronta terminación," \* \* \*

Desde entonces, puede decirse que ha quedado eliminado todo temor de una seria dificultad "seccional," entre los habitantes de la costa del Atlántico y los de la costa del Pacífico.

Incidentalmente, aquella región de que el Comandante S. H. Loxa, del Cuerpo de Ingenieros topógrafos de los Estados Unidos, escribió en

1820, que "podría ser de infinita importancia para los Estados Unidos, porque está calculada para servir de barrera á un crecimiento excesivo de nuestra población del lado del Oeste, y ponernos á salvo de las maquinaciones, ó recursos, de un enemigo que pudiera de otro modo sentirse dispuesto á hostilizarnos por aquella parte de nuestra frontera," contieue hoy la mitad de nuestra población, y sin duda alguna tiene mayor riqueza que la que tenía toda la Unión cuando el Comandante LONG la creía únicamente á propósito para búfalos, y "cabras salvajes" como él llamaba á las antílopes.

\* \* \* \* \*

La siguiente tabla, tomada de la Gaceta de los ferrocarriles, muestra, de conformidad con los últimos datos obtenibles, el número de millas de ferrocarril que están abiertas al tráfico en el hemisferio occidental, con la proporción entre cada milla y la población y superficie de cada país en 1900.

Países.	Millas de ferrocarril abiertas al público.	Proporción por milla de ferrocarril abierta al público.	
		Habitantes.	Superficie en millas cuadradas.
Poseiones británicas de Norte América.....	17,831	294	189.9
Estados Unidos.....	193,304	383	15.5
México.....	9,065	1,391	84.7
Centro América.....	718	3,313	230.3
Venezuela.....	631	3,856	635.7
Colombia.....	400	11,250	1,284.6
Ecuador.....	634	3,856	635.7
Brasil.....	9,195	1,845	351.1
Argentina.....	10,171	471	109.5
Paraguay.....	157	3,197	621.9
Uruguay.....	1,444	723	60.3
Bolivia.....	621	3,934	829.7
Chile.....	2,850	1,063	105.1
Perú.....	1,036	2,876	420.1

"Como las redes de los ferrocarriles del Dominio británico, de los Estados Unidos de América y de México están unidas entre sí, resulta que el sistema formado por ellas representa una porción muy grande del sistema total del mundo. En Centro América no están unidos todavía los ferrocarriles que recorren el territorio de sus cinco Repúblicas.

\* \* \* \* \*

"En la República Argentina \* \* \* en los diez años transcurridos de 1880 á 1890, se cuadruplicó la extensión de los ferrocarriles. A la casa de Baring se debe en mucho este beneficio para el país y para el mundo. El trabajo fué tanto más meritorio, cuanto que se hizo sin esperar ventajas sobre nuestros productores de trigo en el Oeste, y sin gran ganancia á la vista para sus promotores. \* \* \* La República Argentina ocupa un lugar conspicuo entre los países favorecidos con un Gobierno estable. No se emprenden revoluciones cuando las empresas de la paz aseguran el goce de una ganancia racional.

“El desenvolvimiento de la confianza comercial en el futuro de México ha sido asombroso. En 1880, cuando el Señor Presidente Díaz inauguró su política de mejoras interiores, México con una población aproximada de 10,000,000 tenía sólo 671 millas aisladas de ferrocarril, lo que daba 1 milla para cada 14,900 habitantes. \* \* \* En muchas partes del territorio no había seguridad para la vida ni para las propiedades. Pocos creían posible que llegase nunca á consolidarse un Gobierno estable. México estaba sustancialmente sin crédito en los mercados del mundo. El total de nuestro comercio de importación y exportación con aquel país en 1880 no pasaba de \$13,250,000. Ahora, el año pasado, á pesar de que su comercio con el extranjero ha aumentado mucho, y de que sus artículos son mejores cada día y pueden venderse á menor precio, ese mismo comercio con nosotros ha llegado próximamente á \$85,000,000.

Durante este periodo, su industria fabril ha aumentado con casi la misma rapidez que su comercio con nosotros. Sus bonos de 5 por ciento se venden hoy á 98. En su territorio no hay peligro en el día para la vida ó la propiedad; y nadie teme ninguna manifestación, que no sea enteramente amistosa, ni de su Gobierno para otros pueblos, ni de otros pueblos para su Gobierno. \* \* \*

“Lo dicho anteriormente justifica el aserto de que las Américas Central y del Sud disfrutarán de las ventajas de un Gobierno estable si construyen líneas troncales de ferrocarril que en su día se reúnan por el Norte, con las del sistema mexicano, y por el Sud, con las de los sistemas de Chile y la Argentina. Esas líneas troncales reunirían entre sí á todas las Repúblicas latino-americanas, y les darían la influencia, el poder y la unidad, que nuestras propias líneas de comunicación nos han dado á nosotros en este país. Concurrentemente con este crecimiento del poder productivo y consumidor de México, resulta en provecho de todos el aumento del comercio del mundo, y una oportunidad muy favorable para los habitantes de los países que tienen población en exceso de ir á establecerse en las ricas regiones de aquella República, que son hoy accesibles y que están esperando los beneficios de la colonización.

“Los más favorecidos de esta extensión de los ferrocarriles serían sin duda los Estados Unidos y México en la parte del Norte, y la Argentina y Chile en la del Sud, porque, como ha dicho el Senador BEVERIDGE: ‘Por donde quiera que vaya una línea de ferrocarril, por allí irá el tráfico, y á donde vaya esa línea, allí irá también, en gran parte al menos, el comercio de la nación que la construyó.’” Así lo ha demostrado nuestro comercio, que crece siempre de un modo rápido, así con México, como con el Canadá.

“Y como por virtud de influencias transatlánticas, que se han pronunciado en hostilidad decidida contra toda extensión de nuestros vías de comunicación y comercio con el Sud, hay alguna paralización

en este movimiento, no es inoportuno indicar la conveniencia de que nuestro propio Gobierno ayude con su crédito al éxito completo de una empresa que tanto habría de aumentar nuestro propio comercio, y que desenvolvería en tanto grado el bienestar y prosperidad de las Repúblicas vecinas. No parece que pueda hallarse objeción á que se haga la promesa de pagar, para propósitos postales, una suma por cada milla de camino que esté construida, con lo que se estimularía la pronta y frecuente transmisión de nuestra correspondencia. Esto sería equivalente á retribuir debidamente un servicio, y evitaría los inconvenientes que suelen tener las subvenciones.

“Se ha dicho por alguno, á quien se atribuye autoridad, que el Ferrocarril Pan-Americano no podría transportar con provecho ni aún cargas de diamantes. Hay que observar acerca de esto, que hay todavía en Boston personas curiosas que conservan un Informe de quien se consideraba grande autoridad en materias económicas, donde se aseguraba que el ferrocarril de Atchison, Topeka y Santa Fe no tendría tráfico de carga suficiente para costear la grasa con que se lubricasen las ruedas de sus carros. Este gran perito, ni más ni menos que el Comandante LONG, se pasaron de raya en el ejercicio de una legítima y honrada previsión.

“Del profeta de los diamantes puede decirse que su imaginación lo llevó por el camino contrario al natural. Pero es cierto que no habrá confianza comercial en la productividad del tráfico de carga y pasajeros en los países al Sud de México suficiente para permitir la construcción de los caminos de hierro necesarios para el bien de su Gobierno y la extensión de su comercio con los Estados Unidos y con México, á menos que no se ayude á la referida construcción por concesiones de algún género dispensadas por los Gobiernos. Es asunto de negocio en que no entran para nada consideraciones filantrópicas de ningún género.”

## MARINA MERCANTE DEL MUNDO EN 1903.

Países.	Buques de vela de 50 y más toneladas.		Vapores de 100 y más toneladas.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje bruto.
Gran Bretaña .....	6,839	2,196,443	5,929	13,966,972
Estados Unidos.....	3,751	1,451,152	846	1,610,466
Suecia.....	1,740	767,884	841	925,683
Rusia.....	3,006	545,687	533	693,742
Francia.....	1,449	535,703	556	1,139,575
Alemania.....	914	528,267	1,193	2,767,463
Italia.....	1,554	517,964	351	714,887
Suecia.....	1,515	278,445	594	473,051
Turquía.....	867	174,824	99	98,066
Japón.....	1,521	174,624	373	556,036
Grecia.....	911	173,636	180	321,330
Dinamarca.....	797	126,135	341	477,087
Holanda.....	704	101,722	304	608,153
España.....	576	91,291	403	712,804
Brasil.....	347	76,375	186	123,597
Portugal.....	278	60,736	26	45,633
Chile.....	111	51,886	38	62,742
República Argentina.....	163	40,540	93	73,128

## Marina mercante del mundo en 1903—Continued.

Países.	Buques de vela de 50 y más toneladas.		Vapores de 100 y más toneladas.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje bruto.
Austria .....	120	29,118	224	540,354
Perú .....	56	24,690	3	4,794
Cuba .....	117	11,794	39	39,439
Nicaragua .....	17	9,691	2	783
México .....	50	9,165	27	17,230
Montenegro .....	21	5,005	.....	.....
Rumanía .....	23	4,215	11	19,519
Guatemala .....	13	3,270	.....	.....
Siam .....	10	3,082	6	2,601
Venezuela .....	18	2,833	6	3,423
Haití .....	14	2,471	4	1,497
Bélgica .....	10	1,870	78	153,339
Arabia .....	2	1,847	.....	.....
China .....	12	1,661	35	51,987
Egipto .....	6	1,498	8	8,253
Hawai .....	7	1,495	.....	.....
Colombia .....	7	1,408	.....	.....
Santo Domingo .....	9	1,334	1	881
Liberia .....	3	916	.....	.....
Bolivia .....	1	606	.....	.....
Tunes .....	3	565	.....	.....
Bulgaria .....	2	556	3	3,897
Costa Rica .....	2	555	2	879
San Salvador .....	3	514	.....	.....
Sarawak .....	1	347	2	700
Ecuador .....	1	257	.....	.....
Honduras .....	2	199	.....	.....
Persia .....	1	107	.....	.....
Uruguay .....	70	30,042	26	25,110
Korea .....	.....	.....	3	2,672
Zanzibar .....	.....	.....	2	2,478
Marruecos .....	.....	.....	1	463
Serbia .....	.....	.....	1	264
Todos los demás .....	61	13,184	6	3,032
Total .....	27,705	8,066,205	13,381	26,158,358
Buques de vela de menos de 50 toneladas .....	1,431	56,701	.....	.....
Buques de vapor de menos de 100 toneladas .....	.....	.....	3,814	646,209

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

## MODIFICACIÓN DEL ARANCEL.

*Ley de 7 de noviembre de 1903, estableciendo la libre introducción de máquinas para fábricas de hilados de algodón.*

[“Boletín oficial” de 20 noviembre de 1903, n.º 3037.]

ARTÍCULO 1.º. Toda empresa ó persona que tenga establecida, ó que dentro del término de tres años quiera establecer, en el territorio de la República, fábricas de hilado de algodón y de peinado de lana é hilados de lana peinada, gozará de los siguientes beneficios:

(a) Exoneración de los derechos de importación á las maquinarias, accesorios y materiales necesarios para instalación.

(b) Exoneración de todo impuesto nacional por el término de diez años.

ART. 2.º. El Poder Ejecutivo reglamentará la presente ley, limitando, en cada caso, el *quantum* de los derechos que deban librarse á cada recurrente.



## ALGUNAS ESTADÍSTICAS EN 1903.

[De "La Nación," 1° de enero de 1904.]

## INMIGRACIÓN.

Los datos oficiales durante el año de 1903, más el cálculo probable del movimiento habido en diciembre, nos da: emigrantes 113,177, inmigrantes 148,536, ó sea una diferencia en favor de los segundos, ó saldo en favor del país, de 35,359. Estos cálculos son de totales absolutos entre pasajeros é inmigrantes.

## DEMOGRAFÍA.

El número de habitantes de Buenos Aires es 894,258, que es 24,021 más que el 1° de enero de 1903.

El número de defunciones ha sido de 14,025 durante el año. La tuberculosis aumenta, y es plaga formidable, pues ella sola ha causado 1,730 víctimas. La viruela ha aumentado, llegando á 200 las defunciones, la tifoidea marcó 166 y la infección purulenta 86. La escarlatina y sobre todo el sarampión, a fin de año, aumentaron en carácter alarmante.

Debe agregarse que si bien las defunciones fueron 14,025, en cambio los nacimientos fueron 31,773.

Los matrimonios realizados fueron 6,630.

## BROMATOLOGÍA.

La ciudad de Buenos Aires ha consumido durante el año transcurrido 589,737 reses vacunas, 861,823 reses lanares, 27,982 cerdos, 1,339,359 kilos de factura de cerdo, 3,210 lechones, 1,263,294 gallinas, 790,313 pollos, 59,968 pavos, 68,908 patos, 198,424 yuntas de perdices, 126,353 yuntas de pichones, 20,539 gansos, 45,912 conejos, 129,868,457 kilos de verduras, 1,188,742 kilos de queso, 84,341,342 kilos de fruta, 1,938,100 kilos de pescado argentino, 1,349,576 kilos de pescado extranjero, 147,038 docenas de ostras frescas, 55,061 kilos de caracoles, 6,595 mulitas, 450,101 kilos de mauteca, 1,129,500 kilos de mondongo, 4,791,888 docenas de huevos, 48,736,858 kilos de pan y varios otros millones de kilos ó de unidades en otros alimentos. Tal es en sumas verdaderas lo que se ha comido en el año.

El agua que se ha consumido alcanza á 41,872,492 kilolitros.

## DELINCUENCIA.

La penitenciaria encierra actualmente 1,286 hombres, entre condenados y encausados.

La correccional de mujeres contiene 324, y la correccional de menores varones 340.

Los delitos contra las personas durante el año han sido 2,553, y los contra la propiedad alcanzan á 4,318.

Las contravenciones por ebriedad, desorden, portación de armas, juegos prohibidos, etc., han sido 22,965. Las víctimas por accidentes alcanzaron á 3,341. Los suicidios y tentativas fueron 265.

Los incendios llegaron á la cifra de 177, habiéndose perdido en ellos un valor de \$1,443,535.

#### GUARDIA NACIONAL.

Los enrolamientos de los ciudadanos para el servicio militar, han dado el siguiente resultado:

1881 .....	297,584	1896 .....	438,894
1889 .....	391,764	1899 .....	471,912
1892 .....	388,054	1903 .....	492,043
1895 .....	438,294		

El enrolamiento de la guardia nacional, comparado con los ciudadanos inscritos en el registro cívico, llega al siguiente resultado en 1903:

Argentinos de 18 ó más años de edad existentes en la capital y las catorce provincias, 747,968.

Argentinos de 18 ó más años de edad que son electores con arreglo á la ley, 695,956.

Inscritos en el registro cívico nacional, 595,887.

Enrolados en la guardia nacional, 476,823.

Inscritos en el registro cívico, por cada mil argentinos de 18 ó más años de edad, 797.

Inscritos en el registro cívico, por cada mil argentinos de 18 ó más años de edad, que pueden ser electores con arreglo á la ley, 930.

Enrolados en la guardia nacional, por cada mil argentinos de 18 ó más años de edad, 637.

Inscritos en el registro cívico nacional, por cada cien ciudadanos enrolados, 124.

Enrolados en la guardia nacional, por cada cien ciudadanos inscritos en el registro cívico, 80.

#### FERROCARRILES.

La extensión de las líneas férreas en la República Argentina es la siguiente:

	Kilómetros.
Andino .....	334.200
Bahía Blanca y Noroeste .....	374.882
Buenos Aires al Pacífico .....	1,251.041
Buenos Aires y Rosario .....	2,006.902
Central Argentino .....	1,660.148
Gran Oeste Argentino .....	550.200
Oeste de Buenos Aires .....	1,342.702

	Kilómetros.
Sur.....	3, 939. 199
Entre Ríos.....	732. 534
Este Argentino.....	158. 963
Nordeste Argentino.....	651. 369
Tranvía Rural á Vapor.....	217. 336
Argentino del Norte.....	562. 502
Central del Chubut.....	85. 000
Central de Córdoba.....	1, 033. 706
Central Norte.....	1, 082. 449
Córdoba y Noroeste.....	153. 169
Córdoba y Rosario.....	286. 993
Noroeste Argentino.....	151. 260
Provincial de Santa Fé.....	1, 309. 239
Tranvía á Vapor de Rafaela á Santa Fé.....	94. 000
Transandino.....	159. 906
De Ocampo á Puerto Paraná.....	42. 800
Ingenio Florencia á Puerto Florencia.....	21. 900
De la Península Valdez.....	32. 857
Córdoba á Melagüeño.....	26. 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18, 261. 757</b>

OTROS DATOS.

Se han vendido propiedades en la ciudad de Buenos Aires por valor de \$55,502,894, habiéndose hipotecado por un importe de \$28,074,225.

Las tranvías de tracción animal recorren una extensión de 265 kilómetros y los de tracción eléctrica 230.

Los coches de ambas tracciones han transportado 14,000,000 de pasajeros.

El número de bicicletas es de 6,800.

Los empleados de teléfonos, hombres y mujeres, son 789.

Los teatros han dado un producto bruto en todas sus funciones, de \$2,435,549.

**ADMINISTRACIÓN MUNICIPAL.**

[De "La Nación," 5 de enero de 1901.]

PERCEPCIÓN DE LA RENTA.

Durante los últimos diez años la renta y la recaudación de la municipalidad han sido las siguientes:

Año.	Presupuesto.	Recaudado.	Año.	Presupuesto.	Recaudado.
1891.....	\$10, 732, 368	\$10, 179, 418. 21	1899.....	\$15, 031, 480	\$14, 715, 388. 71
1892.....	10, 035, 368	10, 183, 137. 37	1900.....	15, 165, 888	14, 781, 890. 04
1893.....	13, 399, 280	12, 651, 211. 21	1901.....	15, 165, 888	15, 229, 181. 69
1897.....	15, 003, 360	12, 943, 074. 92	1902.....	15, 596, 900	11, 679, 735. 53
1898.....	15, 848, 960	13, 848, 309. 28	1903.....	15, 474, 600	15, 835, 936. 24

De acuerdo con estas cifras, resulta que ha existido superávit en los años de 1895, 1901 y 1903, y déficit en los restantes.

El cuadro general es el siguiente:

Año.	Déficit.	Superávit.	Año.	Déficit.	Superávit.
1894.....	\$552,940.79	.....	1899.....	\$316,001.29	.....
1895.....	.....	\$147,769.37	1900.....	383,997.96	.....
1896.....	739,075.76	.....	1901.....	.....	\$54,293.69
1897.....	2,060,285.08	.....	1902.....	917,164.47	.....
1898.....	2,000,650.72	.....	1903.....	.....	363,399.30

El producto del impuesto general en el año de 1902 ha sido de \$3,433,520, y en 1903 de \$3,744,284, resultando un superávit á favor de este último de \$310,763.71.

Según la estadística levantada por la inspección fiscal, en 1903 se han recaudado por concepto de rentas generales \$1,156,200.71 más que en 1902.

#### COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1903.

##### BUENOS AIRES.

Maíz.....bolsas..	1,951,285	Quebracho.....toneladas..	13,101
Trigo.....fd....	72,337	Íd.....rollos..	518
Lino.....fd....	375,846	Quebracho,extracto..bolsas..	19,050
Harina.....fd....	852,464	Minerales.....fd....	155
Lana.....fardos..	33,313	Tripas.....bordalesas..	310
Cúeros lanares.....fd....	15,197	Caballos.....	689
Cúeros vacunos:		Mulas.....	665
Secos.....número..	280,618	Cerdos.....	665
Salados.....fd....	117,383	Sebo.....pipas..	1,010
Cúeros potros:		Íd.....bordalests..	5,112
Salados.....fd....	102,002	Tasajo.....fardos..	14,942
Secos.....fd....	31,042	Carneros congelados.número..	92,409
Cúeros becerros.....fd....	65,621	Carne conservada..cajones..	5,819
Cerda.....fardos..	511	Lenguas.....fd....	133
Cúeros diversos.....fd....	1,037	Pasto.....fardos..	52,082
Tortita de lino.....bolsas..	15,546	Ovejas congeladas.....trozos..	26,779
Afrecho.....fd....	26,824	Carne congelada.....fd....	74,193
Ceniza y huesos ..toneladas..	10,710	Carne menuda.....bultos..	2,004
Astas.....	675	Tabaco.....fardos..	1,982
Manteca.....cajones..	28,818	Sangre seca.....bolsas..	940

##### BAHÍA BLANCA.

Durante el mes de noviembre de 1903, salieron 5 vapores del puerto de Bahía Blanca. Su carga y destino fueron como sigue:

*Brasil.*—Trigo, 115,586 bolsas.

*Francia.*—Lana, 1,573 fardos.

*Inglatera.*—Lana, 505 fardos; carneros congelados, 47,084.

## SAN NICOLÁS.

Salieron del puerto de San Nicolás 12 vapores durante el mes de noviembre de 1903, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

*Inglaterra.*—Maíz, 17,400 bolsas; lino, 2,300 bolsas.

*Bélgica.*—Maíz, 79,486 bolsas.

*Alemania.*—Maíz, 26,143 bolsas; lino, 7,643 bolsas.

*Holanda.*—Maíz, 21,271 bolsas.

*Ordenes.*—Maíz, 141,573 bolsas; lino, 7,829 bolsas.

## BOLIVIA.

## APROBACIÓN DE VARIOS TRATADOS.

[De El Estado No. 511, de Enero 19 de 1904.]

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Presidente Constitucional de la República.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha sancionado la siguiente ley:

“El Congreso Nacional decreta:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Se aprueban los tratados celebrados en Montevideo entre las Repúblicas de Bolivia, Argentina, Perú, Paraguay, Uruguay y el Imperio del Brasil, sobre Derecho civil, Derecho comercial, Derecho procesal, Propiedad artística y literaria de 11 de enero de 1889; los referentes á Patentes de invención y Marcas de comercio de 16 de enero, el de Derecho penal de 23 de enero, Ejercicio de profesiones liberales de 4 de febrero y Protocolo adicional de 13 de febrero del mismo año de 1889.

ARR. 2º. Se aprueba igualmente la Convención celebrada en México para la formación de los Códigos de Derecho internacional público y privado de América; la relativa al ejercicio de profesiones liberales, Conferencia fluvial y la que se refiere á Derechos de extranjería, fechadas en 27, 28 y 29 de enero de 1902.

“Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo para los fines constitucionales.

“Sala de sesiones del H. Congreso Nacional.

“La Paz, 5 de noviembre de 1903.

“ANIBAL CAPRILES.

“LUIS SAINZ.

“DEMETRIO F. DE CORDOVA, S. S.

“ADELDO DEL CASTILLO, D. S.

“RODOLFO MONTENEGRO, D. S.”

Por tanto la promulgo para que se tenga y cumpla como ley de la República.

La Paz, 17 de noviembre de 1903.

JOSÉ MIL PANDO.  
JUAN M. SARACHO.

## COLOMBIA.

## LEY SOBRE TARIFA DE ADUANAS.

[31 de octubre 1903.]

El Congreso de Colombia decreta:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las mercaderías extranjeras causarán á su importación al territorio nacional los derechos que se especifican en las clases siguientes, pagaderos en oro, ó su equivalente en papel-moneda, por cada kilogramo de peso bruto:

1ª clase .....	Libre.	9ª clase gravada con .....	\$0.30
2ª clase gravada con .....	\$0.01	10ª clase gravada con .....	.40
3ª clase gravada con .....	.02	11ª clase gravada con .....	.50
4ª clase gravada con .....	.03	12ª clase gravada con .....	.60
5ª clase gravada con .....	.05	13ª clase gravada con .....	.70
6ª clase gravada con .....	.10	14ª clase gravada con .....	.80
7ª clase gravada con .....	.15	15ª clase gravada con .....	.90
8ª clase gravada con .....	.20	16ª clase gravada con .....	1.50

ART. 2°. Habrá una clase especial destinada al gravamen sobre la importación de sal marina, cuyos derechos se fijarán por el Gobierno de acuerdo con la presente Ley.

ART. 3°. Pertencen á la 1ª clase:

(a) Los objetos de cualquiera naturaleza que se introduzcan por cuenta del Gobierno nacional y de los Gobiernos departamentales, para uso público.

(b) Los efectos que para su uso traigan consigo ó hagan traer los Ministros ó Agentes Diplomáticos Extranjeros que se acrediten cerca del Gobierno de la República, siempre que en la Nación á que pertenezcan se conceda igual exención á los Ministros ó Agentes Diplomáticos de la República, y que se cumpla con los requisitos de la ley y de los reglamentos aduaneros vigentes.

(c) Los equipajes de los Ministros y Agentes Diplomáticos de la República que regresen al país, hasta el peso de quinientos kilogramos, serán libres de derechos, siempre que los traigan consigo dentro de los tres meses subsiguientes á la cesación de sus funciones y que declaren que en ellos no traen artículos para hacer operaciones comerciales.

(d) Los productos naturales del Ecuador, Venezuela, Perú y demás Naciones á las cuales se haya concedido ó se concediere franquicia aduanera, con carácter de reciprocidad, por Tratados públicos.

(e) Los equipajes de los viajeros que entren al país, hasta el peso de ciento cincuenta kilogramos por cada persona, siempre que los objeto

contenidos en ellos sean evidentemente de su uso y que sean presentados por ellos mismos al tiempo de pasar por la respectiva aduana.

Por el exceso que consista en ropas, muebles, libros ó papeles ya usados, pagarán el gravamen de la décima clase; y cuando vinieren mercaderías dentro de los equipajes, pagarán como de la décimasexta clase, cualquiera que sea el peso del respectivo equipaje y la naturaleza de los efectos, á menos que traigan factura consular y que presenten Manifiestos.

(f) Las herramientas necesarias para su oficio que traigan los artesanos y agricultores que vengan al país, hasta el peso de cien kilogramos, aparte de su equipaje, á juicio del Administrador de la respectiva Aduana.

(g) Las muestras de telas ó hilos en pequeños pedazos, hasta el peso de veinticinco kilogramos,

(h) El papel de imprenta en todas sus formas, clases y tamaños, y en periódicos, folletos, hojas y libros impresos.

(i) Las maderas de construcción como varas, vigas, tablones, tablas, cuarterones, durmientes para ferrocarriles ó tranvías, todas sin cepillar ó afinar, y en carros para los mismos y en casas desarmadas.

(j) El hierro y acero en rieles, clavos y eclisas para rieles y demás piezas para las vías férreas de uso público; en puentes para caminos; en gasómetros, aparatos, tubos, y faroles para el alumbrado público de las poblaciones; en obras para colocarlas en edificios públicos que hayan de construirse ó refeccionarse; en postes y alambres para telégrafos de uso público; en verjas con destino al ornato de las poblaciones; pararrayos; en cañerías para los acueductos públicos y en pilas ó fuentes para los mismos.

(l) El cobre y el bronce en estatuas, fuentes, altares y campanas con destino á las iglesias ó al ornato de edificios y plazas públicas.

(ll) El mármol en estatuas y monumentos destinados á las iglesias ó al ornato de edificios, plazas y parques públicos.

(m) El oro en monedas cuya ley no sea menor de novecientos milésimos.

(n) La plata en monedas cuya ley no sea menor de novecientos milésimos.

(ñ) Los materiales de construcción, como piedras brutas, ladrillos, baldosas de barro cocido, de jaspe, mármol y cementos; el cemento en polvo, en barriles ó cajas, y la cal hidráulica.

(o) Los objetos destinados á las misiones católicas establecidas ó que se establezcan en la República, debiéndose sujetar esta exención á las formalidades prescritas por las leyes y por los reglamentos del Poder Ejecutivo.

(p) Las reliquias y objetos piadosos que el Comisario de Tierra Santa introduzca para obsequiar á los benefactores de los Santos Lugares.

(g) Los animales destinados á la reproducción para mejorar las razas del país.

(r) Las maderas en buques armados ó desarmados, destinados á la navegacion en aguas colombianas;

(s) El hierro en máquinas para buques, ferrocarriles y obras semejantes, cuyo peso sea mayor de mil (1,000) kilogramos.

ART. 4º. Pertenecen á la 2ª clase (gravada con un centavo en oro):

(a) Las batatas ó camotes, las papas, las cebollas, el maíz, el arroz, el trigo en grano, la avena, los garbanzos, las lentejas, los frijoles, y en general toda clase de granos alimenticios; las legumbres y los frutos frescos de todas clases.

(b) El hielo natural ó artificial.

(c) El cañamazo en sacos ó costales vacíos, embreados ó sin embrear, con papel impermeable ó sin él, y en tela ordinaria de la misma clase para empaques.

(d) Las demajuanas, los garrafones y las botellas de vidrio para envases.

(e) El ácido esteárico comercial, la estearina y el sebo sin manufacturar.

(f) El nitro, el azufre en bruto; en flor, en grano, en panes, en canutillos ó cilindros, y las substancias necesarias para la separacion de metales por el sistema de cloruracion, que son los siguientes: ácido sulfúrico, bromo, bromuro de potasa y de soda, cloruro de cal, hipofosfitos de sosa, carbonato de soda y soda cáustica.

(g) Las maderas cepilladas, con excepcion de las láminas para enchapados; en maquinarias para minas; en muebles usados que introduzcan los Ministros ó Agentes Diplomáticos de Colombia á su regreso al país; en cajas desarmadas para empaque de toda clase; en barriles, pipas y toneles armados ó desarmados para empaques y envases.

(h) El fique ó henequén en sacos ó en costales vacíos, embreados ó sin embrear, con papel impermeable ó sin él, y la tela en piezas para empaques y el fieltro para empaques.

(i) El heno y tamo para forraje.

(j) Las semillas, barbadas y mugrones de las plantas, y las plantas vivas.

(l) La *pez rubia*, la brea negra, el alquitrán, el blakbarniz y la estopa para carenar embarcaciones.

(ll) Las agnas minerales, naturales ó artificiales, como las de Vichy y sus similares.

(m) El hierro en bruto, en torres para faros y fanales, y éstos; en planchas galvanizadas ó no, lisas ó corrugadas para cubrir techos y cielos rasos; en bombas ó máquinas para apagar incendios; en maquinaria para minas y para empresas fabriles; en máquinas para artes y oficios, y en las de cualquiera otra clase cuyo peso total exceda de mil kilogramos; en tanques para depositar aguas potables; en alambre para



cercas y en grapas y demás útiles para colocarlo; en pisones y dados de hierro, acero y bronce para molinos ó bocartes, destinados á triturar minerales.

(n) El mármol en polvo, yeso en bruto ó en polvo, tiza, feldespató, sílice, musicat, caolín, hueso en polvo y demás materias primas para fabricar loza.

(ñ) La pizarra y teja-manil para cubrir techos y tubos, canales y caballetes para los mismos, sean de hierro, de plomo ó de cinc.

(o) Las imágenes y estatuas de santos, y los altares, sean de cartón, madera, metal ó yeso.

(p) Los animales vivos destinados á ser exhibidos en espectáculos públicos, y los que se importan como artículos de recreo, lujo ó adorno.

(q) El carbón mineral y petróleo sin refinar, ó sea en bruto, y la gasolina para combustibles de motores para máquinas fabriles.

(r) Los aparatos y substancias necesarias para la fabricación del hielo, siempre que se importen con destino á fábricas que provean al servicio público.

(s) El guano, el fosfato de cal, el sulfuro de cobre y el carbón; los sulfatos cloruros alcalinos, las terrazas metálicas, sean naturales ó artificiales, que se introduzcan para abono ú otros usos, y los abonos naturales como el salitre.

(t) La pólvora gruesa para minas, la tonita, dinamita y demás explosivos para minas, y los taladros no mencionados en otra parte.

(u) Los vidrios planos.

ART. 5º. Pertenecen á la 3ª clase (gravada con dos centavos en oro):

(a) El mosto de cebada ó de otra materia fermentada, líquida ó sólida, para hacer cerveza y la cerveza condensada.

(b) La loza en tarros ó potes, botellas, frascos y frasquitos de barro vacíos para envases, y en general la loza ordinaria de barro.

(c) Los frascos y frasquitos de vidrio ordinario para envases.

(d) La potasa, las cenizas y sales de soda, las resinas de pino y los subcarbonatos de potasa y soda.

(e) Las maderas en carros ó carretillas para transportes de mercancías, y en escalas para almacenes.

(f) El hierro y acero en anclas grandes y pequeñas para embarcaciones; en alambre para telégrafos y teléfonos de uso particular; en relojes para torres, incluyendo las muestras y campanas; en prensas para encañernación y litografías; en motores de cualquiera sistema y fuerza; en arados y otros instrumentos de labrar la tierra; en monitores y en tubos para máquinas de beneficiar café; en barras, en platina y varillas propias para manufacturar.

(g) El plomo en lingotes para minas.

(h) Las pizarras y lápices de pizarra.

(i) Las tintas para imprenta, el carbón para éstas y para litografía.

(j) Los útiles de toda clase para tipografías, litografías y encuadernación.

(l) Petróleo y gasolina.

ART. 6º. Pertenecen á la 4ª clase (gravada con tres centavos en oro):

(a) Los ajos, la harina de toda clase, comprendiendo el sagú, el almidón, *arroz root*, tapioca, maicena y sus semejantes.

(b) Las carnes en salmuera y las que se hallen sin preparar.

(c) El bacalao y demás pescados que se hallen sin preparar.

(d) El azúcar en pilones, terrones, embos y en polvo.

(e) La cerveza, la sidra y demás bebidas fermentadas.

(f) Los vinos tintos de cualquier clase, en pipas, barriles y garra-fones; los vinos generosos, dulces y secos, en pipas, barriles y garra-fones de cualquier peso y volumen, y el vinagre en barriles.

(g) El jabón ordinario de resina y de sebo.

(h) El cáñamo en cuerdas y cables embreados y en tela barnizada ó pintada para techos.

(i) La lana sin manufacturar.

(j) El caucho en tubos, mangas y canales propias para bombas, caños y techos, y el preparado para maquinaria y para pisos, excepto las mangas de bombas para apagar incendios, que hacen parte de ellas, y sólo pagan un centavo por kilogramo (letra m, clase 2ª).

(l) La loza en tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos.

(ll) El papel de estraza amarillo ó de otros colores, destinado á envolver y para empaques; el papel y el cartón destinado para la encuadernación.

(m) Las maderas en camas, mesas de comedor, armarios ó escaparates grandes, cómodas para guardar ropa y otros usos, sin espejos ni esculturas y sin embutidos; en fuelles para fraguas; en baldes y bateas, en llaves para barriles y pipas; en tabillas para cajetillas de fósforos y en palitos para éstos; en coches y carruajes de toda clase; en remos para embarcaciones; en puertas y ventanas para casas, cuando vienen solas; en máquinas para buques, artes, oficios, industrias y trabajos de campo.

(n) La palma para hacer sombreros, y la espadaña, paja y bejuco sin manufacturar ó en escobas.

(ñ) La estera ó esterillas de toda clase.

(o) El hierro ó acero en fuentes que no sean para uso público; en balastradas y rejas para puertas y ventanas de casas, cuando vienen solas; en bombas y máquinas hidráulicas, con sus respectivos tubos y demás piezas; en máquinas no mencionadas y cuyo peso sea menor de mil kilogramos (las destinadas á empresas son de la 3ª clase), en grandes calderas, en yunques, garrnichas; manufacturado en planchas ó varillas no comprendidas en el hierro en bruto; en camas, en cadenas gruesas, en cajas ó en cofres fuertes; en clavazón y pintillas; en baterías de cocina sin estañar ó estañadas; en láminas estañadas, ó sea hoja de lata:

en planchas para aplanchar ropa; en herramientas gruesas para agricultura, cantería y minería, como azadas, azadones, barras, barretones, hoyaderas, palas, garlanchas, hachas, barrenos grandes, almadanas, picos, taladros, calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar; machetes y cuchillos de monte que tengan más de veinte pulgadas de largo, incluyendo el mango; en taladros de acero para mina; en llantas, ruedas, ejes, resortes, muelles y conos para carros y carruajes, y en balines para cacería.

(p) El plomo en planchas, tubos y demás objetos cuyo peso exceda de cinco kilogramos, y en lingotes no destinados para minas; en munición, balas y balines para cacería.

(q) El cine no manufacturado, en planchas ó láminas, inclusive las de cubrir techos, y en tubos.

(r) Las piedras para litografía y la piedra pómez.

(s) Las tierras de colores para edificios.

(t) La cera negra, el lúpulo, el hueso y el cuerno sin manufacturar.

(u) Los tubos, uanegas, canales de madera, cancho, loza, metales propios para bombas, caños, techos, excepto las bombas de apagar incendios y las mechas para minas.

(v) Las piedras para filtros.

(x) El mercurio ó azogue.

(y) Las drogas y medicinas en general, con excepción de las mencionadas en las clases segunda, tercera y sexta.

ART. 7º. Pertenecen á la 5ª clase (gravada con cinco centavos en oro):

(a) Las avellanas, nueces, almendras con cáscara, el cacao, y en general todos los alimentos sin preparación no mencionados en otra parte.

(b) Las aceitunas en barriles, en aceite; el aceite de linaza para preparar pinturas.

(c) Los fideos y demás pastas alimenticias.

(d) El algodón en pábilos para bujías, velas y fósforos, y en mechas para lámparas.

(e) El cancho en tapas y taponés para envases.

(f) Los arneses para carros y carruajes.

(g) La loza común ó de pedernal, en cualquiera forma.

(h) El petróleo refinado para alumbrado.

(i) Las maderas en instrumentos de música, denominados órganos, y en pianos de toda clase.

(j) El yeso manufacturado ó en cualquier forma no especificada.

(l) El hierro en básculas, pesas y romanas que midan de cien kilogramos para arriba de peso.

(ll) El cobre ó el brouce en bruto, en barras ó en lingotes, en planchas ó láminas, cualquiera que sea su peso.

(m) Las telas ó tejidos de alambre, sean de cobre ó de hierro.

(n) El estaño en barras ó lingotes.

(ñ) Las piedras de chispa.

(o) El corcho en tablas ó tapas para botellas, garrafones, frascos y frasquitos, y las cápsulas para cubrirlos.

(p) Los útiles para laboratorios químicos y los instrumentos para meteorología.

(q) Las prensas para imprimir.

(r) Las hilazas vegetales.

ART. 8º. Pertenecen á la 6ª clase (gravada con diez centavos en oro):

(a) Los alimentos preparados como mortadelas, salmón, jamón y sus semejantes; los dulces, confites, frutas conservadas y frutas pasas, etc., y los encurtidos y condimentos de toda clase no mencionados especialmente.

(b) El anís en grano.

(c) Los líquidos en general, excepto la perfumería y los no especificados en otras clases.

(d) El algodón en mechas para yesqueros y en riendas ó cuerdas para hacerlas.

(e) El cañamo en cordaje, no mencionado en otra clase, en tela preparada ó barnizada para pisos; en hule ordinario para coches, no comprendiendo el de carpetas.

(f) Los cueros ó pieles sin manufacturar, excepto los charolados.

(g) La loza de porcelana y talavera, lisa ó labrada.

(h) El cristal y vidrio en espejos del tamaño de veinticinco centímetros, y en cualquier forma no comprendida en otra clase.

(i) La esperma de ballena no manufacturada.

(j) La estearina, el ácido esteárico y la parafina en velas ó bujías.

(l) Las velas de sebo y otras cuyos derechos no estén designados especialmente.

(ll) Los fósforos en palitos.

(m) El jabón ordinario de aceite y los jabones de otras substancias, exceptuados los que figuran en la clase 4ª; los canastos de mimbre ó otro bejueo.

(n) Las maderas en láminas para enclapados; en muebles no mencionados en otra parte de esta tarifa; en estatuas; en organillos de mano y arpas; en hormas y cartabones (instrumentos de artes y oficios); en fuelles de toda clase, exceptuando los grandes para fraguas; en fustes desmidos para galápagos y sillas de montar.

(ñ) El hierro y el acero en herramientas para herrería, cantería, carpintería y albañilería; en alambres, cerrojos, adabas, fallebas, tornillos y resortes para muebles; en básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen hasta cien kilogramos de peso; en muebles, en peines y rasquetas para caballos; en baterías de cocina y demás objetos de latón y hierro enlozados por dentro y por fuera; en enchillos para artes y oficios, como los de enmaderación y zapatería; en anafes ú hornillos portátiles.

- (o) Los mapas y grabados destinados al estudio de ciencias y artes.  
 (p) El papel para escribir, florete, de oficio, de carta, etc., ya sea de algodón, de lino ó otra materia; y en general todos los útiles de escritorio no mencionados en otra parte de esta tarifa.  
 (q) El cobre y el bronce en pailas ó calderas ó otros artículos cuyo peso exceda de veinticinco kilogramos, y el aluminio en objetos cuyo peso exceda de dos kilogramos.

(r) El estaño en platos y en baterías de cocina con base de otros metales.

(s) El mármol y jaspe que no esté en baldosas, ladrillos ni piedras litográficas.

(t) El alabastro en cualquier forma.

(u) La pintura en polvo ó preparada, la cola ordinaria, las brochas ordinarias, los cepillos y peines para caballos y para calzado.

(v) La tinta en polvo ó en pasta para escribir.

(w) El betún y las cremas para el calzado.

ART. 9º. Pertenecen á la 7ª clase (gravada con quince centavos oro):

(a) La canela, la nuez moscada y sus semejantes.

(b) Los cueros y las pieles charoladas sin manufacturar.

(c) La cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, no manufacturada.

(d) La esperma de ballena, en velas ó bujías.

(e) Los libros en blanco, rayados ó sin rayar, y los libretines rayados y sin rayar.

(f) Las aguas de Florida, Divina y Kananga; los vinos tintos en botellas y los vinos generosos en botellas.

(g) Las maderas en molduras, esculturas y adornos para muebles; en marcos dorados ó sin dorar; en muebles de todas clases con espejos, esculturas, embutidos ó forros de lana, seda, terciopelo ó peluche.

(h) Los barnices en cualquier forma; el añil y las anilinas, y la lana en bayetas, bayetones y bayetillas, ó en otra forma no mencionada.

ART. 10. Pertenecen á la 8ª clase (gravada con veinte centavos en oro):

(a) El algodón manufacturado, en telas crudas, sin partes blancas ni de otro color, y sin labrados ni costuras; en hilos blancos ó de otros colores.

(b) El cáñamo y el hilo en telas crudas y ordinarias, como crehnelas, brinso, lonetas, cacerillas y géneros para toldos, con excepción de los driles en hilos blancos ó de otros colores.

(c) El caucho sin manufacturar y en botones sin forro.

(d) El cristal y el vidrio en espejos de más de 25 centímetros.

(e) La cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, en bujías ó velas ó otra forma.

(f) La música manuscrita ó impresa.

(g) Los relojes de mesa y de pared, en cualquier forma.

(h) El papel dorado y plateado; y el papel destinado para la fabricación de cigarrillos.

(i) Las maderas para mesa de billar y en formas no designadas en otras clases de esta tarifa.

(j) El hierro y el acero en cuchillería no mencionados en otro grupo, y el hierro y el acero manufacturados en formas no designadas en otra parte de esta tarifa.

(l) El cobre y el bronce en objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza exceda de quinientos gramos y no pase de veinticinco kilogramos.

(ll) El plomo en cualquier forma no mencionada.

(m) El cinc manufacturado en formas no mencionadas.

(n) Los juguetes para niños, de barro, de hoja de lata, de cartón y de madera.

(ñ) Los botones comunes de hueso, cuerno, tagua, celuloide, loza ó pastas sin forro, y los de vidrio.

(o) La tinta líquida, negra ó de colores para escribir ó para copiar, y la indeleble en frascos de todo porte.

(p) El papel rayado para música; la cerveza, la sidra y demás bebidas fermentadas.

(r) Hilazas, etc., blancas ó de colores.

(s) El algodón en fulas azules y en telas crudas, lisas, sin pinturas, labrados, costuras y bordados, como las conocidas con el nombre de domésticas.

(t) Las frazadas de algodón.

ART. 11. Pertenecen á la novena clase (gravada con treinta centavos en oro):

(a) La lana en frazadas.

(b) El cobre y el bronce en objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza no exceda de quinientos gramos.

(c) El estaño en polvo y en hojas, y los polvos para pulimentar metales.

(d) Los sombreros de paja y las hormas de paja sin adornos.

(e) El aluminio en baterías de cocina.

(f) El algodón en driles y demás telas blancas ó de otro color, no mencionadas en otra clase de la tarifa; en muselinas, linones y demás telas diáfanas; en pañolones con flecos de lana ó sin ellos; en telas blancas ó de otros colores, lisas acordonadas, caladas ó rizadas y que se usan para vestidos de mujeres, como zarazas, batistas, olancillos, listados, marsellas y sus semejantes.

(g) Los cepillos para los dientes, las uñas y el pelo.

(h) La pólvora de cacería (mostacilla).

ART. 12. Pertenecen á la décima clase (gravada con cuarenta centavos en oro):

(a) El cáñamo y el hilo en telas crudas, finas, con excepción de los driles y demás telas mencionadas en los grupos siguientes de esta tarifa.

(b) La lana en hilos y las telas de cerda ú otras materias no especificadas.

(c) El hule para muebles, carpetas y otros usos no mencionados.

(d) Las cinchas y retraucos de algodón ó cáñamo.

(e) Las láminas, cromos y estampas de papel ó de cartón; tarjetas y folios para bautizos.

(f) La tinta en hojas ó *encujene* las hojas del papel de seda para duplicados ó copias.

(g) Los peines ó peinillas de cuerno, ordinarios ó finos, exceptuando los de caballos.

(h) Los botones comunes de nácar; los velocípedos ó bicicletas en cualquier forma.

(i) Los fósforos de cera ó cerillas.

(j) La pólvora para caería.

(k) El cristal y vidrio para relojes, lentes y anteojos.

(l) El algodón en pañuelos con bordados ó sin ellos.

(m) La picadura de tabaco para cigarrillos.

ART. 13. Pertenece á la undécima clase (gravada con cuarenta centavos en oro):

(a) El algodón en colehas y telas labradas ó adamascadas, no comprendidas en otro grupo, y en panas, hiladillos y cintas, y en paraguas y parasoles de algodón.

(b) El cáñamo y el hilo en driles.

(c) La lana en alfombras y tapetes.

(d) El plomo en papel y láminas delgadas.

ART. 14. Pertenece á la duodécima clase (gravado con sesenta centavos en oro):

(a) El algodón en ruanas, hamacas, carpetas y en géneros para fabricantes.

(b) El cáñamo y el hilo en creas, platillos, alemaniscos, géneros para manteles, servilletas y toallas, cobertores de cama, forros de colchón, cintas, géneros para sábanas y los semejantes á todos estos que no estén especificados en otra clase de la tarifa, todos sin costuras ni bordados.

(c) El caucho en zapatos, botas y toda especie de calzado; en salvavidas y en telas para zamarros y ruanas que no tengan lana ó seda; en peines ó peinillas; en peinetas y juguetes; en biberones ó teteros; en resortes para calzado y para manillas, cinturones y ligas.

(d) Las maderas en instrumentos de música que no sean de las comprendidas en las clases quinta y sexta; en bastones ordinarios sin adornos.

(e) Los paraguas cuyo forro sea de lana ó de ranio, y el té.

(f) El cartonaje pintado, labrado ó grabado, dorado, plateado, bronceado y en registros ó cualquiera otra forma no especificada.

(g) El algodón en medias y demás tejidos denominados *punto de media*, como canisetas, calzoncillos y guantes; en ropa hecha sin bor-

dados, encajes ni otro adorno que corresponda á mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto; y en flecos, galones, cordones, trencillas, borlas y demás objetos semejantes.

(h) Los muñecos de loza y cristal ó vidrio, con vestidos y adornos ó sin ellos.

ART. 15. Pertenecen á la décimatercera clase (gravada con setenta centavos en oro):

(a) El cáñamo y el hilo en pañuelos, gorros, medias, guantes, bretañas, coquillo, estopillas, picardías, irlandas, lasales y barandados, batistas y listados; en flecos, galones, fajas, trenzas, trencillas, cordones, borlas y demás objetos semejantes; en ropa hecha, sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayores gravámenes.

(b) La seda en paraguas.

(c) La pólvora en fuegos artificiales.

(d) Los cepillos para ropa y demás usos personales.

(e) Los relojes de bolsillo, de cobre, de níquel y aluminio.

(f) El caucho manufacturado, en formas no especificadas, y las bolas para billares imitación de marfil.

(g) Los baúles y maletas de cuero.

(h) Las escopetas para cacería.

ART. 16. Pertenecen á la décimacuarta clase (gravada con ochenta centavos en oro):

(a) El algodón en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, y en ropa hecha no mencionada en otro grupo.

(b) El cáñamo y el hilo en toda clase de telas bordadas, ó de punto, y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; en colchas y sobrecamas y en pañolones con flecos.

(c) La lana en telas claras ó diáfanas, en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive los encajes, los metidos y demás semejantes, en ropa hecha, en colchas y sobrecamas y en pañolones con flecos, aunque éstos sean de seda.

(d) Los cueros y pieles manufacturados, en guarnieles, carteras, billeteras, tabaqueras, cigarrilleras y otros objetos semejantes; en calzado de cualquier forma.

(e) Los licores embriagantes, como alcohol (absoluto, puro, desinfectado), brandy ó cognac, whiskey y los ponssecafés, como chartreuse, cremas, curazao, kirsch, y sus semejantes, y el champaña.

(f) Los relojes de plata para bolsillo.

(g) El caucho en bandas para billares.

(h) El azafrán.

(i) Los sombreros de paja con adornos.

(j) El tabaco en rama, en pasta ú otra forma.

(l) Los enchillos y tenedores con mango de marfil, nácar, carey.



electroplata y metal blanco; los cortaplumas y tijeras de acero fino; las navajas de afeitar; las maquinitas de cortar el pelo y de afeitar; los alicates de cortar las uñas y los asentadores para navajas de afeitar.

(II) Las cuentas doradas y plateadas, los lapiceros y joyas plateados y dorados, y en general todo objeto dorado y plateado, fino ó extrafino.

(III) Las joyas que no sean de oro, platino ó plata, de caucho, celuloide ó combinaciones semejantes, incluyendo los alfileres y botones para pecheras, puños y cuellos.

(IV) El tabaco elaborado en cigarros y cigarrillos y en polvo (rapé).

ART. 17. Pertenecen á la décimaquinta clase (gravada con noventa centavos en oro):

(a) La seda en hilos, telas, flecos, encajes, puntos, medias, cintas y en cualquier otra forma sin obra de mano ni pasamanería, con cuentas ó sin ellas, en pañuelos sin bordados.

(b) Los abalorios y las cuentas de vidrio, de metal ó de pasta de composición; los pomos y polveras de estaño y las borlas ó motas para usar los polvos para la cara.

(c) Los juguetes de caucho, celuloide, aluminio y los no mencionados.

(d) Las medallas y medallones de cobre, bronce, loza, vidrio, aluminio, celuloide y demás pastas.

(e) Los abanicos que no estén designados en otra parte de esta tarifa; las alfombras de seda; los botones de metal dorados ó plateados; los objetos de plata en cualquier forma; los revólveres, pistolas y cápsulas para unos y otras; cortinas de lana, de seda ó punto, con adornos ó sin ellos.

(f) Los objetos bordados, sea cual fuere la tela de que estén fabricados.

(g) Los relojes de oro para bolsillo.

(h) El extracto de cognac y los espíritus concentrados para la fabricación de licores.

ART. 18. Pertenecen á la décimasexta clase (gravada con un peso cincuenta centavos en oro):

(a) La seda en trajes confeccionados para señoras, con adornos ó sin ellos, sean de cuentas, terciopelo, plumas, etc.

(b) La perfumería en general, excepto las aguas de Florida, Divina y Kananga; los tintes para la barba y el cabello.

(c) Los abanicos de seda, de nácar, de carey, de marfil, de plumas.

(d) Los adornos de plumas ó de pieles.

(e) El marfil en cualquier forma no mencionada.

(f) Las flores artificiales; los animales disecados y los guantes de piel.

(g) Las sombrillas de seda con adornos ó sin ellos.

(h) Las caretas ó antifaces de cartón, de seda, de metal ú otras materias.

(i) Los naipes y los dados, las ruletas y boliches, y en general todos los objetos destinados á los juegos de suerte y azar.

(j) Las piedras preciosas en general, las joyas de oro, las de plata sobredorada, con piedras ó sin ellas; y los objetos de oro en general, se aforarán por su valor, según factura, y pagarán como derechos el cinco por ciento del precio de factura.

ART. 19. Los artículos ú objetos que no figuren en esta tarifa, pagarán el gravamen que corresponda á la clase inmediatamente superior, á aquélla en que se encuentren la tela ó la materia de que han sido hechos.

ART. 20. Los artículos en objetos á los cuales no pudiere aplicarse la disposición contenida en el artículo anterior, pagarán el impuesto como si fueren de la clase décimatercera.

ART. 21. Los sombreros, caehucas, corros, etc., pagarán, respectivamente, como la ropa hecha de las telas ó materias de que estén formados.

ART. 22. La sal que se introduzca por las Aduanas del Atlántico pagará sesenta centavos por cada doce y medio kilogramos.

El Gobierno podrá fijar el impuesto que fuere compatible con las necesidades públicas, á la que se introduzca por las Aduanas de Buenaventura, Ipiales, Tumaco y demás puertos de la República.

ART. 23. Autorízase al Gobierno para que pueda gravar la exportación de taguas y de paja toquilla, en la forma que crea más conveniente.

#### DERECHOS DE PUERTO.

ART. 24. Los derechos de fano en aquellos que sean de propiedad de la Nación, se cobrarán así: cinco centavos en oro de la nación bajo cuya bandera navegue el buque que los cause, por cada una de las cien primeras toneladas de registro, según la patente, y por los excedentes á razón de dos y medio centavos en oro.

*Parágrafo.* En faros establecidos con privilegio, se cobrarán los derechos de conformidad con lo establecido en el respectivo contrato de privilegio.

ART. 25. Habrá dos clases de derechos de tonelaje, el de registro y el de descarga.

El de registro se cobrará á razón de diez centavos en oro por cada tonelada que señale la patente del respectivo buque y sólo se cobrará en las islas de San Andrés y Providencia.

El de descarga se cobrará á razón de un peso cincuenta centavos en oro por cada tonelada que desembarque en los puertos nacionales francos ó habilitados, y que sean destinados al comercio dentro del territorio de la República.

*Parágrafo.* Exceptúanse de los derechos de tonelaje:

1°. Los buques de guerra de Naciones amigas, siempre que no traigan carga de particulares.

- 2°. Los buques que vengan en lastre.
- 3°. Los que traigan emigrados en número mayor de cincuenta.
- 4°. Los que traigan únicamente carbón, sal, hielo, ladrillos, baldosas, tejas, cementos y mercaderías embarcadas en otro puerto habilitado de la nación.

ART. 26. Los derechos de lastre que se tomen en las playas nacionales se pagarán á razón de cincuenta centavos en oro por cada tonelada.

ART. 27. Los derechos de práctico sólo se cobrarán á las Naciones que soliciten aquel servicio, á razón de cinco pesos en oro por cada vez que lo reciban.

Esta suma deberá ser consignada por el Agente ó Capitán del respectivo buque, en la Caja de la Aduana, junto con los demás derechos de puerto.

*Parágrafo.* Los prácticos que presten aquellos servicios tendrán derecho á la mitad del producto de esta renta, y la recibirán del Cajero de la Aduana respectiva, mediante el recibo correspondiente.

#### DISPOSICIONES VARIAS.

ART. 28. Los derechos de importación y los de exportación se pagarán en todas las Aduanas de la República en oro colombiano ó en papel-moneda al tipo del cambio que tenga el día del pago, sin recargos adicionales de ninguna clase.

En las Aduanas en que se han estado pagando esos derechos en plata sellada, podrá continuar haciéndose el pago en dicha moneda, en la proporción de dos y medio pesos en plata por cada peso en oro colombiano, y sin perjuicio de que pueda hacerse la consignación de los derechos en oro ó en papel-moneda, como se dispone en el inciso anterior.

ART. 29. Las franquicias aduaneras concedidas por ley expresa ó por contratos aprobados por ley y celebrados con empresas ferrocarrileras de navegación, fábricas industriales, etc., en los cuales no se hayan hecho especificaciones y solamente se refieran á materiales y útiles para dichas empresas, no comprenderán sino las maquinarias y sus repuestos, los rieles, celisas, clavazón, herramientas, material rodante y útiles para teléfonos y telégrafos; pero en manera alguna los artículos que puedan ser de uso personal. En consecuencia, éstos pagarán los derechos que le correspondan á la respectiva clase de la tarifa.

ART. 30. Para obtener las exenciones concedidas en la forma prescrita por el artículo anterior, deberá cumplirse con los reglamentos aduaneros sobre la materia que estén vigentes.

ART. 31. El Jurado de Aduanas deberá reunirse con el personal establecido por el Código Fiscal, por lo menos una vez por semana; y cuando el Ministro de Hacienda no pudiere asistir á aquellas sesiones

por cualquier causa, lo presidirá el Jefe de la Sección 2ª del Ministerio de Hacienda.

ART. 32. Las liquidaciones de derechos por introducciones de mercancías extranjeras, efectuadas antes de que los Administradores de las Aduanas de la República tuvieran noticia del Decreto número 200 del año en curso, quedarán sujetos á la tarifa conocida por dichos Administradores al tiempo de verificarse las correspondientes importaciones, y en consecuencia, tales liquidaciones no deberán sufrir modificación alguna por razón de lo dispuesto en el mencionado Decreto.

ART. 33. El Gobierno queda autorizado para rebajar prudencialmente los derechos de importación sobre los artículos alimenticios de primera necesidad, en caso de calamidad pública, ya sea en toda la República ó en alguna de sus secciones, y para rebajar los derechos de importación y los de exportación en las Aduanas de Buenaventura, Ipiales, Tumaco, Cúcuta, Arauca y Meta.

*Parágrafo.* Igualmente queda el Gobierno autorizado para dar el carácter de Aduanas de depósito á las que no lo tengan y sea conveniente dárselo.

ART. 34. Es absolutamente prohibida á los particulares la importación á la República y el tránsito por ella de los siguientes artículos:

(a) Los bastones, paraguas, etc., en que esté oculto á la vista el estoque, puñal ó aparato con que se pueda herir ó hacer daño á las personas.

(b) Toda clase de piezas de artillería, como cañones, ametralladoras etc., y toda clase de armas de precisión, como rilles, carabinas ú otras análogas.

(c) Las espadas, sableespadas, sables y lanzas de caballería.

(d) Las cápsulas ó proyectiles propios para las armas de que habla el punto b.

(e) Cartucheras, tahalies y toda clase de fornituras propias para el equipo de tropas.

(f) La moneda falsa y la de ley inferior á 0.835. Las monedas de baja ley sólo podrán circular de acuerdo con las disposiciones de la Ley sobre regulación monetaria.

(g) Los aparatos para fabricar moneda.

(h) La nitroglicerina.

(i) El papel apropiado para la fabricación de billetes y el que contenga marcado en aguas ó transparente el escudo de la República, apropiado para imprimir el papel sellado.

ART. 35. La vigencia de esta Ley se someterá á las prescripciones constitucionales.

ART. 36. Quedan derogadas las Leyes 53 de 1884; 10 y 129 de 1888; la 36 de 1886; la 160 de 1896; el artículo 5º de la Ley 21 de 1890; los Decretos legislativos números 869 y 1115 de 1902; 111, 172, 191, 200,

224 y 633 de 1903, y en general todas las leyes y decretos legislativos que le sean contrarios.

ART. 37. Esta Ley se publicará en folleto especial y en abundante edición.

Dada en Bogotá, á 31 de octubre de 1903.

El Presidente del Senado,

J. M. URICOECHEA.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes.

AUGUSTO N. SAMPER.

El Secretario del Senado,

MIGUEL A. PEÑAREDONDA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Representantes.

FERNANDO RESTREPO BRICEÑO.

Poder Ejecutivo Bogotá, octubre 31 de 1903.

Publíquese y ejecútase.

[L. s.]

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.

El Ministro de Hacienda,

RUPERTO FERREIRA.

#### TARIFA DE PORTES PARA LOS CORREOS NACIONALES.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Núm. 11, 972.]

El Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, decretó en 30 de Diciembre de 1903, lo que sigue:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Señálase la siguiente tarifa de portes de correos en oro, que se cobrará en billetes de curso forzoso al tipo del cambio que se determine cada tres meses, como lo dispone la sección 3ª del artículo 10 de la Ley 33 de 1903:

##### CORRESPONDENCIA PARA EL EXTERIOR.

*Cartas ordinarias.*—Cinco centavos (\$0.05) por cada una, hasta el peso de quince gramos (15 grs.), y cinco centavos (\$0.05) por cada quince gramos (45 grs.) más ó fracción de este peso.

*Tarjetas postales.*—Sencillas, dos centavos (\$0.02) cada una. Dobles, cuatro centavos (\$0.04).

*Impresos periódicos.*—Un centavo (\$0.01) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.). Impresos de varias clases, dos centavos (\$0.02) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.).

*Papeles de negocios.*—Diez centavos (\$0.10) por cada envío hasta el peso de doscientos cincuenta gramos (250 grs.), y dos centavos (\$0.02) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.) de excedente.

*Muestras.*—Dos centavos (\$0.02) por cada una, hasta el peso de cien gramos (100 grs.), y un centavo (\$0.01) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.) de excedente.

Parágrafo. El peso de cada envío de impresos y papeles de negocios no debe pasar de dos mil gramos (2,000 grs.), el de las muestras de trececientos cincuenta gramos (350 grs.).

*Recomendados.*—Diez centavos (§0.10) por el derecho de recomendación y quince (§0.15) por este y por el aviso de recibo, fuera del porte ordinario.

#### CORRESPONDENCIA PARA EL INTERIOR.

*Cartas ordinarias.*—Dos centavos (§0.02) por cada una hasta el peso de quince gramos (15 grs.), y dos centavos (§0.02) por cada quince gramos (15 grs.) más, ó fracción de este peso.

*Tarjetas postales.*—Dos centavos (§0.02) por cada una, sencilla, y cuatro centavos (§0.04) si fuere doble.

*Impresos.*—Medio centavo (§0.0½) por cada envío, hasta el peso de cincuenta gramos (50 grs.), y medio centavo (§0.0½) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.) más, ó fracción de este peso. Los periódicos, hasta seis (6) meses después de la fecha de la publicación, serán libres de porte. Los ejemplares de números que tengan más de seis (6) meses, pagarán como los demás impresos.

*Papeles de negocios.*—Dos centavos (§0.02) por cada envío, hasta el peso de doscientos cincuenta gramos (250 grs.), y un centavo (§0.01) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.) ó fracción de este peso, de excedente.

*Muestras.*—Un centavo (§0.01) por cada una hasta el peso de cien gramos (100 grs.), y un centavo (§0.01) por cada cincuenta gramos (50 grs.) más, ó fracción de este peso.

*Recomendados.*—Diez centavos (§0.10) por el derecho de recomendación, y quince centavos (§0.15) con el de aviso de recibo, fuera del porte ordinario.

*Expedientes ó pliegos, asuntos civiles.*—Cinco centavos (§0.05) por cada quince gramos (15 grs.) ó fracción de este peso.

*Encomiendas de valores.*—Por cada diez pesos (§10) ó fracción de esta suma, en monedas de oro, veinte centavos (§0.20).

Por cada diez pesos (§10) ó fracción de esta suma, en monedas de plata, valor nominal, veinte centavos (§0.20).

Por cada diez pesos (§10) en monedas de níquel, valor nominal, cinco centavos (§0.05).

Por cada diez pesos (§10) en billetes de cualquier clase, el dos por ciento (2 por 100) del valor de esa suma en oro.

Por cada diez pesos (§10) en especies venales y en documentos de crédito público, el dos por ciento (2 por 100) de su valor en oro.

Por las encomiendas de oro en polvo ó en barras, el tres por ciento (3 por 100) de su valor; pero si van dirigidas á una Casa de moneda del país, para su acuñación, el uno por ciento (1 por 100) solamente.

Por las encomiendas de plata no amonedada, platino, alhajas ó piedras preciosas, el tres por ciento (3 por 100) de su valor en oro.

*Encomiendas de efectos.* — Por cada cien gramos (100 grs.) ó fracción de este peso, dos y medio centavos (§0.02½).

ART. 2º. La correspondencia y encomiendas de todas clases dirigidas á personas residentes en los Lazaretos, y las que éstas dirijan á cualquier lugar de la República, circularán libres de porte.

ART. 3º. Las muestras de productos del país circularán libres de porte por los correos del interior, hasta el peso de cien gramos (100 grs.).

ART. 4º. Las encomiendas que consistan en objetos manufacturados en el país, pagarán la mitad del porte señalado en el artículo 1º.

ART. 5º. El valor de las encomiendas que consistan en metales no amonedados, en alhajas ó en piedras preciosas será el que conste en el conocimiento de seguro; á falta de éste, se fijará por el introductor de acuerdo con el Jefe de la oficina; y en caso de que no se pusieren de acuerdo, decidirá una persona respetable nombrada por el respectivo Administrador de Correos.

ART. 6º. Quedan vigentes las disposiciones sobre la materia que no sean contrarias al presente Decreto, el que comenzará á regir desde esta fecha; pero á la correspondencia y encomiendas que hayan sido introducidas en las Oficinas de Correos, porteadas conforme á la tarifa anterior á la que aquí se establece, se les dará curso sin exigir nuevos portes.

#### DECRETO SOBRE REGLAMENTO Y PAGO DE LA TARIFA TELEGRÁFICA.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 11960.]

El Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, en uso de sus facultades legales, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Á contar del día 1º de enero próximo en adelante el porte de los telegramas que cursen por las líneas de la República será el siguiente:

Telegramas de una á diez palabras, á dos centavos oro cada uno; de once ó más palabras, las primeras diez á dos centavos y las demás á tres centavos.

Para los efectos del pago se liquidarán dichos valores á razón del 10,000 por 100 de cambio el billete nacional.

ART. 2º. Telegramas en idioma extranjero, clave comercial aceptable, lenguaje convenido, pagarán porte doble, así como los *confrontados* con acuse de recibo y los *recomendados*.

ART. 3º. Telegramas con el carácter de *urgente* pagarán porte cuádruplo, y los Telegrafistas de las Oficinas de origen y los de las repetidoras quedan autorizados para interrumpir y transmitir sin demora á la destinataria dichos telegramas.

ART. 4º. Telegramas introducidos en las Oficinas después de las 7 p. m. en los días de trabajo, ó en las horas de despacho de los feriados, pagarán porte doble. Exceptúanse los *urgentes*, que no causarán otro que el señalado.

ART. 5°. Se liquidarán los telegramas contando el número de palabras desde el título, nombre de la persona ó sociedad, dirección telegráfica, y lugar á donde se transmite, hasta la firma. Solamente no se liquidarán el nombre del lugar de donde es dirigida y la fecha. Cada palabra suelta en idioma extranjero ó en clave que se encuentre en el texto de un telegrama, se liquidará por dos palabras, á excepción de los nombres propios y apellidos, siempre que éstos tengan concordancia con el resto del telegrama; en caso contrario se computarán como clave. En telegramas que contengan marcas de bultos expresados con letras ó números, se considerará para la liquidación cada letra ó cada cifra como una palabra. Los telegramas en clave numérica se liquidarán de la misma manera.

ART. 6°. Los telegramas dirigidos á varias personas serán entregados á cualquiera de los destinatarios. En el caso que los otros soliciten copia separada, pagarán el porte que corresponde á toda copia de un telegrama, ó sea la mitad de su valor.

ART. 7°. Telegramas de un mismo contenido, dirigidos á distintos lugares, pagarán el porte correspondiente por cada lugar de destino.

ART. 8°. El valor de las conferencias por telégrafo se cobrarán á razón de cincuenta centavos oro por cada minuto.

ART. 9°. En los lugares donde circule moneda de 0.835 se cobrarán diez centavos por cada palabra, y veinte centavos de once en adelante. Esto servirá de base para cobrar los sobreportes.

ART. 10. Quedan derogadas todas las franquicias telegráficas concedidas hasta hoy y que no estén prescritas en el Decreto número 686, de 11 de junio de 1901. La Dirección general del Ramo vigilará por todos los medios posibles y hará se dé cumplimiento á esta disposición. Los telegramas que se introduzcan en las Oficinas con el carácter de oficiales y no estén comprendidos en el Decreto sobre franquicia, serán rechazados por el empleado respectivo; pero si el introductor insistiere, deberá ponerle al pie la nota de insistencia, firmada, en cuyo caso el Telegrafista lo transmitirá á su destino y enviará por correo una copia á la Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos, la cual decidirá en definitiva si el telegrama rechazado debe ó no causar porte, y en caso de causarlo, el introductor pagará el cuádruplo del porte ordinario.

ART. 11. Al recibirse el valor de cada telegrama se anotará al respaldo la liquidación, autorizada con la firma del empleado respectivo.

ART. 12. Derógase en todas sus partes el Decreto número 767, de 30 de julio próximo pasado.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Bogotá, á 27 de diciembre de 1903.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.

El Ministro de Gobierno,

ESTEBAN JARAMILLO.



**ACUÑACIÓN DE UN MILLÓN DE PESOS EN PLATA.**

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 11967.]

El Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, Considerando:

Que la Ley 47 del presente año (30 de octubre) dispone que los derechos que se impongan sobre los artículos de importación que se causen en las Aduanas de Tumaco é Ipiales se cobren en moneda colombiana de plata á la ley de 0.666.

Que por la notable escasez de dicha moneda en el Sur del Departamento del Cauca se presentan dificultades para pagar los derechos en referencia, decreta:

**ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.** Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para que de la manera que juzgue conveniente disponga la acuñación de un millón de pesos en moneda de plata á la ley de 0.666, destinada exclusivamente para circular en las provincias del Sur del Departamento del Cauca.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Dado en Bogotá, á 22 de diciembre de 1903.

JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN.

El Ministro de Gobierno,

ESTEBAN JARAMILLO.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

LUIS CARLOS RICO.

El Ministro de Hacienda,

RUPERTO FERREIRA.

El Ministro de Guerra,

ALFREDO VÁSQUEZ COBO.

El Ministro de Instrucción Pública,

ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE.

El Ministro del Tesoro,

CARLOS ARTURO TORRES.

**LEY SOBRE LAZARETOS.**

[Promulgada el 20 de octubre de 1903.]

**ARTÍCULO 1º.** Impónese á los Departamentos el deber de crear un Lazareto dentro del territorio de su jurisdicción y recoger y aislar en él á todos los enfermos de lepra que residan en el mismo Departamento.

**ART. 2º.** Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para nombrar una Comisión que determine, en toda la República, los sitios donde deban fundarse los Lazaretos, los cuales sitios, así determinados, no podrán ser variados en ningún caso. La construcción de los Lazaretos se hará exactamente de acuerdo con los planos adoptados por la Junta Central de Higiene, planos que no podrán ser modificados sino con la aquiescencia de esta Junta.

*Parágrafo.* En aquellos Departamentos en donde por iniciativa particular se diere cumplimiento á lo establecido en los artículos anteriores, siempre que el Lazareto reuna las condiciones apuntadas, se considerará que las mencionadas secciones han dado cumplimiento á la Ley. Los Lazaretos así creados estarán sometidos para su construcción, conser-

vacación y sostenimiento á todas las disposiciones que rijan para los Lazaretos departamentales.

ART. 3°. Los Gobernadores de los Departamentos procederán inmediatamente á dar cumplimiento á la anterior disposición, observando siempre las prescripciones de la ciencia y procediendo de tal manera que dentro de cuatro años, á más tardar, estén construídos los Lazaretos y reunidos y aislados todos los enfermos de lepra.

*Parágrafo.* Prorrógase al Departamento de Santander el plazo de cuatro años, hasta seis, para que dé cumplimiento á lo dispuesto en este artículo.

ART. 4°. Mientras se organizan convenientemente los Lazaretos departamentales, los Gobernadores dictarán las medidas convenientes para evitar el contagio de la lepra.

ART. 5°. Para atender á la construcción y sostenimiento de los Lazaretos, cada Departamento dispondrá del producto, dentro de su territorio, de la renta creada con tal fin por la Ley 113 de 1890.

ART. 6°. Al Gobierno corresponde la suprema inspección de los Lazaretos con el objeto de darles una organización uniforme; al Departamento su reglamentación por medio de Ordenanzas; y su administración á las Juntas de Beneficencia.

*Parágrafo.* Las Asambleas departamentales, y en receso de estas los Gobernadores, procederán á crear las Juntas de Beneficencia á que se refiere esta Ley en aquellos Departamentos donde no estuvieren establecidas. Estas Juntas tendrán las mismas facultades que tiene hoy en Cundinamarca la Junta General de Beneficencia.

ART. 7°. En el Departamento que sin justos motivos, debidamente comprobados, no se hubiere construído el respectivo Lazareto á la expiración del plazo fijado en la presente Ley, el producto íntegro del impuesto se remitirá á la Junta general de Beneficencia de Cundinamarca, para que ella lo reparta entre los Lazaretos más necesitados.

ART. 8°. Créase en la capital de cada Departamento un empleado que se denominará Síndico del Lazareto, y que tendrá á su cargo, como función primordial, la recaudación del impuesto de Lazareto establecido por la Ley 113 de 1890. Este empleado será nombrado por la respectiva Junta de Beneficencia, y en el Departamento donde todavía no estuviere establecida, lo nombrará el Gobernador, pero siempre con aprobación del Gobierno.

ART. 9°. El período de duración de los Síndicos será de cuatro años: á contar del 1° de enero de 1904, tendrán el sueldo que los señalen las Juntas de Beneficencia ó el Gobernador donde aún no se hayan establecido las Juntas; y no podrán tomar posesión del empleo sino mediante el otorgamiento de una fianza de ocho mil pesos.

ART. 10. Las cuentas de los Síndicos serán examinadas y fenecidas por el Tribunal de Cuentas del respectivo Departamento.

ART. 11. Los Recaudadores provinciales y municipales de Hacienda

son Agentes de los Síndicos para la recaudación del impuesto de Lazareto en las respectivas Provincias y Municipios, y podrán éstos apremiarlos para el cumplimiento de las órdenes que les den, con multas hasta de doscientos pesos, que ingresarán á las rentas del Lazareto.

ART. 12. Los Síndicos quedan facultados para conferir poderes en los juicios que se ventilen fuera de la capital del Departamento, y pueden ser apoderados los Recaudadores y Administradores de Hacienda. El pago del impuesto debe hacerse de preferencia al Síndico, y en último caso á sus apoderados; pero sin el recibo del Síndico y bajo las penas que señala la Ley, los Jueces no aprobarán los inventarios.

ART. 13. En los juicios en que según el artículo anterior intervengan apoderados, tendrán éstos como honorario el cuatro por ciento de la suma que recauden en cada mortuoria. Estos honorarios no pasarán de quinientos pesos en cada juicio.

ART. 14. Los Jueces ordenarán, de oficio, que se rehagan las liquidaciones erradas en contra de la renta.

ART. 15. Cuando por culpa de los asignatarios ó albaceas no se cubran los derechos de Lazareto dentro de un año, contado desde el fallecimiento de la persona de cuya sucesión se trata, deberá pagarse un quince (15) por ciento adicional computado sobre la cantidad del impuesto, y de ahí en adelante se recargará la deuda con el mismo gravamen del quince (15) por ciento por cada semestre de retardo en el pago de tales derechos.

El Juez, oyendo á los interesados y al representante del Lazareto, y substanciando para ello una articulación, estimará la culpa de la demora en el pago de los derechos.

ART. 16. Las mortuorias que no se hubieren seguido oportunamente quedarán exentas del recargo del impuesto de Lazareto si se les da curso dentro de los noventa días de la vigencia de esta Ley.

ART. 17. Los Notarios no extenderán escrituras de donación sin que conste haberse cubierto los derechos del Lazareto. Si las extienden sin esta formalidad, serán responsables del impuesto.

Para fijar la cuantía del impuesto de Lazareto el avalúo de las cosas donadas se hará por medio de peritos nombrados uno por la Junta de Beneficencia correspondiente y otro por el interesado. En caso de discordia la decidirá un tercero nombrado por los avaluadores principales, y si éstos no se acordaren en su nombramiento, lo hará el Síndico. De todo esto se dejará constancia en el protocolo.

Para las escrituras de donación que se extiendan fuera de la capital, los Síndicos pueden hacerse representar por medio de apoderado constituido en forma legal, pero el pago se hará al Síndico personalmente.

ART. 18. En todo caso el pago del impuesto de Lazareto sólo se acredita con el recibo del Síndico.

ART. 19. Los deberes que la Ley 170 de 1896 impone al Recaudador departamental de que allí se trata, los cumplirá en lo sucesivo el Síndico del Lazareto, y á este mismo empleado pasarán mensualmente los encargados de llevar el Registro civil la relación que expresa el artículo 20 de dicha Ley.

ART. 20. La mortuoria en que se cometa ó haya intentado cometerse fraude contra los derechos de los Lazaretos, incurrirá en la pena del duplo de lo defraudado, ó querido defraudar, y pagará, además, los derechos. El Juez del conocimiento impondrá la pena breve y sumariamente.

ART. 21. Los Notarios, además de la prohibición que tienen conforme al artículo 19 de la Ley 170 de 1896, deben poner en conocimiento del Síndico ó de la Junta de Beneficencia que exista en el Departamento, los testamentos que otorguen abiertos ó cerrados, dentro de los ocho días siguientes.

ART. 22. Facúltase á las Asambleas departamentales para crear, independientemente de la llamada renta de Lazareto, la renta ó rentas, contribución ó contribuciones que juzguen necesarias para la construcción, conservación y sostenimiento de los Lazaretos. Por ningún motivo, ni en ningún caso, podrá destinarse á un uso distinto del mencionado, cuanto se recaude en conformidad con el presente artículo. Las sumas así recaudadas serán manejadas también por los Síndicos respectivos.

ART. 23. Créase en el Ministerio de Gobierno una Sección especial llamada de Beneficencia, cuyo personal, retribución y servicio serán determinados por el mismo Ministerio. Dicha Sección se ocupará en vigilar el estricto cumplimiento de las disposiciones nacionales sobre Lazaretos; servir de intermediaria entre la Junta general de Beneficencia de Cundinamarca y las departamentales; levantar la estadística nacional de leprosos, y, finalmente, prestar eficaz apoyo oficial para el completo desarrollo de la presente Ley en toda la República.

*Parágrafo.* Los gastos que ocasione el cumplimiento del presente artículo se considerarán incluídos en el Presupuesto de Rentas y Gastos de la vigencia en curso.

ART. 24. Los bienes de los Lazaretos estarán exentos de todo impuestos ó contribución, y sus Síndicos, Administradores y el Presidente de las Juntas de Beneficencia tendrán franquicia telegráfica en lo relativo al servicio de los Lazaretos. Por los correos de encomiendas pueden remitirse, libre de porte, los objetos que se destinan á los Lazaretos para sus establecimientos anejos ó para los enfermos residentes en ellos.

ART. 25. La renta de Lazaretos en ningún caso se podrá emplear en objeto distinto, por apremiante que parezca, y se recaudará por separado.

ART. 26. Las palabras *descendientes, ascendentes y colaterales*, empleadas en el artículo 1° de la Ley 113 de 1890, se refieren únicamente al parentesco de consanguinidad. Los parientes afines se considerarán extraños para los efectos del impuesto de Lazareto.

ART. 27. En los casos en que, conforme al artículo 85 de la Ley 153 de 1887, el Municipio de la vecindad del finado es llamado á heredarlo, el Lazareto del Departamento á que pertenece el Municipio heredero se considerará llamado á la sucesión conjuntamente con éste, y en consecuencia llevará la mitad del haber hereditario. El Síndico del Lazareto será parte en el respectivo juicio de sucesión y podrá constituir apoderado que lo represente.

ART. 28. Declárase insubsistente, por haber surtido sus efectos, el Decreto de carácter Legislativo número 439 de 1903.

ART. 29. Deróganse los artículos 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 22, 23, 24 y 25 de la Ley 170 de 1896; los artículos 3 y 6 de la Ley 113 de 1890, y réformonse los artículos 18 y 19 de la primera de las Leyes citadas.

---

## COSTA RICA.

### REGLAMENTO PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE CONCHA-PERLA.

[“La Gaceta” de 31 de enero de 1904, n.º 24.]

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica.

Por cuanto en la práctica se ha notado la necesidad de reformar ciertas disposiciones del Reglamento para la explotación de concha-perla, á que se refiere el decreto número 2 de 22 de agosto de 1902, decreta las siguientes modificaciones á dicho Reglamento:

ARTÍCULO 1°. El artículo 5° se reforma así: ‘Las estaciones del año para el buceo son dos: una que comprende desde mayo hasta octubre, inclusive, para la parte del litoral que queda al Norte de Morro Hermoso ó Cabo Vela, y otra desde noviembre hasta abril, inclusive, para la parte situada al Sur’.

ART. 2°. El artículo 15° se reforma así: ‘Queda también prohibida la extracción de concha-perla que no tenga por lo menos 0.0888 metro (3½ pulgadas) de diámetro’.

Dado en San José, á los treinta días del mes de enero de mil novecientos cuatro.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento.

TOBÍAS ZÚÑIGA.

## CUBA.

## MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

[De "La Gaceta Oficial," Núm. 29.]

*Decreto No. 44.*

En virtud de la autorización que me ha sido concedida por la Ley de 16 del mes próximo pasado, y á propuesta del Secretario de Hacienda se establecen á partir del día siguiente de la publicación del presente Decreto en "la Gaceta Oficial," los recargos arancelarios que se expresan á continuación sobre los derechos que conforme al vigente Arancel satisfacen las mercancías extranjeras que se importen en la República.

1. *Recargo de un 15 por ciento.*—Partidas 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, y 150.

2. *Recargo de un 20 por ciento.*—Partidas 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, exceptuando en esta última los pábilos y mechas para la fabricación de velas y fósforos, 242 y 253.

3. *Recargo de un 25 por ciento.*—Partidas 1: En sus letras B C y D 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, y 7, con excepción en estas dos últimas partidas de los aceites para lubricar, crudos ó refinados, 8, 9, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, exceptuando el papel de estaño y las cápsulas para botellas comprendidos en la letra C de esta última partida, 74, 89, 90, 101 A y B 102 A 129, 131, 143 B 152, 153, 154, 166, 167, 168 A 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, exceptuando las pajas para fabricación de sombreros, 181, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 212, 213, 214, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 266, 267, 268, 273, 274, letras A y B 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, y. 294.

4. *Recargo de un 30 por ciento.*—Partidas 10, exceptuando los envases de vidrio ordinario para industrias del país, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, exceptuando la hoja de lata comprendida en la letra C de esta partida, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 77, y 78 en sus letras B y C 79, 80, 81, 82, exceptuando el lúpulo y la malta para la fabricación de cerveza, 83, 91 exceptuando el fósforo para la fabricación de fósforos de la letra B, 96, 97, 98, con excepción del extracto de lupulina ó harina de lúpulo para la fabricación de cerveza, 99, 100, 103, exceptuando la parafina en masa para la fabricación de fósforos y velas, 104, 105, 106, 108, exceptuando la dextrina, 109, 110, 111, 112, sólo cuando se importe en artículos manufacturados, 113, exceptuando las hilazas para fabricación de tejidos, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, exceptuando el papel para cigarrillos, 162, 163, 164, 184, 197, 198, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 255, exceptuando

la cebada para la fabricación de cerveza comprendida en la letra C de esta partida, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 265, 269, exceptuando el millo para escobas tarifado en la letra A de esta partida, 270, 271, 272, 275, 276, 280, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, y 316.

El Secretario de Hacienda queda encargado del cumplimiento del presente Decreto.

Habana, 1° de febrero de 1904.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

El Secretario de Hacienda.

JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES.

### LA PRODUCCIÓN MINERA.

[De "El Economista" of Habana, no. 54.]

Según la última estadística de la riqueza minera, publicada recientemente por la Sección correspondiente de la Secretaría de Hacienda, solamente se explotan en la República 24 minas diversas, por 10 ó 12 empresas, de las cuales, solamente cuatro tienen verdadera importancia. De estas minas, en explotación, doce son de hierro, cinco de asfalto, tres de cobre, tres de manganeso y una de nafta cuya producción ha sido insignificante. Las de hierro, cobre y manganeso están situadas en la provincia de Santiago de Cuba. El siguiente estado dará idea más completa de la explotación actual.

#### Producción Anual.

	Toneladas.	Valor en pesos.
<b>ASFALTO.</b>		
Pinar del Río: Mina Unión, de los Sres. Zardain y Aspuru, Guanajay .....	10,000	50,000
Habana: Mina Angela Elmira, de la West Indies Co., Bejucal (1902) .....	3,000	60,000
Santa Clara:		
Mina Amparo de Francisco Moreno, Sancti Spiritus .....	100	3,000
Mina Descuafio, de G. Ablega, Sancti Spiritus .....	150	4,500
Camaguey: Mina M. Rayón, de M. A. Glynn, Morón .....	180	5,400
Total .....	13,430	122,900
<b>COBRE.</b>		
Santiago de Cuba:		
Minas Caridad y Concepción, de Mina Salcedo, El Cobre .....	6	1,188
Mina Grande, de The Cobre Mines, Salcedo, El Cobre .....	60	11,880
Total .....	66	13,068
<b>HIERRO.</b>		
Santiago de Cuba:		
Minas Lola, Lola 2ª, San Antonio y San Rafael, The Spanish American Iron Co., Caney .....	493,860	790,176
Minas Abundancia, Firmeza, Resolución, Fomento, Jupiter, Unión, Constancia y Columbia de la Juraguá Iron Co., Caney .....	255,476	356,716
Total .....	729,336	1,146,892
<b>MANGANESE.</b>		
Santiago de Cuba:		
Mina Vencedora y Serrano, de Ponpo Mining Co., Alto Songo .....	23,352	131,760
Mina Boston de Standard Manganese Co. del Caney .....	6,267	31,380
Total .....	32,629	163,140

## Producción Anual—Continú.

## RESUMEN.

	Valor de la producción en dólares.	Superficie de las minas en hectáreas.
Asfalto.....	122,900	256
Cobre.....	13,068	66
Hierro.....	1,146,892	540
Manganeso.....	163,140	168
Total.....	1,446,000	970

## LA RENTA DE ADUANAS EN 1903.

[Del "Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes é Industriales" de la Isla de Cuba.]

Enero.....	\$1,391,675.24	Julio.....	\$1,404,945.54
Febrero.....	1,249,862.45	Agosto.....	1,405,918.67
Marzo.....	1,355,585.01	Septiembre.....	1,409,722.00
Abril.....	1,279,729.40	Octubre.....	1,412,830.67
Mayo.....	1,197,573.00	Noviembre.....	1,390,871.16
Junio.....	1,385,481.84	Diciembre.....	1,398,608.08
Primer semestre....	7,859,906.94	Segundo semestre..	8,422,896.12
Total en 1903.....			\$16,282,803.06
Total en 1902.....			14,692,561.79
Aumento en 1903.....			\$1,590,241.27

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 747 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 enero de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1902. 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, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta marzo.



## HONDURAS.

**EXTRACTOS DEL INFORME ANUAL DEL SEÑOR SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE LA REPÚBLICA AL CONGRESO NACIONAL DE LA MISMA EN ENERO DE 1904.**

Las buenas relaciones entre Honduras y la gran República Americana se han conservado inalterables. Á ello ha contribuido, no sólo la conducta prudente del Gobierno en la solución y término de algunos incidentes que se han ventilado, sino también en el espíritu de cordialidad y deferencia de los honorables diplomáticos que han desempeñado la Legación tan dignamente representada en la actualidad por el Excmo. Señor LESLIE COMBS.

El comercio entre ambas naciones se ensancha considerablemente. Los ciudadanos americanos, como todos los demás extranjeros que arriban á nuestra costas, encuentran las mayores facilidades para las empresas que quieren acometer, y amplias garantías constitucionales que el Gobierno interesado en atraer inmigrantes laboriosos se empeña en hacerles efectivas.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas que funciona en Washington, bajo la protección de los Gobiernos del Continente, ha seguido prestando, con eficacia, sus importantes servicios en favor del desenvolvimiento material de estos países; y Honduras ha contribuido, religiosamente, con la cuota que le está asignada para el sostenimiento de aquella institución internacional.

Por el informe del año anterior, tenéis conocimiento de que el Gobierno acogió favorablemente la invitación que se le hizo para concurrir á las Conferencias Aduanera y Sanitaria, y para la producción y consumo del café, que debían abrirse en Nueva York, y se hizo representar por el Señor General don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, á la sazón Cónsul General de la República en aquella ciudad. Posteriormente, se nombró Segundo Delegado á la Convención Sanitaria al Señor Doctor Don EMIL HENEL, quien, por sus conocimientos especiales en medicina, ayudó eficazmente en las labores de la expresada Convención.

En los anexos respectivos encontraréis el informe de los Señores Delegados, lo mismo que las conclusiones aprobadas.

Corresponde al año económico á que se refiere este Informe el arreglo definitivo de la reclamación de los Señores F. BELDEN y G. R. TURNER, de que se os dió cuenta en el mes de enero anterior. La suma que hubo de pagar el Gobierno, fué la de \$2,000, en vez de \$20,000 que exigían los damnificados BELDEN y TURNER.

El 21 de mayo del corriente año, el Señor LESLIE COMBS remitió la carta autógrafa del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, en que se le acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cetera de nuestro Gobierno, incluyendo también la carta de

retiro del Honorable Señor W. GODFREY HUNTER, que estaba al frente de la Legación. El Señor COMBS fué reconocido en su elevado carácter por acuerdo de 18 de junio, continuándose con él, desde esa fecha, las relaciones oficiales.

La sucesión del Señor Don JACOBO BAIZ tiene presentada una reclamación por varias órdenes de pago que no le fueron cubiertas, según se pretende, y que eran originadas de una deuda del Gobierno. La Legación reiteró, últimamente, las pretensiones de la testamentaria, y para resolverla se ha mandado hacer, por la oficina correspondiente, un examen minucioso de las cuentas del Señor BAIZ.

Quedó pendiente, á la terminación del año económico, una reclamación de la Señora MARY ELISABETH WARREN, por denegación de justicia, en la cual asegura que las autoridades de Roatán se han negado á darle posesión de algunos bienes que tiene en aquella isla.

La Legación Americana, al dirigir este asunto, recomendó la averiguación de los hechos afirmados por la Señora WARREN, excitando amigablemente al Gobierno para que se le hiciera justicia.

Aunque del memorial mismo se desprende que la Señora WARREN no ha agotado todos los recursos que las leyes del país le otorgan para hacer valer sus derechos, único caso en que podía recurrirse á la vía diplomática, atendiendo á la excitativa del Señor Ministro, se han mandado seguir las investigaciones que él recomendó.

Entre las obligaciones que contrajo el Honduras Syndicate, en la contrata de arrendamiento del ferrocarril, figuraba la de construir un puente sobre el río Uluá. Esta y otras obligaciones no fueron cumplidas, ni en el tiempo estipulado, ni en el año de prórroga que se le concedió; por lo cual, de conformidad con el artículo 3º de la misma contrata, se rescindió esta sin necesidad de declaración arbitral, y el Gobierno entró en posesión del ferrocarril el 27 de mayo anterior.

Esto ha dado margen á una infundada reclamación que el Sindicato presentó ante el Gobierno de Washington, en la cual exige del de esta República \$1,056,393 é intereses como indemnización de supuestos perjuicios, afirmando que fué violentamente despojado del Ferrocarril.

Verdadera sorpresa os causará esta reclamación si tomáis en cuenta los términos claros y precisos de la contrata que aprobastéis el 26 de mayo de 1900, y la circunstancia de que el Representante de "The Honduras Syndicate" Don ADOLFO PEREIRA, convenido de que el arrendamiento había terminado, por la ley misma del contrato, espontáneamente mandó entregar el Ferrocarril, separándose de su administración y manejo.

Pendiente este asunto, como se encuentra, sólo debo manifestar que la Secretaría de mi cargo, con acopio de razones y documentos, refutó el memorial del Sindicato, demostrando la falta de justicia de la reclamación.

El Ejecutivo, fundándose en la rectitud del Gobierno de los Estados

Unidos, abriga la creencia de que, con vista de la exposición que se le dirigió, no apoyará las pretensiones del Sindicato.

El Gobierno anterior, teniendo en perspectiva el cambio político que estaba para efectuarse en la República, se abstuvo de aceptar la invitación que se le había hecho para concurrir al gran Certamen Internacional que tendrá lugar en la ciudad de San Luis, de los Estados Unidos de América, en el año de 1903, en celebración del centenario de la compra del territorio de la Luisiana. Mas habiéndose postergado la apertura de aquel Certamen para el año corriente, y encontrándose normalizada la situación política del país, el Gobierno actual, apreciando debidamente los positivos beneficios que reportan esos grandes concursos de la industria universal, resolvió aceptar aquella invitación, que le fué reiterada por el Comisionado Especial de la Exposición, en Centro-América. En consecuencia, se nombró Delegado al Doctor Don SALVADOR CÓRDOVA, Cónsul General en Nueva York; y, por el Ministerio correspondiente, se hacen los preparativos necesarios, á fin de que Honduras figure, con decoro, en la expresada Exposición.

#### **LA MINERÍA, LAS MINAS Y EL MODO DE ADQUIRIR LA PROPIEDAD MINERA EN LA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.**

Honduras es un país excepcionalmente dotado de un riquísimo subsuelo, y el oro abunda en él de tal manera que muchos de sus ríos tienen fama por la abundancia de arenas auríferas que arrastran en sus corrientes.

Hay minerales de todas clases: de oro, plata, cobre, hierro, ópalo, etc.; sin embargo por la falta de capital y de conocimientos especiales entre los habitantes son pocas las minas que se explotan, y de estas las principales pertenecen á compañías extranjeras. Hasta ahora sólo se trabajan algunos minerales que producen oro y plata, en los departamentos de Tegucigalpa, El Paraíso, Valle y Comayagua.

Exploradores muy peritos aseguran que á más de los metales ya dichos, hay en Honduras abundantes yacimientos de platino, telurio, plomo, zinc, estaño, níquel, carbón de piedra, mármol, granito y demás rocas de cantera; sal, alumbre, salitre, azufre, amianto, mica, etc.; y en vista de las preciosas piedras de ópalo, que se extraen por los naturales en el departamento de Gracias, creen que haya también minas de esmeralda y de diamante.

Los ríos más afamados por su riqueza mineral, son el Julán y el Guayape, de donde extrajeron los españoles, durante la colonia, fabulosas cantidades de oro; pero ni en estos ríos ni en sus numerosos afluentes, como el Panal, el Rosurio, el Almendares, el España y los ríos Guayambre, Tinto, Siule, Mangulile, Paulaya y muchos más que llevan oro en sus arenas, se han establecido lavaderos debidamente organizados; los que existen son en estado primitivo, empleándose en ellos todavía la tradicional *bateo*, como único instrumento de esta

industria. A pesar de ello, el lavado de oro constituye el patrimonio de muchas poblaciones, en la región abarcada por esos ríos, en donde las mujeres se ocupan en el beneficio, durante tres ó cuatro horas al día; y no obstante, obtienen provechosos resultados, aun dada la imperfección del lavado y el poco tiempo que le dedican. Con frecuencia encuentran pepitas de oro, de una, dos, tres y más onzas. La cantidad extraída anualmente, de esta manera, varía entre \$150,000 á \$250,000 oro, según que la estación de las lluvias haya sido más ó menos copiosa.

Es imposible calcular, ni aun aproximadamente, las cantidades de oro libre que existen entre las arenas, pedruscos y conglomerados, de las afamadas zonas de Olancho, Yoro, Minas de Oro, El Dorado, Caratasa, Sensenti, Las Quebradas, etc.; pero, sin temor de exagerar, puede decirse que más de un país europeo podría cancelar su deuda con el producto de la extracción de oro en estas regiones.

La riqueza, de esta clase, en Olancho, es fabulosa. Estudios recientes, hechos por el señor FENN, en una de las propiedades del Mayor E. A. BURKE, denominada "El Murciélago," demuestran que cada yarda del suelo, lavada, produciría el minimum de sesenta y cuatro centavos, abundando yardas que darían un rendimiento de \$4,00. Habiendo cortado el señor FENN, tres cauces antiguos del rio, resultaron todos tres de una riqueza aurífera extraordinaria. Esto prueba que en Olancho existe, sin explotar, un verdadero Klondike, sin los rigores de clima del de la América del Norte. La única empresa de lavado que se encuentra bien organizada hasta el día, es la que pertenece al ciudadano americano Don FEDERICO BELL, sobre la Quebrada Grande del Rusio, en el departamento de Olancho y cerca de la ciudad de Juticalpa. Los resultados que el empresario ha obtenido son de mucha consideración, y el último año alcanzaron á 1,952 onzas de peso, lo cual bastaría para justificar ampliamente que, cuando el capital extranjero se dirija á este país y sea aplicado á esta industria, encontrará una remuneración tan alta como no la encontró jamás, ni en California, ni en Australia, ni aun en el Transvaal.

La minería, propiamente tal, se halla, repetimos, en estado incipiente, porque aun que existen muchas minas en explotación, los procedimientos que se emplean para extraer la broza y beneficiarla, son rudimentarios. Al presente, son pocas las que están montadas con la maquinaria correspondiente y al estilo moderno, sobresaliendo, entre todas, la New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co. y la Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Co.; la primera, en el departamento de Tegucigalpa, y la segunda, en el de Valle.

Los mismos exploradores aludidos afirman que el territorio de Honduras está literalmente sembrado de minas, y que puede asegurarse que en el mundo no hay explorada otra región en donde, en igualdad de superficie, se encuentre acumulada mayor variedad ni mayor cantidad de riquezas minerales.

La adquisición de pertenencias y de zonas minerales se hace con la mayor facilidad; el Gobierno protege y ampara, por cuantos medios le son posibles, el establecimiento y desarrollo de toda clase de empresas mineras; en vez de gravarlas con impuestos, las exonera de los derechos fiscales en la maquinaria y útiles necesarios para su implantamiento y explotación; les presta garantías y seguridad, y el pueblo hondureño simpatiza con los empresarios, ayudándoles eficazmente en sus labores.

La producción total de metales, durante el año económico de 1901 á 1902, fué como sigue:

Oro .....	onzas...	23, 234. 68
Plata .....	fd....	1, 010, 204. 00
Cobre .....	fd....	25, 198. 00

Esta producción representa, en moneda del país, la suma de \$2,346,990.26.

Es de notar que, á pesar de lo incipiente de la industria, su rendimiento aumenta de año en año.

La mina que produce más es la del Rosario; le sigue la de Aramecina. La primera tiene su mayor producción de plata, y la segunda de oro. Aquella produjo, en el año expresado, 933,803 onzas de plata, pero en años anteriores ha rendido mayor cantidad, habiendo dado en 1900 un total de 1,205,475 onzas. Se espera que en el corriente año tendrá también grandes beneficios, pues ha encontrado nuevas y riquísimas vetas. La empresa de Aramecina produjo en el último año 61,800 libras esterlinas, que equivalen á \$772,500 en la moneda del país.

Las minas del Valle de los Angeles dieron en el año económico de que se trata (1901 á 1902) 21,220 onzas de plata, que ingresaron para ser amonedadas al cuño nacional.

Los minerales de Santa Lucía y Los Diamantes, en el departamento de Copán, rindieron el mismo año 21,000 onzas de plata, con 7 por ciento de cobre.

La mina El Triunfo en el departamento de Valle, propiedad del General ANASTASIO J. ORTIZ, produjo el propio año 16,920 onzas de plata y 500 onzas de oro. Esta empresa para obtener grandes resultados solo necesita aumentar su maquinaria, pues la abundancia de mineral en ella es mucha, y podrían extraerse centenares de toneladas diariamente; tiene además la ventaja de estar á orillas del golfo de Fonseca, lo que abarata para ella los fletes que en Honduras, por la naturaleza del suelo, son costosos.

Otras minas de gran porvenir son las del distrito de Danlí, en el departamento de El Paraíso, cuyos trabajos se organizan actualmente en grande escala en vista de los buenos resultados obtenidos en las pruebas.

Los extranjeros puedan adquirir minas en la República de Honduras al igual de los hijos del país.

Son de libre adquisición, por los particulares, las minas del Estado, cualquiera que sea su origen y la forma de su yacimiento, ya estén en terrenos de propiedad particular, nacional ó municipal, con excepción de las de azufre, salitre, carbón y demás fósiles, cuya explotación se hará por contratos con el Gobierno. Así mismo son de libre aprovechamiento las arenas auríferas y estaníferas y cualesquiera otras producciones minerales de los ríos y placeres, siempre que se encuentren en terrenos eriales de cualquier dominio; sin embargo, cuando la explotación se hiciere en establecimientos fijos, se formarán pertenencias mineras.

La ley concede la propiedad perpetua de las minas á los particulares, bajo la condición de pagar anualmente \$5.00 por cada hectárea de la extensión superficial que comprendan, y sólo se entiende perdida esa propiedad y devuelta al Estado, por la falta de cumplimiento de aquella condición.

La facultad de catar y cavar en tierras de cualquier dominio para buscar minas, puede ejercerse libremente en terrenos no cerrados ó que no estén dedicados al cultivo; para hacerlo en los cultivados, se necesita licencia del dueño ó de su administrador, y en caso de negativa, la del Juez de letras del lugar, previa audiencia de los interesados.

Nadie podrá adquirir, á título de descubridor, registrador ó concesionario, más de tres pertenencias mineras en un mismo criadero mineral, pero cualquiera persona puede adquirir, por otros títulos, las que quisiere, sin limitación alguna. El descubridor de mina debe hacer la manifestación de su hallazgo ante el juez de letras del distrito respectivo, expresando su nombre, las señales más características del sitio donde se encuentra la cata, pozo ó labor donde halló el mineral, del que acompañará muestra, la designación de su especie y el nombre que quiera dar á cada una de las tres pertenencias á que tiene derecho. Deberá expresar también si es descubridor en cerro virgen ó en cerro ya conocido. El juez toma nota del denuncia en el registro de la oficina, y lo manda publicar en un periódico del departamento, si lo hay, ó en carteles, por tres veces, una cada diez días. Mientras tanto, y en el plazo de 90 días, está obligado el solicitante á poner á descubierto el filón ó veta de su descubrimiento, alinderándolo provisionalmente con mojones colocados en cada uno de sus extremos. En seguida deberá ratificar su registro por medio de un pedimento dirigido al juez, en el que expresará las circunstancias de la mina, sus rumbos y la extensión expresada en hectáreas que ella comprende. Las referidas diligencias servirán de título provisional hasta que se constituya el definitivo por la mensura de las pertenencias que se haga por orden judicial. No habiendo recaído contradicción en la solicitud de mensura, ó resuelta por sentencia definitiva á favor del solicitante, el juez ordenará que se proceda á ejecutar la medida con los requisitos legales.

Practicada ésta y aprobada judicialmente, será inmutable, y constituirá el título de propiedad definitivo de la mina, sin que pueda ser impugnada sino por error pericial constante de la misma acta en que se consignó, ó por razón de fraude ó dolo, todo debidamente alegado y comprobado ante el mismo juez.

El propietario de una mina es dueño exclusivo dentro de los límites de su pertenencia y en toda la profundidad, de todas las sustancias minerales que existiesen ó se encontrasen en ella.

La propiedad minera que caduque por falta de pago de la patente, se subasta por el Juez, previa declaratoria de caducidad, adjudicándola al mejor postor, con la condición de continuar pagando la respectiva patente. Del importe del remate se retendrá para el Fisco la cantidad adeudada, que será la mejor postura aceptable, y el resto, con deducción de las costas, se devolverá al concesionario anterior. Este podrá suspender el remate pagando el doble de lo adeudado. No habiendo postores, el juez mandará archivar las diligencias, para el caso de que llegue á presentarse alguno pidiendo se abra de nuevo el remate. Pasados cinco años, quedará franco el terreno y denunciable por cualquier interesado, salvo que éste prefiera rematar la propiedad, pagando el impuesto adeudado en dicho término.

Los mineros gozan, por ley de 18 de noviembre de 1882, de las franquicias siguientes: la de exportar, libre de derechos, el metal que beneficien, oro, plata, cobre, etc.; la de introducir máquinas de toda clase, destinadas á sus empresas, como las de extraer metales, trabajar hierro y acero, aserrar madera y demás que necesiten; bombas para extraer agua, palas, martillos, machetes, hachas, barrenos, cuñas, piedras de afilar, instrumentos para máquinas, hornos, yunques; pólvora de todas clases, fulminantes y sus apéndices para producir explosión, aceite para alumbrado y para engrasar, materiales en bruto, como acero para barrenos, hierro en planchas ó en barras, fundido ó en forma de arco, clavos, pernos, tornillos, tubos de hierro, bronce, cobre, plomo ó gutapercha; cerraduras y visagras, cuerdas de acero, hierro, cáñamo ú otro material; planchas de cobre, puras ó laminadas, de plata y cobre en barras, para fundir; bronce, estaño, plomo, azogue, ó cualquier otro metal necesario para los trabajos; diamantes en bruto ó con dientes, barrenos de diamante para taladrar roca; materiales para ensayar brozas, crisoles, hornillos para fundir, sustancias químicas para combinación y análisis, ó para moler y extraer de las brozas el metal que contengan; vasijas de vidrio para operaciones químicas; velas esteáricas ó de esperma, tiendas de tela, etc.

Los empresarios de minas hacen suyas las maderas que estén dentro de la zona concedida, y pueden extraer para los usos de la misma, maderas de cualquier terreno nacional ó ejidal, sin otra restricción que pedir permiso para ello al Gobierno ó al Municipio respectivo. Asimismo

pueden aprovechar las aguas de sus pertenencias ó de terrenos nacionales ó ejidales, como fuerza motriz ó de cualquiera otra manera que sea útil á la empresa.

Para emprender trabajos de minería en grande escala, podrán solicitarse del Poder Ejecutivo, zonas mineras que no excedan de mil hectáreas, y serán concedidas dichas zonas en la extensión proporcionada á los medios con que cuenta el solicitante para establecer la explotación.

No pueden ser más liberales las concesiones que la República de Honduras hace á todos los que quieran explotar su riquísimo subsuelo; el día, pues, que los capitalistas extranjeros quieran aprovecharlas, montando empresas semejantes á la New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, americana, y á la Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company, inglesa, la producción mineral de este país será de primer orden, dadas las condiciones peculiares del país, que quedan descritas.

Por no hacer más extensas estas indicaciones, no se da aquí una lista de las minas descubiertas y adjudicadas, con expresión de sus dueños y del lugar en que están situadas. Se ponen á continuación, por grupos de clase y reducidas á cifras, las ya apropiadas.

*Departamento de Tegucigalpa.*—De oro, 5; de oro y plata, 55; de plata, 224; de plata y plomo, 3; de plata, cobre y plomo, 2, y de cobre, 3.

*Departamento de El Paraíso.*—De oro, 20; de plata, 14; de oro, plata y cobre, 2; de plata y cobre, 1.

*Departamento de Valle.*—De oro, 5; de oro y plata, 66; de plata, 18.

*Departamento de Comayagua.*—De oro, 58; de oro y plata, 9; de plata, 8; de oro, plata y cobre, 18; de oro y cobre, 3; de oro, plata y hierro, 1; de oro, cobre, hierro y plata, 1; de plata y plomo, 1; de cobre, 1.

*Departamento de La Paz.*—De oro, 1; de oro y plata, 3; de plata y plomo, 2; de plata, 5.

*Departamento de Gracias.*—De oro y plata, 1; de plata, 2; de ópalos, 3.

*Departamento de Copán.*—De oro, 9; de plata, 29; de ópalos, 1.

*Departamento de Santa Bárbara.*—De oro, 7; de plata, 5.

*Departamento de Cortés.*—De oro, 5.

*Departamento de Yoro.*—De oro, 3; de oro y plata, 7; de plata, 5; de cobre, 1.

*Departamento de Colón.*—De oro y plata, 2; de plata, 3; de plomo y zinc, 1; de níquel, 1; de hierro, 1; de plomo, 1.

#### MODO DE ADQUIRIR TIERRAS PÚBLICAS EN LA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.

Para adquirir terrenos nacionales debe presentarse el interesado, ó su representante, á la Administración de Rentas del departamento en que aquellos están situados, haciendo la denuncia con la correspon-



diente demarcación, y manifestando el deseo de adquirirlos. El Administrador de Rentas mandará instruir una averiguación sobre si el terreno denunciado es de propiedad nacional; y probada esta, ordenará que se mida por un agrimensor, y hecho esto, decretará la venta en pública subasta. El denunciante tiene derecho á ser preferido por el tanto mayor que se ofrezca en la licitación.

Para determinar el punto de partida de la subasta, los terrenos se dividen en las siguientes clases:

1ª. Terrenos que se encuentran á 20 kilómetros del mar, de un ferrocarril construído, ó en construcción, de un río, ó lago, navegable; los que siendo propios para la agricultura se encuentren á igual distancia de una ciudad importante, de una gran empresa minera ó de un camino carretero que conduzca hasta la costa; y los lotes reservados al Gobierno en las concesiones que éste hace.

2ª. Terrenos propios para la agricultura en otros lugares que los anteriores y los que estén poblados de bosques.

3ª. Terrenos de cualquiera otra clase que los dichos, situados á 20 kilómetros de una ciudad importante y de una gran empresa minera ó á 4 kilómetros de un camino carretero que comunique con la costa.

4ª. Terrenos que sólo sirven para la crianza de ganado.

El punto de partida para la subasta es de \$4 para los terrenos de primera clase, de \$3 para los de segunda, de \$2 para los de tercera y de \$1 para los de cuarta, por hectárea.

La certificación del expediente creado para la venta, con los documentos de pago del valor del terreno y registro correspondiente, constituyen el título de propiedad.

El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de no vender los terrenos nacionales del litoral de ambos mares hasta dos leguas al interior, lo mismo que el de las islas y cayos, cuando no lo crea conveniente á los intereses nacionales; pero en tales casos puede darlos en arriendo, como lo hemos visto cuando se trató de los cortes de madera.

Pueden también los extranjeros adquirir terrenos nacionales gratuitamente, con tal de que los dediquen al cultivo del café, cacao, hule, vainilla, índigo, caña de azúcar, algodón, vid, olivo, ramié, henequén, banano, plátano, cocos y pastos. El modo de adquirirlos es semejante al descrito para la compra, salvo los trámites de subasta y pago que se omiten.

Los que se dediquen á la agricultura y á la ganadería gozan de exención de impuestos fiscales y municipales para la maquinaria, herramienta y materiales de construcción que importen, así como para los animales que destinen á mejorar la raza y para toda clase de semillas.

Los terrenos municipales no son enagenables, pero pueden obtenerse en arriendo, pagando un módico impuesto á las Municipalidades anualmente.

Los terrenos ya apropiados por particulares, pueden adquirirse desde \$5 hasta \$100 por manzana, según su situación y fertilidad.

### VÍAS DE COMUNICACIÓN EN LA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS.

Hay en la República de Honduras un ferrocarril que recorre 60 millas, desde Puerto Cortés hasta La Pimienta. Este ferrocarril, construido hace treinta años por un sindicato inglés, debió ser interoceánico y terminar en la Bahía de Fonseca, sobre el Pacífico; pero el sindicato no dió cumplimiento á sus compromisos por una serie de irregularidades que no son para detalladas aquí y de que proviene lo que se llama Deuda exterior de Honduras.

Este ferrocarril estuvo, en los últimos años, arrendado á una Compañía americana; mas, á mediados de este año, el Gobierno tuvo necesidad de hacer cesar el arriendo y tomarlo á su cargo, como lo tiene, porque los arrendatarios no dieron cumplimiento á sus obligaciones. Esta rescisión se hizo de acuerdo con el artículo 2º de la contrata, en la que se estipuló que, por falta de ejecución de las condiciones establecidas, se declararía, de hecho, rescindida la contrata, sin necesidad de ningún otro trámite.

Aunque esta línea férrea ha perdido hoy su importancia interoceánica, si se continuase hasta su término, ó siquiera hasta la capital, daría grandísimo impulso al desarrollo del país, en todo sentido, por lo cual el Gobierno y todos los ciudadanos están interesados en su continuación; y el primero haría concesiones muy amplias al empresario que se pudiese al frente de tan importante negocio. Es al capital americano á quien le toca acometerlo, porque la mayor parte del comercio de Honduras se hace con los Estados Unidos, y por tanto, á sus capitalistas les interesa, en primer término, la apertura de esta vía de comunicación, que ensanchará ese comercio.

En los últimos tres años se construyó una nueva carretera entre la capital y La Venta, cuyos trabajos se continúan al presente, siendo probable que, dentro de un año, se terminen hasta el puerto de San Lorenzo, que será su fin. Esta carretera es de primer orden, y su anchura, solidez y poco declive, se prestan al establecimiento de buenas líneas de transporte, que hagan breve la comunicación entre Tegucigalpa y Amapala el puerto más importante de la República. Ya ha corrido una línea de diligencias sobre este camino hasta La Venta; y hay el proyecto de establecer una de automóviles, hasta San Lorenzo. La localización de un ferrocarril, sobre ella, se haría muy difícil, por la serie indefinida de vueltas que tiene la vía.

Ha existido el proyecto de una carretera á la costa del Norte, y aun se construyeron, hace tres años, algunas millas de ella, partiendo de Tegucigalpa.

Hay una carretera entre la capital y Santa Bárbara, ya construida, aunque imperfectamente, la cual, á poco costo podrá perfeccionarse y ser en extremo útil para la comunicación de la capital con los departamentos occidentales y del Norte.

Otra carretera pone en comunicación á Tegucigalpa con San Juan-cito, en donde el rico mineral del Rosario está explotado por una compañía americana.

Hay un camino carretero trazado entre Yusearán y Tegucigalpa, el cual está en abandono debido quizá al en que han caído las minas de aquel lugar.

Otra carretera importante es la que se construye actualmente entre Bajo Grande y el Guayape, como auxiliar de la línea de navegación que establecerá la Ulúa Commercial Company, de la cual Compañía se ha hablado en otro lugar. Se han terminado ya 18 millas de esta carretera, y dada la actividad con que trabaja la compañía, pronto estará concluida toda la línea, que atravesará una de las zonas privilegiadas del territorio de Honduras.

En varios departamentos hay carreteras en construcción, siendo de mencionarse la de Santa Rosa de Copán, para el Departamento de Cortés y para la frontera de Guatemala; la de Intibucá, para Marcala, Comayagua y Gracias; y la de Gracias para Intibucá y Copán.

Dada la gran extensión de Honduras, estos trayectos de caminos carreteros son muy pocos y no satisfacen las necesidades del país; pero el aspecto físico de éste, en extremo montañoso, hace muy difícil la construcción de tales vías, por lo cual, supuestos los recursos con que cuenta, predominan todavía los caminos de herradura, que hacen difíciles y costosas las comunicaciones, causa que retarda el desarrollo de sus inmensas riquezas naturales.

#### LÍNEAS DE VAPORES.

En Amapala tocan la Pacific Mail Steamship Company, americana, y la Kosmos, alemana. La primera corre de San Francisco de California á Panamá, y envía dos vapores al mes, ordinariamente; la segunda viene directamente de Hamburgo á los puertos centroamericanos y aunque no tiene itinerario fijo, suele enviar un vapor por mes. Próximamente tocará en este puerto una línea mexicana, que ha comenzado á llegar á Guatemala y El Salvador.

A Puerto Cortés, La Ceiba y Tela arriban tres líneas de vapores: la de la United Fruit Company, la de E. Vaccaro Bros y la de Thacker Bros. La primera toca con nueve vapores mensuales en los dos primeros puertos, la segunda con tres y la tercera con dos. Siempre que hay carga llegan estos vapores á Tela, siendo los de La United Fruit Company los que más frecuentan este puerto. Á Puerto Cortés arriba también mensualmente una línea mexicana para llevar ganado.

Á Trujillo arriban semanalmente los vapores ganaderos que hacen el tráfico directamente con la Habana, y suele llegar uno que otro vapor de la línea Vaccaro Bros. á cargar cocos.

En Ruitán tocan de julio á diciembre, mensualmente, vapores de la

United Fruit Company, y de otras dos Compañías: en los meses restantes, el poco movimiento que queda se hace por medio de goletas.

#### CORREOS.

Unos de los mejores servicios en la República es el de correos, no solo por la relativa rapidez con que se transporta la correspondencia, tomando en cuenta las difíciles vías de comunicación, sino también por las garantías de seguridad que presta.

Honduras es uno de los países componentes de la Unión Postal Universal, y tiene convenciones particulares con los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra, Alemania y Francia, para el cambio de paquetes postales.

Existen más de 200 oficinas de correos en el país, de las cuales 23 son de primera clase, 42 de segunda y las demás de tercera.

Hay un correo semanal para los Estados Unidos y Europa, por Puerto Cortés, y dos mensuales, por Amapala.

El movimiento postal del año pasado fué de 1,242,860 piezas, de las cuales se enviaron al exterior 449,750.

El número de paquetes postales, procedentes del exterior, ascendió á 2,819, con un peso de 9,237 kilos 915 gramos.

#### TELÉGRAFOS Y TELÉFONOS.

Hay en la República más de 3,000 millas de telégrafo, con 172 estaciones.

La línea telegráfica de Honduras está conexasionada con las de El Salvador, Nicaragua y Guatemala.

El servicio de teléfonos tiene una línea directa de poco menos de 100 millas, con 95 estaciones; pero todas las capitales y poblaciones importantes de la República se comunican telefónicamente por los mismos alambres de la red telegráfica.

El último año se transmitieron por el telégrafo 617,936 mensajes, de los cuales correspondieron al servicio particular 246,471, que produjeron la suma de \$54,455.40.

La tarifa es de 15 centavos por cada cinco palabras, pagándose el doble por la noche, ó si los partes son en otro idioma que el nacional.

#### CABLE.

No hay en la República ninguna estación cablegráfica, pero pueden utilizarse las de Guatemala, El Salvador y Nicaragua, puesto que están conexasionadas todas las líneas telegráficas de Centro-América.

El servicio se hace ordinariamente por la estación de La Libertad, en El Salvador, por ser la más expedita.

El número de cablegramas transmitidos el año pasado fué de 1,478, y su valor \$24,837.35.

## MÉXICO.

## REFORMAS AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

[Del "Diario Oficial" No. 30 de febrero 4 de 1904.]

PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á sus habitantes, sabed:

Que en ejercicio de la facultad otorgada al Ejecutivo por el artículo 2º de la Ley de Ingresos, expedida el 1º de junio último, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

## ARTÍCULO 1º.

Se reforma y adiciona la Tarifa vigente de la Ordenanza General de Aduana marítimas fronterizas, en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

Frac. 62.A. Seda artificial ó artísela de todas clases, en rama.....	k. n..	.50
Frac. 69. Bandas de cuero para maquinaria (vengan con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no) (note 40) .....	k. b..	.50
Frac. 70. Bandas de pelo de vaca para maquinaria (vengan con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no) .....	k. b..	.10
Frac. 75.A. Guantes de piel, forrados ó sin forrar, con puños armados, para obreros.....	k. l..	1.50
Frac. 155.A. Coreho cortado en cubos para fabricar tapones (nota 53) .k. b..		.20
Frac. 166. Tabaco de Virginia, en rama .....	fd..	.50
Frac. 236. Esteras de esparto ó palma .....	m. c..	.25
Frac. 266. Cobre en lingotes ó granulado.....		Exento.
Frac. 266.A. Bronce, latón y metal blanco, en lingotes ó granulado. .k. b..		.04
Frac. 269. Minerale de cobre sin beneficiar, y las matas de cobre.....		Exentos.
Frac. 270. Alambre de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, forrado con cualquiera materia (nota 95) .....	k. b..	.05
Frac. 271. Alambre desnudo, de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, hasta de 2 milímetros de diámetro.....	k. b..	.08
Frac. 272. Alambre desnudo, de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, de más de 2 milímetros de diámetro.....	k. b..	.05
Frac. 272.A. Cable no armado, de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, forrado con cualquiera materia, y el cable desnudo de los mismos metales, de todos diámetros .....	k. b..	.05
Frac. 272.B. Cables armados cubiertos con cualquiera substancia aisladora (nota 320) .....		Exentos.
Frac. 305. Acero en barras, redondillo, cuadrado, platina, media caña, de sección ochavada, exagonal ó en forma de cruz.....	k. b..	.05
Frac. 307. Alambre de hierro ó acero, de más de un milímetro de diámetro (nota 101) .....	k. b..	.05
Frac. 308. Alambre de hierro ó acero, de un milímetro de diámetro ó menos (nota 101) .....	k. b..	.08
Frac. 311. Alambre de hierro para cercas (nota 103) .....	fd..	.02
Frac. 312. Almadanas, dados y zapatas de hierro ó acero, los 100 kilos brutos .....		1.50
Frac. 313. Arados y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción (nota 315) los 100 kilos brutos.....		1.50

Frac. 315. Barriles de hierro vacíos .....	k. b.	.03
Frac. 317. Cañería de hierro de todas dimensiones, aun cuando esté estañada los 100 kilos netos .....		1.50
Frac. 319. Coas, guadañas y demás herramientas para la agricultura y para obras de explanación .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 320. Crisoles de hierro .....	fd.	1.50
Frac. 321. Ejes y bujes de hierro ó acero para carros y carruajes (nota 106) .....	k. b.	.06
Frac. 322. Hierro en lingotes de primera fusión ó en limaduras ó pedacería (nota 107) .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 322.A. Hierro forjado tosco (tocho), en lingotes, y acero en lingotes (nota 107) .....	k. b.	.02
Frac. 323. Hierro redondillo, cuadrado, platina y media caña (nota 108) .....	k. b.	.05
Frac. 323.A. Hierro fleje (nota 108) .....	fd.	.07
Frac. 324. Hierro en escuadra y en T (nota 109) .....	fd.	.05
Frac. 326. Hierro ó acero en láminas lisas, no especificado, así como el estriado y en tejas para techos, aun cuando esté pintado ó galvanizado, y las láminas perforadas para tamicos .....	k. b.	.06
Frac. 328.A. Machetes de todas clases (nota 319) .....	fd.	.05
Frac. 331. Postes, cruceros y espigas de hierro ó acero para conductores eléctricos aéreos .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 332. Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el metro lineal pese más de 12 kilogramos .....	k. b.	.01
Frac. 332.A. Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el peso del metro lineal no exceda de 12 kilogramos, y las agujas, tortugas, durmientes, sapos, clavos y uniones para fijar rieles .....	Exentos.	
Frac. 333. Vigas y viguetas de hierro ó acero para edificios (cuando no tengan perforaciones ni cortes especiales) (nota 110) .....	k. b.	.02
Frac. 333.A. Vigas, viguetas y columnas de hierro ó acero (cuando tengan perforaciones ó corte especial), armaduras, ménsulas, placas de asiento para columnas, planchas de unión, tensores y tirantes, con tuercas ó sin ellas, y demás partes, no especificadas, de hierro ó acero para la construcción de edificios (nota 293) .....	k. b.	.03
Frac. 336. Artefactos de hoja de lata, hierro estañado, níquelado, cobrizado ó latonizado, en todo ó en parte, no especificados, cualquiera que sea el peso .....	k. l.	.20
Frac. 340. Clavos, puntillas, tornillos, pernos, tuercas y remaches de hierro ó acero (nota 111) .....	k. l.	.10
Frac. 341. Tanques, cisternas, recipientes ó pails de hierro ó acero, de más de 2,500 litros de capacidad .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 379. Aceite mineral purificado (nota 126), bencina (nota 194), cera mineral (nota 129) y parafina (nota 130) .....	k. l.	.08
Frac. 395.A. Azulejos con molduras (nota 135) .....	k. b.	.05
Frac. 414. Pizarrines .....	k. l.	.10
Frac. 419. Botellas de vidrio corriente, sin tapón de la misma materia, para envases comunes de vinos, aguardientes, licores y cerveza (nota 143), k. b. ....		.02
Frac. 422. Espejos con marco de latón, zinc, hoja de lata, metal blanco, madera ó cartón, cuya luna mida en su mayor longitud visible hasta 75 centímetros .....	k. b.	.20
Frac. 424. Espejos con marcos de celuloide, gutapercha ó forrados con tela que no contenga seda, cuya luna mida en su mayor longitud visible hasta 75 centímetros .....	k. b.	.25

03	Frac. 426. Espejos con marcos de cristal ó forrados con piel ó con tela de seda, ó que contenga seda, y los adornados con flores artificiales ó plumas, cuya luna mida en su mayor longitud visible hasta 75 centímetros .k. b..	.35
50	Frac. 427. Espejos con marcos de cualquiera materia, excepto metal fino, cuya luna mida en su mayor longitud visible más de 75 centímetros . . . .k. b..	.45
50	Frac. 429. Espejos sin marco, hasta de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud . . . . .k. b..	.20
06	Frac. 430. Espejos sin marco, de más de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud . . . . .k. b..	.35
50	Frac. 452. Canevá de algodón (nota 149) . . . . .m. c..	.18
02	Frac. 462. Telas de algodón crudas, blancas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso (nota 153) . . . . .m. c..	.18
05	Frac. 469. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, aún cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda (nota 159) . . . . .k. l..	1.30
07	Frac. 495. Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino (nota 168) . . . . .k. l..	2.00
05	Frac. 496. Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinarios ó de pasta (nota 168) . . . . .k. l..	1.25
06	Frac. 510. Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigueñas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso (nota 153) . . . . .m. c..	.22
50	Frac. 519. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lino, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda (nota 159) . . . . .k. l..	1.75
01	Frac. 544. Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino (nota 168) . . . . .k. l..	2.50
tos.	Frac. 545. Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta (nota 168) . . . . .k. l..	1.50
02	Frac. 546. Cordón de lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros . . . . .k. l..	2.50
03	Frac. 566. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lana ó de estambre de lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda (nota 159) . . . . .k. l..	1.75
20	Frac. 579. Filtro de lana en banda sin fin, para maquinaria (venga con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no) . . . . .k. b..	.06
10	Frac. 593. Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lana de toda clase de tejido, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de metal fino ni de seda (nota 167) . . . . .k. l..	5.50
1.50	Frac. 595. Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lana con seda en el tejido, en bordados ó en adornos, aun cuando tengan otros adornos que no sean de metal fino (nota 167) . . . . .k. l..	6.00
08	Frac. 598. Tiras de tela de lana caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino (nota 168) . . . . .k. l..	3.00
05	Frac. 613.A. Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino bordadas con seda .k.n..	3.50
10	Frac. 613.B. Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino bordadas con seda, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta .k.n..	2.50
02	Frac. 624.A. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, con adornos de seda, no especificados (nota 159) . . . . .k. l..	1.50
20	Frac. 624.B. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lino ó lana, ó estambre de lana, con adornos de seda, no especificados (nota 159) .k. l..	2.00
25		

Frac. 624C. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, lino ó lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que aquellas fibras dominen en superficie (nota 159) .....	k. n. . .	3.50
Frac. 625. Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que estas fibras no dominen en superficie (nota 159) .....	k. n. . .	7.00

## ARTISELA Ó SEDA ARTIFICIAL.

Frac. 650A. Los hilados, tejidos y manufacturas de artiseila sola ó mezclada con otras fibras, excepto seda, cansarán las cuotas asignadas á los hilados, tejidos y manufacturas similares de lino, más un 20 por ciento de recargo.		
Frac. 704. Carburo de calcio (nota 314) .....	k. b. . .	.04
Frac. 779. Sacos ó bolsas para empaque, de papel de todas clases, aun cuando tengan rótulo ó aviso, no especificados (nota 321) .....	k. l. . .	.07
Frac. 786. Acumuladores y baterías eléctricos .....		Exentos.
Frac. 786A. Apagadores, bombillas para luz eléctrica incandescente, conmutadores, contactos y sus clavijas, fusibles, incluso los montados, interruptores, rosetas y seguros .....	k. b. . .	.10
Frac. 787. Bombas aspirantes é impelentes, de mano, y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción (nota 272) .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 789. Elevadores y ascensores (nota 274) .....	d. . .	1.50
Frac. 792. Escafandras (nota 275) .....	k. b. . .	.01
Frac. 794. Instrumentos y aparatos para las ciencias (nota 277) .....		Exentos.
Frac. 795. Instrumentos de música de todas clases y materias .....	k. l. . .	.50
Frac. 796A. Lámparas para luz eléctrica de arco (nota 317) .....	k. b. . .	.05
Frac. 800. Máquinas de todas clases para la industria, la agricultura, la minería y las artes, no especificadas, y sus partes sueltas y piezas de refacción (nota 322) .....	los 100 kilos brutos..	1.50
Frac. 815. Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de 200 kilogramos (nota 283) .....	k. n. . .	.20
Frac. 816. Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 200 kilogramos (nota 283), k. n. . .		.05
Causa cada uno de los primeros 200 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 20 centavos, fracción 815; y cada kilogramo excedente su cuota propia.		
Frac. 819. Carruajes de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso de aquellos no exceda de 250 kilogramos (nota 285) .....	k. n. . .	.60
Frac. 821. Carruajes de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso de aquellos exceda de 250 y no pase de 750 kilogramos (nota 285) .....	k. n. . .	.50
(Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos la cuota de 0.60 centavos y cada uno de los excedentes, hasta el límite del peso señalado, la de 50 centavos.)		
Frac. 823. Carruajes de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso de aquellos exceda de 750 kilogramos (nota 285) .....	k. n. . .	.40
(Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos la cuota de 0.60; cada uno de los 500 kilogramos siguientes la de 0.50 y cada uno de los excedentes la de 0.40.)		



Frac. 825. Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso no exceda de 250 kilogramos (nota 286) .....	k. n..	.30
Frac. 827. Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso exceda de 250 y no pase de 750 kilogramos (nota 286) .....	k. n..	.20
(Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos la cuota de 0.30 y cada uno de los excedentes hasta el límite del peso señalado, la de 0.20.)		
Frac. 829. Carruajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso exceda de 750 kilogramos (nota 286) .....	k. n..	.10
(Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos la cuota de 0.30; cada uno de los siguientes la de 0.20, y cada uno de los excedentes la de 0.10.)		
Frac. 860. Bandas de hule para maquinaria (vengan con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no).....	k. b..	.10
Frac. 886. Excusados, inodoros y mingitorios (nota 323) .....	k. b..	.10
Frac. 888. Neceseres de todas clases con avíos (nota 294) .....	k. l..	1.75

## ARTÍCULO 2º.

Las notas explicativas 53, 103, 109, 110, 111, 135, 143, 147, 153, 154, 159, 167, 172, 246, 275, 283, 285, 293, 294, 312, y 317 se reforman en los siguientes términos:

*Nota 53.*—El corcho es la corteza del alcornoque provista aún de la superficie áspera y dura que forma el exterior de los troncos. Cuando ha sido cortada en planchas ya no presenta la superficie rugosa. También se importa cortada en cubos, debiendo en este caso comprenderse en la fracción 155A.

Como las fracciones 155 y 155A solo se refieren á la materia prima para la industria, no se comprenden en ellas las hojas delgadas para plantillas de zapatos ú otros usos.

*Nota 103.*—Se considera alambre para cercas, la tira formada por dos alambres de hierro galvanizado con zinc, torcidos en espiral muy abierta llevando á trechos una rosca terminada en puas, ó una pequeña plancha de hierro con puntas aguzadas; ó bien las cintas de hierro galvanizado, que substituyen al alambre y son de uno ó dos centímetros de ancho torcidas en espiral y provistas de púas. Quedan también comprendidas en la fracción 311, por emplearse igualmente para cercas, las bandas ó trenzas formadas con mallas de alambre galvanizado, siempre que su ancho no exceda de 5 centímetros y el alambre doble torcido en espiral abierta, sin ninguna púa, formado con alambres de hierro galvanizado. Las grapas para fijar el alambre para cercas quedan comprendidas en la fracción 340. (Véase nota 111.)

*Nota 109.*—Esta fracción se refiere á la varilla de hierro plano doblada en toda su longitud y cuya sección representa un ángulo, formado por las dos mitades longitudinales de la plancha. El hierro en T es el formado por dos varillas planas, una de las cuales cae perpendicularmente sobre el plano de la otra, formando dos ángulos rectos. Estas dos clases de hierro, que son ligeras y de poco peso, no deben confundirse con las vigas ó viguetas para techo, que pueden tener la misma forma. También se elastican conforme á esta fracción, las varillas

ligeras cuya sección imita un hierro de lanza ú otra figura análoga. y que se emplean para marcos de vidriera en construcciones de hierro, así como el hierro en varillas denominado Traslapo, y cuya sección imita un hongo.

*Nota.*—Por vigas y viguetas para techo, se entiende las piezas fuertes de hierro que pueden soportar, sin flexionarse, determinados pesos en relación con sus dimensiones. Según su aplicación y resistencia, afecta su sección diversas formas, como T, I, L, U, **U**.

Las vigas, viguetas y columnas, á que la frac. 333 se refiere, no deben tener perforaciones ni cortes de forma especial para aplicarse á determinada construcción, pues sólo se comprenden en esta fracción las columnas, viguetas y vigas que puedan emplearse indistintamente en cualquiera obra estructural.

Las columnas pueden ser fundidas en una sola pieza, ó formadas por distintas secciones atornilladas ó remachadas.

(Véase en el "Apéndice" la circular de la Secretaría de Hacienda, de 23 de febrero de 1897, en la que se fija el límite de peso de las vigas y viguetas, con relación á su medida.)

*Nota 111.*—Esta fracción comprende los clavos de todas formas, los tornillos, los pernos, los remaches y sus arandelas, y las tuercas, con rosca, ó sin ella, de hierro ó acero. Los clavos de dos puntas llamados grapas, y los de plancha estriada para marcos, están comprendidos en esta fracción. Los clavos, pernos y planchas de unión para rieles, están exentos de derechos por la frac. 332A, como material para construcción de ferrocarriles.

*Nota 135.*—Se entiende por azulejos unas pequeñas baldosas de barro compacto, prensado, cuya superficie está pintada con colores vivos y esmaltada al horno con un vidriado semejante al de la porcelana. Son generalmente cuadrados y su tamaño no excede de 15 centímetros por lado. Este tamaño no es exclusivo, de manera que para la calificación arancelaria, solo es de tenerse en consideración la circunstancia del esmaltado ó vidriado semejanado porcelana. En esta fracción se comprenden los azulejos de hierro esmaltado. Los azulejos de barro con moldura en la orilla y las molduras de barro vidriado están comprendidos en la frac. 395A.

*Nota 143.*—La frac. 419 sólo comprende las botellas ordinarias de vidrio común, claro ú obscuro, y cuya forma sea exclusivamente propia para envases comunes, de aquellos en que se presentan á la venta los vinos, aguardientes, licores, cervezas, vinagres, etc., no comprendiéndose en ella las que tienen de una manera indeleble, en la masa del vidrio, el nombre del producto, para cuyo envase estén destinadas: el del fabricante de dicho producto; el del expendedor ó el del establecimiento de expendio ó cualquier otro distintivo que dé carácter de exclusividad al envase, pues éstos están comprendidos en la frac. 419A. Las marcas ó contraseñas de otra naturaleza no se

tomarán en consideración. (Véase en el "Apéndice" la resolución de la Secretaría de Hacienda, núm. 16,951, de enero 20 de 1898.)

*Nota 147.*—La hilaza es un hilado flojo, muy poco torcido y sin aderezo ó engomado. Se distingue del hilo, en que este siempre está formado por dos ó más cabos, mientras que la hilaza sólo es de un cabo, que á poco que se destuerza permite desagregar las fibras de que está compuesto.

La hilaza á que se refiere la frac. 499A, es la cuerda delgada hecha de las fibras que la misma fracción enumera, aceitada, de torsión floja y de estructura igual á la definida antes, al hablar de las hilazas en general, y que se conoce en Inglaterra y en los Estados Unidos de América con el nombre de *binding twine*.

*Nota 153.*—Por telas de tejido liso deben entenderse aquellas que su tejido esté formado con hilos sencillos, y el hilo de la trama al cruzar de un lado á otro, pase por encima de todos los hilos de número par y por debajo de todos los hilos de número impar del pie ó urdimbre, uno á uno, atravesándose en sentido contrario al volver á su punto de partida, esto es, pasando entonces por encima de todos los hilos de número impar y por debajo de los números par.

Las telas que en su tejido tengan otra combinación que no sea la expresada, ó las que aun teniéndola no sean formadas por hilos sencillos, sino por dos ó más hilos paralelos enlazándose á la vez con los hilos de la trama ó del pie, ó por hilos formados de varios cabos, serán consideradas como telas de tejido no liso.

Las telas caladas ó bordadas con algodón ó lino, se consideran como de tejido no liso (véase nota 154).

Para determinar el número de hilos de una tela de tejido liso, se usará el lente conocido bajo el nombre de "Cuenta hilos," y cuyo campo esté limitado á un cuadrado de un centímetro por lado. Se sumarán los hilos del pie y los de la trama que abraza el campo del "Cuenta hilos," sin tomar en consideración las fracciones de hilo: si la suma es exactamente divisible por dos, el cociente será el número de hilos que tendrá la tela en un cuadro de medio centímetro por lado; pero si la suma no es exactamente divisible por dos, la fracción de hilo que en el cociente resulte, se considerará como hilo entero, agregándose como unidad á las del cociente obtenido. Se cuidará que las orillas del cuadro ó campo del "Cuenta hilos" correspondan en lo posible á los intervalos de un hilo á otro del tejido.

La diferencia de dos ó tres hilos no se tomará en consideración si sólo existe en algún punto de la tela y es causada accidentalmente por defecto del telar.

*Nota 154.*—El bordado es una labor de relieve ejecutada á la mano ó por medios mecánicos, con hilos independientes del tejido, sobre una tela ya hecha. Para los efectos de la ley se consideran bordadas las telas que tengan dibujos en relieve, llenos ó contorneados, formados

por cadenas ó cordoncillos de cualquiera materia, por cuentas de vidrio, porcelana, metal, goma ó pasta, ó bien por aplicaciones de otras telas en recortes. Como telas bordadas deben considerarse aquellas que, ya sea en las orillas á manera de cenefas, ó bien en toda la tela, presenten dibujos bordados.

*Nota 159.*—Comprende todas las manufacturas hechas con el tejido elástico conocido bajo el nombre de “punto de media,” ya se trate de objetos tejidos de una sola pieza, ya de los que estén recortados ó cosidos, ó ya de aquellos que necesiten tiras de lienzo para dar solidez á algunas de sus partes. En el primero y segundo caso se hallan las medias, calcetines, canisetas, gorras, guantes, bandas, etc.; en el último caso, los calzoncillos, los jerseys, cubrecorsés, etc. Las manufacturas de punto de media imitando calados también entran en esta fracción.

El punto de media afelpado por una de sus caras no puede confundirse con el casimir ó tela que lo imita: aquel está formado por una serie de cadenas constituidas por un solo hilo, mientras que las telas que lo imitan tienen hilos de pie y trama. (Véase en el “Apéndice” la circular de la Dirección de Aduanas, No. 21, de septiembre 29 de 1900, cuarto caso.)

*Nota 167.*—La materia de los forros de las piezas de ropa hecha no deberá tomarse en cuenta para la clasificación que corresponda á la tela de que esté formada la parte exterior del vestido. Para mejor inteligencia, debe tenerse presente que se entiende por forro, toda tela que cubre la cara interior de una pieza de vestido; pero nunca la tela que sea visible al exterior (como vueltas, solapas, vistas, etc.), ni la que sirva de viso á las faldas ó sobrefaldas de punto ó encaje, pues la materia de dichas telas sí se considerará para la clasificación. La especificación de “Tela de lana con seda en el tejido” que se emplea en la fracción 595, designa aquellas telas de lana que sólo tienen una corta porción de seda en listas, cuadros ó labores, pero en proporción tal que la lana sea la materia dominante en la superficie de la tela. La especificación de “Tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana,” que se emplea en la fracción 648, designa aquellas telas en que la seda domina en la superficie del tejido.

*Nota 172.*—Se entiende por cordón el formado por simple torsión de dos ó más cabos, constituidos á su vez por uno ó más hilos retorcidos, ó sea el de estructura igual á la de los hilos de coser en máquina y á los de *crochet*. Los diversos trenzados de forma cilíndrica, compactos ó huecos, se reputan también cordones.

*Nota 246.*—Comprende esta fracción la sidra, las cervezas comunes de lúpulo y de gengibre, las cervezas concentradas llamadas impropriamente “Extracto de Malto” y las bebidas gaseosas refrescantes. El verdadero “Extracto de Malto,” conocido en el comercio con los nombres de “Extracto de Malto de Keplers,” “Maltina,” etc., se

fabrica concentrando en el vacío el extracto acuoso del grano de cebada maltada; debe su valor á la presencia de la diastasa, la que no se encuentra en la cerveza concentrada. Estos extractos deben comprenderse en la fracción 689, como extractos medicinales, no especificados, por emplearse en medicina, ya sea solos ó mezclados con otras substancias, como kola, cocaína, aceite de hígado de bacalao, etc.

*Nota 275.*—Las escafandras consisten en un traje de tela impermeable, con calzado de suela de plomo y un casco metálico con cristales que cubre la cabeza del buzo. Generalmente á la escafandra acompaña una bomba para abastecer de aire respirable, por medio de tubos de hule, al buzo, así como las cuerdas necesarias. Todos estos artículos, si se importan con la escafandra, así como las refacciones de traje, el calzado, collar y cascos sueltos, importados aisladamente, se comprenden en esta fracción; pero no la ropa interior que pueda usarse bajo el traje impermeable, ni las refacciones de cañería, de bombas, ni de cuerdas.

*Nota 283.*—Las fracciones 815 y 816 se refieren á los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías. Los carros, carretas y carretones, con muelles ó sin ellos, con caja ó sin ella (como los que se emplean en la conducción de troncos de árbol, rieles, etc.); los repartidores de mercancías en las poblaciones, cerrados ó abiertos, de caja sólida ó ligera, con cristales ó sin ellos, y, en general, todos los vehículos cuyo destino principal sea la conducción de objetos, se comprenden en estas fracciones, según su peso.

*Nota 285.*—Las fracciones 819, 821 y 823, se refieren á los carruajes propiamente dichos, no especificados, que sirven exclusivamente para la conducción de personas: como ómnibus, diligencias, guayines, berlinas, coupés, cabriolés, factones, carretelas, victorias, buggies, sulk-eyes, duquesas, dogcarts, tilburis, vis-á-vis, trois-quarts, rocky-way, landós, handsome, etc.; siendo condición precisa para caracterizarlos, que no sean apropiados para conducir mercancías. La circunstancia de que haya lugares destinados á los equipajes en las diligencias, ómnibus y guayines, no alterará la clasificación de carruajes para conducir personas exclusivamente.

*Nota 293.*—La fracción 333A, se refiere á las vigas, viguetas y columnas de hierro ó acero que tengan perforaciones, cortes especiales ó cualquier otro trabajo de preparación para hacerlas adaptables á determinada estructura. Comprende también las armaduras, ménsulas, placas de asiento para columnas, planchas de unión, tensores y tirantes con tuercas ó sin ellas, y en general todas las partes sueltas de hierro ó acero para la construcción de edificios.

No se comprenden en esta fracción los tornillos, las tejas y láminas para techos, las partes sueltas para edificios que estén especificadas en la Tarifa ó el Vocabulario, ni las que constituyan decorado ú ornamentación.

Se reputan piezas para decorado ú ornamentación, aquellas que no sean indispensables para armar el edificio, sino simples adornos, como las cornisas, pues las partes necesarias para la formación de la estructura, aunque sean decorativas, se comprenderán en la fracción 333A.

*Nota 294.*—Se consideran como neceseres todos aquellos estuches provistos de piezas propias para tocador, costura ó usos análogos, que no estén expresamente gravados en la Tarifa. Cuando los estuches de los neceseres tengan adornos de oro, plata ó platino, se considerarán en la fracción 856 de la Tarifa y causarán la cuota que ésta señala, la cual se aplicará también al contenido (aun cuando los objetos que lo formen sean de clase arancelaria inferior á la del estuche), siempre que el peso de dichos objetos no se haya declarado separadamente, como lo permite la Regla V de las Generales para la aplicación de la Tarifa. Sólo cuando los estuches ó neceseres contengan allujas ó artefactos de oro, platino ó plata, ó bien avíos ó artefactos de los comprendidos en la citada fracción 856, causarán por separado los derechos que correspondan á los estuches y á su contenido.

*Nota 312.*—Comprenden la fracción 438A, las piezas de vidrio ó cristal cuya superficie tallada por medio de muelas ó mollejonos forme facetas con cantos vivos en los bordes. Algunas piezas de vidrio hechas á molde, tienen ornamentos y facetas que imitan el tallado; pero las piezas de esta clase (que están comprendidas en la fracción 438) no pueden confundirse con las talladas, por no presentar aquéllas los cantos vivos que produce el mollejón y que caracterizan á estas últimas. El ligero tallado que sufren algunas piezas de vidrio ó cristal moldeado ó soplado para hacer desaparecer la rebaba del molde ó el desperfecto que se produce en la pieza al desprenderse la caña del soplador ó puntel, no se tomará en cuenta para la clasificación.

La Tarifa no establece distinción entre las piezas de cristal ó vidrio blancas y las de color entero, al especificar las comprendidas en las fracciones 438 y 438A. (Para las de más de un color, véase la nota 313.)

Las piezas de cristal ó de vidrio grabadas ó deslustradas, en parte, por medio de cualquier procedimiento químico ó mecánico para formar en ellas filetes, dibujos, labores, iniciales ó letreros que no sean marca de fábrica ó de expendio, ya sea interior ó exteriormente, son á las que se refiere la fracción 438A, con excepción de las especificadas, entre las que se encuentran las botellas ó frascos de vidrio con rótulo, incluídas en la fracción 419A. El deslustre de los cuellos y tapones de los frascos y vasijas, y, en general, el esmerilado que sufran las piezas de vidrio ó cristal para su ajuste al unirse, así como las escalas de graduación y las marcas, cifras y letras que indiquen la capacidad de los frascos, vasijas, probetas, etc., ó la medida ó número de las piezas, y que se graben en los mismos frascos, vasijas, piezas, etc., no serán motivo para que se aplique otra cuota que la señalada por la fracción 438 al vidrio y cristal en piezas, no especificado. Tampoco se aplicará cuota distinta de la mencionada á las piezas de vidrio ó cristal deslus-

tradas por completo, ni á las que presenten una parte extrema enteramente deslustrada, y la otra parte no, como sucede en algunos globos y bombillas para lámparas, candeleros, etc., pero sin que esos diversos tonos formen filetes, bandas, dibujos ni labores.

*Nota 317.*—Se refiere esta fracción á las lámparas para luz eléctrica de arco, incandescencia al aire libre ú otro sistema que no sea el de las bombillas comprendidas en la fracción 788. Los globos de vidrio para abrigar las lámparas de que se trata, ó amortiguar el brillo de la luz, no se comprenden en esta fracción y deben causar derechos como vidrio labrado, según su clase.

#### ARTÍCULO 3º.

A las notas explicativas para la aplicación de la Tarifa, se agregan las siguientes:

*Nota 319.* Los machètes á que esta fracción se refiere, son los que tienen un mango sencillo sin gavilanes ni guarnición.

*Nota 320.* Se entiende por cables armados los conductores eléctricos que para su mejor conservación tienen, además de las capas aisladoras, una ó más capas metálicas, al interior ó al exterior de la substancia aisladora, así como los conductores que además del núcleo de cobre, tienen una capa interior ó exterior de alambre de hierro.

*Nota 321.* Las bolsas á que esta fracción se refiere, son las que tienen generalmente la forma de un prisma y que se usan como envase de granos, frutas, etc., y no aquellas que tienen una forma análoga á la de los sobres para documentos, provistas algunas veces de broches y que se emplean en la remisión de pequeñas muestras por correo, pues éstas por su forma y uso, se consideran como sobres.

*Nota 322.*—Comprende esta fracción las máquinas y aparatos no especificados, de todas clases, movidos por fuerza mayor ó por cigüeña, pedal ó palanca, siempre que se destinen á la agricultura, la minería, la industria ó las artes.

Por máquina debe entenderse un conjunto de piezas ú órganos, combinados para generar ó transmitir una fuerza, ó para hacer cualquiera otra operación, funcionando siempre por movimientos regulares y periódicos.

Las máquinas ó aparatos que no se destinen á la industria, la agricultura, la minería ó las artes, no se comprenden en esta fracción y deben gravarse según su materia y clase. En este caso se encuentran las máquinas para escribir y para calcular, y en general todos los aparatos y maquinillas para uso doméstico.

Las herramientas mecánicas, siempre que funcionen con movimientos regulares y periódicos, se comprenderán en esta fracción; las que no se encuentren en estas condiciones, causan la cuota que establece la frac. 793.

Las partes sueltas y piezas de refacción para máquinas, comprendidas en la frac. 800, son todas aquellas que no puedan tener otra aplicación,

pues las que sean susceptibles de emplearse con otro objeto, cuasarán las cuotas de tarifa, según su materia y clase.

(Véase en el "Apéndice" la circular de la Secretaría de Hacienda, núm. 100, de 4 de agosto de 1899.)

*Nota 323.*—Esta fracción se refiere á los inodoros y mingitorios completos de cualquiera materia, formados por las tazas, *cesspools*, cajas de agua, cubiertas de madera, cañerías, flotadores, sifones, etc.

Las partes sueltas de los inodoros y mingitorios, siempre que no puedan tener otro uso, se comprenderán en esta fracción.

Los excusados portátiles para recámara, se considerarán muebles, no de asiento, según su clase.

#### ARTÍCULO 4°.

La Regla XXIII para la aplicación de la Tarifa, se reforma en los siguientes términos:

Cuando las alhajas y los artefactos á que se refiere la frac. 856 de la Tarifa, estén contenidos en estuches, se manifestará por separado el peso y clase de estos para la aplicación de los derechos.

#### ARTÍCULO 5°.

Se reforman las siguientes especificaciones del Vocabulario de la Tarifa, en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

Agujas de acero para coser (aun cuando tengan el ojo dorado) fracción 336B .....	k. l.	\$0.15
Alfileres de hierro, acero ó latón, comunes y de seguridad (aun cuando estén plateados), fracción 274 .....	k. l.	.40
Artefactos de piedra artificial, fracción 395A .....	k. b.	.05
Bolsas (ó sacos) de papel de lustre, jaspeado ó realzado (aun cuando tengan rótulo ó aviso), fracción 753 .....	k. l.	.10
Broches de alambre de todas clases para vestidos (aun cuando estén plateados), fracción 274 .....	k. l.	.40
Estuches y neceseres vacíos. ( <i>Véase Artefactos.</i> )		
Gasas aséptica y antiséptica, fracción 665 .....	fd.	.25
Horquillas de alambre de hierro ó acero para el cabello (aun cuando tengan partes doradas ó plateadas), fracción 336B .....	k. l.	.15
Láminas de hierro ó acero formando red ó malla, ya sea por corte ó perforación, fracción 333A .....	k. b.	.06
Maltina, fracción 689 .....	k. l.	.75
Tela embreada ó encerada para empaque, fracción 746 .....	fd.	.06

#### ARTÍCULO 6°.

Á las especificaciones del Vocabulario de la Tarifa, se aumentan las siguientes:

Bloques exfoliadores de papel de todas clases, excepto el propio para escribir, fracción 767B .....	k. l.	\$0.25
Bloques exfoliadores de papel propio para escribir, fracción 761 .....	fd.	.30
Capuchones para luz incandescente de gas, fracción 238 .....	fd.	.30



Cordones de cáñamo forrados con algodón, hasta de 10 milímetros de diámetro, fracción 444.....k. l..	1.20
Cordones de cáñamo forrados con algodón, de más de 10 milímetros de diámetro, fracción 445.....k. l..	.15
Láminas de hierro estampadas para cielos rasos. (Véase Artelactos.)	
Listerina, fracción 687.....k. l..	.03
Resistencias para lámparas eléctricas de arco, fracción 800.....100 k. b..	1.50
Tarjetas postales de todas clases, fracción 783.....k. l..	.40
Tejas de vidrio, fracción 441.....k. b..	.06
Tubos ó elimineas (cerrados ó abiertos) destinados á estufas de hierro para cocina ó caloríferos, fracción 340A.....k. b..	.05

## ARTÍCULO 7°.

Se derogan las fracciones 71, 306, 310, 325, 326A, 382, 384, 421, 423, 425, 428, 463, 511, 580, 671, 788, 801, 802, 806, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 833, 861 y 862 de la Tarifa de la Ordenanza, y las notas explicativas 100, 102, 273, 287, 291 y 311.

## ARTÍCULO 8°.

La Secretaría de Hacienda reformará el Vocabulario de la Tarifa de la Ordenanza, en la parte que sea necesario, para ponerlo en consonancia con las modificaciones hechas por este Decreto.

## TRANSITORIO.

Este Decreto comenzará á regir el 15 del presente mes para la fracción 166, y el 1° de abril próximo para las demás. Conforme á sus preceptos se liquidarán los derechos de las mercancías á que se refiere, así las importadas por embarcaciones que fondeen en puertos mexicanos después de las doce de la noche del 14 del actual y del 31 de marzo respectivamente, como las que se introduzcan por las Aduanas fronterizas de la República en esas fechas y después de la misma hora.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, eireule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejeecutivo Federal, en México, á cuatro de febrero de mil novecientos cuatro.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

**CIRCULAR ORDENANDO Á LOS INTERVENTORES DEL GOBIERNO EN LOS BANCOS QUE EJERZAN UNA ESTRICTA VIGILANCIA CON RESPECTO Á LA OBSERVANCIA DE LAS DISPOSICIONES LEGALES SOBRE RELACIÓN ENTRE LAS CANTIDADES DE BILLETES Ó BONOS EMITIDOS Y LAS EXISTENCIAS EN METÁLICO, É INSTRUCCIONES DETALLADAS PARA QUE CUMPLAN ESTA DISPOSICIÓN.**

[Del "Diario Oficial" de diciembre 31 de 1903.]

*Secretaría de Estado y del despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público.*

Conforme á la fracción VI del art. 114 de la Ley general de Instituciones de Crédito, los Interventores de los bancos están obligados á

cuidar de que el monto de los títulos de crédito puestos en circulación no exceda de la cantidad que cada uno de aquellos establecimientos tenga derecho de emitir conforme á las bases y prescripciones contenidas en la propia Ley y en las concesiones respectivas; pero como esa intervención ha sido hasta ahora imperfecta, supuesto que sólo se ejerce directamente sobre las casas matrices, y no sobre las sucursales, el Presidente de la República, deseando que sea enteramente eficaz la vigilancia que la Ley encomienda á la Secretaría da Hacienda en este particular, se ha servido disponer que desde el mes de enero próximo los Interventores del Gobierno en los Bancos, observen las siguientes prevenciones.

Primera. Siempre que la circulación de billetes ó la emisión de bonos de caja se acerquen al límite fijado por la Ley, los Interventores presenciarn cuantas veces crean necesarias, durante el mes, y aun diariamente, el corte de caja que al fin de cada día practican los establecimientos, y exigirán que se les comuniquen los datos, informes y asientos conducentes para comprobar que la existencia en metálico en las matrices y sucursales de los bancos emisores se ajusta á la relación que establecen los arts. 16 y 17 de la Ley ó las concesiones respectivas, y en los bancos refaccionarios á los términos que señala el art. 97, de la misma Ley; sin perjuicio de seguir autorizando el corte de caja y balance mensuales, según lo previene la propia Ley en la fracción II del citado artículo 114.

Segunda. La vigilancia de las sucursales, en lo que se refiere á los cortes de caja y á los asientos y operaciones que deban conocer los Interventores de los bancos para llenar debidamente su cometido, será, ejercida por el empleado de Hacienda Federal residente en la población donde esté la sucursal y designado en cada caso por esta Secretaría. Dicho empleado estará sujeto á las instrucciones del Interventor del banco respectivo, en todo lo que se relacione con el modo de ejercer la vigilancia y examinar los asientos ó operaciones sobre los cuales deba recaer. Los Interventores comunicarán á la Secretaría las instrucciones que dieren á este respecto á los empleados que vigilen las sucursales.

Tercera. Los cortes de caja y balauces mensuales que practiquen las sucursales, y que por ahora continuarán haciendo en las fechas que acostumbren, serán remitidos por la vía más rápida á los Interventores de los bancos á que pertenezcan aquéllas, y les remitirán también los cortes de caja extraordinarios que se practiquen para los fines expresados en las dos prevenciones anteriores.

Cuarta. Los Interventores usarn con la discreción necesaria, pero sin vacilación alguna, cuando fuere oportuno, de todas las facultades que les confieren la Ley y las disposiciones de esta Secretaría, para cerciorarse de que la circulación de los títulos de crédito no excede,

en ningún momento, de los límites permitidos; y si alguna vez los traspasa, deberán comunicarlo en el acto á la expresada Secretaría.

Quinto. Cualquiera falta de vigilancia de parte de los empleados á quienes estas disposiciones se refieren, será castigada con toda severidad.

Lo comunico á vd. para su inteligencia y efectos.

México, diciembre 31 de 1903.

LIMANTOUR.

### LOS FERROCARRILES DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1903.

En el siguiente cuadro formado por la Secretaría de Comunicaciones, se enumeran los ferrocarriles de la República y el número de kilómetros en explotación de cada una de esas empresas, en 31 de Diciembre de 1903.

La red ferrocarrilera en la expresada fecha, se elevaba á 16,113 kilómetros, 904 metros, en esta forma:

	Kilómetros.
Ferrocarriles movidos por vapor .....	15, 593. 956
Tracción eléctrica .....	12. 749
Idem animal.....	240. 271
Electricidad, vapor y animal.....	241. 428
Animal y vapor.....	25. 500
Total.....	16, 113. 904

He aquí el pormenor de las cifras anteriores:

#### *Ferrocarriles movidos por vapor.*

	Kilómetros.
Mexicano (México á Veracruz y Apizaco á Puebla).....	470. 750
Mexicano (Ometusco á Pachuca).....	45. 750
Nacional de Tehuantepec (Salina Cruz á Coahuacoaleos).....	309. 617
Sonora (Gmaymas á Nogales).....	422. 302
Interoceánico (México á Veracruz: Los Reyes á Puente de Ixtla; Línea de la Aduana; Línea de Libres; Línea de San Nicolás).....	777. 800
Interoceánico (Cuantla á Chietla).....	67. 582
Nacional de México (México á Laredo, 1,292 ks. 300 m.; Matamoros á San Miguel, 121 ks. 580 m.; Línea de Circunvalación, 5 ks. 100 m.; Empulme Taenba á González, 367 ks. 900 m.).....	2, 017. 611
Nacional de México (Michoacán y Pacífico; Maravatio á Zitácuaro, á Angangico y á Trojes).....	92. 376
Nacional de México (México á Cuernavaca y al Pacífico; México á Iguala; Iguala hacia el Mexcala).....	292. 401
Nacional de México (Guamajato á Dolores Hidalgo y San Luis de la Paz; (Rincón á San Luis de la Paz y Pozos).....	60. 000
Compañía Constructora Nacional Mexicana (Mauzanillo á Colima; Zaca-tecas á Ojo Caliente).....	142. 000
Veracruz á Ayanado.....	70. 410
Puebla á Izúcar de Matamoros.....	76. 393
Central Mexicano (México á Ciudad Juárez; Silho á Marfil; Irapuato á Ameca; Chicalote á Tampico; Línea de la Aduana; Jiménez á Hidalgo del Parral; Yurónaro á Los Reyes; Guadalajara á Tuxpam; La Vega á San Marcos; Compañía Metalúrgica de San Luis Potosí).....	3, 547. 650

	Kilómetros.	
Central Mexicano (Monterrey al Golfo; Tampico á Paredón).....	595. 400	Nico
Central Mexicano (Pachuca á Tampico; Lechería, Sandoval, Apuleo hacia Tamos y ramales).....	187. 500	CL
Central Mexicano (Tula á Pachuca).....	70. 200	San
Central Mexicano (Villa Lerdo á San Pedro de la Colonia).....	64. 000	Oaxa
Central Mexicano (Cazadero á Solís).....	60. 100	Parr
Industriales (México á Xochimilco y Casa Empacadora).....	9. 572	Min
Central Mexicano (San Bartolo hacia Río Verde).....	42. 035	Mar
Central Mexicano (San Pedro de la Colonia á Paredón).....	223. 000	Coal
Hidalgo (Tizayuca á Pachuca; Tepa á Tortugas; San Agustín á Irolo)...	161. 600	Córd
Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán (Mérida á Progreso).....	36. 456	Naco
Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán (Mérida á Campeche; Unión con el F. C. de Mérida á Progreso; Umán á Hunucmá).....	199. 228	Mot
Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán (Mérida á Tixcankal; Conkal á Pro- greso).....	175. 903	ra
Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán (Mérida á Izamal).....	65. 848	Sierr
Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán (Mérida á Muna).....	57. 000	Ten
Mérida á Peto (y ramales).....	189. 000	Naco
Campeche á Lerma.....	6. 000	Cast
Internacional Mexicano (Ciudad Porfirio Díaz á Durango; Reata á Monte- rrey; Moulclova á Cuatro Ciénegas; Matamoros á Zaragoza; Sabinas á Hondo; Hornos á San Pedro; Pedriñena á Velardeña; Ramal á Ma- pinim; Durango hacia Guanaceví).....	1, 416. 680	Porv
San Marcos á Tecolutla (San Marcos á Teziutlán y ramal á Villa de Libres)	126. 500	Del
Toluca á San Juan de las Huertas.....	15. 721	Ty
Potrero Vanegas y Matehuala (Vanegas á Matehuala; San Isidro á Potrero)	65. 000	Pan
Mexicano del Sur (Puebla á Oaxaca).....	366. 600	Orie
Baja California (San Quintín hacia el Norte).....	27. 000	Kan
Nordeste de México (México á Tizayuca; Línea de la Aduana y ramales)	52. 589	Kau
Monte Alto (Tlalnepantla al Pedregal y San Pedro Atzacapotzaltongo)...	34. 000	Haci
Veracruz á Boca del Río.....	1. 340	Aval
Matamoros á Tlaxcualpicau.....	40. 000	
Chihuahua al Pacífico.....	200. 000	
Mexicano del Norte (Escalón á Sierra Mojada y á la Fundación; Línea de servicio).....	133. 267	Lerdo
Tlaxotepec á Huajuápam de León.....	80. 000	Tran
Toluca á Tenango.....	24. 700	
Coahuila y Zacatecas (Saltillo á Concepción de "El Oro").....	125. 400	
Jalapa á Las Puentes.....	17. 400	
Mexicano de La Unión (de un punto del ferrocarril Central, en Aguasca- lientes, á las minas de Tepezalá).....	17. 000	
Paso de San Juan al Juile (de un punto del ferrocarril de Toluca á al Paso del Río de San Juan).....	28. 340	
Ocidental de México (Culiacán á Altata).....	61. 000	
Ixtlahuaca á Mañi.....	34. 877	
Jalapa á Teocelo.....	31. 000	
Río Grande, Sierra Madre y el Pacífico (Ciudad Juárez á Terrazas, á las minas de San Pedro).....	256. 575	
Torres y Minas Prietas.....	34. 320	
Sud Oriental de Yucatán.....	5. 000	
Tultenango á La Trinidad.....	50. 000	
Veracruz al Pacífico (Córdoba hacia Santa Lucrecia y ramales á Veracruz).	420. 851	

Kilómetros.

Xico y San Rafael (México por Chalco, Tlalmanalco á Atlixco y ramal de Chalco á Río Frío).....	152. 292
San Luis Potosí á Ríoverde.....	60. 000
Oaxaca á Ejutla.....	50. 000
Parral y Durango (Minas Nuevas á Juaneta).....	81. 214
Mineral de Chihuahua (Chihuahua á Santa Eulalia).....	22. 150
Marfil á San Gregorio (Estado de Guanajuato).....	30. 000
Coahuila y Pacífico (Saltillo á Torreón y ramales).....	321. 413
Córdoba á Huatusco.....	20. 950
Nacozari (Frontera de los Estados Unidos hacia el Golfo de California).....	90. 000
Mota del Cura y Carrizo (Coahuila). Barroterán á las minas de Esperanza y Carrizo.....	14. 500
Sierra Pinta á la Bahía de San Jorge.....	19. 000
Tenango á Santa Marta.....	5. 250
Naco á Cananeo.....	64. 780
Castillo á Juanaacatlán.....	7. 500
Porvenir de Matelhuala (Matelhuala á la mina de la Paz).....	11. 890
Del Desagüe (Del entronque con el ferrocarril del Nordeste á la Boca del Túnel al Tajo de Tequisquiac y ramales á la Ladrillera).....	43. 484
Pan-Americano (Tonalá á La Puerta).....	141. 500
Oriental Mexicano (San Lorenzo á Virreyes).....	100. 389
Kansas City, México y Oriente (Chihuahua á Ojinaga).....	50. 000
Kansas City, México y Oriente (Topolobampo hacia Miñaca).....	72. 000
Hacienda de Hornos á Mazapil.....	15. 000
Avalos á San Pedro Ocampo.....	20. 000
Suma.....	15, 593. 956

*Ferrocarriles de tracción eléctrica.*

Lerdo á Torreón.....	10. 817
Tranvías eléctricos de Ciudad Juárez.....	1. 932
Total.....	12. 749

*Tracción animal.*

Tehuacán á Esperanza.....	51. 092
San Juan Bautista al Paso del Carrizal.....	5. 750
San Andrés Chalchicomula.....	10. 353
Orizaba al Ingenio.....	7. 550
Santa Ana á Tlaxcala.....	8. 500
Cárdenas al Río Grijalva.....	7. 500
Salamanca al Jaral.....	35. 500
Industrial de Puebla.....	39. 459
Celaya á Roque y Plancarte.....	14. 600
San Juan Bautista y el Playón.....	1. 188
San Juan Bautista al Río González.....	5. 425
Otumba á Calpulalpan.....	10. 420
Industrial de México (Tramo de la Reforma y Tacubaya).....	5. 500
Circunvalación del Distrito Federal (México á San Bartolo Naucalpan).....	20. 000
Piedad á Cabañas.....	5. 300
Círculo de Baños.....	4. 834
Ogarrio (Túnel de Dolores á Catorce).....	7. 300
Total.....	240. 271

*Electricidad, vapor y animal.*

Distrito Federal.....	Kilómetros. 241.428
-----------------------	------------------------

*Animal y vapor.*

Esperanza al Xuchil .....	25.500
---------------------------	--------

**LA MINERÍA EN EL ESTADO DE JALISCO.**

[De "El Comercio de Guadalajara" de Febrero 1° de 1904.]

Desde hace algunos años que se viene notando un movimiento favorable para la minería en el Estado, y ese movimiento ha llegado á acentuarse de una manera notable desde 1902 á la fecha.

Jalisco, por efecto de haber estado sin ninguna vía férrea de comunicación con la capital y con otros importantes centros del país, todavía mucho tiempo después de iniciado el movimiento ferrocarrilero, que ha sido una de las grandes causas del progreso de México, era totalmente desconocido para las empresas de minas, principalmente para las que se han formado en el extranjero; y por falta de ese conocimiento, ningún minero procuraba venir al Estado, pues en negocios de minería ocupaba un ínfimo lugar, cuando Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Sinaloa, Durango y otras ricas zonas del país, ofrecían á las empresas y á los negociantes una expectativa favorable, y segura toda clase de explotaciones mineras.

Una vez que Jalisco estuvo en comunicación directa con la capital, y quedó unido por medio de las paralelas de fierro con los grandes centros de la República del Norte, pudieron llegar hasta esta apartada región muchos hombres de actividad y de empresa que, suficientemente experimentados, comprendieron que esta zona encerraba grandes riquezas, hasta entonces desconocidas. Todo fué que inteligentes mineros emprendieran en algunos negocios en el Estado, para que una nueva vida empezara á desarrollarse para nuestra minería. Actualmente Jalisco tiene un considerable movimiento minero; no es esta zona desconocida como en otros tiempos, sino que empiezan á invertirse fuertes cantidades en esa clase de negocios. Ameca, Mascota, Alhualulco y otros cantones poseen grandes minas en explotación, y el movimiento de medición de pertenencias es cada día más considerable, lo que quiere decir que la expectativa es más favorable para el porvenir. Sin embargo, no se conocen todavía cual conviene las enormes riquezas que hay en el Estado, donde se han visto señales de cuantiosos yacimientos que alguna vez darán grande importancia á la minería en el Estado.

CON  
DI  
RA  
BEA  
anex  
gua,  
y po  
y de  
ductA  
rios  
los p  
grav  
de a  
cualLo  
enun  
al se  
impo  
de esAR  
misió  
por l  
todoAR  
nos t  
das eLa  
camb  
ción  
contrCtADP  
po  
deMader  
Café.  
Cacao.  
Especi  
Vainill

## NICARAGUA.

CONVENCIÓN DE COMERCIO CELEBRADA EN MANAGUA EL 27 DE ENERO DE 1902, ENTRE FRANCIA Y NICARAGUA, CUYAS RATIFICACIONES SE CANJEARON EN PARIS EL 3 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1903.

[“Journal officiel” de 3 de diciembre de 1903.]

ARTÍCULO 1. Los cafés y demás géneros enumerados en el cuadro A anexo á la presente convención, originarios de la República de Nicaragua, gozarán, al ser importados en Francia, en Argelia, en las colonias y posesiones francesas y en los países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, de los derechos de aduana más bajos aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

ART 2. Recíprocamente, los productos naturales y fabriles, originarios de Francia, de Argelia, de las colonias y posesiones francesas, y de los países de protectorado de la Indo-China y de Túnez, no podrán ser gravados, al ser importados en la República de Nicaragua, de derechos de aduana superiores á los establecidos sobre productos similares de cualquier otro origen extranjero.

Los productos naturales y fabriles originarios de los mismos países, enumerados en el cuadro B anexo á la presente convención, gozarán, al ser importados en Nicaragua, de una reducción de 25 por ciento del importe de los derechos de entrada señalados en el Arancel de Aduanas de este país.

ART. 3. Los certificados de origen que fueren exigidos para la admisión de las mercancías á un régimen aduanero de favor serán visados por los Cónsules franceses y por los Cónsules nicaragüenses, libres de todo derecho consular de cancillería.

ART. 4. La presente Convención será ratificada por los dos Gobiernos tan pronto como pueda hacerse, y las ratificaciones serán cambiadas en Paris.

La dicha Convención entrará en vigor inmediatamente después del cambio de las ratificaciones, y permanecerá en ejecución hasta la expiración de un año, contado desde el día en que una de las altas partes contratantes hubiere notificado su intención de hacer cesar sus efectos.

CUADRO A.—*Productos originarios de la República de Nicaragua que gozarán, á su importación en Francia, de los derechos más reducidos aplicables á los productos similares de cualquier origen extranjero.*

Madera de todas clases.

Café.

Cacao.

Espicias.

Vainilla.

Añil.

Caoutchouc.

Bálsamos.

Aceite de palma, de coco y otros semejantes.

CUADRO B.—*Productos originarios de Francia que gozarán á su importación en Nicaragua, de una reducción de 25 % sobre el importe de los derechos de entrada señalados en el Arancel de Aduanas.*

Vinos secos, en botellas de todas clases, que no excedan de 14°.	Aguas minerales.
Vinos secos, en otros envases, que no excedan de 14°.	Arseniato de quinina.
Bromhidrato de quinina.	Cabritillas y otras pieles no especificadas.
Bromuro de quinina.	Cinantes de piel de todas clases.
Clorhidrato de quinina.	Pieles de marrano y sus imitaciones.
Sulfato de quinina.	Hilo de coser para zapateros.
Valerianato de quinina.	Telas para zapatillas.
Vinos medicinales y demás compuestos de quinina.	Cintas para calzado.
Aceite de olivo para mesa.	Cordones para zapatos.
Mostaza en polvo ó preparada.	Elásticos para calzado, de lana.
Polvos de todas clases para condimentos.	Elásticos para calzado, de algodón.
Trufas en conservas.	Sarga para calzado, de lana.
Salsas de todas clases.	Sarga para calzado, de algodón.
Aceitunas.	Cuchillas para zapateros.
Alcaparras.	Ojetes y punteras para calzado.
Encurtidos.	Cortes de sarga.
Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos no especificados, en conserva.	Hornas de todas clases.
Frutas secas no especificadas.	Botones para cazado.
Frutas pasadas como uvas, ciruelas, dátiles, higos y otras semejantes.	Betmes sólidos y líquidos para calzado.
Frutas conservadas en cualquier licor simple ó compuesto.	Clavos y remaches.
Frutas en su jugo ó en miel.	Casimires de lana.
Frutas cristalizadas.	Paños de lana.
Badanas.	Satines y tejidos semejantes de lana para para vestidos de varón, tengan ó no hilos ó listillas de seda.
Tafletes.	Instrumentos de cirugía.
Gamzas.	Artículos de escritorio no especificados.
Beceros charolados y embetunados.	Alpaca de seda para vestido de varón ó mujer.
Vinos espumosos de Champagne.	Alpaca de lana para vestido de varón ó mujer.
	Alfombras de fibras vegetales.

## LIBRES DE DERECHOS.

Materias primas para fábricas de jabón.  
Libros, impresos y periódicos.

## PERÚ.

## GANADO VACUNO.

Las explotaciones agrícolas del Perú cuentan con numerosos rebaños del ganado vacuno, compuesto de tipos que ofrecen á la vista un embrollo de formas, por lo que no se puede caracterizar ninguno. Debido



al desecido y á la falta de ateneión en la cría de los productos, la especie bovina se encuentra todavía en un estado de variación desordenada, comprendiendo, sin embargo, un cierto número de tipos de buena conformación. Es notable su rusticidad y su estado de salud, pues se halla indemne de aquellas enfermedades que la diezman en otros países, como: la terrible tuberculosis, la fiebre aftosa y la pleuro-neumonía contagiosa. Este estado marcado de salud se manifiesta más especialmente en los lugares elevados conocidos con el nombre de "La Sierra" (á una altura de 2,000 á 5,000 metros sobre el nivel del mar) notable por la pureza del ambiente que allí reina.

No obstante la gran dificultad con que se caracterizan las variedades de ganado vacuno (por la gran diversidad de conformaciones, colores, talla y aptitudes) el observador puede distinguir dos variedades francamente definidas—la variedad de la Sierra y la variedad de la Costa.

El ganado de la Sierra es huesudo, de pequeña talla, de cabeza ancha, corta y maciza, de pesetezo lleno, de cuello corto, bastante grueso, de pecho cilíndrico, cola de fuerte mechón, piel gruesa multicolor, temperamento impresionable. Las vacas son malas lecheras, pues dan poca cantidad de leche pero relativamente rica en materia grasosa; ordeñadas una vez al día, rinden, por término medio, dos litros de leche. Algunos toros son bravos.

El ganado de la Costa, menos huesudo, es de talla más elevada, de cabeza más alargada y menos ancha, de piel menos gruesa, temperamento menos impresionable. Las vacas son mejores lecheras, es decir que dan leche en mayor cantidad que las vacas de la Sierra, pero la leche es menos rica en materia grasosa; ordeñadas una vez al día rinden, por termino medio, cinco litros de leche.

Los bueyes, tanto de la Costa como de la Sierra, tienen la nuca y la frente bastante anchas para la aplicación del aparato de tracción ó yugo, pues sirven como bueyes de trabajo, y como tales son bien aptos para labrar ya pequeños lotes de tierra como se hace en la Sierra, ya inmensas extensiones de terrenos como pasa en la Costa.

---

## URUGUAY.

### LEY DE CAMINOS.

(Promulgada en 12 de Diciembre de 1903.)

El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República Oriental del Uruguay, reunidos en Asamblea General, etc., decretan:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Declárase obligatoria la pavimentación de los caminos nacionales y departamentales del departamento de Montevideo.

La Junta Ejecutiva Administrativa procederá á la pavimentación de los mismos, de acuerdo con lo que se establece en esta ley, quedando facultada para fijar el orden de prelación en que se efectuarán las obras.

En los caminos vecinales la pavimentación será obligatoria cuando la soliciten dos tercios de los dueños ó poseedores de los terrenos y la Junta lo crea conveniente.

ART. 2°. El afirmado se hará con piedra de gran dureza y compacidad, de las mejores clases para la pavimentación y en la forma, condiciones y por el sistema que requieran los declives de los caminos y las exigencias del tránsito.

ART. 3°. El importe total de los trabajos que se practiquen en los caminos nacionales y departamentales, á que se refiere el artículo 1° será abonado de la siguiente manera: dos terceras partes por la Junta Ejecutiva Administrativa y una tercera por los propietarios comprendidos en la zona de influencia. De esta tercera parte, dos tercios serán pagados por los propietarios que tengan frente al camino empedrado, y un tercio por los demás.

Se entienden comprendidos en la zona de influencia todos los propietarios linderos y aquellos no linderos que tengan salida obligada por el camino empedrado ó por éste y otro camino á cuya pavimentación no haya contribuído.

El pago por los propietarios de cada grupo se verificará en proporción al valor asignado á sus respectivas fincas para la contribución inmobiliaria.

ART. 4°. El importe total de los trabajos que se practiquen en los caminos vecinales, será abonado de la siguiente manera: dos terceras partes por la Junta Ejecutiva Administrativa y una tercera parte por los propietarios linderos, en proporción al valor asignado á sus respectivas fincas para la contribución inmobiliaria.

ART. 5°. El ancho que deberá pavimentarse en los distintos caminos, será el siguiente:

Cinco metros cincuenta centímetros en los caminos nacionales.

Cinco metros en los caminos departamentales.

Cuatro metros cincuenta centímetros en los caminos vecinales.

ART. 6°. A los efectos del pago de la tercera parte del costo de las obras de los caminos que se pavimentarán, quedan fijados los siguientes precios:

Cinco pesos cincuenta centésimos como máximum del metro lineal de camino nacional.

Cuatro pesos cincuenta centésimos como máximum del metro lineal de camino departamental.

Cuatro pesos como máximum del metro lineal del camino vecinal.

ART. 7°. Antes de ser entregado un camino al servicio público, será

inspeccionado en forma por la Junta, y recibido que sea por ella, se hace obligatorio su pago para los propietarios.

ART. 8°. El pago de las obras de pavimentación se hará en diez plazos trimestrales, sucesivos, con 6 por ciento anual de interés para los que prefieran abonar todo al contado. A los que lo hicieran en cualquiera fecha se les eximirá de los intereses por vencer.

Las cuentas, debidamente conformadas por la Junta, se entregarán para su cobro á los contratistas y traerán aparejada ejecución.

El propietario del inmueble será citado personalmente.

Cuando no sea conocido por el contratista, el juez ante quien sea promovida la ejecución, interrogará á los ocupantes del inmueble, y en su defecto á los linderos y á dos vecinos, por lo menos, haciendo constar sus declaraciones. Si así no fuera posible llegar á saber el nombre ó residencia del propietario ó éste resultare ausente y sin domicilio conocido, se publicarán en dos diarios de circulación edictos de emplazamiento por término de treinta días, con indicación de nombre, si fuere conocido, ó designación circunstanciada de la ubicación de la finca; en caso contrario, vencido el término del emplazamiento si no compareciere, se le nombrará defensor.

La pavimentación grava á la propiedad en las mismas condiciones que la contribución inmobiliaria mientras no haya sido pagada la parte correspondiente al propietario.

ART. 9°. En la zona comprendida entre el boulevard Artigas, el camino de Propios y el arroyo Miguelete, el importe total de los trabajos que se practiquen en las carreteras, se pagará por mitad entre la Junta y los propietarios de los terrenos linderos que reciban la mejora, en proporción al valor fijado á las respectivas propiedades para el pago de la contribución inmobiliaria, sin perjuicio de los derechos que tuviere la Junta para exigir que las empresas de tranvías que utilicen esas carreteras, contribuyan á las obras en la forma que corresponda.

La pavimentación de los caminos vecinales de esta zona, sólo será obligatoria cuando la pida la mitad más uno de los propietarios que hayan de recibir la mejora y la Junta lo creyere conveniente.

ART. 10. Autorízase á la Junta para contratar, previa licitación, la construcción de las obras de pavimentación y de arte de los caminos á que se refiere el artículo 1° ó la provisión de piedra en el caso de que juzgue más ventajoso ejecutar los trabajos por cuadrillas á su cargo. La Junta exigirá la garantía de ejecución y duración de las obras según lo estime conveniente.

ART. 11. El Poder Ejecutivo reglamentará la presente ley.

ART. 12. Comuníquese, etc.

## COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1903.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de Noviembre de 1903 fueron como sigue:

## BUQUES.

Vapores.....	40
Veleros.....	3

## EXPORTACIÓN.

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Estados Unidos:		Inglaterra—Continúa:	
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	34,999	Tasajo . . . . . toneladas . . .	195
Cerda . . . . . fardos . . . . .	36	Trigo . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	3,168
Tasajo . . . . . id . . . . .	2,078	Afrechillo . . . . . id . . . . .	500
Id . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	115	Lino . . . . . id . . . . .	2,464
Italia:		Malz . . . . . id . . . . .	20,558
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	22,200	Tripas . . . . . barriles . . . . .	22
Cerda . . . . . fardos . . . . .	45	Id . . . . . fardos . . . . .	15
Malz . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	2,270	Lenguas . . . . . cajones . . . . .	159
Astas . . . . .	11,640	Brasil:	
Francia:		Cueros lanares . . . . . fardos . . . . .	145
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	9,836	Tasajo . . . . . id . . . . .	39,748
Cueros vacunos salados . . . id . . .	7,503	Id . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	3,808
Cerda . . . . . fardos . . . . .	37	Sebo . . . . . pipas . . . . .	187
Lana . . . . . id . . . . .	280	Id . . . . . bordalesas . . . . .	262
Cueros lanares . . . . . id . . . . .	2,874	Alpiste . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	129
Huesos y ceniza . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	1,235	Harina . . . . . id . . . . .	3,100
Ovejas . . . . .	250	Afrecho . . . . . id . . . . .	3,700
Caballos . . . . .	89,558	Malz . . . . . id . . . . .	6,732
Portugal:		Vacuno . . . . .	12
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	21,800	Ovejas . . . . .	2,204
Tasajo . . . . . fardos . . . . .	640	Toros . . . . .	5
Id . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	211	Caballos . . . . .	2
Ovejas . . . . .	100	Lenguas . . . . . cajones . . . . .	48
España:		Pasto . . . . . fardos . . . . .	810
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	29,008	Cuba:	
Tasajo . . . . . fardos . . . . .	162	Tasajo . . . . . fardos . . . . .	13,629
Id . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	46	Id . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	865
Sebo . . . . . pipas . . . . .	166	Malz . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	6,000
Tripas . . . . . fardos . . . . .	30	Carne conservada . . . . . cajones . . . . .	20
Bélgica:		Chile:	
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	21,770	Sebo . . . . . pipas . . . . .	110
Cueros vacunos salados . . . id . . .	7,085	Id . . . . . bordalesas . . . . .	379
Cerda . . . . . fardos . . . . .	25	Harina . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	400
Lana . . . . . id . . . . .	551	Malz . . . . . id . . . . .	300
Sebo . . . . . pipas . . . . .	240	Grasa . . . . . cuarterolas . . . . .	530
Lino . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	5,965	Islas Malvinas:	
Alemania:		Harina . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	15
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	22,365	Afrecho . . . . . id . . . . .	6
Cueros vacunos salados . . . id . . .	4,422	Afrechillo . . . . . id . . . . .	200
Cerda . . . . . fardos . . . . .	22	Malz . . . . . id . . . . .	100
Lana . . . . . id . . . . .	793	Indias Occidentales:	
Cueros lanares . . . . . id . . . . .	516	Afrecho . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	100
Afrecho . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	8,062	Mulas . . . . .	100
Afrechillo . . . . . id . . . . .	183	Toros . . . . .	2
Ovejas . . . . .	300	Caballos . . . . .	20
Inglaterra:		Órdenes . . . . . fardos . . . . .	300
Cueros vacunos secos . . . número . . .	2,360	Lana . . . . . fardos . . . . .	3
Lana . . . . . fardos . . . . .	1,223	Huesos y ceniza . . . . . toneladas . . . . .	1,270
Cueros lanares . . . . . id . . . . .	360	Malz . . . . . bolsas . . . . .	1,133
Tasajo . . . . . id . . . . .	250		

## VENEZUELA.

## MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Resolución de 30 de septiembre de 1903, por la cual se designa la clase arancelaria en que han de aforarse las bandas de tela y caucho para correajes de máquinas de poca fuerza.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 13 de octubre de 1903, no. 8974.]

Por la presente resolución se dispone que las bandas angostas de tela y caucho para correajes de máquinas de poca fuerza, como las de fabricar cigarrillos, se aforen en la 4ª clase arancelaria, cuando se importen del extranjero.

II.—*Resolución de 29 de octubre de 1903, por la cual se suprime el derecho de entrada sobre el carburo de calcio.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 29 de octubre de 1903, no. 8987.]

Por la presente se resuelve que, desde esta fecha, queda suprimido el derecho arancelario de cinco céntimos de bolívar, con que aparece gravado el carburo de calcio que produce el gas acetileno.

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

La Biblioteca de Colón ha recibido, debido á la cortesía del autor, un ejemplar de un nuevo libro sobre la América del Sur, respecto al cual se expresa “La Nación” de Buenos Aires en los términos siguientes:

“Se ha publicado el libro de D. FRANCISCO SEEBER, que anunciamos hace poco sobre los principales países de Sud América. Abarca á la Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Perú, Bolivia, y Paraguay y contiene estudios comparativos geográficos, étnicos, económicos, financieros y militares.

“Dicho está con ello y con el nombre del autor la utilidad y el interés de esta obra, que en 250 páginas presenta los rasgos salientes de los pueblos de Sud América en todas las fases de su actividad.

“El libro del Sr. SEEBER es un trabajo excelente de condensación. Muchos volúmenes de estadística y de información general han dado sus mejores jugos á esta compilación, que dejando de lado la hojarasca presenta en forma ordenada y metódica los datos esenciales de todos esos trabajos.

“Para medir comparativamente á los países del continente, sería necesario realizar una labor de benedictino en compulsas y confrontaciones, después de haber acumulado elementos no siempre accesibles

en la bibliografía oficial y privada de cada uno. Esta tarea la ha realizado al Sr. SEEBER y como resultado ofrece al lector una síntesis apoyada en cifras y subdividida en clasificaciones parciales que permite formar idea al primer golpe de vista sobre el camino realizado por cada país en las distintas fases de su desenvolvimiento.

“Con estas condiciones la obra del Señor SEEBER tiene un interés evidente para toda biblioteca americana, donde puede suplir con ventaja la masa imponente de las publicaciones estadísticas.

“La siguiente nómina de los capítulos indica el orden que ha seguido el autor para su trabajo:

“Consideraciones generales—Extensión y población—Las diversas razas—La inmigración—Instrucción pública y justicia—Correos y telégrafos—Ferrocarriles—Comercio especial—Intercambio ó protección—Comercio general de importación y exportación en 1901—Movimiento de la importación—Movimiento de la exportación—Derechos de importación—Derechos de exportación—Gastos de recandación—Rentas—Deudas internas y externas—Servicio de las deudas en 1902—Papel moneda incontrovertible—Bancos—Guerra y marina—Cereales—Azúcar—Ganado vacuno, lanar, de cerda y caballo—Frigoríficos—Cueros y suelas—Manteca y queso—Lana—Sebo y grasa—Café—Algodón—Viti y vinicultura—Alcohol—Minerales—Tabaco—Yerba Maté—Artículos varios—Sistema monetario—Derechos de aduana—Navegación y puertos—Las capitales—Condensación retrospectiva—Confraternidad sudamericana—Conclusión.

“La obra está adornada con numerosas y excelentes ilustraciones.”

[  
=  
V  
=  
M  
th  
Ap  
Lo  
th  
jus  
Ar  
its  
—  
a  
in v  
“Q  
Am  
the  
disc  
IX,  
inv  
Am  
mul  
(of  
Ves  
“L  
sage  
wer

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

---

---

VOL. XVI.

MARCH, 1904.

No. 3.

---

---

## MAP OF THE WORLD, BY WALDSEEMÜLLER, MADE IN 1507, THE FIRST IN WHICH THE NAME AMER- ICA WAS USED TO DESIGNATE THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

It is well known by all those who understand these subjects that in the little book, written in Latin and printed during the latter part of April (VII Kal. Maij), in the year 1507, in the small city of Saint Dié, in Lorraine (Lothringen), under the caption "*Cosmographie Introducto*," the idea was advanced that the fourth part of the world, which had just then been discovered, should be called "America," because Americus (Americo Vesputio being referred to under this name), was its discoverer.<sup>a</sup>

---

<sup>a</sup> It would perhaps not be uninteresting to quote the exact text of the two passages in which this occurs in the book. The first is in Chapter VII, and is as follows: "*Quarta orbis pars, quam quia Americus invenit Amerigen, quasi America terram, sive Americam, nuncupare licet*," which in English is equivalent to saying: "Fourth part of the world that it is proper to call America or Land of Americo, because Americo discovered it." The second, even more emphatic, and which is found in Chapter IX, is as follows: "*Alia quarta pars per Americum Vesputinum, ut in sequentibus audietur, inventa est: quare non video, cur quis jure retet ab Americo inventore sagacis ingenii viro Amerigen, quasi Americi terram, sive Americam, dicendam: cum et Europa et Asia à mulieribus sua sortita sunt nomina*," which means in English: "The other fourth part (of the world) was discovered, as will be seen in that which follows, by Americo Vesputi; for which reason I do not see who can rightfully object to its being called "Land of Americo," or "America," from Americo or Amerigo, the name of the sagacious man of genius who discovered it, since the names "Europe" and "Asia," were derived from the names of women.

This book, which attracted a great deal of attention from the moment of its publication and to such an extent that several editions were made of it within a few months, of which, especially the first two, it is extremely rare at the present time to find any copies extant, seem to have been published, without the name of the author, by a society established in Saint Dié in 1490 for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and which was called "Gimnasio Vosga," or Vosgense (Gymnasium Vosagense), and enjoyed the favor and protection of René II, Duke of Lorraine, who was then the ruling sovereign. But it is a clearly ascertained fact, and of which there is not the slightest doubt, by a variety of proofs of all kinds, that the writer of the book was MARTIN WALDSEEMÜLLER, a distinguished geographer and cartographer of that time, and an active member of said association.

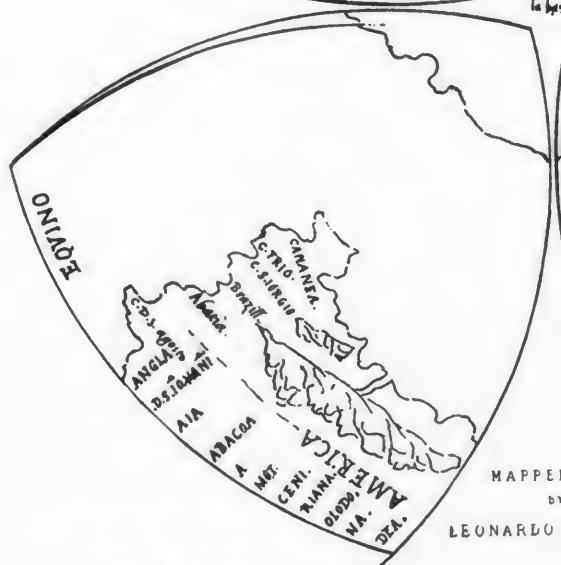
To the intrinsic merits of the work there was added, without doubt for the purpose of awakening as lively an interest as possible, the very notable fact that it was printed at so early an epoch, in a place comparatively insignificant, and, it might even be said, unknown, as was then Saint Dié. Thirty-nine years had scarcely elapsed since the death of Gutenberg, which gives to the book a typographical importance of no mean value, and to the small Lorentian city, which even to-day is only of secondary importance, and which contains a population of 12,000 inhabitants, situated in the French department of Vosges, or The Vosges, as it would be expressed in English, and from which it was certainly not to be hoped, judging from general circumstances, that there would result a work so celebrated and monumental.

According to late advices, there is being prepared in Strassburg, by J. H. ED. HERTZ, an edition which reproduces in facsimile the first edition of Saint Dié, and there will soon be attainable, therefore, for the benefit of men of letters, and comparatively within the reach of all of them, authentic copies of such an interesting publication.

Waldseemüller accompanied his work with the description that Americo Vespuccio wrote of his four voyages, "*quatuor Americi Vesputii navigationes*," and indicated also in a number of passages, especially in the title-page, and in connection therewith there was printed a representation both of the general and special outline of the lands unknown in the time of Ptolemy which were discovered afterwards: "*Descriptio tam in solido quam plano, us etiam insertis, que Ptholomeo ignota a nuperis reperta sunt.*" From this it was known by everyone that Waldseemüller had not only prepared a map of the world or chart of the universe in the usual form, a work which, judging from what he says in the latter part of Chapter IX of the book, was not only of great size, but also, in addition to the representation *in plano*, he had drawn another in distinct segments, which segments united at their edges and fastened conveniently to each other, as is shown in the con-



t  
y  
s  
e  
n  
r  
h  
y  
st  
or  
of  
  
at  
ii  
ly  
p-  
rn  
io  
s  
at  
art  
nat  
of  
ad  
eir  
on-



MAPPED BY LEONARDO



stru  
was

It  
eithe  
supp  
enco  
plan  
was  
wer  
that  
*plan*  
The  
doub

A  
aba  
whic  
was  
a co  
acco  
on a  
von  
rem  
1895

T  
Swi  
tury  
fact  
ery  
cop  
fast  
Thi  
auth  
*gray*  
rela  
enti

*Am*  
H  
won  
map  
acce  
date  
use

R  
Ric

struction of geographic globes, gives the full outline *in solido*, which was the object that was desired.

It happened, nevertheless, that not having been able to find anywhere either of these maps of the world, the idea began to prevail, and was supported by many persons with abundant arguments, that the references to this point in Waldseemüller's book were indicative only of a plan he had formed, and which for unknown but sufficient reasons it was impossible for him to realize. Others less radical in their views were content to deny that there had ever been two distinct works, and that this was not established by saying "*descriptio tum in solido quam plano,*" nor was there an intent to establish the duality referred to. The majority believed that the Waldseemüller work, either single or double, had been lost.

All hope of becoming free from this situation having perhaps been abandoned, there recently occurred two events regarding this point which awakened anew the interest of men of science. One of these was the finding by Professor von Wieser in the University of Munich a copy of Waldseemüller's "*Cosmographiæ Introductio,*" which was accompanied by a reproduction or copy of his map of the world, made on a very small scale and adapted to the size of the book. Professor von Wieser published his discovery, together with a few pertinent remarks, in the "Yearbook of the Geographic Society of Munich" for 1892.

The author of the reproduction referred to was Henry Glareano, a Swiss cartographer, who lived at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was therefore contemporary with Waldseemüller. Another fact, in a certain sense perhaps even more important, was the discovery, by Prof. A. ELTER, in the library of the University of Bonn, of a copy of Ptolemy, Ulm edition of 1492, to which had been sewed or fastened a copy of the same Waldseemüller map, made also by Glareano. This copy bears date of 1510, and explains on its title page that the author had followed strictly the Saint Dié geographer, "*secutus geographum Deodatensem, seu potius Vosagensem.*" Professor ELTER related his discovery in a work published in Latin, in Bonn in 1896, entitled "*De Henrico Glareano geographo et antiquissima forma America Commentatio.*"

In spite of these two facts, the opinion continued to prevail that the world had already, as it seems, become accustomed to believe that the map attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, a cut of which, on a small scale, accompanies this article, by way of illustration (pl. 1), and which bears date of 1513 or 1514, was the first in which the name America was used to designate the New World.

Reference in this respect must be made to the interesting letter of RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, Esq., F. S. A., to AUGUSTUS WALLASTON

FRANKS, Esq., in the "Memoir" read March 26, 1864, "on a *mappe monde* by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest map hitherto known containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor."

Such being the state of affairs, and when no one thought of Waldseemüller and his map, it was the good fortune of JOSEPH FISCHER, of Feldkirch, to completely solve the problem. Professor FISCHER, while engaged in an examination of the library of Prince Francis, of Waldburg-Wolfegg, in the castle of Wolfegg, had the extraordinary good luck of finding a volume of great size, antiquarian folio, Gothic style, substantially bound, and having for its covers two beech boards supplied with clasps or brass fasteners, in which were found united, forming a kind of atlas, various leaves of three distinct maps. One of these was the original Waldseemüller map of 1507, which had been so persistently searched for and of which so much had been spoken, magnificently printed in twelve sheets and in an excellent state of preservation.

The other sheets were another map drawn by Waldseemüller in 1516, known by the name of "Marine Chart," and a map of the heavens by Stabius-Heinfogel, drawn in 1515. The volume also contained a representation of the celestial globe in segments, drawn by Schöner in 1517. The prince having kindly given permission for the book to be taken apart, in order to obtain a better examination of its leaves and for the purpose of making an exact photolithographic reproduction of them, there was nothing more to be desired in the matter.

Each one of the sheets is 62 centimeters wide by 45.5 centimeters long, and arranged so that the map, when put together, consists of three rows, running from right to left, containing four sheets each, the total size being 8 feet wide by 4.5 feet long. A small representation of this map, intended only to give a general idea of its form and arrangement, accompanies this article. (See pl. 2.) This map of the world is traced in the modified form of the conical projection of Ptolemy, with curvilinear meridians.

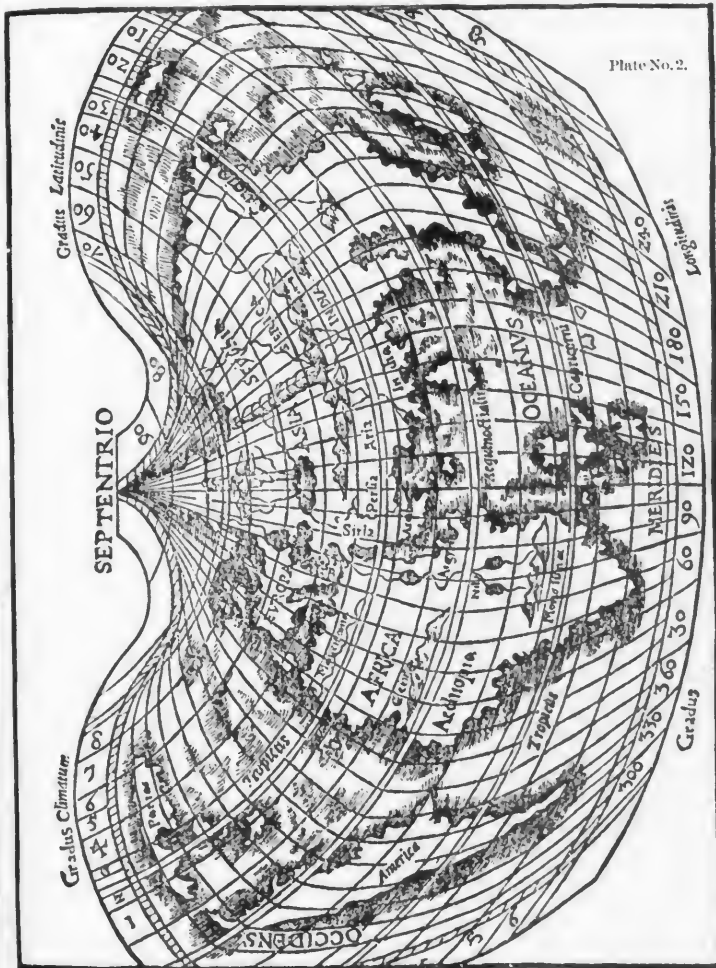
The representations made in it of the portion of the universe which fifteen years before, figuratively speaking, had risen from the sea before the eyes of Columbus, is as incomplete as was to be expected of a work executed at so early an epoch; but it is admirable in all other respects, and illustrative in a high degree of the talent, skill, and knowledge of the celebrated cartographer who drew it. The name "America" appears written transversely in capital letters in the southern part of the continent a little to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

In 1903 there was published, in German and English, and dedicated to Prince Francis von Waldburg zu Wolfegg-Waldsee, a magnificent

folio  
to, as  
learn  
lated

Amer  
1516,  
assist  
a Ha  
müller

folio volume of great size, containing the map of the world referred to, as well as the "Marine Chart" of the same author, and other learned works concerning this subject. The title of the book translated into English is: "The Most Ancient Map in which the Name



America is Found, made in the Year 1507, and the Marine Chart of 1516, by M. Waldseemüller (Hacomilus)<sup>a</sup>. Edition made with the assistance of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna, by Profes-

<sup>a</sup> *Hacomilus*, written at other times *Hylacomilus*, is the translation which Waldseemüller made into Greek of his own name and used by him in many of his writings.





sor JOSEPH FISCHER, S. J., and Professor FR. R. VON WIESER. Innsbruck. Wagner's Printing Office of the University. 1903."

As to the representation *in solido* already referred to, there seems to be no doubt but that it is the same as that encountered on page 14 of this beautiful volume, the original of which is now in Vienna in the collection called Hauslab-Liechtenstein. The French geographer L. Gallois enthusiastically holds that this work is the "Globe" of Waldseemüller.

A representation on a small scale (see pl. 3) accompanies the present article by way of illustration.

---

## PANAMA CANAL CONVENTION.

### CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL TO CONNECT THE WATERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

*Signed at Washington, November 18, 1903.*

*Ratification advised by the Senate, February 23, 1904.*

*Ratified by the President, February 25, 1904.*

*Ratified by Panama, December 2, 1903.*

*Ratifications exchanged at Washington, February 26, 1904.*

*Proclaimed, February 26, 1904.*

The United States of America and the Republic of Panama being desirous to insure the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the Congress of the United States of America having passed an act approved June 28, 1902, in furtherance of that object, by which the President of the United States is authorized to acquire within a reasonable time the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia, and the sovereignty of such territory being actually vested in the Republic of Panama, the high contracting parties have resolved for that purpose to conclude a convention and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries,—

The President of the United States of America, JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, and

The Government of the Republic of Panama, PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, thereunto specially empowered by said government, who after communicating with each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.

## ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of a zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of said Canal of the width of ten miles extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the Canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea three marine miles from mean low water mark and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low water mark with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described, shall not be included within this grant. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said Canal or of any auxiliary canals or other works necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said enterprise.

The Republic of Panama further grants in like manner to the United States in perpetuity all islands within the limits of the zone above described and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco.

## ARTICLE III.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States all the rights, power and authority within the zone mentioned and described in Article II of this agreement and within the limits of all auxiliary lands and waters mentioned and described in said Article II which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory within which said lands and waters are located to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority.

## ARTICLE IV.

As rights subsidiary to the above grants the Republic of Panama grants in perpetuity to the United States the right to use the rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of water within its limits for naviga-

tion, the supply of water or water-power or other purposes, so far as the use of said rivers, streams, lakes and bodies of water and the waters thereof may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said Canal.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity a monopoly for the construction, maintenance and operation of any system of communication by means of canal or railroad across its territory between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific ocean.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The grants herein contained shall in no manner invalidate the titles or rights of private land holders or owners of private property in the said zone or in or to any of the lands or waters granted to the United States by the provisions of any Article of this treaty, nor shall they interfere with the rights of way over the public roads passing through the said zone or over any of the said lands or waters unless said rights of way or private rights shall conflict with rights herein granted to the United States in which case the rights of the United States shall be superior. All damages caused to the owners of private lands or private property of any kind by reason of the grants contained in this treaty or by reason of the operations of the United States, its agents or employees, or by reason of the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said Canal or of the works of sanitation and protection herein provided for, shall be appraised and settled by a joint Commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Panama, whose decisions as to such damages shall be final and whose awards as to such damages shall be paid solely by the United States. No part of the work on said Canal or the Panama railroad or on any auxiliary works relating thereto and authorized by the terms of this treaty shall be prevented, delayed or impeded by or pending such proceedings to ascertain such damages. The appraisal of said private lands and private property and the assessment of damages to them shall be based upon their value before the date of this convention.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States within the limits of the cities of Panama and Colon and their adjacent harbors and within the territory adjacent thereto the right to acquire by purchase or by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, any lands, buildings, water rights or other properties necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation and protection of the

Canal and of any works of sanitation, such as the collection and disposition of sewage and the distribution of water in the said cities of Panama and Colon, which, in the discretion of the United States may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the said Canal and railroad. All such works of sanitation, collection and disposition of sewage and distribution of water in the cities of Panama and Colon shall be made at the expense of the United States, and the Government of the United States, its agents or nominees shall be authorized to impose and collect water rates and sewerage rates which shall be sufficient to provide for the payment of interest and the amortization of the principal of the cost of said works within a period of fifty years and upon the expiration of said term of fifty years the system of sewers and water works shall revert to and become the properties of the cities of Panama and Colon respectively, and the use of the water shall be free to the inhabitants of Panama and Colon, except to the extent that water rates may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of said system of sewers and water.

The Republic of Panama agrees that the cities of Panama and Colon shall comply in perpetuity with the sanitary ordinances whether of a preventive or curative character prescribed by the United States and in case the Government of Panama is unable or fails in its duty to enforce this compliance by the cities of Panama and Colon with the sanitary ordinances of the United States the Republic of Panama grants to the United States the right and authority to enforce the same.

The same right and authority are granted to the United States for the maintenance of public order in the cities of Panama and Colon and the territories and harbors adjacent thereto in case the Republic of Panama should not be, in the judgment of the United States, able to maintain such order.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States all rights which it now has or hereafter may acquire to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company as a result of the transfer of sovereignty from the Republic of Colombia to the Republic of Panama over the Isthmus of Panama and authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions as well as the Panama Railroad and all the shares or part of the shares of that company; but the public lands situated outside of the zone described in Article II of this treaty now included in the concessions to both said enterprises and not required in the construction or operation of the Canal shall

revert to the Republic of Panama except any property now owned by or in the possession of said companies within Panama or Colon or the ports or terminals thereof.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The United States agrees that the ports at either entrance of the Canal and the waters thereof, and the Republic of Panama agrees that the towns of Panama and Colon shall be free for all time so that there shall not be imposed or collected custom house tolls, tonnage, anchorage, lighthouse, wharf, pilot, or quarantine dues or any other charges or taxes of any kind upon any vessel using or passing through the Canal or belonging to or employed by the United States, directly or indirectly, in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the main Canal, or auxiliary works, or upon the cargo, officers, crew, or passengers of any such vessels, except such tolls and charges as may be imposed by the United States for the use of the Canal and other works, and except tolls and charges imposed by the Republic of Panama upon merchandise destined to be introduced for the consumption of the rest of the Republic of Panama, and upon vessels touching at the ports of Colon and Panama and which do not cross the Canal.

The Government of the Republic of Panama shall have the right to establish in such ports and in the towns of Panama and Colon such houses and guards as it may deem necessary to collect duties on importations destined to other portions of Panama and to prevent contraband trade. The United States shall have the right to make use of the towms and harbors of Panama and Colon as places of anchorage, and for making repairs, for loading, unloading, depositing, or transshipping cargoes either in transit or destined for the service of the Canal and for other works pertaining to the Canal.

#### ARTICLE X.

The Republic of Panama agrees that there shall not be imposed any taxes, national, municipal, departmental, or of any other class, upon the Canal, the railways and auxiliary works, tugs and other vessels employed in the service of the Canal, store houses, work shops, offices, quarters for laborers, factories of all kinds, warehouses, wharves, machinery and other works, property, and effects appertaining to the Canal or railroad and auxiliary works, or their officers or employees, situated within the cities of Panama and Colon, and that there shall not be imposed contributions or charges of a personal character of any kind upon officers, employees, laborers, and other individuals in the service of the Canal and railroad and auxiliary works.

## ARTICLE XI.

The United States agrees that the official dispatches of the Government of the Republic of Panama shall be transmitted over any telegraph and telephone lines established for canal purposes and used for public and private business at rates not higher than those required from officials in the service of the United States.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Government of the Republic of Panama shall permit the immigration and free access to the lands and workshops of the Canal and its auxiliary works of all employees and workmen of whatever nationality under contract to work upon or seeking employment upon or in any wise connected with the said Canal and its auxiliary works, with their respective families, and all such persons shall be free and exempt from the military service of the Republic of Panama.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The United States may import at any time into the said zone and auxiliary lands, free of custom duties, imposts, taxes, or other charges, and without any restrictions, any and all vessels, dredges, engines, cars, machinery, tools, explosives, materials, supplies, and other articles necessary and convenient in the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of the Canal and auxiliary works, and all provisions, medicines, clothing, supplies and other things necessary and convenient for the officers, employees, workmen and laborers in the service and employ of the United States and for their families. If any such articles are disposed of for use outside of the zone and auxiliary lands granted to the United States and within the territory of the Republic, they shall be subject to the same import or other duties as like articles imported under the laws of the Republic of Panama.

## ARTICLE XIV.

As the price or compensation for the rights, powers and privileges granted in this convention by the Republic of Panama to the United States, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the Republic of Panama the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) in gold coin of the United States on the exchange of the ratification of this convention and also an annual payment during the life of this convention of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) in like gold coin, beginning nine years after the date aforesaid.

The provisions of this Article shall be in addition to all other benefits assured to the Republic of Panama under this convention.

But no delay or difference of opinion under this Article or any other provisions of this treaty shall affect or interrupt the full operation and effect of this convention in all other respects.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The joint commission referred to in Article VI shall be established as follows:

The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the President of the Republic of Panama shall nominate two persons and they shall proceed to a decision; but in case of disagreement of the Commission (by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion) an umpire shall be appointed by the two Governments who shall render the decision. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of a Commissioner or Umpire, or of his omitting, declining or ceasing to act, his place shall be filled by the appointment of another person in the manner above indicated. All decisions by a majority of the Commission or by the umpire shall be final.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The two Governments shall make adequate provision by future agreement for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention and delivery within said zone and auxiliary lands to the authorities of the Republic of Panama of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies or misdemeanors without said zone and for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention and delivery without said zone to the authorities of the United States of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies and misdemeanors within said zone and auxiliary lands.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The Republic of Panama grants to the United States the use of all the ports of the Republic open to commerce as places of refuge for any vessels employed in the Canal enterprise, and for all vessels passing or bound to pass through the Canal which may be in distress and be driven to seek refuge in said ports. Such vessels shall be exempt from anchorage and tonnage dues on the part of the Republic of Panama.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

The Canal, when constructed, and the entrances thereto shall be neutral in perpetuity, and shall be opened upon the terms provided for by Section I of Article three of, and in conformity with all the stipulations of, the treaty entered into by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on November 18, 1901.

## ARTICLE XIX.

The Government of the Republic of Panama shall have the right to transport over the Canal its vessels and its troops and munitions of war in such vessels at all times without paying charges of any kind. The exemption is to be extended to the auxiliary railway for the transportation of persons in the service of the Republic of Panama, or of the police force charged with the preservation of public order outside of said zone, as well as to their baggage, munitions of war and supplies.

## ARTICLE XX.

If by virtue of any existing treaty in relation to the territory of the Isthmus of Panama, whereof the obligations shall descend or be assumed by the Republic of Panama, there may be any privilege or concession in favor of the Government or the citizens and subjects of a third power relative to an interoceanic means of communication which in any of its terms may be incompatible with the terms of the present convention, the Republic of Panama agrees to cancel or modify such treaty in due form, for which purpose it shall give to the said third power the requisite notification within the term of four months from the date of the present convention, and in case the existing treaty contains no clause permitting its modifications or annulment, the Republic of Panama agrees to procure its modification or annulment in such form that there shall not exist any conflict with the stipulations of the present convention.

## ARTICLE XXI.

The rights and privileges granted by the Republic of Panama to the United States in the preceding Articles are understood to be free of all anterior debts, liens, trusts, or liabilities, or concessions or privileges to other Governments, corporations, syndicates or individuals, and consequently, if there should arise any claims on account of the present concessions and privileges or otherwise, the claimants shall resort to the Government of the Republic of Panama and not to the United States for any indemnity or compromise which may be required.

## ARTICLE XXII.

The Republic of Panama renounces and grants to the United States the participation to which it might be entitled in the future earnings of the Canal under Article XV of the concessionary contract with LUCIEN N. B. WYSE now owned by the New Panama Canal Company and any and all other rights or claims of a pecuniary nature arising under or relating to said concession, or arising under or relating to the conces-



sions to the Panama Railroad Company or any extension or modification thereof; and it likewise renounces, confirms and grants to the United States, now and hereafter, all the rights and property reserved in the said concessions which otherwise would belong to Panama at or before the expiration of the terms of ninety-nine years of the concessions granted to or held by the above mentioned party and companies, and all right, title and interest which it now has or may hereafter have, in and to the lands, canal, works, property and rights held by the said companies under said concessions or otherwise, and acquired or to be acquired by the United States from or through the New Panama Canal Company, including any property and rights which might or may in the future either by lapse of time, forfeiture or otherwise, revert to the Republic of Panama under any contracts or concessions, with said Wyse, the Universal Panama Canal Company, the Panama Railroad Company and the New Panama Canal Company.

The aforesaid rights and property shall be and are free and released from any present or reversionary interest in or claims of Panama and the title of the United States thereto upon consummation of the contemplated purchase by the United States from the New Panama Canal Company, shall be absolute, so far as concerns the Republic of Panama, excepting always the rights of the Republic specifically secured under this treaty.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

If it should become necessary at any time to employ armed forces for the safety or protection of the Canal, or of the ships that make use of the same, or the railways and auxiliary works, the United States shall have the right, at all times and in its discretion, to use its police and its land and naval forces or to establish fortifications for these purposes.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

No change either in the Government or in the laws and treaties of the Republic of Panama shall, without the consent of the United States, affect any right of the United States under the present convention, or under any treaty stipulation between the two countries that now exists or may hereafter exist touching the subject matter of this convention.

If the Republic of Panama shall hereafter enter as a constituent into any other Government or into any union or confederation of states, so as to merge her sovereignty or independence in such Government, union or confederation, the rights of the United States under this convention shall not be in any respect lessened or impaired.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

For the better performance of the engagements of this convention and to the end of the efficient protection of the Canal and the preser-

vation of its neutrality, the Government of the Republic of Panama will sell or lease to the United States lands adequate and necessary for naval or coaling stations on the Pacific coast and on the western Caribbean coast of the Republic at certain points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

This convention when signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties shall be ratified by the respective Governments and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington at the earliest date possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 18th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

JOHN HAY. [SEAL.]

P. BUNAU VARILLA. [SEAL.]

LEGACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DE  
PANAMÁ EN WASHINGTON,  
*Washington, D. C., February 18, 1904.*

His Excellency JOHN HAY,

*Secretary of State, etc., Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, No. 23, of January 30th, 1904, in which you express to me certain observations about the translation of the treaty of November 18th, 1903, contained in the decree ratifying the treaty.

I accept in the name of the Government of the Republic what you propose in said letter, which reads as follows:

“SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, transmitting a copy of the decree ratifying the treaty of November 18, 1903, and containing its text in the Spanish language.

“In reply to your request to be notified ‘in case the translation is in every respect satisfactory,’ I have the honor to invite your attention to a few omissions, as follows:

“1. In Article VIII, line 4, of page 6 of the translation, the words ‘á la República de Panamá,’ after ‘traspaso de soberanía de la República de Colombia,’ should be added.

“2. In the same article, last line of the article, the word ‘ó’ should be inserted between ‘puertos’ and ‘terminales.’

“3. In Article IX, last line but two in the second paragraph of the article on page 7, the words ‘cargar, descargar, almacenar y,’ omitted from the English text should come before the words ‘trasbordar cargas.’

"4. In Article XXII, page 11, line 2 of the last paragraph, the words 'present or' in the English text have been omitted, and should be represented by the words 'ó actuales' placed in the Spanish text after the words 'derechos de reversión.'

"In regard to the exact equivalence of words in both languages, I have to indicate the following changes which appear to be necessary:

"1. In Article VII, line 2 of page 5, the word 'puertos' should be used instead of 'bahías' for the English word 'harbors.'

"2. In Article IX, line 4 of the article, page 6 of the copy submitted by you, the words 'custom-house tolls' have been rendered into 'derechos de aduana,' which are understood to mean duties collected on merchandise entered for actual consumption in the country. It is believed that the word 'peajes' would be preferable.

"3. In Article XIII, line 2 of page 8, the English word 'lands' has been translated 'obras,' for which 'terrenos' should obviously be substituted.

"There are a number of other words the accurate meaning of which may give rise to a difference of interpretation, but inasmuch as there could be no other difficulty in connection with the said words, and in view of the fact that the Spanish text has already been formally approved by your Government, the necessity of making further changes therein will be obviated by your official statement that the English text shall prevail in case of such difference of interpretation.

"Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,

*"Acting Secretary."*

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

P. BUNAU VARILLA.

## RECEPTION OF THE URUGUAYAN MINISTER BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On February 12, 1904, Dr. Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ was received by the President of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uruguay near the Government of the United States.

The brief ceremonies were marked by great cordiality. On presenting his credentials, Dr. Don E. A. Díaz said:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: The Government of my country, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, has done me the honor to represent it before the great Republic whose destinies are presided over by Your Excellency, in order to continue the work of my predecessor with the assurance that this sincere and well-inspired demonstration on his part will

continue to strengthen the deep sympathy which exists between both peoples and draw even closer its intercourse of commerce and industry with real benefit to both countries.

"On placing in your hands the documents which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, it is my duty to transmit to Your Excellency the noble wishes of my Government for the constant prosperity of the exemplary nation which has consecrated with vivid success in history the efficiency of free institutions and for the personal welfare of the Supreme Magistrate who rules it."

The President of the United States replied as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: In receiving the letter accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay before the Government of the United States, I note with especial gratification your assurance that it is the wish of your Government that your mission may tend to draw even closer the unbroken bonds of friendship between the two countries, and increase their commercial intercourse.

"Animated as this Government has always been by the desire to see strengthened the mutually beneficial ties of industry and commerce between it and the sister Republics of America, your mission can but meet with the most cordial sympathy and reciprocity on the part of the Government and officers of the United States.

"In welcoming you to your new post, I beg you, Mr. Minister, to convey to His Excellency, the President of Uruguay, the earnest wish of this Government and people for the continued peace and prosperity of his Republic."

## FINAL DECISION OF THE ACRE QUESTION.

### BOUNDARY TREATY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL.

*Signed, November 17, 1903. Proclaimed, December 28, 1903.*

The Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of Bolivia, animated by the desire of consolidating perpetually their old friendship, removing all that may be a motive for future disagreement, and wishing at the same time to facilitate the development of their relations of commerce and good neighborhood, have agreed to conclude a treaty for the exchange of territories and other compensations, in accordance with the stipulations of article 5 of the Treaty of Friendship, Boundaries, Navigation, and Commerce, of March 27, 1867, and to that effect have named their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, JOSÉ MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO-BRANCO, Minister of Foreign Relations, and JOAQUIM FRANCISCO DE ASSIS-BRASIL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America; and

The President of the Republic of Bolivia, FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Special Mission to Brazil and Senator of the Republic, and CLAUDIO PINILLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil and Minister of Foreign Relations:

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

The frontier between the Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of Bolivia shall be established as follows:

1. Starting from latitude  $20^{\circ} 08' 35''$  south, in front of the outlet of Bahia Negra in the Paraguay River, the boundary line shall go up this river to a point on the right bank distant 9 kilometers in a straight line from Fort Coimbra; that is, approximately in latitude  $19^{\circ} 58' 05''$  south and longitude  $14^{\circ} 39' 14''$  west of Rio de Janeiro, or  $57^{\circ} 47' 40''$  west of Greenwich, according to the frontier map drawn up by the Mixed Boundary Commission of 1875, and shall be continued from this point on the right bank of the Paraguay, by a geodetic line in the exact direction of  $27^{\circ} 01' 22''$  northeast, to a point 4 kilometers distant from the landmark of Bahia Negra, the distance of 4 kilometers being accurately measured on the present frontier line, so that this point shall be approximately in  $19^{\circ} 45' 36.6''$  south latitude and longitude  $14^{\circ} 55' 46.7''$  west of Rio de Janeiro, or  $58^{\circ} 04' 12.7''$  west of Greenwich; thence it shall follow in the same direction as the line established by the Mixed Commission of 1875 as far as latitude  $19^{\circ} 02'$ , continuing along this parallel in an easterly direction till it meets the brook Conceição, which it shall follow to its mouth on the southern bank of the outlet of Lake Caceres, also called the Tamengos River; thence along the shore of the lake to the meridian which cuts Tamarindeiro point, and thence in a northerly direction along the meridian of Tamarindeiro to latitude  $18^{\circ} 54'$  south, continuing to follow this parallel in a westerly direction till it meets the present frontier line.

2. From the point of intersection of parallel  $18^{\circ} 54'$  with the straight line which forms the present boundary line, it shall follow in the same direction as the present frontier line to latitude  $18^{\circ} 14'$  south; thence along this parallel in an easterly direction till it meets the outlet of Lake Mandioré, which it shall ascend, crossing the lake in a straight line to a point on the old boundary line halfway between the two present landmarks; thence along this old frontier line to the landmark on the northern bank.

3. From the landmark on the northern shore of Lake Mandioré it shall continue in a straight line in the same direction as the present boundary line to latitude  $17^{\circ} 49'$ , and along this parallel to the meridian of the extreme southeastern part of Lake Gabiba; thence follow-

ing this meridian to the lake, and crossing the latter in a straight line to a point on the old boundary line equally distant from the two existing landmarks, and thence following the old frontier line to the entrance of the Canal Pedro Segundo, also recently called Pando River.

4. From the southern entrance of the Pedro Segundo Canal, or Pando River, to the confluence of the Beni and Mamoré the boundary shall be the same as that established in article 2 of the treaty of March 27, 1867.

5. From the confluence of the Beni and Mamoré rivers, the frontier shall follow the course of the Madeira River to the mouth of the Abunan, its tributary on the left bank, and shall ascend the Abunan to latitude  $10^{\circ} 20'$ ; thence it shall continue westward along parallel  $10^{\circ} 20'$  to the Rapirran River, following this river to its main source.

6. From the main source of the Rapirran, the line shall follow the parallel of the source westward till it meets the Iquiry River; thence along this river to its source, and from this point to Bahia Creek it shall follow the highest elevations of land or a straight line, as the Boundary Commissioners of the two countries shall deem most convenient.

7. From the source of Bahia Creek it shall go down this stream to its mouth on the right bank of the Acre or Aquiry River, and thence along this river to its source, if the latter is not more to the west than  $69^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich.

(a) In the case foreseen, that is, if the longitude of the source is less western than the one indicated, the frontier shall follow the meridian of the source to its intersection with parallel  $11^{\circ}$  south, and thence it shall continue westward, coinciding with this latter parallel until it meets the boundary line with Peru.

(b) If, as seems certain, the Acre River should cross longitude  $69^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich and run now north now south of parallel  $11^{\circ}$ , more or less following the latter, the bed of the river shall form the dividing line to its source, and it shall continue along its meridian to parallel  $11^{\circ}$ , and thence westward along the latter parallel to the frontier of Peru; but if, west of meridian  $69^{\circ}$ , the Acre should run always south of parallel  $11^{\circ}$ , the frontier line shall be continued from this river along meridian  $69^{\circ}$  west to its intersection with parallel  $11^{\circ}$ , and thence along the latter parallel till it meets the frontier of Peru.

## ARTICLE II.

The transfer of territories resulting from the demarcation described in the preceding article includes all their inherent rights and the responsibility of maintaining and respecting the rights acquired by citizens and foreigners in accordance with the principles of civil law.

All claims arising out of executive acts or of deeds done in the exchanged territories shall be examined and decided by an arbitration tribunal, which shall be composed of one representative from Brazil, one from Bolivia, and a foreign minister accredited to the Brazilian

Government. This third arbiter shall be president of the tribunal, and shall be chosen by the two High Contracting Parties soon after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty. The tribunal shall sit for one year in Rio de Janeiro, and shall begin to transact business within six months after the exchange of the ratifications. Its mission shall be to accept or reject claims, fix the amount of indemnity, and designate which of the two Governments shall pay the award.

Payments may be made in special bonds at par, bearing 3 per cent interest, the sinking fund being 3 per cent per annum.

#### ARTICLE III.

As there is no equivalence in the areas of the territories exchanged between the two nations, the United States of Brazil shall pay an indemnity of £2,000,000 sterling, which the Republic of Bolivia accepts with the intention of using the same mainly in the construction of railways or other works tending to improve the communications and develop commerce between the two countries.

The payment shall be made in two installments of £1,000,000 each, the first installment to be paid within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and the second on March 31, 1905.

#### ARTICLE IV.

A Mixed Commission, appointed by the two Governments within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, shall proceed to the demarcation of the frontier as stipulated in Article I, beginning its work within six months after its nomination.

Any controversy arising between the Brazilian and Bolivian commissions which can not be resolved by the two Governments shall be submitted to the arbitral decision of a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, chosen by the president and members of the council of the same.

If the Boundary Commissioners appointed by one of the High Contracting Parties fail to be present at the place and time fixed for beginning the work, the commissioners of the other shall proceed to the demarcation, and the result of their operations shall be binding on both.

#### ARTICLE V.

The two High Contracting Parties shall conclude within the term of eight months a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation based upon the principle of the most ample freedom of transit and river navigation to both countries, a privilege which they shall enjoy perpetually, on condition of their respecting the fiscal and police regulations established, or which may hereafter be established, in the territory of each.

These regulations shall be as favorable as possible to navigation and commerce and shall be as nearly as possible uniform in the two countries. It is understood and declared, however, that this stipulation does not include the navigation from port to port in the same country or the coastwise trade by the rivers, which shall continue subject in each one of the two States to its respective laws.

#### ARTICLE VI.

In conformity with the stipulations of the preceding article, and for the dispatch in transit of articles of import and export, Bolivia shall have the right to keep custom-house agents at the Brazilian custom-houses of Belém, Manáos and Corumbá, and at the other custom-house agencies which Brazil may establish on the Madeira and Mamoré or in other localities of the common frontier. Reciprocally, Brazil may maintain custom-house agents at the Bolivian custom-house of Villa Bella, or at any other custom-house agency which Bolivia may establish on the common frontier.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The United States of Brazil binds itself to build on Brazilian territory, by itself or by a private company, a railway to extend from Santo Antonio on the Madeira River to Guajará-Mirim, on the Mamoré, with a branch road running through Villa-Martinho or another point in its proximity in the State of Matto Grosso, to Villa Bella at the confluence of the Beni and Mamoré. Brazil shall endeavor to finish this road within four years, and both countries shall use the same with right to the same immunities and rates.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil declares that it will negotiate directly with the Republic of Peru the boundary dispute in the territory comprised between the source of the Javary and parallel 11°, and will endeavor to reach a friendly solution of the litigation without responsibility for Bolivia in any case.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Should differences arise between the two countries as regards the interpretation and execution of the present treaty, they shall be submitted to arbitration.

#### ARTICLE X.

The present treaty, after it has been approved by the legislative power of each of the two Republics, shall be ratified by the respective Governments and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible.



In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries above named, sign the present treaty, in two copies, each in the Portuguese and Spanish languages, and thereto affix our seals.

Done in the city of Petropolis on the seventeenth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.]  
[L. S.]  
[L. S.]  
[L. S.]

RIO-BRANCO.  
J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL.  
FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.  
CLAUDIO PINILLA.

---

## ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PERU.

[From "El Estado," No. 509, January 14, 1904.]

*Signed at La Paz by the plenipotentiaries of Bolivia and Peru on November 21, 1901.  
Ratifications exchanged at La Paz, Bolivia, on December 29, 1903.*

The President of the Republic of Bolivia and the President of the Republic of Peru, desiring to strengthen and fortify the bonds which now unite the two countries by establishing the system of arbitration in the mutual relations of the two Republics, have appointed for that purpose, as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr. Don FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Secretary of Foreign Relations; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, Dr. Don FELIPE DE OSMA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

Who have concluded the following treaty of arbitration:

ARTICLE 1. The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to arbitration all controversies pending between them up to this date as well as those which may arise while this treaty is in force, whatever may be their nature and causes, and provided always they can not be settled by direct negotiations.

ART. 2. In each case, the High Contracting Parties shall celebrate a special agreement for the purpose of determining the subject-matter of the controversy, and shall determine the questions to be resolved, the extent of the powers of the arbitrator and the procedure that must be followed.

ART. 3. In case the High Contracting Parties should come to no agreement regarding the questions referred to in the foregoing article, the arbitrator is empowered to determine, in view of the claims of both parties, the questions of fact and of law that shall be decided in the solution of the controversy and to establish the procedure to be followed.

ART. 4. The High Contracting Parties agree that the arbitrator shall

be the permanent arbitration tribunal which is to be established by virtue of the agreements that may be adopted by the Pan-American Conference now in session in Mexico.

ART. 5. In these two cases: (a) If the tribunal referred to in the foregoing article should not be established, and (b) if it should be necessary to resort to arbitration before that tribunal is constituted, the High Contracting Parties agree to designate as arbitrator the Government of the Argentine Republic, that of Spain, and that of Mexico, in order that they may, in the order named, exercise that function.

ART. 6. If during the existence of this treaty, and under the two examples referred to in the preceding article, different cases of arbitration should arise they shall be submitted respectively for solution to the Governments named in the order already indicated.

ART. 7. The arbitrator is also qualified: 1. To decide upon the regularity of its formation, the validity of the obligation, and its interpretation; 2. To adopt the necessary measures and to decide all questions that may arise in the course of the debate on questions of a technical or scientific nature that occur in the discussion, and to request the opinion of the Royal Geographic Society of London or of the International Geodesic Institute of Berlin; and 3. To designate the time of holding its meetings.

ART. 8. The arbitrator shall decide in strict accordance with the provisions of international law, and in questions relating to boundaries in accordance with the Latin-American principle of *uti possidetis* of 1810, provided always, that in the agreement referred to in article 2 the application of special rules shall not be established or the arbitrator authorized to decide as a friendly arbitrator.

ART. 9. The decision shall settle each question in litigation, and shall contain a statement of the reasons upon which it is based. It shall be rendered in duplicate, and each of the parties in interest shall be notified through their representative to the arbitrating board.

ART. 10. The decision legally pronounced decides, within its scope, the dispute between the parties.

ART. 11. The arbitrator should state in the decision the time within which it shall be enforced.

ART. 12. The decision is not subject to appeal, and its observance is left to the honor of the nations signatory to the same.

Nevertheless, an appeal shall be allowed in the following cases before the arbitrator who rendered the decision, provided it is made before the expiration of the time fixed for its execution:

First. If sentence has been pronounced by virtue of a false or fraudulent document.

Second. If sentence has been, in whole or in part, arrived at by reason of an error of fact resulting from the pleadings or documents in the case.

fr  
ti  
m  
ov  
co  
da  
m  
ye  
in  
tr  
da  
/  
th  
th  
188  
—  
Gree  
Unit  
Norw  
Russ  
Fran  
Germ  
Italy  
Swed  
Turk  
Japa  
Gree  
Den  
Holl  
Spain  
Braz  
Portu  
Chile  
Arge  
Austra  
Peru  
Cuba  
Nicar  
Mexi  
Mont  
Roun

ART. 13. In no case shall an appeal be interposed after six months from the notification of the sentence.

ART. 14. The High Contracting Parties shall name their representatives in the suit, shall place at the disposal of the arbitrator all the means of information that may be relevant thereto, and shall pay their own expenses and half the general expenses of the arbitration.

ART. 15. The arbitrator who pronounces the decision shall decide concerning the questions that may arise in its execution.

ART. 16. The present treaty shall be in force ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications. If it should not be denounced six months before its expiration, it shall continue in force for another ten years, and so on successively.

ART. 17. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged in La Paz or Lima within a period of one year from this date.

In testimony whereof the undersigned sign and seal the present treaty, made in duplicate, in the City of La Paz, on the twenty-first day of the month of November, nineteen hundred and one.

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

FELIPE OSMA.

## THE WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE IN 1903.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labor publishes the following interesting table, showing the commercial movements of the world's merchant marine during 1903, in the Consular Report No. 1887, of February 27, 1904:

[From Bureau Veritas.]

Country.	Sailing vessels, 50 tons and over.		Steamers, 100 tons and over.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
Great Britain .....	6,839	2,196,443	5,929	13,966,972
United States .....	3,751	1,454,152	846	1,610,466
Norway .....	1,740	767,981	844	925,683
Russia .....	3,006	545,087	533	593,742
France .....	1,349	535,703	556	1,139,575
Germany .....	914	528,267	1,193	2,767,463
Italy .....	1,554	517,964	351	714,887
Sweden .....	1,515	278,445	594	473,051
Turkey .....	867	174,824	99	98,066
Japan .....	1,521	174,624	373	556,036
Greece .....	911	173,636	180	321,330
Denmark .....	797	126,135	341	477,087
Holland .....	704	104,722	304	608,153
Spain .....	576	94,294	403	712,804
Brazil .....	347	76,375	186	123,597
Portugal .....	278	60,736	26	45,633
Chile .....	111	51,886	38	62,742
Argentine Republic .....	163	40,540	93	73,128
Austria .....	120	29,118	224	540,354
Peru .....	56	24,690	3	4,784
Cuba .....	117	11,794	39	39,439
Nicaragua .....	17	9,691	2	783
Mexico .....	50	9,165	27	17,200
Montenegro .....	21	5,005	.....	.....
Roumania .....	23	4,215	11	19,519

Country.	Sailing vessels, 50 tons and over.		Steamers, 100 tons and over.	
	Num-ber.	Tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross ton-nage.
Guatemala.....	13	3,270		
Siam.....	10	3,082	6	2,601
Venezuela.....	18	2,833	6	3,423
Haiti.....	14	2,471	4	1,497
Belgium.....	10	1,870	78	153,339
Arabia.....	2	1,847		
China.....	12	1,661	35	54,387
Egypt.....	6	1,498	8	3,253
Hawaii.....	7	1,495		
Colombia.....	7	1,608	1	881
Santo Domingo.....	9	1,334		
Liberia.....	3	916		
Bolivia.....	1	606		
Tunis.....	3	565		
Bulgaria.....	2	556	3	3,897
Costa Rica.....	2	555	2	879
San Salvador.....	3	514		
Sarawak.....	1	347	2	700
Ecuador.....	1	257		
Honduras.....	2	199		
Persia.....	1	107	1	881
Uruguay.....	70	30,042	26	25,110
Korea.....			3	2,672
Zanzibar.....			2	2,478
Morocco.....			1	462
Servia.....			1	264
All other.....	61	13,184	6	3,032
Total.....	27,705	8,066,205	13,381	26,158,338
Sailing vessels of less than 50 tons.....	1,431	56,701		
Steamships of less than 100 tons.....			3,814	646,209

It will be seen by the above table that Great Britain is far in the lead, with the United States as second, in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels, and Germany in the second place as regards steamers and their tonnage.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### TARIFF MODIFICATION.

*Law of November 7, 1903, granting free entry of wool and cotton spinning machines.*

[“Boletín oficial” No. 3037, of November 20, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. Any person starting or proposing to start within three years, in the territory of the Republic, cotton spinning mills, wool combing mills, or worsted spinning mills, shall enjoy the following advantages:

(a) Exemption from duty on the importation of machines, accessories, and materials necessary for the installation.

(b) Exemption of every national tax during a term of ten years.

ART. 2. The Executive shall regulate the operation of this law and determine in every case the amount of duty from which each person concerned may be released.

## STATISTICS FOR 1903.

[From "La Nación" of January 1, 1904.]

According to the official data for 1903, estimated for December, the emigrants in 1903 numbered 113,177, and the immigrants 148,356, or a difference in favor of the latter of 35,359. These totals are those of the outgoing and incoming passengers and immigrants.

The number of inhabitants of Buenos Ayres on January 1, 1904, was 894,258, or 24,021 inhabitants more than the population of the capital on the same day of the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 14,025, caused principally by consumption, smallpox, and typhoid fever. The births in 1903 in the capital of the nation numbered 31,773 and the marriages 6,630.

There were consumed in the city of Buenos Ayres in 1903, 589,737 bees, 861,823 sheep, 27,982 hogs, 3,210 pigs, 1,263,294 hens, 790,313 capons, 59,968 turkeys, 68,908 ducks, 198,424 pairs of quails, 126,353 pairs of pigeons, 20,539 geese, 45,912 rabbits, 129,868,457 kilograms of vegetables, 1,188,742 kilograms of cheese, 84,341,342 kilograms of fruit, 1,938,100 kilograms of Argentine fish, 1,349,576 kilograms of foreign fish, 147,038 dozens of fresh oysters, 55,061 kilograms of snails, 450,101 kilograms of lard, 1,129,500 kilograms of sausages, 4,791,888 dozens of eggs, 48,736,858 kilograms of bread, and several millions of kilograms of other foodstuffs. The water consumed during the year amounted to 41,872,492 liters.

The transfers of real estate in Buenos Ayres in 1903 amounted to \$55,502,894, and the mortgages on real estate aggregated \$28,074,225.

The total mileage of street railways operated by animal power was 265 kilometers, and the total kilometers of electric railways in the city of Buenos Ayres in 1903 was 230. The total number of passengers carried over the street railways of the capital in 1903 was 14,000,000.

The theaters of Buenos Ayres produced during the year 1903 a gross revenue of 2,435,549.

## COTTON CULTIVATION.

A report from the Belgian Legation at Buenos Ayres, published in the "*Bulletin Commercial*," of Brussels, under date of December 26, 1903, states that at Resistencia, in the territory of Chaco, about 2,000 hectares of cotton are under cultivation, and in the territory of Misiones about 400 hectares (a hectare being equal to 2.47 acres).

So encouraging have been the results attained that at Bella Vista, province of Corrientes, a cotton spinning mill is being established.

The production at Resistencia is already sold by contract for a period of four years at 150 *piastres*, about £13 (\$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 equivalent 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 in the case of Louisiana cotton. At present the cultivation of Egyptian cotton is being tried, and good results are hoped for.

The extended cultivation of cotton in the Chaco district is chiefly due to the cheapness of the land there.

As regards the various expenses of cultivation, competent persons have furnished the following estimate: Rent, labor, purchase of seed, sowing, cleaning, and supervision of plantations up to the time of the crop, housing of oxen, plows, and tools all included, comes up to 20 *piastres* per hectare; the harvest, which takes place from April to July, costs 60 *piastres* per hectare.

It is calculated that a hectare will provide from 2,000 to 2,500 kilograms of cotton not cleaned (with the seeds). After sale at the place of production at 145 to 150 *piastres* a ton there will remain, after deducting the cost before mentioned of 80 *piastres*, a net yield of about 200 *piastres* per hectare. At the present time, it is stated, sufficient hands are to be found in the Chaco district. The laborers are Indians and natives of Corrientes and Paraguay. These men work in this district for a salary in silver of 50 *centavos* a day, plus keep, also amounting to about 50 *centavos* a day.

#### RAILWAYS IN 1903.

The figures showing the approximate railway returns for 1903 have been drawn up by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Public Works of the Argentine Republic, and are published in the "Review of the River Plate" of January 9, 1904. The aggregate results for 18,294 kilometers of road for the fiscal year 1903 give the gross earnings at \$53,008,346, gold; the working expenses at \$26,716,994, the net receipts being \$26,291,352. The interest earned being 4.69 per cent on the capital, which is placed at \$560,946,346. Other data to hand show the number of passengers carried as being 20,642,180, and the freight at 17,436,446 tons. The capital per kilometer of line is \$31,128; the gross receipts \$2,879; and the working expenses \$1,460.

The comparative returns with previous years are as follows:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Length of line, kilometers.....	18,294	17,367	16,582	16,562
Capital, gold.....	\$560,946,206	\$538,338,479	\$541,575,623	\$526,616,661
Receipts, gold.....	\$53,008,346	\$42,480,423	\$45,405,523	\$41,394,189
Expenses, gold.....	\$26,716,994	\$22,487,472	\$23,902,005	\$23,320,954
Net receipts, gold.....	\$26,291,352	\$19,992,951	\$21,503,518	\$17,973,235
Passengers carried.....	20,642,180	19,788,497	20,105,222	17,813,712
Freight carried.....	17,436,446	14,541,359	14,501,775	12,725,652
Capital per kilometer of line.....	\$31,128	\$30,998	.....	.....
Receipts per kilometer of line.....	\$2,897	\$2,446	.....	.....
Expenses per kilometer of line.....	\$1,460	\$1,295	.....	.....
Interest earned, per cent.....	4.69	3.71	3.97	3.41

It will be seen by the above that although there has been a considerable increase in the capital, amounting to about \$23,000,000, the interest earned has risen from 3.71 per cent to 4.69 per cent.

The receipts show an increase on 1902 of 26 per cent, while the working expenses have only increased 9 per cent, and the net receipts have increased 30 per cent. The number of passengers carried shows but a slight increase, a little over 5 per cent, while the freight carried shows an increase of 21 per cent.

The following lines are the principal ones of the Republic:

	Gross earnings.	
	1903.	1902.
Great Southern .....	£2,580,000	£2,390,000
B. A. Rosario.....	3,250,000	2,280,000
Western.....	1,280,000	1,040,000
Pacific.....	822,000	599,000
Argentine Great Western.....	530,000	472,300
Central Cordoba and Central Norte.....	400,000	350,000

The Rosario stands with an increase in gross receipts of 42½ per cent, which has been brought about by a bounteous harvest and the general prosperity which has followed the harvest. The Pacific shows an increase of 37½ per cent, the Western an increase of 25 per cent, and the Great Southern of nearly 8 per cent.

PORT MOVEMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

The following figures, published by the Buenos Ayres "Handels Zeitung" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the movements of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of November, 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Corn.....sacks.	1,951,285	Quebracho.....tons..	13,101
Wheat.....do.	72,337	Do.....rolls.	518
Linseed.....do.	375,846	Quebracho extract.....sacks.	19,050
Flour.....do.	852,464	Minerals.....do.	155
Wool.....bales.	33,313	Intestines.....hogsheads.	310
Sheepskins.....do.	15,197	Horses.....head.	689
Oxhides:		Mules.....do.	665
Dry.....number.	280,618	Hogs.....do.	665
Salted.....do.	117,383	Tallow.....pipes.	1,010
Horsehides:		Do.....hogsheads.	14,942
Salted.....do.	102,002	Jerked beef.....bales.	5,112
Dry.....do.	31,042	Frozen whethers.....number.	92,409
Calfskins.....do.	65,621	Conserved meat.....boxes.	5,819
Hair.....bales.	511	Tongues.....do.	133
Various hides.....do.	1,037	Hay.....bales.	52,082
Flax cakes.....sacks.	15,546	Frozen sheep.....quarters.	26,779
Bran.....do.	26,824	Frozen meat.....do.	74,193
Bone and bone ash.....tons.	10,710	Various meats.....packages.	2,004
Horns.....do.	675	Tobacco.....bales.	1,982
Butter.....boxes.	28,818	Blood, dry.....sacks.	940

## BAHIA BLANCA.

Five steamships cleared from the port of Bahia Blanca during the month of November, 1903, carrying the following merchandise to the different destinations:

*Brazil*.—Wheat, 115,586 sacks.

*France*.—Wool, 1,573 bales.

*England*.—Wool, 605 bales; frozen whethers, 47,084.

## SAN NICOLÁS.

During the month of November, 1903, 12 steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of San Nicolás, carrying the following merchandise to the different countries enumerated:

*England*.—Corn, 17,400 sacks; linseed, 23,000 sacks.

*Belgium*.—Corn, 79,486 sacks.

*Germany*.—Corn, 26,143 sacks; linseed, 7,643 sacks.

*Holland*.—Corn, 21,371 sacks.

*Orders*.—Corn, 141,573 sacks; linseed, 7,829 sacks.

## PRODUCTION OF SUGAR FROM 1899 TO 1903.

The "South American Journal," of January 9, 1904, shows the output of the sugar mills in Argentine Republic during the past eight years to have been as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1896.....	163,000	1900.....	117,200
1897.....	111,600	1901.....	158,000
1898.....	75,500	1902.....	123,000
1899.....	90,300	1903.....	140,000

The crop from May 1 to October 31, 1903, was as follows: Tucuman, 117,927 tons; Salta and Jujuy, 10,358 tons; Santiago, 724 tons; Chaco, 4,436 tons; Formosa, 272 tons; Corrientes, 124 tons. According to the report of the Finance Minister the Government has collected inland-revenue tax from 1897-1902 on 786,423 tons of sugar from the Argentine Republic. The exports amounted to 181,198 tons, and 605,225 tons were consumed in the home market, equivalent to 8,400 tons per month.

## BOLIVIA.

## PATENT LAW.

*Decree of May 8, 1858.*

**ARTICLE 1.** The law secures for all inventors the full and undisturbed enjoyment of their inventions, provided that said inventions are not against law or good morals.



ART. 2. The methods or means discovered for the improvement of any industry or manufacture shall be also considered as inventions.

ART. 3. Devices or discoveries tending only to change the proportions of things already known, or to produce articles which are merely ornamental, shall not be deemed to be inventions.

ART. 4. The Government shall have the power to purchase, for the benefit of the people at large, the secret of any useful invention.

ART. 5. To secure any inventor in the exclusive enjoyment of his invention, a patent of privilege shall be issued in his favor, said privilege to last for not less than ten years or more than fifteen.

ART. 6. It is hereby forbidden to grant patents of privilege to the inventors of secret remedies. The publication of these secrets is a matter of duty for the inventors, who shall receive in consideration thereof a just indemnification.

ART. 7. Importers of machinery, or of methods of fabrication, or industry, not known in the Republic, shall also be entitled to patents of privilege, the concession of which shall be subject to the rules set forth in the following article.

ART. 8. If the establishment of the imported machinery or industry requires the expense or the disbursement in advance of \$25,000, the privilege shall be granted for three years. If the amount spent or advanced is \$50,000, the privilege shall last six years. If it reaches or exceeds \$100,000, the life of the privilege shall be ten years.

ART. 9. Privileges granted to importers of machinery, or new methods of fabrication or industry known and used in foreign countries, shall be limited to the district wherein the said machinery is set at work, or to the territory necessary to insure its benefits.

ART. 10. Applicants for patents of privilege of the two classes aforesaid shall file a petition explaining the nature of the invention or improvement, but the methods, materials, ingredients, or instruments which they may use may be kept secret. The petition shall have to be accompanied by a sample of the article, smelted metal, or product to which the invention or improvement refers.

ART. 11. Applicants for patents for imported inventions shall file with their petition drawings or models of the machinery to be introduced, or a statement in full of the principles, methods, or processes of the industry to be introduced in the territory of the Republic, and of the product which is sought to be obtained.

ART. 12. The Government shall appoint a committee of three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to examine the process or secret constituting the invention or improvement to which the application refers.

ART. 13. This committee shall be always presided over by the political chief of the respective locality. Two members of the municipal council of the same locality shall be added to it, and shall aid in the examination referred to in the preceding article.

ART. 14. The two members of the municipal council and the three members of the committee appointed by the Government shall make oath, to be administered by the political chief, not to reveal the secret of the invention or improvement, and to faithfully perform their duties.

ART. 15. The members of the committee and those of the municipal council added to it, shall meet forthwith and confer about the report to be made by them. Any difference of opinion which may arise shall be recorded.

ART. 16. The report to which the foregoing article refers shall be forwarded to the Secretary of "Fomento," enclosed in an envelope marked "confidential." It shall be accompanied by a description of the method, machinery, process, etc., constituting the invention or improvement under consideration.

ART. 17. Three months, at the latest, after the receipt of the report above referred to, the Government shall cause the proper patent to be issued, said patent to be written on stamped paper of Class No. 1.<sup>a</sup> It shall order, furthermore, that the sealed package containing the explanation of the secret, or the statement spoken of in article 11, to be preserved in the Department of "Fomento."

ART. 18. In order to prevent the patentees from misusing their patents, the Government shall set forth on the latter that it does not guarantee either the truth, the merits, or the advantages of the invention, improvement, or importation, and that the whole responsibility therefor is left to the patentee.

ART. 19. If the applicant desires to make some changes in his invention, or in his original application, before having obtained the patent, or at any time thereafter within the period of the latter, he shall have to make a declaration in writing to that effect, accompanied with a description of the novelties to which he refers, the whole thing to be done in the manner and form established in article 10. The variation of the privilege shall not entail any increase of the time of the patent.

ART. 20. Patentees shall enjoy the exclusive right of using the invention or improvement to which the patent refers, and of receiving the benefits thereof.

ART. 21. Patentees shall have the right to found establishments for the working of their patents, either at any place in the Republic, if the privilege extends to the whole of it, or at the locality to which the patent may have been circumscribed. They shall also have power to authorize other persons to make use of their methods, and to dispose of their patents as personal property.

ART. 22. Patentees shall not assign or transfer their patents, wholly or in part, except by means of a public instrument; otherwise their privilege shall be forfeited.

<sup>a</sup> Stamped paper of this class was worth at the date of this decree 2 bolivianos per sheet.

ART. 23. The priority in the application for a patent, if any dispute or doubt arises in case that two applications are made, shall be proven by the certificate of the Secretary of "Fomento," who shall make a record of the day and hour on which the petitions are filed.

ART. 24. The period of the privilege of invention, improvement, or importation begins at the date of the decree by which it was granted.

ART. 25. Patents shall be recorded in special books kept for this purpose at the Department of "Fomento." The original petition, the specifications, and all other papers spoken of in article 10 shall be kept on file in the same departments until the expiration of the patent.

ART. 26. The granting of the patents shall be officially communicated by the Secretary of "Fomento" to the political chiefs of the different districts and published in the official newspaper. The patents shall be also inserted in the collection of laws and decrees.

ART. 27. At the time of the expiration of the patent, the invention, improvement, or privilege to import some new industrial method, shall become public property.

ART. 28. At the expiration of the time of the patent, the petition, specifications, and all other papers referred to in article 10 of this decree, shall be published and kept on file in the Public Library of the National Capital.

ART. 29. Whenever the privilege becomes forfeited for any of the reasons set forth in this decree, the publication of the papers and the filing thereof at the Public Library, for the purposes of article 27, shall be likewise made.

ART. 30. The Government shall cause the descriptions and specifications, as well as all drawings accompanying them, to be printed and circulated in sufficient number through the political chiefs of the districts, so as to make the general public acquainted with the methods of the extinct patent.

ART. 31. Patentees shall have the right, upon giving the proper bond, to ask for the seizure of the machinery and instruments with which their patent has been or is infringed, and the products obtained through their use.

ART. 32. The author of the infringement shall be punished, upon conviction, by the confiscation to the benefit of the patentee of all the property seized. He shall also be bound to pay damages in proportion to the amount of the fraud.

ART. 33. If the fraud is not proved, the patentee shall be condemned to indemnify the defendant for the losses and damages sustained by him in consequence of the seizure, and to pay a fine, equal in amount to that which the defendant might have had to pay, if convicted.

ART. 34. Whenever the patentee may be disturbed in the exercise of his exclusive rights as such, he shall have the power to apply for protection to the courts of justice, and request that the infringers be

punished according to the preceding articles. But in case that a dispute on the validity or caducity of the patent should arise, the question shall have to be decided by the tribunal designated by law to take cognizance of cases against the Government.<sup>a</sup>

ART. 35. In case of question or dispute between two patentees as to the exclusive right of using and enjoying the same patent, if the similarity of the two patents is absolute, validity shall be given to the one first granted.

ART. 36. The patent subsequent in date shall be, in the case of the preceding article, considered as a patent of improvement of the former invention.

ART. 37. Patents granted for an invention or improvement, or for the importation of foreign inventions or improvements, which the tribunals may condemn as contrary to law, public security, or police regulations shall be void. Patentees in this case shall have no right to indemnification.

ART. 38. Patents shall be forfeited, not only in the cases already explained, but also in the following:

1. When the inventor is convicted of having concealed, in his specification, the true manner of putting his invention into practice.

2. When the inventor is convicted of having employed secret methods not mentioned in the specification or in the declaration, which article 19 permits, of the intention to amend it.

3. When the patentee is convicted of having concealed the fact that the invention for which he applied and obtained a patent was at the time of his application known and described and published, through the public press, within or without the Republic.

4. When the patentee has allowed one year and a day to pass since the day on which the privilege was granted to him, without having put his invention into practice, and has not given sufficient reason under the law to excuse his negligence.

5. When the patentee or the assignee of his rights fails to comply with the obligations imposed by the patent.

ART. 39. In all cases of nullification or forfeiture, for whatever reason, of a patent, the provisions of article 27 of the present decree shall be carried into effect.

*Decree of September 11, 1877.*

Considering that the decree of May 8, 1858, does not contain certain provisions which should be added to it, in order to insure in favor of the industry the good effects which must be expected from the granting of patents, and at the same time prevent this business from being

<sup>a</sup> This special tribunal having been abolished, the ordinary courts and tribunals of justice shall take cognizance of these cases.

turned into reckless speculation, tending to increase fruitlessly the burdens of the Government, I do hereby decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. No patent shall be granted in any of the cases mentioned in the decree above named, except upon proof of the truth of the claims made by the applicant, and of the usefulness of the invention, and the advantages which it promises to be derived from it to the national industry.

ART. 2. The examining committee shall report upon these points, setting forth all the facts and circumstances which may be conducive to form an exact idea about them.

The applicant shall furnish to this effect the committee with all documents and proofs which may be needed, and shall give all the explanations and make all the experiments which may be requested from him.

When the application refers to the importation of new machinery or industrial methods, he shall submit an itemized schedule, duly supported by proof, of the expense he shall have to incur for this purpose. The report of the committee shall also embrace this point.

ART. 3. When the explanation of the invention or improvement can not be made without revealing the secret of the same, the applicant shall be permitted to keep it, but shall be bound to give such experimental proof of his invention as to convey the full knowledge thereof which is desired.

ART. 4. Applicants who, upon fulfillment of the requisites set forth in the preceding articles, succeed in securing their patents shall have to pay a fee of 100 *bolivianos*, and deposit, furthermore, in the National Bank of the Republic, the sum of either 100, 200, or 300 *bolivianos*, according to the duration of the patent, which may be for three, six, or ten or more years, as security that the patent shall be put into practical operation. At the expiration of one year, which is the time granted for this purpose without the patent having been put into practice, the amount deposited shall become the Government's property and shall be transferred to the national treasury.

ART. 5. The present decree shall be considered as supplemental to the decree above cited of May 8, 1858, which as now amended shall remain in force.

The Secretary of Treasury and Industry shall cause this decree to be published and faithfully executed.

*Order of the Secretary of the Treasury and Industry of January 17, 1902.*

Upon examination of the case of José Szendy, applicant for a patent for the manufacture of felt hats in this and other cities in the Republic,  
\* \* \* it is decided, and this decision shall be taken as a general rule, that in the cases mentioned by article 7 of the decree of May 8, 1858, the fact that the machinery or industrial method to be imported

from abroad has not been previously used, within or without the Republic, is indispensable for the granting of patents.

*Order of the Secretary of the Treasury of March 26, 1903.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY AND INDUSTRY,  
*La Paz, March 26, 1903.*

Considering that the concession of exclusive privileges to importers of machines, or methods of fabrication or industry, is subordinated to the indispensable condition that the imported machines or methods are not known, or have not been used or put in practice, previous to the concession, within or without the Republic; and that the application of Matias Tamales, asking for a patent of privileges for a machine to manufacture cigars and cigarettes, which is known and used in the country, is against article 4 of the political constitution of the State, which guarantees industrial liberty and restricts the power of the Executive in granting patents, excluding from it machines already known; and whereas no new invention for the manufacture of articles aforesaid is herein involved; thereupon the application for the patent referred to is refused.

CAPRILES.  
I. CALDERON.

#### APPROVAL OF VARIOUS TREATIES.

[From "El Estado" No. 511, January 19, 1904.]

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Constitutional President of the Republic.

Whereas the National Congress, having passed the following law, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The treaties celebrated in Montevideo on January 11, 1889, between the Republics of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and the Empire of Brazil, on Civil Law, Commercial Law, the Law of Procedure, and Artistic and Literary Property, as well as the treaty referring to Patents and Trade-marks of January 16, 1889, that on Criminal Law of January 23, 1889, that concerning the practice of the Learned Professions of February 4, 1889, and the additional protocol of February 13, 1889.

"ART. 2. The convention celebrated in Mexico concerning the formation of codes of the International Public and Private Law of America, that relating to the practice of the Learned Professions, that concerning the fluvial conference, and that referring to the rights of foreigners, dated, respectively, January 27, 28, and 29, 1902, are likewise approved.

"Let it be communicated to the Executive Power in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

"Hall of Sessions of the National Congress, La Paz, November 5, 1903.

" ANÍBAL CAPRILES.

" LUIS SAINZ.

" DEMETRIO F. DE CÓRDOVA,  
" *Secretary of the Senate.*

" ADELIO DEL CASTILLO,

" RODOLFO MONTENERGO,

" *Secretaries of the House of Deputies.*"

Now, therefore, I promulgate it, in order that it may be received and observed as the law of the Republic.

La Paz, November 17, 1903.

JOSÉ ML. PANDO.

JUAN M. SARACHO.

#### TIN PRODUCTION IN 1903.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" of February 11, 1904, states that the production of tin from the mines in the neighborhood of Oruro, in Bolivia, during 1903 was considerable. The following table shows the output of tin-ore concentrates, or *barilla*, from the different mines. The figures are in tons of 2,000 pounds, and the final column in the table gives the average contents of the *barilla* in metallic tin:

Name.	Quantity.	Per cent of tin.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
Abelli & Co., Avienaya .....	1,004	71
Cia Minera Ihuani .....	664	68
Chuncho Antegüera .....	587	70
Cia Minera Uncia .....	600	64
Total .....	2,855	

The total contents of the shipments amounted to 3,838,520 pounds metallic tin.

## BRAZIL.

#### TARIFF CHANGES.

Under date of January 11, 1904, United States Consul H. W. FURNESS, of Bahia, Brazil, transmits the following translation showing the changes made in the Brazilian tariff as enacted by the revenue law for 1904, which went into effect on January 1, 1904, and which are published in Consular Report No. 1895 of March 8, 1904. The Brazilian duties are payable as follows: In gold, 25 per cent; in paper money, 75 per cent.

"The tax on imported jerked beef is increased to 140 *reis* per kilogram and on cattle to 30 *milreis* per head; it formerly was 15 *milreis* per head. The tariff on foreign salt is reduced to 25 *reis* per kilogram, while that on rice is increased 50 per cent.

"For dispatching articles free from duty a tax of 10 per cent is enacted.

"A tax of 2 per cent gold is enacted on rice, barley in grain, bran, beans, and grain imported through the custom-houses of the States.

\* \* \* \* \*

"For a fund destined to improvement of port works when done at the cost of the Union:

"A tax of 2 per cent gold, or less if deemed expedient, on the official value of imports at port of Rio de Janeiro, and under similar conditions to receive the same amount of gold tax for like importations into the other ports of the Republic when the construction has been ordered by the Government.

"A tax of 1 to 5 *reis* per kilogram for merchandise embarked or disembarked coming from or proceeding to other ports.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Agricultural machinery, implements, etc., including agricultural traction engines, chemical fertilizers (with the exception of Chilean niter), barbed wire, transformers and carburettors of alcohol, and tinned iron drums for transportation of alcohol and apparatus destined to the industrial application of alcohol when imported by agricultural societies organized in accordance with law 979 of January 6, 1903, will pay only 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

"(a) In case societies, taking advantage of the favors granted by law, import the articles mentioned at the reduced tariff and sell or give the same to persons not members of the society, a fine of 3,000 *milreis* will be imposed, the society as a whole being responsible for payment of same.

"(b) In case of second offense the fine will be doubled, the society dissolved upon petition of the Attorney-General of the Republic, and also the penalties enacted in the penal code will be enforced.

"Substitutes for lard, such as are known under the names of 'gord-pure,' 'vegetol,' 'cotolene,' and the like, as also those prepared of tallow in mixture with other oils, vegetable or animal, when intended for food stuff as a substitute for lard, is increased to 500 *reis* per kilogram.

"Barley, roasted or malted, reduced 50 per cent; i. e., to 40 *reis*.

"Flowers, leaves, etc., of hops reduced 50 per cent; i. e., to 150 *reis*.

"Common beer in barrels increased to 1,200 *reis* per kilogram (formerly 750 *reis*), with 20 per cent abatement for barrel, and in bottles to 1,500 *reis* per kilogram (formerly 750 *reis* and bottles included in weight).



"Yellow ocher and red earths increased to 100 *reis* per kilogram (previously 30 *reis*).

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 6. To continue in effect the power given the Government to adopt a differential tariff up to 20 per cent for one or more foreign products in case a like concession is made to Brazilian products, such as coffee.

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 8. To exempt from duties and reduce the other taxes to 5 per cent on tin plate cut for making butter and lard cans and imported directly by factories.

"ART. 9. To continue in vigor section *c*, No. 7, article 2, of law 953 of December 29, 1902, and adding 'also seed, specimen live plants, fine breeding cattle, horses, mules, swine, and wool-producing animals;' also, galvanized wire netting of the following dimensions of mesh: 18 by 16 and 19 by 17.

"ART. 10. To continue in vigor article 3 of law 953 of December 29, 1902, the first section comprehending all imposts of whatever character, inclusive of light-house dues at a fixed tax of £2 (\$9.68).

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 12. Contracts made with the Government under this law shall not be granted exemption of duties on imported material.

"ART. 13. To reduce the fine established in article 63 of rules No. 3564 of January 22, 1900, to 100,000 *reis* as minimum and 500,000 *reis* as maximum."

#### MANGANESE DEPOSITS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following is a résumé of an article on "Brazilian manganese," published in the "Brazilian Mining Review" of July, 1903: The known manganese deposits of Brazil are divided into two classes: (1) Those associated with minerals of iron, as the Miguel Burnier and Ouro Preto beds, in Minas Geraes, and probably those of Matto Grosso; (2) those associated with gneiss, such as the deposits in the vicinity of Queluz and Lafayette, in Minas Geraes, and at Nazareth, State of Bahia.

#### THE MIGUEL BURNIER AND OURO PRETO DEPOSITS.

The Miguel Burnier deposits run east and west, cutting the Ouro Preto Railway at several points. Outcrops of manganese are found on all the hills bordering this line beyond kilometer 504. These outcrops are of a crystalline character, containing silica, phosphorus, and iron, and are frequently at some distance from the main lode. The dip of the beds is very variable. The highest level at which the beds have been found is 430 feet above the level of the Central Railway.

An analysis of the ores taken from the two principal mines—the Wigg mine and mining property of the “Sociedade Geral de Minas de Manganez”—gives the following content:

	Wigg mine.	Mining property of the Sociedade Geral de Minas de Manganez.		Wigg mine.	Mining property of the Sociedade Geral de Minas de Manganez.
Silica .....	1.27	0.70	Phosphoric acid .....	0.048	Trace.
Peroxide of manganese .....	79.40	81.24	Sulphuric acid .....	.061	.04
Protoxide of manganese .....	6.23	6.71	Carbonic acid .....		Trace.
Alumina .....	1.45	1.93	Arsenic acid .....	.031	Trace.
Oxide of iron .....	4.03	1.31	Alkalies .....	.55	4.30
Baryta .....	1.90	1.00	Combined water .....	4.74	
Lime .....	Trace.	Trace.	Moisture .....		1.30
Magnesia .....	.05	.25	Metallic manganese .....	55.02	54.92
Oxide of nickel .....		.30	Phosphorus .....	.021	Trace.
Oxide of zinc .....		.15			

#### THE MATTO GROSSO DEPOSIT.

These deposits are situated about 18 miles south of Corumbá, in the sides of Mount Urucum and Morro Grande, and are about 1,200 feet above the level of the Paraguay plains. The beds are almost horizontal, and mining should be easy. The mineral would have to be conveyed to the port of Corumbá by a railway or aerial line, and thence would go via the Paraguay River and Rio de la Plata to Montevideo.

#### THE QUELUZ AND LAFAYETTE DEPOSITS.

These deposits are situated  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Lafayette, the principal mines being the Piquiry, worked by the “Sociedade Geral de Minas de Manganez,” and the S. Gonçalo, belonging to the “Société Anonyme des Mines de Manganese d’Ouro Preto.” The mineral is conveyed by means of a 2-foot-gauge railway to the Central Railway, about 7 miles distant.

Work has been begun on the Morro da Mina and Ferreira properties, situated  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Lafayette.

#### THE BAHIA DEPOSITS.

The most important of these deposits is that worked by the “Companhia de Pedros Pretas,” which is situated about 500 yards from the Nazareth Anargosa Railway, and 16 miles from Nazareth. The mineral occurs in large blocks and is worked by open cuts. It is supposed that the isolated blocks of which the deposit consists are the product of the denudation of a neighboring vein.

The mineral is conveyed by means of a private line to the railway. On arrival at Nazareth it is transferred to lighters, which take it to Itaparica, where it is loaded into ocean-going steamers.

The deposits have not been worked to any great extent, so that it is impossible to estimate their importance.

The situation appears to be more favorable than that of the Minas mines, and it may be that in the future Bahia will enter the market as a great producer of manganese.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES OF CEARÁ.

The following is an extract from an article on the "Mineral Resources of Ceará," published in the "Brazilian Mining Review" of July, 1903:

"In Brazil, the State of Minas, from the fact of its having been the first to be exploited, has attracted the lion's share of foreign and domestic capital to its deposits. There are, however, in Brazil other districts rich in metallic and other precious mineral ores, which offer to the explorer a great recompense for his exertion and the money he may invest.

"Among other States, Ceará stands boldly out as one of the richest of this class. \* \* \* Throughout the State rich mineral zones extend. The district which has for its center the mountain chain of Ibiapaba on the borders of Piahy, is one of the richest in the country. Gold, copper, zinc, lead, antimony, and mercury exist there in beds of considerable size.

"The gold deposits of Bom Jesus in particular offer exceptional advantages; analyses made in London, Paris, and Ouro Preto, and at the Rio mint show a value of between 38 and 177.5 grams per metric ton (corresponding to a value of from \$22.90 to \$111 per long ton, or \$20.50 to \$101 per short ton). Only 6 miles from an important city, served by a railway, with abundance of water for milling and power, in a populous district, where labor is good, abundant, and cheap, it would be difficult to imagine more favorable circumstances for the growth of a great industry.

\* \* \* \* \*

Near the city of Ipú there is a deposit of argentiferous galea, easy of exploration, and many beds of iron ore of high grade exist. Potash, soda, and niter are also found in this zone.

"The rest of the State may be divided into three principal zones: The northwestern and principal, including the Serra de Ibiapaba and its spurs as far as the valley of Paty; the second, with its center at the Serra de Araripe, extending as far as the mountains limiting the basin of the upper Jaguaribe; and a third, which might be called the interior zone, formed by the hill country of Baturité, Uruburetana, Machado, Acuarape, etc.

"The two latter, less well known than the former, appear to be equally rich. They contain deposits of anthracite at Bispo, Serra de Mãozinho; turf, arsenic, bituminous schist; niter, mica, and asbestos. Rich iron-ore beds are known. A rich deposit of copper exists at

Cachorro, district of Jardim, and one of cerussite at Tres Irmãos, district of S. Matheus. Four large deposits of blende are known— one at Milagres, one at San Pedro, Serra de Mãosinho, another at San Felipe, and a fourth at Santa Rosa. A deposit of cinnabar of a fine vermilion color is situated in the Serra de Araripe.

“Gold is so abundant in the southern belt that considerable quantities, according to the celebrated naturalist, Feijó, can be obtained in a very short time by panning the sands of the Lavras, Missão Velha, and Salgado streams. The formations from which this gold is derived must be of great value.

“The third or southern zone, which extends over the whole vast *sertão* (backwoods), is also possessed of great natural wealth. There is good communication with the coast by means of the Baturité railway. There are gold deposits on the Serra do Uruburetana, and according to ancient tradition, silver ores also exist. Iron in a high state of purity, as hematite and magnetite, is abundant.

“Lignite is found at Quixeramobim and Canindé; graphite at the first named and also at Baturité. Extensive beds of niter are also known. A mine of good copper ore exists on the Serra de Cantagallo and one of argentiferous galena at Quixeramobim. White and colored marbles are found at several points affording ready transport to Baturité.

“This brief review of the resources of Ceará is far from being exhaustive of the subject, but it is sufficient to show that ample grounds exist for saying that the State merits the attention of capitalists; and it may not be amiss to say that ample guaranties of enlightened treatment and protection to industry are assured. The climate is healthy, the distance from Europe or America only about thirteen days, labor intelligent, good, and cheap. One thing only is needed here as elsewhere in Brazil—capital.”

#### EXPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903.

The following table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, shows the exports of Brazil for the first nine months of 1903, compared with the exports for the same period in 1902:

Articles.	First nine months of—		Articles.	First nine months of—	
	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
Cotton.....kilos.	24,302,460	24,740,576	Hair.....	316,785	306,758
Montazite sands.....do.	2,377,200	1,312,080	Extract of beef.....	317,196	155,462
Sugar.....do.	12,687,162	110,852,153	Bran.....	13,715,779	13,811,358
Castor-oil beans.....do.	2,622,325	1,869,719	Mandioca flour.....	4,822,194	4,435,028
Rubber:			Medicinal plants.....	432,417	423,219
Mangabeira.....	449,299	233,458	Tobacco.....kilos.	21,808,971	39,859,312
Maniçola.....	1,116,698	525,780	Herva matte.....do.	20,243,182	30,098,132
Seririna.....	21,079,841	20,048,300	Ipecacuanha.....do.	28,643	16,982
Cacao.....kilos.	13,831,941	14,475,566	Wool.....do.	761,050	921,134
Coffee.....bags.	9,165,833	9,021,481	Manganese.....tons.	131,876	111,902
Cotton seed.....kilos.	31,091,491	26,064,747	Old metal.....kilos.	2,252,534	1,975,449
Chestnuts.....hectoliters.	157,242	147,319	Corn.....	6,451,217	426,115
Carmaliba wax.....kilos.	1,351,837	1,201,643	Gold in bars.....grams.	3,240,941	2,361,884
Horns.....do.	975,155	876,837	Skins.....kilos.	1,795,724	1,437,237
Salted hides.....	17,398,252	17,185,154	Pissava.....do.	1,350,922	1,546,074
Dry hides.....	5,486,784	4,633,098			

In addition to the above there were exported fruits to the value of 518,211 *milreis*, compared with 339,785 *milreis* in 1902; woods valued at 1,134,035 *milreis*, against 471,903 *milreis* in 1902, and other merchandise to the value of 3,332,185 *milreis*, against 2,386,795 *milreis* in 1902.

The total value of the exports for the period under consideration was 522,314,624 *milreis*, compared with 526,269,250 *milreis* in 1902.

The exports of specie amounted to 1,937,939 *milreis* during the first nine months of 1903, compared with 517,539 *milreis* for the same period in 1902.

**COFFEE MARKET IN DECEMBER, 1903.**

The following figures, taken from the "*Boletim da Associação Commercial*" of Santos, show the coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of December, 1903, as compared with the same month of 1902:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Entries.....bags.....	323,247	292,961	421,301	656,668
Sales.....do.....	264,000	211,000	452,000	638,000
Shipments.....do.....	340,140	361,099	624,168	970,813
On hand December 31.....do.....	679,517	592,250	1,231,960	1,343,814
Daily average entries.....do.....	10,427	8,160	13,687	21,183
Daily average shipments.....do.....	13,961	10,102	20,134	31,317
Entries from July 1.....do.....	2,763,723	2,426,613	5,199,281	5,673,734
Shipments from July 1.....do.....	2,735,107	2,533,678	4,654,537	5,178,263

*Exports of coffee from Santos in December, 1903.*

	Bags.		Bags.
New York.....	272,300	Buenos Ayres.....	134
Hamburg.....	95,019	Constantinople.....	125
New Orleans.....	75,369	Oran.....	125
Rotterdam.....	47,179	Lisbon.....	56
London, option.....	31,428	Cotrone.....	26
Antwerp.....	29,319	Marseilles.....	17
Havre, option.....	27,363		
Trieste.....	22,752	Total.....	620,785
Canale, to order.....	10,500	Coastwise:	
Barcelona.....	2,775	Rio de Janeiro.....	3,346
Bremen.....	2,750	Porto Alegre.....	30
Genoa.....	1,151	Pernambuco.....	2
Naples.....	648	Pelotas.....	1
Finne.....	599	Aracajú.....	1
Malaga.....	450	Paranaquá.....	1
Corunna.....	250	Rio Grande do Sul.....	2
Copenhagen.....	250	Total.....	624,168
Bordeaux.....	200		

## CUSTOMS REVENUES IN DECEMBER, 1903.

During December, 1903, the revenues collected by the custom-house at Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.
	<i>Milreis, a</i>	<i>Milreis, a</i>
On importations.....	1,164,131	4,381,026
Light-house dues.....	8,235	42
Dock dues.....	5,410	7,992
Additional.....		33,133
Interior.....		245,973
On articles for consumption.....		2,042
Extraordinary.....		6,380
Revenue for special application.....		
5 per cent gold on import duty for consumption.....	297,413	
1½ per cent gold on value of importation.....	321,109	
Revenue on deposits.....		38,677
Total.....	1,791,225	4,978,726

<sup>a</sup>The *milreis* is equivalent to 24 cents in United States money.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

The receipts at the various custom-houses of the Republic of Brazil during the month of November, 1903, were as follows, the values being given in *milreis*:

Custom-houses.	Value.	Custom-houses.	Value.
Manáos.....	806,758	Macahé.....	7,948
Belém.....	1,986,299	Federal capital.....	5,908,437
Maranhão.....	421,571	Santos.....	2,386,136
Paraná.....	66,251	Paraguá.....	110,808
Fortaleza.....	275,924	Florianópolis.....	62,945
Natal.....	23,851	Rio Grande.....	1,914,633
Paralyba.....	239,582	Porto Alegre.....	542,295
Recife.....	1,569,942	Uruguayana.....	45,122
Mucujó.....	181,983	Sant' Anna do Livramento.....	22,792
Penedo.....	9,839	Corumbá.....	129,447
Aracajú.....	24,761	Total.....	17,208,567
Bahia.....	1,330,434		
Victoria.....	29,096		

The total revenues for the month of November, 1902, amounted to 13,265,072 *milreis*.

The total custom-house receipts from January to November, 1903, were 181,612,400 *milreis*, compared with 175,400,188 *milreis* for the same period in 1902.

## EXPORTS OF RUBBER FROM THE PORT OF MANÁOS IN JANUARY, 1904.

Quality.	To Europe.		To United States.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Fine.....	688,146	895,950	
Medium.....	55,922	240,230	
Seruauby.....	139,394	212,930	
Crautehoue.....	359,622	112,369	
Total.....	1,243,030	1,461,469	

## EXPORTS OF GOLD FROM MINAS GERAES.

The following figures, taken from the "Brazilian Mining Review," show the exportation of gold in ingots from the State of Minas Geraes, during the years 1896 to 1900:

	Grams.
1896.....	1,988,527
1897.....	2,233,944
1898.....	3,090,205
1899.....	4,192,414
1900.....	4,304,688

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The manganese and iron mines at Antonina, State of Paraná, have recently been acquired by a syndicate and mining operations will be begun in the near future.

The mercury mines, Tres Cruzes, situated between Rodrigo Silva and Triphuy, on the branch of the Onro Preto Railway, are being developed with excellent results.

The sugar crop of the State of Pernambuco for 1903-4 is estimated at 1,400,000 bags of 60 kilograms each, while the total production of Brazil is calculated at 2,610,000 bags.

The lessees of the Minas and Rio railway, for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in the region traversed by this line, are furnishing cotton seeds to the farmers of this section and transporting them free of cost.

According to the "Brazilian Mining Review," large beds of asbestos have been discovered at Serro, Minas. The mineral is described as of excellent quality.

Work on the Triphuy Cinnabar Deposits at Tres Cruzes, Minas Geraes, will shortly be begun. These deposits have been purchased by an English company.

The discovery of a Kaolin deposit of fine quality at Guabirola, near Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, has been reported. The bed lies at a mean depth of 27 inches below the surface; its thickness averages 34 inches, and the estimated weight is 340,000 tons.

According to the "Brazilian Mining Review," the State of Minas Geraes exported during the period, January to July of the year 1901, 2,435,866 grains of gold and 37,915 tons of manganese.

The discovery of new gold deposits at Calcoene, Para, has been reported.

## CHILE.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The following concise exhibition of the Chilean financial position is published in the "South American Journal" of January 9, 1904:

Income in 1903.....	\$129,948,040
Expenditure in 1903.....	119,647,028
Surplus for 1904.....	10,301,012
Estimated income in 1904, including surplus from 1903.....	128,554,612
Estimated expenditure in 1904.....	129,300,000
Deficit.....	745,388

## CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1903.

According to the "Chilean Times" of January 16, 1904, the customs revenue for 1903, as against that of 1902, was as follows:

	1903.	1902.
Duties from exports.....	\$49,519,016	\$45,331,311
Duties from imports.....	28,859,179	25,197,291
Arica and Sama (part of Chile).....	167,611	119,296
Storage, etc.....	952,372	936,053
Total.....	79,528,178	71,613,951

In 1903 there was an increase of \$7,914,267 as compared with the previous year, of which nearly \$4,000,000 corresponds to the exportation of nitrate and iodine.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTE.

The Nitrate Fiscal Delegate has informed the Government that the exportation of nitrate in 1903 amounted to 32,386,552 Spanish quintals. In 1902 the quantity of nitrate exported was 30,089,440 quintals, and in 1901, 27,385,228 quintals.

## COLOMBIA.

## NEW TARIFF.

The following translation of the Colombian tariff law of October 31, 1903, transmitted by Consul-General A. G. SNYDER, at Bogota, under date of December 20, 1903, was published in Consular Report No. 1888, of February 29, 1903:



## "IMPORTS.

"ARTICLE 1. Foreign merchandise imported into the national territory will pay the duties specified in the following classes, in gold or its equivalent in paper money, for each kilogram (2.2046 pounds) gross weight:

Class.	Duty.	Class.	Duty.
1.....	Free.	9.....	\$0.30
2.....	\$0.01	10.....	.40
3.....	.02	11.....	.50
4.....	.03	12.....	.60
5.....	.05	13.....	.70
6.....	.10	14.....	.80
7.....	.15	15.....	.90
8.....	.20	16.....	1.50

"ART. 2. There will be a special class for the duty on marine salt, which will be fixed by the Government according to the present law.

"CLASS 1.—*Free goods.*

"ART. 3. The following articles come under class 1 (free):

"(a) Articles of whatever nature imported for account of the national and departmental governments for public purposes.

"(b) Personal effects of foreign ministers or diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of the Republic, provided that the government to whom they belong grants the same privileges to the ministers and diplomatic agents of Colombia and on compliance with the formalities relative to the matter and of the customs regulations in force.

"(c) Baggage, up to the weight of 500 kilograms, of ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic on their return to the country; provided, always, that they bring the same with them and declare on their word of honor that said baggage does not contain articles for sale.

"(d) Natural products of Venezuela, Peru, and of other countries which have granted or may grant reciprocally free entry by public treaty.

"(e) Passengers' baggage up to the weight of 150 kilograms per person, provided that the effects be clearly destined for their use and that they be presented by them in person at their custom-house on entering the country.

"§ For any excess in used clothes, furniture, books, or papers the duty will be charged under class 10; also when merchandise is included in the above, class 16 will be chargeable—this without regard to the weight of the baggage and the nature of the effects, unless accompanied by a consular invoice and manifests.

"(f) The tools which in the opinion of the Government are necessary for the calling of any artisan or agriculturalist coming to work

in the country may, in addition to his baggage, be imported free of duty, up to the weight of 100 kilograms.

“(g) Samples of cloth or thread, in small pieces, up to the weight of 25 kilograms.

“(h) Printing paper of all kinds, classes, and sizes, and in the form of newspapers, pamphlets, printed sheets, and books.

“(i) Building woods, such as shingles, beams, sleepers for railways, planks, and boards, neither planed or finished; wood in the form of carriages and trucks for railways; houses, when not adjusted.

“(j) Iron and steel in rails, rail spikes, and other materials for public railways; in bridges for public roads, in gas meters, apparatus, conduits, and lamps for public lighting; articles of iron intended for the construction or repair of penitentiaries; telegraph posts and wire for public use; in railing for ornamenting public squares and buildings; lightning conductors, conduits for public drains of the districts and for public fountains and basins.

“(l) Copper and bronze in the form of statues, fountains, altars, and bells for churches, or for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares.

“(ll) Marble in statues and monuments, destined for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares.

“(m) Gold in coins of a fineness not less than 0.900.

“(n) Silver in coins of a fineness of not less than 0.900.

“(ñ) Building materials, such as unwrought stone, clay, bricks, tiles made of burnt clay, jasper, marble and cement, cement in powder, barrels or boxes, hydraulic lime.

“(o) Articles destined for the Catholic missions established, or which will be established, in the Republic, this exemption being subjected to the formalities prescribed by the laws and ordinances of the executive power.

“(p) Relics and objects of a sacred character which the commissary of the holy land may introduce as offerings to the benefactors of the sacred places.

“(q) Animals destined for improving the breed of the country.

“(r) Wood in boats, either fitted or unfitted, destined for navigation in Colombian waters.

“(s) Iron on machinery for boats, railways, and similar works, the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms.

“CLASS 2.—*One cent gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 4. The following articles come under class 2:

“(a) Sweet potatoes or yams, potatoes, onions, maize, rice, grain, wheat, oats, chick-pease, lentils, beans, and all other kinds of alimentary grain; all kinds of vegetables and fresh fruits.

- “(b) Natural or artificial iron.
- “(c) Empty bags of jute or hemp, tarred or otherwise, with or without waterproof paper and tissue of said material for packing.
- “(d) Demijohns, flasks, and bottles for bottling.
- “(e) Stearic acid for commercial purposes, stearin and tallow, not manufactured.
- “(f) Nitro, crude sulphur, flower of sulphur, sulphur in powder, sticks, or cylinders, and products and substances necessary for the treatment of metals by the action of chlorides such as sulphuric acid, bromide of potassium and sodium, chloride of lime (bleaching powder), hyposulphate and carbonate of soda, caustic soda.
- “(g) Planed woods, with the exception of slabs for locks, in machinery for mines, in used furniture which the ministers or diplomatic agents of Colombia may introduce on their return to the country; boxes in pieces for packing of all kinds, in barrels, pipes, and casks, mounted or otherwise, for packing and filling.
- “(h) Empty bags of fiber, tarred or otherwise, with or without waterproofing, and tissue in pieces, and felt for packing.
- “(i) Hay and moss for forage.
- “(j) Seeds full grown and sprouted from plants and live plants.
- “(k) Tar, red pitch, black varnish, and tow for careening ships.
- “(l) Natural or artificial mineral waters, such as those of Vichy, etc.
- “(m) Crude iron, in light-houses and lanterns; in plates, galvanized or not, plain or corrugated, for roofing; in pumps and fire engines; in machinery for mines and manufacturing purposes; machinery for arts, trades, and industries, and of all kinds the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms; tanks for potable water; iron wire (barbed wire), for fencing, and staples and other accessories for fixing same; stampers and blocks of iron, steel, or bronze, for metal-crushing machines and mills.
- “(n) Marble, in powder; gypsum, crude or in powder; chalk, feldspar, silica, massicot, kaolin, bone, in powder, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery.
- “(ñ) Slate and roofing, for roofs and tubes; conduits and cornices for the same, whether of iron, lead, or zinc.
- “(o) Images and statues of saints, whether of cardboard, wood, metal, or plaster of Paris.
- “(p) Live animals destined for exhibition and public spectacle, and those which are imported as articles of recreation, luxury, or ornament.
- “(q) Mineral coal and unrefined petroleum and gasoline for combustion power in motors; for manufacturing machinery.
- “(r) Substances and apparatus necessary for the manufacture of ice, so long as the importation is for the use of factories destined for the public service.
- “(s) Phosphate of lime, sulphate of copper and carbosulphate, sul-

plates, alkaline chlorides, and metallic substances, natural or artificial, which are introduced for manuring or other purposes, and natural manure, such as saltpeter.

"(t) Blasting powder for mines, dynamite and other explosives for mines, and instruments for boring not mentioned in any other part.

"(u) Sheet glass.

"CLASS 3. — *Two cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 5. The following articles come under class 3:

"(a) Mustard, barley, and other materials, fermented or not, liquid or solid, for the manufacture of beer or condensed beer.

"(b) Earthenware in pots, pans, bottles, large or small flasks, empty—destined to be used as recipients—and, in general, common crockery.

"(c) Flasks, large and small, of common glass, for filling.

"(d) Potash, soda ashes and salts, pine resin, subcarbonates of potash and soda.

"(e) Carts and wagons for the transport of goods and ladders for stores.

"(f) Anchors and grapnels for boats, telegraph and telephone wire for private use, tower clocks (including dials and bells), presses for bookbinding and lithographers, motors of all kinds and of any power, 'monitores' and large cylinders for coffee-preparing machines, platinum in bars or rods for manufacturing purposes.

"(g) Lead in ingots for mines.

"(h) Slate and slate pencils.

"(i) Printing inks and carbon for the above and for lithography.

"(j) All classes of articles for printing, lithography, and bookbinding.

"(l) Petroleum and gasoline.

"CLASS 4. — *Three cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 6. The following articles come under class 4:

"(a) Garlic flour, including sago, arrowroot, starch, tapioca, maizena, and other similar products.

"(b) Meat in brine and not prepared.

"(c) Codfish and other fish not prepared.

"(d) Sugar in cakes, cubes, and powder.

"(e) Beer, cider, and other fermented beverages.

"(f) Red wine of whatever class, in pipes, barrels, and casks, of whatever weight and size, and vinegar in barrels.

"(g) Common resin and tallow soap.

"(h) Hemp in the form of cables and cordage, tarred, and oilecloth for roofing.

"(i) Unmanufactured wool.

“(j) Caoutchouc in pipes and hose for pumps, drains, and roofs, prepared for machines and flooring, excepting hose for fire engines, which only pay 1 cent per kilogram (*m*, class 2).

“(l) Earthenware in pipes, tubes, and conduits for pumps, drains, and roofs.

“(ll) Yellow and other colored paper for packing, paper and cardboard destined for binding.

“(m) Wood in bedsteads, dining tables, wardrobes, and large chests of drawers for clothes and other uses, without mirrors, carving, or inlaid work; bellows for forges; buckets and tubs, taps for barrels and casks, small boards for match boxes, and wood for matches; coaches and carriages of all kinds, cars, windows, doors, etc., when imported separately; machines for ships, mechanics, industries, and agriculture.

“(n) Palm leaves for the manufacture of hats, ‘*espadaña*,’ straw, and common twigs, unwrought and in brooms.

“(ñ) Mats and door mats of all kinds.

“(o) Iron and steel in fountains not for public use, in balustrading for houses, when they come separately; in hydraulic pumps and machinery, with their respective tubes and other pieces; in machinery not mentioned in another part of the tariff whose weight is less than 1,000 kilograms (those destined for industries are in class 3); large boilers, iron pulley blocks, anvils, plates, or rods not included in crude iron; beds, large chains, safes, nails, and tacks; kitchen utensils, not tinned, or only tinned on the inside; flat irons, large instruments for agricultural purposes, for quarries and mines, such as hoes, picks, levers, shovels, drill bits, large hooks (*garlanchas*), axes, large crowbars for mines, spades, hammers, pickaxes, drills, machetes, and other knives for felling timber; machetes or hunting knives not exceeding 5 inches in length; steel drills for mines; tires, wheels, axles, springs, and pine for carriages and carts; and in balls and shot for hunting.

“(p) Lead, in slabs, pipes, and other articles exceeding 5 kilograms in weight, in ingots not destined for mines, and in munition, balls, and shot for hunting.

“(q) Zinc, unwrought, in plates and sheets, including those for roofing and in pipes.

“(r) Lithographic and pumice stones.

“(s) Coloring earths for building.

“(t) Black wax, hops, bone, and horn, unmanufactured.

“(u) Tubes, hose, and pipes of wood, caoutchouc, earthenware, clay, or metal for pumps, drains, and roofs, with the exception of those for fire engines and fuses for mines.

“(v) Filtering stones.

“(x) Mercury or quicksilver.

"(y) Drugs and medicines in general, with exception of those mentioned in classes 2, 3, and 6.

"CLASS 5.—*Five cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 7. The following articles come under class 5:

"(a) Hazelnuts, nuts, and almonds, in the shell; chocolate; and, in general, all alimentary products, not prepared, and not elsewhere mentioned.

"(b) Olives in barrels, olive oil, linseed oil for preparing paint.

"(c) Vermicelli and other alimentary pastes.

"(d) Cotton in wicks for candles and matches, candles, matches, and lamps.

"(e) Caoutchouc in lids and stoppers for recipients.

"(f) Harness for carts and carriages.

"(g) Articles of all kinds of faïence and stoneware.

"(h) Refined petroleum for lighting.

"(i) Wood in musical instruments known as organs, and pianos of all kinds.

"(j) Gypsum, manufactured in any manner, not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff.

"(l) Iron, in scales, balances, roman, etc., for weighing more than 100 kilograms.

"(n) Copper or bronze, unwrought, in bars and in ingots, in plates or sheets of whatever weight.

"(m) Woven wire of copper or iron.

"(o) Tin, in bars or ingots.

"(r) Flint stone.

"(v) Cork, in planks or in stoppers for bottles, flasks, and casks, and in capsules for covering same.

"(p) Apparatus for chemical laboratories and meteorological instruments.

"(q) Printing presses.

"(r) Vegetable filaments.

"CLASS 6.—*Ten cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 8. The following articles come under class 6:

"(a) Alimentary products, prepared, such as Bologna sausages, salmon, ham, and similar articles; sweetmeats, confectionery, preserved and dried fruits, etc.; fruits preserved in vinegar; and condiments of all kinds not especially mentioned.

"(b) Aniseed.

"(c) Liquids of all kinds, with the exception of perfumery and liquids specially mentioned.

"(d) Cotton, in wicks for tinder boxes, bridle reins, or thread for manufacturing the same.

“(v) Hemp and flax in cordage, not otherwise mentioned in the tariff; in common cloth, prepared or varnished for floors; common oilcloth for carriages, not including that used for table covers.

“(r) Hides, skins, and leather, unmanufactured, except patent leather.

“(g) Articles of all kinds of porcelain and of talavera.

“(h) Crystal and glass in mirrors of 25 centimeters in size, and all other articles of glass, not included in any other class of the tariff.

“(v) Unmanufactured spermaceti.

“(j) Stearin, stearic acid, and paraffin unmanufactured into candles, etc.

“(l) Tallow or other candles not specifically mentioned.

“(ll) Wood matches.

“(m) Common oil soap and others, except those which figure in class 4; fiber baskets.

“(n) Wood, in thin plates for locks; in furniture not specially mentioned in this tariff; in statues, harmonicas, barrel organs, and harps; in molds and rules for mechanical purposes; in bellows, except those for forges; in uncovered saddletrees.

“(ñ) Iron and steel in tools for blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and bricklayers; in wire for rings, hinges, screws, and springs for furniture; in scales, balances, roman, etc., weighing 100 kilograms and under; currycombs and brushes; cooking utensils and other articles of tin or of iron tinned both inside and out; knives for arts and industries, such as bookbinding and shoemaking; portable stoves.

“(o) Maps and engravings destined for the study of sciences and arts.

“(p) Writing paper, foolscap, for office purposes, for letters, etc., of cotton or linen or any other material, and in general all articles of stationery not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

“(q) Copper or bronze in pans and boilers or other articles, the weight of which exceeds 25 kilograms, and aluminum in articles whose weight exceeds 2 kilograms.

“(r) Tin in plates and cooking utensils, in combination with other metals.

“(s) Marble and jasper, otherwise than in tiles, slabs, and lithograph stones.

“(t) Alabaster in whatever form.

“(u) Paint in powder or prepared, common glue, common brushes, horse and boot brushes, and combs.

“(v) Writing ink, liquid or solid.

“(x) Shoeblicking or cream.

“CLASS 7.—*Fifteen cents gold per kilogram (2,2046 pounds).*

“ART. 9. The following articles come under class 7:

“(a) Nutmegs, cinnamon, and similar articles.

“(b) Hides and patent leather, unmanufactured.

“(c) White, yellow, and laurel-colored wax, not manufactured.

“(d) Spermaceti, manufactured into candles.

“(e) Blank books, lined or unlined; small blank books of the same kind.

“(f) Florida, Divina, and Kananga waters, bottled white and red wines.

“(g) Wood in moldings, carvings, and ornaments for furniture, and frames, gilt or not; in furniture of all kinds, with mirrors, carving, inlaid work, or upholstered with woolen, silk, velvet, or plush tissues.

“(h) Varnishes of all kinds, indigo and aniline, wool in rough cloth and in forms not mentioned in the tariff.

“CLASS 8.—*Twenty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 10. The following articles come under class 8:

“(a) Cotton, manufactured into unbleached tissues, without white or colored parts, not figured and without needlework in white and colored threads.

“(b) Hemp and flax in common unbleached tissues, as ‘crehuelas,’ cretonnes, sails, and tent canvases, domestics, with the exception of white or other colored drills.

“(c) Cantonbone, unmanufactured and in uncovered buttons.

“(d) Crystal and glass in mirrors exceeding 25 centimeters.

“(e) White, yellow, laurel-colored wax, manufactured into candles or other articles.

“(f) Manuscript or printed music.

“(g) Table and wall clocks of whatever kind.

“(h) Paper, gilt or silvered; cigarette paper.

“(i) Wood for billiard tables and those not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

“(j) Iron and steel in cutlery not mentioned in any other group and the same not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

“(l) Copper and bronze in articles weighing over 500 grams and not exceeding 25 kilograms.

“(ll) Lead in any form not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

“(m) Zinc in any form not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

“(n) Children’s toys of clay, leaf tin, cardboard, or wood.

“(ñ) Common buttons of bone, horn, vegetable ivory, celluloid, porcelain, or paste, uncovered, and glass.

“(o) Black or colored ink for writing or copying and indelible ink in bottles.

“(p) Ruled paper for music; beer, cider, and other fermented beverages.

“(r) White and colored yarns.



“(s) Cotton, in ‘fnlas,’ blue and tissnes, white or unbleached, plain, neither dyed nor figured, without needlework or embroidery, such as those known as domestics.

“(t) Cotton blankets.

“CLASS 9.—*Thirty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 11. The following articles come under class 9:

“(a) Woolen blankets.

“(b) Copper and bronze articles, weight of which does not exceed 500 grams.

“(c) Tin, in powder and sheets, and powders for polishing metals.

“(d) Straw hats and models without trimming.

“(e) Aluminium, in cooking utensils.

“(f) Cotton, in drills and other tissnes, white or colored, not mentioned in any other part of the tariff; in muslins and other filmy tissnes; in shawls, with or without woolen fringes; in white or colored cloth, plain, corded, drawn, or fluted, which are used for ladies’ dresses, as calico prints, batistes, sheer muslin, striped, marseilles, and similar articles.

“(g) Brushes for teeth, nails, and hair.

“(h) Gunpowder (‘mostacella’).

“CLASS 10.—*Forty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 12. The following articles come under class 10:

“(a) Hemp and flax, in fine unbleached tissnes, with the exception of drills and other tissnes mentioned in the other categories of this tariff.

“(b) Wool, in threads and cloth, and cloth of flax or other material not specified.

“(c) Oilcloth for furniture and table covers and other uses not mentioned in the tariff.

“(d) Girths and cruppers of cotton and hemp.

“(e) Pictures, chromos, and engravings of paper or cardboard; cards and folios for baptism.

“(f) Ink in leaves and ‘encujene,’ sheets of silk paper for duplicates or copies.

“(g) Ordinary or fine horn combs, excepting those for horses.

“(h) Common mother-of-pearl buttons; bicycles in any form.

“(j) Wax matches or tapers.

“(l) Gunpowder for hunting purposes.

“(ll) Crystal and glass for watches, lenses, and spectacles.

“(m) Cotton handkerchiefs, with or without embroideries.

“(n) Tobacco for cigarettes.

“CLASS 11.—*Fifty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 13. The following articles come under class 11:

“(a) Cotton bedspreads in damask and embroidered cloths, not included in any other part of this tariff; in cotton velvets, tapes, and ribbons, and in umbrellas and sunshades.

“(b) Hemp and flax in drills.

“(c) Woolen carpets and rugs.

“(d) Lead in paper and thin plates.

“CLASS 12.—*Sixty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 14. The following articles come under class 12:

“(a) Cotton in ‘rnanas,’ hammocks, table covers, and goods for manufacturers.

“(b) Hemp and flax in drills, unbleached, white or colored platillas; German tablecloths, cloth for tablecloths, napkins, and towels, bed covers, stuffs for mattresses, ribbons, sheeting, and similar materials not mentioned in any other part of the tariff, providing they may be without needlework or embroidery.

“(c) Rubber in boots and shoes of all kinds, life-preservers, tissues for ‘zamarres,’ without wool or silk; in combs, hair combs, and toys; in nipples and in elastic for boots, bracelets, belts, and garters.

“(d) Woods in musical instruments not mentioned in classes 5 and 6; in ordinary walking sticks, not decorated.

“(e) Umbrellas with woolen covers; tea.

“(f) Cardboard, painted, carved, or engraved, gilded, silvered, or bronzed, and in pictures, or in any other form not mentioned in the tariff.

“(g) Cotton in stockings and other kinds of hosiery, such as undershirts, drawers, and gloves; in ready-made clothes without embroidery, lace, or other ornamentation, composed of materials subject to higher duties; in fringes, galloons, cords, braids, tassels, and similar articles.

“(h) Earthenware, crystal or glass dolls, with or without dresses and ornaments.

“CLASS 13.—*Seventy cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 15. The following articles come under class 13:

“(a) Hemp and flax in handkerchiefs, caps, stockings, gloves, Britany cloth, white jeans, fine hemp ‘picardias,’ Irish linen, ‘lasales,’ ‘barandosos,’ ‘batistes,’ striped stuffs; in fringes, galloons, braids, sashes, tapes, tassels, and similar articles; in ready-made clothing without embroidery, lace, or any other ornamentation, composed of material subject to higher duty.

“(b) Silk umbrellas.

“(c) Gunpowder for fireworks.

"(d) Clothes and other brushes for personal use.

"(e) Pocket watches of copper, nickel, and aluminum.

"(f) Rubber, manufactured in ways not mentioned in any other part of this tariff; billiard balls of imitation ivory.

"(g) Leather trunks and portmanteaus.

"(h) Sporting guns.

"CLASS 14. — *Eighty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 16. The following articles come under class 14:

"(a) Cotton in all kinds of embroidered tissues with network and imitations thereof, including laces, insertions, etc., and in ready-made clothing not mentioned in any other part of the tariff.

"(b) Hemp and flax in embroidered tissues of all kinds with lace work and imitations thereof, including laces, etc.; in coverlets, quilts, shawls, and fringes.

"(c) Wool in loose woven and transparent tissues; in all kinds of embroidered tissues or net lace work and imitations thereof, including laces, insertions, etc.; ready-made clothing, coverlets, and spreads, fringed shawls, although they are of silk.

"(d) Hides, skins, and leather, manufactured into gloves, caps, pocketbooks, cigarette cases, and similar articles, and shoes of whatever kind.

"(e) Intoxicating liquors, as alcohol (absolutely pure, disinfected), brandy or cognac, whisky and pousse cafés, such as Chartreuse, Curaçon, etc., and champagne.

"(f) Silver watches.

"(g) Rubber in billiard cushions.

"(h) Saffron.

"(i) Trimmings straw hats.

"(j) Leaf and chewing tobacco and in forms not mentioned in any other part of this tariff.

"(k) Knives and forks with ivory, mother-of-pearl, britannia metal, and electroplated handles; pocketknives and scissors of fine steel; razors; machines for hair cutting and shaving; nail nippers and razor strops.

"(l) Gilt and silver beads, pencil cases, gilt or silver jewelry, and all fine gilt or silver articles in general.

"(m) Jewelry not of gold, platinum, or silver; of rubber, celluloid, or similar combinations, including pins and buttons for dresses, collars, and cuffs.

"(n) Tobacco in cigars and cigarettes and in powder (snuff.)

"CLASS 15. — *Ninety cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

"ART. 17. The following articles come under class 15:

"(a) Silk in threads, tissues, fringes, lace, stockings, ribbons, and other forms not mentioned in the tariff; unembroidered handkerchiefs,

“(b) Beads of glass, metal, or composition; tin powder boxes and puffs.

“(c) Toys of rubber, celluloid, aluminum, and others not mentioned in the tariff.

“(d) Medals and medallions of copper, bronze, porcelain, glass, aluminum, celluloid, and other pastes.

“(e) Fans not mentioned in any other part of the tariff, silk carpets, gilded or silver metal buttons, silver objects of any form, revolvers and pistols, and cartridges for same; woolen, silk, or lace curtains, with or without ornamentation.

“(f) All embroidered articles, regardless of cloth.

“(g) Gold watches.

“(h) Extract of cognac and all condensed liquids for the manufacture of spirits.

“CLASS 16. — *One dollar and fifty cents gold per kilogram (2.2046 pounds).*

“ART. 18. The following articles come under class 16:

“(a) Ready-made silk dresses for ladies, with or without ornaments of beads, velvet, feathers, etc.

“(b) All perfumery, except Florida, Divina, and Kamanga waters; preparations for the head and hair.

“(c) Fans of silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, and feathers.

“(d) Ornaments of feathers or skins.

“(e) Ivory in any form not mentioned in the tariff.

“(f) Artificial flowers, stuffed animals, and kid gloves.

“(g) Silk parasols, with or without ornamentation.

“(h) Masks or false faces of cardboard, metal, silk, or other materials.

“(i) Cards and dice, roulette and bowles, and, in general, all articles intended for games of chance.

“*Ad valorem duties.*

“Precious stones in general, gold and silver, gold-washed jewelry, with or without precious stones, and all articles of gold in general, will be valued according to the invoice and will pay as duties 5 per cent of the invoice value.

“*Assigning articles not mentioned.*

“ART. 19. Articles or objects not mentioned in this tariff will pay the duty corresponding to the next higher class than that in which the tissue or material from which they are made is found.

“ART. 20. Articles to which the provision in the previous article can not be applied will pay as if belonging to class 13.

*"Hats, caps, bonnets, etc.*

"ART. 21. Hats, bonnets, caps, etc., will pay the duties applying to ready-made clothing, according to the material from which they are made.

*"Salt introduced through Atlantic ports.*

"ART. 22. Salt introduced through the custom-houses of the Atlantic ports will pay 60 cents for every 12½ kilograms.

*"Duties at Buenaventura, Ipiales, Tumaco, etc.*

"The Government may fix the duties according to public necessities, to be charged at the custom-houses of Buenaventura, Ipiales, Tumaco, and the other ports of the Republic.

## " EXPORT TAX.

"ART. 23. The Government is authorized to tax the export of vegetable ivory and straw for hats in the form it judges best.

## " PORT DUTIES.

"ART. 24. The dues for the light-houses belonging to the nation will be charged as follows: 5 cents gold of the country under whose flag the boat incurring the tax is sailing for each of the first 100 tons registered, according to the patent, and 2.5 cents for each ton exceeding the above.

"§ For light-houses established under privilege, duties will be levied according to the respective contracts.

"ART. 25. There will be two classes of tonnage dues—register tonnage and discharge tonnage.

"Register tonnage will be levied at the rate of 10 cents gold for each ton, as specified in the patent of the respective ships, and this will only be levied in the San Andres and Providence islands.

"Discharge tonnage will be levied at the rate of \$1.50 for each ton discharged in the national, free, and qualified ports, destined for commerce within the territory of the Republic.

"The following are exempted from tonnage dues:

"1. Vessels of war of friendly nations not carrying private cargo.

"2. Vessels arriving in ballast.

"3. Boats bringing emigrants exceeding 50 in number.

"4. Boats bringing solely coal, salt, ice, bricks, paving stones, tiles, cement, and merchandise embarked in another qualified port of the nation.

"ART. 26. Ballast dues on the national beaches will be payable at the rate of 50 cents gold for each ton.

"ART. 27. Pilot dues will only be levied on nations soliciting such service, at the rate of \$5 gold each time such service is received.

"This sum is to be consigned by the agent or captain of the respective boat in custom-house, together with the other port dues.

"Pilots lending this service will be entitled to half the product of this rent and will receive it from the treasurer of the respective custom-house, in return for the corresponding receipt.

#### "VARIOUS REGULATIONS.

"ART. 28. Import and export duties will be paid in all the custom-houses of the Republic in Colombian gold or in paper money at the rate of exchange ruling on the day of payment, without additional charges of any kind.

"In the custom-houses in which those duties are paid in silver the payment will continue to be levied in the same money at the rate of 2.5 *pesos* silver for each *peso* Colombian gold, but the payment of duties can be made in Colombian gold or paper according to the previous paragraph.

"ART. 29. The freedom of the custom-houses, conceded by law or contracts approved by law, and celebrated with railroad companies, navigation companies, industrial enterprises, etc., in which specifications have not been made, and which only refer to implements and material for said enterprises, includes solely machinery, duplicate parts, nails, clamps, nails, tools, rolling stock, apparatus for telephones and telegraphs; but in no way does it include articles for personal use, which pay the duties corresponding to their respective class in the tariff.

"ART. 30. In order to obtain the exemptions mentioned in the previous article, the custom-house regulations pertaining to the same must be complied with.

"ART. 31. The administrators of the custom-houses should confer with the personnel established by the fiscal code not less than once a week, and when the Minister of Hacienda can not assist in these sessions, from whatever cause, the chief of section 2 of the Ministry of Hacienda will preside.

"ART. 32. The liquidations of duties for the importation of foreign merchandise executed before the administrators of the custom-houses of the Republic were aware of the provisions of decree 200 of this year will remain subject to the tariff known to the administrators at the time of execution, and therefore such liquidations will not be modified according to that decree.

"ART. 33. The Government reserves authority to reduce, prudently, the import duties on food stuffs of prime necessity, in case of public calamity in part or the whole of the Republic, and to reduce the import

and export duties in the custom-houses at Buenaventura, Ipiales, Tumaco, Cuenta, Arauca, and Meta.

“§ Equally, the Government reserves the authority to give the character of custom-houses of deposit to those which do not have it and to which it may be deemed best to give it.

“PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

“ART. 34. The importation and transit of the following articles is absolutely prohibited in the Republic:

“(a) Canes, umbrellas, etc., which contain swords, daggers, or apparatus with which a person could be wounded or hurt.

“(b) All classes of artillery, such as cannons, machine guns, etc., and all classes of firearms, as rifles, carbines, or analogous kinds.

“(c) Swords, cutlasses, sabers, and lances for cavalry.

“(d) Cartridges or projectiles for arms named in *b*.

“(e) Cartridge boxes, belts, and every class of equipment suitable for troops.

“(f) Counterfeit money or that inferior to 0.835 fine. Moneys of lesser grade can only circulate in accordance with the stipulations laid down in the law on monetary regulation.

“(g) Apparatus for making money.

“(h) Nitroglycerin.

“(i) Paper suitable for making bills, or which contains as a watermark the coat of arms of the Republic, appropriate for making stamped paper.

“ART. 35. This law will remain in force subject to the constitutional provisions.

“ART. 36. Laws 53 of 1884, 10 and 129 of 1888, 36 of 1886, 160 of 1896, article 5 of law 21 of 1890, legislative decrees 868 and 1115 of 1902, 111, 172, 191, 200, 224, and 633 of 1903, and, in general, all laws and legislative decrees contrary to this law are hereby abrogated.

“ART. 37. This law will be published in special folio and large edition.

“Given at Bogotá, October 31, 1903.

“The president of the Senate, J. M. Uribeochea; the president of the House of Representatives, A. N. Saunter; the secretary of the Senate, M. A. Peñaredonda; the secretary of the House of Representatives, F. Restrepo Briceño.

“JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN,

“*Executive Power.*

“RUBERTO FERREIRA,

“*Minister of Finance.*”

## POSTAL TARIFF.

[From the "Diario Oficial" No. 11972.]

FOREIGN MAIL.	
Letters:	Gold.
Up to 15 grams.....	\$0.05
For each additional 15 grams or fraction thereof.....	.05
Postal cards:	
Single.....	.02
Double.....	.04
Printed matter:	
Newspapers, for each 50 grams or fraction thereof.....	.01
Other printed matter, for each 50 grams or fraction thereof.....	.02
Business documents:	
Up to 250 grams.....	.10
For each 50 grams in excess of 250 grams.....	.02
Samples:	
Up to 100 grams.....	.02
For each 50 grams in excess of 100 grams.....	.01
The maximum weight for printed matter and business papers is 2,000 grams, and that of samples is 350 grams.	
Registered letters or packages:	
In addition to the regular postage.....	.10
If return receipt required.....	.15
DOMESTIC MAIL.	
Letters:	
Under 15 grams.....	.02
For each additional 15 grams or fraction thereof.....	.02
Postal cards. (Same as postal cards under foreign mail.)	
Printed matter:	
Up to 50 grams.....	.005
For each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof.....	.005
Newspapers mailed within 6 months from date of publication.....	Free.
Business papers:	
Up to 250 grams.....	.02
For each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof.....	.01
Registered letters or packages. (Same as for foreign mail.)	

## TELEGRAPH RULES AND TARIFF.

The "Diario Oficial," of Colombia, in its issue of December 28, 1903, publishes the rules and regulations governing the telegraph service over Government lines, and the tariff charges for the sending of telegrams. These rules and regulations and the tariff went into effect on January 1, 1904.

The charge for a telegram consisting of from one to ten words is at the rate of 2 cents, gold, per word. If the telegram contains over ten words, the first ten are charged at the rate of 2 cents, gold, each, and the remainder at the rate of 3 cents, gold, per word. Telegrams in foreign language, in code words, or a specially agreed language, as



well as those repeated or checked back from the receiving office, shall pay double charges. Telegrams sent as "urgent" shall pay quadruple charges.

Telegrams delivered at the sending office after 7 o'clock p. m. on work days, or during office hours on holidays, shall pay double charges. "Urgent" telegrams, however, are excepted, and shall only pay the quota mentioned for this class of telegrams. In determining the number of words to be charged for, all words shall be counted, including the address, the signature, and the date. Each separate word in a foreign language or in a code, with the exception of proper names, shall be counted as two words. In telegrams containing marks expressed in letters or figures, each letter and each figure shall be counted as one word.

All telegraph franks issued to private persons to date are revoked.

#### DECREE AUTHORIZING THE COINAGE OF A MILLION SILVER PESOS.

Under date of December 22, 1903, Señor Don JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN, the Vice-President of the Republic, acting as President, promulgated a decree authorizing the coinage by the Executive power, at such time and place as may be deemed convenient, of 1,000,000 silver *pesos* 0.666 fine, for circulation exclusively in the provinces of the Department of Cauca. This measure was taken in order to comply with the law of October 30, 1903, which prescribes that export and import duties payable at the custom-houses of Tumaco and Ipiales shall be collected in Colombian silver 0.666 fine, the coinage being rendered necessary because of the scarcity of silver coin in the Department of Cauca.

#### LAW RELATING TO LEPER ASYLUMS.

[This translation was sent to the Department of State by the United States Legation at Bogotá as an inclosure to dispatch No. 209, dated November 5, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. The duty of creating a leper asylum within the territory of their jurisdiction, of collecting and isolating in it all the lepers that may reside in their territory, is imposed on the Departments.

ART. 2. Authorization is given to the Executive Power to appoint a Commission which will determine in all the Republic the sites where the leper asylums must be established, which sites, so determined, can not be changed in any case. The construction of the leper asylums will be exactly in accord with the plans adopted by the Central Committee of Health, which plans can not be modified without the consent of of this Committee.

*Paragraph.* In those Departments where private individuals take the initiative in carrying out the requirements established in the preceding articles, whenever the leper asylum fulfills the conditions

referred to, it will be considered that the mentioned sections have complied with this law. The leper asylums so created will be submitted for their construction, preservation, and maintenance to all dispositions in force about the departmental leper asylums.

ART. 3. The Governors of the Departments will immediately begin to comply with the preceding disposition, observing always the prescriptions of science, and acting in such a way that within four years, at the latest, the leper asylums will be constructed and the lepers collected and isolated.

*Paragraph.* The term of four years is extended to six years for the Department of Santander to comply with this article.

ART. 4. While the departmental asylums are being conveniently organized the Governors will take convenient measures to avoid the contagion of leprosy.

ART. 5. To provide for the construction and maintenance of the leper asylums, every Department will use, within its territory, the income established by Law 113 of 1890.

ART. 6. The Government has the supreme inspection of the leper asylums with the object of giving them a uniform organization; the Department regulates them by means of ordinances, and the administration of them belongs to the Beneficent Societies.

*Paragraph.* The Assemblies of the Departments, and during the recess of these the Governors will create the Beneficent Societies, referred to in this law, in those Departments where they are not yet established. These Societies will have the same attributions which the General Beneficent Society has in Cundinamarca to-day.

ART. 7. In the Department where, without just motive, duly manifested, the leper asylum shall not have been constructed at the expiration of the term fixed by the present law, the whole product of the income will be remitted to the General Beneficent Society of Cundinamarca to be distributed by it among the most needy of the leper asylums.

ART. 8. In the capital of every Department an employee is created who will be denominated syndic of the leper asylum, and who will have in his charge, as principal function, to collect the leper-asylum tax as established by Law 113 of 1890. This employee will be appointed by the respective Beneficent Society, and in those Departments where it has not yet been established, he will be appointed by the Governor, but always with the approval of the National Government.

ART. 9. The tenure of office of the syndics will be four years from January 1, 1904; they will have the salary which the Society, or the Governor where the Society does not exist, shall determine, and they can not take possession of their office without giving bond of 8,000 pesos.

ART. 10. The accounts of the syndics will be examined and certified to by the Tribunals of Accounts of the respective Departments.

ART. 11. The provincial and municipal collectors of taxes are agents of the syndics for the collection of the leper asylum tax, in their respective provinces or districts, and the syndics can punish the collectors for neglect to fulfill the orders given them, with fines not exceeding 200 *pesos*, which fines are turned over to the leper asylums as part of their income.

ART. 12. The syndics are authorized to confer powers of attorney in the lawsuits conducted outside the capital city of the Departments, and the collectors and administrators of hacienda can be appointed attorneys. The payment of the tax must be made preferably to the syndic, and in the last case to his attorneys, but without the receipt of the syndic and under the penalties determined by the law, the judges will not approve of the inventories.

ART. 13. In the lawsuits in which, according to previous article, the attorneys mediate, they will have as fees the 4 per cent of the amounts collected for every succession. These fees can not exceed 500 *pesos* in every suit.

ART. 14. The judges will order, without being asked, the computations made again that contain an error against the income.

ART. 15. When, through fault of the assignees or executors, the taxes of the leper asylums are not paid in one year, counted from the death of the person whose succession is dealt with, 15 per cent additional will be paid, computed on the amount of the tax, and from that time forward the debt will be augmented with the same charge of 15 per cent for every six months of further delay in the payment of such taxes.

The judge, after hearing the claimants and the representative of the leper asylum, *y substanciando para ello una articulacion*, will decide the fault in the delayed payment of the taxes.

ART. 16. The processes of inheritance, which could not have been conducted in time, will be exempt from the increase of the leper-asylum tax if presented to the judges within ninety days after the publication of this law.

ART. 17. The notaries will not issue deeds of donation without having evidence that the taxes of the leper asylum have been paid. If they issue them, overlooking this formality, they will be liable for the tax.

In order to determine the amount of the leper-asylum tax the official appraisalment of the things donated will be made by means of appraisers appointed — one by the respective Beneficent Society and the other one by the claimant. In case of a disagreement the amount will be determined by an umpire appointed by the principal appraisers, and if these should not agree in the appointment, the syndic will make it. All this will be recorded in the file.

For the deeds of donation issued outside the capital the syndics can be represented by an attorney constituted in the legal form, but the payment will be made to the syndic in person.

ART. 18. In any case the payment of the leper-asylum tax will be proved only by the receipt of the syndic.

ART. 19. The obligations prescribed by law 170 of 1896 for the department collector mentioned therein will be fulfilled hereafter by the syndic of the leper asylum, and to this same employee the men who have charge of the civil register will send the report expressed in article 20 of said law.

ART. 20. The process of inheritance in which fraud against the leper asylum has been committed or intended, will pay double the real or intended fraud plus the taxes. The judge of instruction will apply the penalty in a brief and abridged manner.

ART. 21. Besides the prohibition contained in article 19, law 170 of 1896, the notaries must give advice within eight days to the syndic of the Beneficent Society existing in that Department, of the wills, opened or closed, extended by them.

ART. 22. Authorization is given to the departmental assemblies to create, independently of the so-called leper-asylum income, the income or incomes, tax or taxes, that they may deem necessary for the construction, preservation, and maintenance of the leper asylum. All collected in accordance with the present article can not be destined in any case nor for any reason to a different end than the one mentioned. The amounts collected in this manner will also be managed by the respective syndics.

ART. 23. In the Ministry of Government a special section is created, whose personnel, fees, and service will be determined by the same Ministry. Said section will attend strictly to the enforcement of the national disposition referring to leper asylums, will act as an intermediary between the General Beneficent Society of Cundinamarca and the departmental ones, will take the national census of the lepers, and, finally, will give efficient and official help in the complete development of the present law in all the Republic.

*Paragraph.* The expenses incurred in the execution of this article will be included in the budget of income and expenses now in force.

ART. 24. The real and personal property of the leper asylums will be exempt from all taxes and charges, and their syndics, administrators, and the presidents of the Societies will have telegraphic franchise for the service of the leper asylums. All things destined for the leper asylums, their annexes, or the patients residing therein can be sent free by parcel post.

ART. 25. The leper-asylum income can never be used for a different purpose, no matter how important it may seem, and will be collected separately.

ART. 26. The words descendants, ancestors, and collaterals used in Article I, law 113 of 1890, refer only to consanguinity. The relations by affinity will be considered as strangers regarding effects of the leper-asylum tax.

ART. 27. In the cases in which, according to article 85, law 153 of 1887, the district where the deceased had his residence, has a right to the succession, the leper asylum will have, conjointly with the district, a right to the succession, and will in consequence receive half of the inheritance. The syndic of the respective leper asylum will be a party to the succession process and can appoint an attorney to represent him.

ART. 28. Legislative decree 439 of 1903 is declared revoked, as it has already had its effects.

ART. 29. Articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of law 170 of 1896; articles 3 and 6 of law 113 of 1890, are abridged, and articles 18 and 19 of the first named of the laws cited are reformed.

Given in Bogotá, October 19, 1903.

Promulgated by the President, October 20, 1903.

#### STATISTICS OF THE CHOCO REGION.

The following information was forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States by United States Consular Agent H. G. GRANGER, at Quibdo, under date of November 27, 1903, and published in Consular Report No. 1872, of February 9, 1904:

##### "EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES OF THE CHOCO REGION.

"Quibdo is the commercial center of what is known as the Choco district in Colombia, which comprises the vast areas watered by the River Atrato and its tributaries, emptying into the Gulf of Uraba, or Darien, and the San Juan River, emptying into the Pacific a few leagues to the north of Buenaventura; also the long stretch of the Pacific coast region between Panama and the mouth of the San Juan, and on the Atlantic coast between the Panama and Bolivar boundary lines.

##### "CUSTOMS PORTS OF THE REGION.

"The customs ports of this region are Cartagena, on the Atlantic coast, and Buenaventura, on the Pacific, of which two ports the exports and imports from the Choco form a very considerable percentage. In some lines, especially from Cartagena, to which port by reason of the superior navigability of the Atrato and the excessive freight rates on the Pacific (\$40 per ton to New York, against \$5 from Cartagena), the major portion of the traffic of the Choco is diverted. Therefore the products of the Choco constitute the greater portion of

the exports of Cartagena, such as, for instance, taguas, or vegetable-ivory nuts, rubber, dyewoods, gold, platinum, etc.

#### "GOLD OUTPUT.

"Owing to the present slight export tax on precious metals the customs returns of gold and platinum are very unreliable, but it is well known that the gravels of the Choco produce several hundred thousand dollars per annum, even under the prevailing crude methods.

#### "EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

"During recent years trade in the Choco was almost completely paralyzed, but at present the region is receiving for export from 200 to 300 tons of merchandise per month, a quantity of which, judging from the general activity, will steadily increase. The principal imports are mining and agricultural machinery, corrugated iron, barbed wire, kerosene, tools (including machetes and axes), provisions, and dry goods, nearly all of which come from the United States. Medicines, cheap hardware, and china and glass ware are mostly brought from Europe, as are also Spanish and French wines and Belgian shotguns. Dry goods of European manufacture were formerly preferred, but United States goods of superior quality, at competing prices, have largely diverted this trade to the United States.

"Up to the present time the trade of the Choco has been confined to the territory mentioned, but the opening of mule roads, now under construction, to the western part of Antioquia and the north of Cauca Valley will make Quibdo the distributing point for densely inhabited regions of great trade possibilities which are now practically cut off from outside communication.

#### "POPULATION AND WAGES.

"The eighty-odd thousand inhabitants of the Choco, outside its dozen towns, are principally negroes and Indians, whose wants are simple, but who spend all they earn. The rubber hunters, miners, etc., are paid for their products at current rates, their remuneration varying with their diligence and good fortune. Before the advent of United States enterprises the average wages of peons, or laborers, was 40 cents<sup>a</sup> and "find" themselves. Now a common ax or machete man earns 60 cents and board, while those who acquire skill in special work get a considerable increase over this.

#### "UNITED STATES ENTERPRISES IN THE CHOCO.

"The active United States enterprises at present comprise: The Boston and Columbia Gold Dredging Company and allied interests, of

<sup>a</sup>All money values throughout this report are given in United States currency.

Boston; the American Gold Dredging Company and allied interests, of Philadelphia; Yankolomba plantation; the Curulado plantations, and the Colombian Transport Line.

"The dredging interests comprise the pick of the gold and platinum bearing river bottoms of the Choco, in which there are invested about \$500,000, as well as in the two powerful steam dredges now on the grounds and the two steamers belonging to these enterprises. The dredges, owing to defective design, have not given satisfactory results, but changes are being made to meet the local conditions, and it is believed that a successful solution will soon be found which will place the Choco among the foremost gold-dredging regions of the world.

"The Yankolomba plantation, situated in the lower Atrato, was started in 1897 as a hog ranch, with banana feeding. After the difficulties of obtaining the seeds (which are the roots of the old plants) and planting, it proved a theoretical success only, as the jaguars—or tigers, as they are called here—ate the hogs as fast as they fattened. The banana plantation will be extended, but the product will be used for manufacturing purposes. A pasture has been added producing guinea grass 8 feet high, and, in view of the luxuriant growth of a few experimental rubber trees, about 50,000 young trees have been set out. The method adopted has been to plant at intervals of 13 feet in wide trochas, or lanes, in the virgin forests and gradually kill off the surrounding brush and trees as the rubber trees grow, until finally only rubber trees remain. Señor MATIAS ROMERO, the great Mexican authority, recommends planting on absolutely clear ground, but the soil here is so rich that if this method were followed the weeds and second growth of brush would require a much greater expenditure to keep the comparatively slow-growing rubber from being choked.

"The Curulado plantations are a recent enterprise, and comprise a large tract of rich bottom land on the Curulado River, a small stream emptying into the Gulf of Uraba, at about the only point where the land is cultivable, and there is at the same time safe anchorage at all seasons for sail or steam vessels. Here Indianapolis capitalists are going into banana planting on a large scale, having 200 laborers under contract. This enterprise bids fair to become one of the important affairs of Colombia.

"The Colombian Transport Line, owned by a United States citizen, comprises the sailing vessels *Pennsylvania*, *New York*, *Rhode Island*, *Indiana*, and *Georgia*, and a gasoline dispatch boat. The fleet is engaged principally in freight carrying between Cartagena and Quibdo, the vessels being poled or towed up the river. Formerly there were two other United States built freight and passenger steamers in the Atrato River belonging to Cartagena parties, but they failed to survive their careers as improvised cruisers. A couple of United States citizens and Colombians are employing a hundred or more

laborers getting out hard-wood ties for the Cartagena-Magdalena Railroad (owned by Boston capitalists), and propose later on, after fulfilling their contract, to utilize the trained laborers in working up an export trade, in the belief that a demand can be created, despite their greater cost, for ties which will greatly outlast the common pine or cypress ones in general use.

"On the Atlantic coast of the Choco the Vroomans, of Philadelphia, and the Emerys, of Boston, have for many years had important logging camps, getting out cedar and mahogany timber for consumption in the United States.

"The difficulties of establishing industries in the Choco are many and varied, but not by any means insurmountable, and the possibilities of the region are certainly alluring. Recently much attention has been attracted by rich gold-bearing-quartz discoveries made in the cordilleras separating the Choco from the Department of Antioquia, many of the specimens being rich enough to cause a stampede if found in the United States.

"Two United States sawmills and one very complete wood-working plant are now in operation here. In spite of the fact that sugar cane grows with the greatest facility, and that there are a great many crude hand mills made of trunks of trees turned with levers, and several animal and hydraulic power mills, and one steam plant, of United States make, in operation, German beet sugar is imported in large quantities. The solution of the present monetary difficulties of Colombia, and the proposed protection tariff, will result in the introduction of United States sugar mills and the production of native sugar.

"Another opportunity for United States machinery would be the establishment of a modern automatic plant for making shotguns. There is a relatively large market for cheap muzzle-loading guns, on which there are heavy import duties, none of which come from the United States. Such guns are sold readily at from \$8 to \$16 each. The raw material could be imported from the United States under very light duties.

#### "EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES CREDITS.

"The Choco is a field of vast agricultural and industrial possibilities whose development will naturally increase United States trade. The commercial preponderance of the United States here is undoubtedly due to the production of cheap goods of better quality than the corresponding grades of European manufacture, the keeping of goods up to sample, and the great improvement in packing to meet transport conditions here. The only advantage Europe has over the United States in Colombia is the granting of long-time credits, six, nine, and twelve

mon  
mon  
State  
are a  
cons  
pap  
finan  
tatio  
the  
unde  
great

"C  
using  
diffe  
tree  
year  
their  
ning  
a few  
State  
being  
sand

"T  
State  
incre  
pres  
a cer  
near

"C  
that  
deal  
tion  
conti  
with



months being common, for which service one-half of 1 per cent per month is charged. The fluctuating paper currency here makes United States exporters look askance at long-credit propositions, but there are a great many merchants here who conduct their business on such conservative lines as to be practically independent of the dangers of paper currency. A first-class credit man sent here to investigate the financial conditions, responsibility, personal habits, and general reputation of the merchants of the principal towns or cities in Colombia, in the interest of United States manufacturers and exporters, would undoubtedly pave the way for a credit business that would divert a great amount of trade to the United States.

#### "THE COTTON TREE OF THE CHOCO REGION.

"Cotton trees are scattered throughout the entire region, the natives using the cotton to dress wounds and fill pillows. The plant here differs from the one known in the United States in being a small tree about 12 feet high and bearing two crops per year for about ten years. The Indians of the lower Atrato raise it in quantities to make their hammocks, etc., the seeds being taken out by hand and the spinning and weaving being done without other instrument than the use of a few small sticks. Samples of this cotton recently sent to the United States were reported as superior to the finest sea-island cotton, and as being worth from 20 to 24 cents per pound. There are many thousand acres of rich bottom land suitable for cotton planting.

#### "DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

"The establishment of direct steam communication with the United States, under the United States flag, would be a point greatly favoring increased trade. If business here keeps on at the present rate and the present outlook of a prolonged period of healthy development becomes a certainty, the establishment of such a line would be justifiable in the near future.

#### "OUTLOOK FOR UNITED STATES TRADE.

"Colombia is rich in natural resources, has a large laboring class that can be trained in any desired line of work, and has also a great deal of public land suitable for immigrants. With due care and attention to this market, the fostering of the many possible industries, and continued development, there is no reason why United States trade with Colombia should not eventually be indefinitely extended."

## COSTA RICA.

## RULES GOVERNING THE EXPLOITATION OF MOTHER-OF-PEARL SHELL DEPOSITS.

Whereas the necessity of altering certain provisions of the rules for the exploitation of mother-of-pearl shells referred to in decree No. 2 of August 22, 1902, has been observed; now, therefore, I, ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, decree the following modifications to said rules:

“ARTICLE 1. Article 5 is modified as follows: ‘The periods of the year for diving for shells are two—one from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, inclusive, for the part of the coast which is to the north of Morro Hermoso or Cape Vela, and the other from November to April, inclusive, for the part of the coast situated to the south of the points mentioned.’

“ART. 2. Article 15 is modified as follows: ‘The extraction of mother-of-pearl shells that are not at least 3½ inches in diameter is also prohibited.’”

Given at San José, January 30, 1904.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

## TARIFF MODIFICATION.

United States Consul CALDWELL, at San José, states, under date of January 14, 1904, that, by a recent decree, woven galvanized steel-wire fencing will be admitted free of duty, provided the width of the meshes is not less than 8 centimeters, or a little over 3 inches.

## CUBA.

## CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Pursuant to a recent act of the Cuban Congress, President PALMA, of Cuba, issued the following proclamation on February 1, 1904, decreeing certain increases in the Cuban tariff rates, to go into effect on February 5, 1904. The Cuban Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the duty of enforcing the decree.

## FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

- 128. Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons.
- 132-135. Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, all weights.
- 136. Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc.
- 137. Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework.

138. Tullies of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.
139. Lace, blonde, and tullies for borders, of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.
140. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers without admixture of wool.
141. Tissues, called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind.
142. Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.: ribbons and galloons.
143. Woolen yarn.
146. Swanskin of pure or mixed wool.
147. Manufactures of wool, including knitted stuffs with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.
148. Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins.
149. Silk on reels.
150. Tissues of silk, pure or mixed.

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

- 114-118. Tissues of cotton, of all kinds.
119. Cotton piqué, of all kinds.
120. Carded tissues of cotton.
121. Velvety tissues of cotton, such as corduroys and velveteens, 3-ply plush tissues, etc.
122. Knitted goods of cotton, even with needlework.
123. Cotton tullies.
124. Cotton lace, blondes, and tulle for borders, of all kinds.
125. Carpets of cotton.
126. Cotton tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind.
127. Wicks of cotton, for lamps, etc. (excepting wicks for making candles and matches, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
242. Jerked beef (tasajo).
253. Rice, husked or not.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

- b.* Marble, jasper, and alabaster slabs, plates, or steps of any dimensions, polished or not.
- 1c.* Marble, jasper, and alabaster sculptures, high and bas-reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration.
- 1d.* Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not.
2. Other stones, natural or artificial.
3. Earths employed in manufacturers and arts, including lime and gypsum.
- 3a.* Cement.
4. Gypsum manufactured into articles.
5. Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumens, and schists.
6. Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum; axle grease for cars and carts (excepting crude lubricating oils, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
7. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined (excepting refined lubricating oils, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
8. Benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils, not specially mentioned, including vaseline.
9. Ores.

25. Gold and platinum or alloys thereof in jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver in jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls, not set.
26. Gold or platinum or alloys thereof wrought in articles, other, of all kinds.
27. Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder.
28. Silver, in jewelry, without precious stones or pearls.
29. Silver wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots.
59. Copper scales (laminae), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc.
- 60-62. Copper and alloys of copper, in ingots, rolled in bars of all kinds, and rolled in sheets.
- 63-65. Copper wire and copper wire gauze; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares.
66. Copper pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler makers' wares, partially wrought.
67. Copper nails and tacks, except as included in paragraph 301.
68. Copper pins or pens, crotchet hooks, or hairpins.
69. Articles of copper and its alloys, not specially mentioned.
70. Articles of copper and its alloys, gilt or nickeled, not specially mentioned.
71. Mercury.
72. Nickel, aluminum, and their alloys, in lumps or ingots, bars, sheets, pipes, wire, and in other articles of all kinds.
73. Tin and alloys thereof (britannia metal), in lumps or ingots, bars, sheets, pipes, wire, and in other articles of all kinds (excepting tin foil and capsules for bottles comprised in 73c, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
74. Zinc, lead, and other metals, not especially mentioned, and their alloys, in lumps or ingots, bars, sheets, pipes, wire, and in articles gilt or nickeled; shot; type; zinc nails and tacks.
89. Varnishes.
90. Blacking.
- 101a. Vegetable oils, solid (coconut, palm, etc.).
- 101b. Vegetable oils, liquid, except olive oil and cotton-seed oil.
- 102a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined.
129. Twisted yarns of two or more ends, of hemp, flax, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers; also the fibers of abaca, henequen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers (raw or spun), prepared or manufactured in any way.
131. Rope and cordage, including rope and cordage of cotton; twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp; rope maker's wares of hemp, abaca, henequen, pita, jute, or other fibers.
- 143b. Bristle brushes, in which the bristles give the value.
- 152-154. Paper, unprinted, including printing paper, wrapping paper (except manila), writing paper, envelopes, and blank books.
166. Ordinary wood, in boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, timber for shipbuilding, planed or dovetailed for boxes and floorings, broomsticks, and cases wherein imported goods were packed.
167. Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs, or sawn in veneers.
- 168a. Cooper's wares, fitted together.
170. Latticework and fencing, of wood.
- 171-176. Wooden furniture of all kinds, with or without upholstery or metal ornaments; barber's and dentist's chairs; billiard tables; batters; bar fixtures.
177. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel.
- 179, 180. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, genista, and esparto, raw or manufactured into articles of all kinds, including wicker furniture (excepting straw for making hats, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).

- 181-183. Horses and mares, mules, and asses.  
 185-187. Pigs, sheep, and goats, and animals not specially mentioned.  
 188. Singing birds, parrots, etc.  
 189. Pelts in their natural state or dressed.  
 190. Hides or skins, raw or tanned, dry, salted, or pickled.  
 191, 192. Hides, tanned, dressed, or finished, including rough leather, sole leather, sole-leather cut soles for mending, belting leather, upper leather, harness and saddle leather.  
 193. Skins, tanned, dressed, or finished, including calf, kangaroo, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins.  
 194. Hides and skins, varnished, japanned, or enameled, and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed.  
 195. Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and also manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for.  
 196. Gloves of skin, including common baseball and boxing gloves.  
 199. Riding boots.  
 200. Sandals made without leather.  
 201. Saddlery and harness; saddlery and harness maker's wares; valises, hatboxes, etc.  
 202. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather.  
 204. Feathers, not for ornament; feather dusters.  
 205. Intestines, dried.  
 206. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned.  
 212. Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks and detached parts.  
 213. Works for wall or table clocks, finished or unfinished, with or without cases.  
 214. All weighing machines, including scales and detached parts thereof.  
 217-226. Stationary steam motors; marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors; boilers, of sheet iron or tubular; locomotives and traction engines; turntables, hydraulic cranes, and columns; machines of copper and its alloys, and detached parts of the same metals; dynamo-electric machines, inductors, and detached parts; sewing machines and detached parts; velocipedes, bicycles, and detached parts and accessories thereto, and bicycle lamps; and other machines and apparatus not specially mentioned, and their detached parts.  
 227-231. Carriages of all kinds; coaches and berlins, new, used, and repaired; railway carriages, vans, trucks, cars, miner's trolleys, tramway carriages, wagons, carts, and handcarts.  
 232-234. Sailing vessels and steam vessels of all kinds.  
 235. Salvage from wrecked vessels.  
 266-268. Clover seed, flaxseed, timothy seed.  
 273. Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork-butcher's wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts.  
 274. Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap).  
 281. Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar."  
 282, 283. Cinnamon, Chinese cinnamon (cinelon), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs.  
 284. Vanilla.  
 285. Tea.  
 294. Refined sugar.

## THIRTY PER CENT INCREASE.

10. Common or ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators. (Excepting ordinary glass receptacles for Cuban industries, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate.)  
 11. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal.

12. Plate glass or plate crystal, including slabs for paving or roofing, window glass, and other articles not specially mentioned.

13. Glass and crystal, tinted, silvered, or coated with other metals, including mirrors of all kinds.

14. Glass and crystal, in statuettes, flower stands, vases, and similar articles; spectacles and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel.

15. Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not.

16. Articles of fire clay.

17. Vitrified brick for paving or for sewers, vitrified block, vitrified invert block, and vitrified invert brick for sewers.

19. Vitrified clay and terra-cotta sewer pipe, and slabs or conduits of clay, cement, or stoneware.

20. Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles.

21. Hollow ware of clay or stoneware, including household and kitchen utensils, dishes, common bottles of earthenware, flower pots of common earthenware, and similar articles.

22. Faience in dishes or hollow ware.

23. Porcelain in dishes or hollow ware.

24. Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas-reliefs, articles for toilet purposes (*adornos de tocador*) and house decoration, of fine clay, faience, stoneware, porcelain, or bisque.

30. Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof.

32-34. Cast-iron bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes; lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages and railway chairs, and all other cast-iron articles, except pigs, polished or not, turned or not, ornamented or not.

36. Wrought iron or steel rolled rails, bars of all kinds, including rods, tires, and hoops, and bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel.

37. Wrought iron or steel rolled sheets of all kinds, including hoop iron (excepting tinned and tin plate, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).

38, 39. Wrought iron or steel, cast in pieces, unfinished or finished, including wheels, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, springs, straight axles, bent axles, cranks, and lubricating boxes.

40, 41. Wrought iron or steel pipes and wire.

42. Wrought iron or steel in large pieces, composed of bars, or bars and sheets fastened by rivets or screws; the same unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings.

43-46. Anchors, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, signal disks, anvils, wire gauze, cables, netting, furniture springs.

47. Wrought iron or steel tools and implements of all kinds (not apparatus).

48. Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, rivets, nails, clasp nails, tacks, and brads.

49. Saddlery hardware made of iron or steel, including bits, spurs, and all iron or steel finishes for common harness.

50-52. All iron or steel buckles, needles, pins, pens, crochet hooks, hooks, and hairpins.

53. Cutlery of all kinds; scissors; pocket cutlery; fishing hooks; surgical, including dental instruments; side arms (not firearms) and pieces for the same; razors.

54, 55. Small arms and barrels and their detached parts; sporting arms and their detached parts.

56. Manufactures of tin plate.

57, 58. All other articles of wrought iron or steel not specially mentioned.

77. Oleaginous seeds, copra or coconuts.

78*b*. Spirits of turpentine.

78*c*. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

79. Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices.
80. Tan bark.
81. Opium.
82. Other simple vegetable products not specially mentioned (excepting hops and malt for making beer, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
83. Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned.
91. Sulphur, bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus (excepting phosphorus for making matches, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
96. Organic salts, including acetates, oxalates, citrates, and tartrates.
97. Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver.
98. Chemical products not specially mentioned (excepting extract of lupuline and flower of hops for making beer, which are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
99. Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal dragées, and the like.
100. Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned.
103. Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps (excepting paraffin in lumps for making matches and candles, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
104. Articles of stearin and paraffin, and wax of all kinds, wrought.
105. Soap of all kinds.
106. Perfumery and essences.
108. Starch and fecula for industrial uses; glucose. (Dextrin continues dutiable according to the previous tariff rate.)
109. Glues, albumens, and gelatin.
110. Carbons prepared for electric lighting.
111. Gunpowder and explosives; miner's fuses; fireworks.
112. Cotton in the wool and cotton waste, when imported in manufactured articles. (In other cases they are dutiable according to the previous tariff rate.)
113. Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing (excepting thread for making textiles, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
- 155-157. Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter; headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like; prints, maps, charts, etc.; drawings, photographs, engravings, and pictures; lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes.
- 158-160. Wall paper, printed; common packing paper, straw, sand, or glass paper; blotting paper.
161. Other paper not specially mentioned, including manila paper and press-copy books (excepting cigarette paper, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).
162. Pasteboard in sheets, including cardboard paper and fine cardboard.
163. Manufactures of pasteboard, including boxes of pasteboard or of cardboard, and articles not specially mentioned.
164. Paste and carton-pierre, including moldings.
184. Bovine animals.
- 197, 198. Boots, shoes, and slippers.
- 207-210. Pianos, harmoniums, organs, harps, violins, violincellos, guitars, mandolins, flutes, fifes, and all other musical instruments, and detached parts for wind instruments of wood or copper.
211. Watches and chronometers; watch cases and works for watches.
- 236-241. Poultry and small game; meat in brine; lard; tallow, except when imported for the manufacture of soap; bacon; hams or shoulders.
243. Canned beef, fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork.
- 244-246. Butter, oleomargarine, cheese, condensed milk.
- 247-251. Salt cod and stockfish, hake, and haddock; herring, pickled, smoked,

salted, or marinated; skate, salted; mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated; salmon, smoked, salted, or marinated; oysters of all kinds; and shellfish, dried or fresh.

252. Eggs.

255. Corn, rye, oats, and barley (excepting barley for making beer, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).

256. Flour, of wheat, rice, corn, or oats.

257-260. Beans, pease, onions, potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned.

261. Flour of pulse.

262. Fresh fruits.

264. Dried or drained fruits.

265. Chestnuts, dried or fresh.

269. Fodder and bran, including corn or broom straw (millo) (excepting millo for making brooms, which is dutiable according to the previous tariff rate).

270. Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins.

271. Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner.

272. Preserved fruits.

275. Alcohol.

276. Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned; whisky, rum, and gin.

280. Beer (malt liquor); cider, natural or artificial; ginger ale, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not otherwise provided for.

286. Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory.

287. Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste; cocoa butter.

288. Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds.

289. Pastes and fecule for soups and other alimentary purposes.

290. Biscuits.

291. Honey.

292. Molasses.

295. Saccharine.

296. Fans.

297. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold or silver, or of gold or silver plate, or except those in which the predominant substance is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, or mother-of-pearl, or except those in which the predominant substance is horn, whalebone, celluloid, bone, or compositions imitating these materials, or compositions imitating those mentioned in section 298.

298. Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, and mother-of-pearl.

299. Horn, whalebone, celluloid, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those mentioned in section 298.

300. Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols.

301. Coffins and undertaker's fixtures.

302. Human hair, manufactured into articles of all kinds.

303. Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms.

304. Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.

305. Oilcloths.

308. Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard.

309. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured into any kind of articles not otherwise provided for, including rubber hose and piston packing.



310. Games and toys, except those of gold or silver, and except those made of the articles mentioned in section 298 and section 299.

311. Umbrellas and parasols.

312. Oil and water-color paintings.

313. Hats, bonnets, and caps of all kinds, finished or unfinished.

314. Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs, including rubber boots and shoes.

315, 316. All other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for.

In response to representations made by the merchants of Havana, President Palma has decreed that the recent increases in customs duties are not applicable to imports which were declared for withdrawal prior to the date when these increases went into effect.

### THE MINING INDUSTRY.

[From "El Economista" No. 54.]

According to late statistics published by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Cuba, there are only twenty-four mines of different kinds at present in exploitation throughout the island. These mines are operated by some ten or twelve companies, four of which are of considerable importance. Twelve of the mines in operation are iron mines, five asphalt, three copper, three manganese, and one naphtha, the production of the latter being insignificant. The iron, copper, and manganese mines are situated in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The following table will give a better idea of the present exploitation of these mines:

	Annual production.	
	Quantity.	Value.
Asphalt:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pinar Del Rio.....	10,000	50,000
Havana.....	3,000	60,000
Santa Clara.....	100	3,000
Sancti Spiritus.....	150	4,500
Camaguey.....	180	5,400
Total.....	13,430	122,900
Copper: Santiago de Cuba.....	66	13,068
Iron: Santiago de Cuba.....	729,336	1,146,892
Manganese: Santiago de Cuba.....	32,629	163,140

### RECAPITULATION.

	Value.	Extent.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Asphalt.....	122,900	256
Copper.....	13,068	66
Iron.....	1,146,892	540
Manganese.....	163,140	108
Total.....	1,446,000	970

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1903.

[From the "Boletín del Centro Generales de Comerciantes e Industriales de la Isla de Cuba."]

January .....	\$1,391,675.24	July .....	\$1,404,945.54
February .....	1,249,862.45	August .....	1,405,918.67
March .....	1,355,585.01	September .....	1,409,722.00
April .....	1,279,729.40	October .....	1,412,830.67
May .....	1,197,573.00	November .....	1,390,871.16
June .....	1,385,481.84	December .....	1,398,608.08
First half .....	7,859,906.94	Second half .....	8,422,896.12
Total, 1903 .....			\$16,282,803.06
Total, 1902 .....			14,692,561.79
Increase, 1903 .....			1,590,241.27

## FOREIGN TRADE, THIRD QUARTER OF 1903.

The Department of the Treasury of Cuba furnishes the following trade statistics for the quarter ended September 30, 1903:

Cuba's total imports for the quarter ended September 30, 1903, were valued at \$17,237,837, of which \$16,654,797 came in steamships and \$583,040 in sailing vessels. A little over 35.3 per cent (\$6,194,278) of these imports was brought in vessels flying the United States flag and 23.8 per cent (\$4,097,760) under the Spanish flag. The total duties collected on these imports were \$3,760,045. About 70 per cent of the entire imports came through the port of Havana.

Of the total imports 46.4 per cent (\$7,004,664) came from the United States, and but 58 per cent thereof (\$4,155,791) was carried in vessels flying the national flag.

Great Britain ranks next to the United States in imports into Cuba, with \$2,557,769 to her credit. Spain follows with \$2,475,528, France with \$1,145,624, and Germany with \$925,407.

Cuba's total exports for the period under review amounted to \$19,875,316 in value, giving a balance in her favor over imports (\$17,237,837) of \$2,637,479. Of her exports, 37.8 per cent (\$7,229,204) was carried under the United States flag, a little over 30.6 per cent (\$6,081,058) under the British flag, Norway ranking next with \$2,476,102, and Spain following with \$2,215,524.

Of Cuba's total exports (\$19,875,316), the United States took 80 per cent, or \$16,002,896; Germany took \$1,386,118, Great Britain \$1,340,620, Spain \$213,779, and France \$185,099.

Of the total exports to the United States from Cuba \$4,595,912 was carried under the United States flag, against \$5,862,814 under the British flag, and \$2,345,477 under the Norwegian flag. Of Cuba's exports 40 per cent was shipped from Havana.

The balance of trade between the United States and Cuba is strongly in favor of the latter; but between Cuba and Great Britain, Spain, and France it is decidedly against her, the most striking case being

tra  
\$50  
A  
Uni  
Ger  
Spai  
Grea  
Fran  
A  
chan  
Ecu  
Trac  
com  
prin  
Sugar  
Autom  
Gasoli  
Vermi  
Wheat  
Lard,  
Butter  
Cotton  
Spirits  
a (w  
cent in  
Wh

trade with Spain. Trade with Germany is in favor of Cuba by almost \$500,000.

A comparison of Cuba's exchanges with these principal foreign nations is as follows:

United States:	
Exported to.....	\$19,875,316
Imported from.....	7,004,664
Difference in favor of Cuba.....	<u>12,870,652</u>
Germany:	
Exported to.....	1,386,118
Imported from.....	925,407
Difference in favor of Cuba.....	<u>460,711</u>
Spain:	
Imported from.....	2,475,528
Exported to.....	213,779
Difference in favor of Spain.....	<u>2,261,749</u>
Great Britain:	
Imported from.....	2,557,769
Exported to.....	1,340,620
Difference in favor of Great Britain.....	<u>1,217,149</u>
France:	
Imported from.....	1,145,624
Exported to.....	185,099
Difference in favor of France.....	<u>960,525</u>

ECUADOR.

AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS LAW AND TARIFF.

A report from the British Consul at Guayaquil, summarizing the changes made in the tariff and customs regulations of Ecuador by the Ecuadorian Customs Law of 1903, published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" of February 18, 1904, states that the new law was to come into force on January 1, 1904. The following is a list of the principal alterations made in the tariff of import duties:

Rates of duty per kilogram.<sup>a</sup>

	Former rate.	New rate.
	Sucres.	Sucres.
Sugar.....	0.02	0.04
Automobiles and cars for the same.....		Free.
Gasoline.....	.05	Free.
Vermicelli.....	.05	.03
Wheat and semolina for the manufacture of vermicelli, etc.....	.02	.01
Lard, other than unadulterated hog lard.....	.05	.15
Butter, adulterated or artificially compounded.....	.10	.15
Cotton-seed oil (made up in imitation of olive oil).....	.10	.15
Spirits, bitters, and liquors <sup>b</sup> .....	.25	.50

<sup>a</sup>Owing to the various surtaxes leviable the rates of duty stated require to be increased by 100 per cent in order to give the actual amounts payable.

<sup>b</sup>When imported in casks a reduction of 45 per cent will be made.

The charge of 10 cents per 100 kilograms for the handling of all cargo imported or exported (excluding in the case of exported goods ivory nuts, pitch, hides, bamboo canes, provisions, charcoal, cinchona bark, fruit, wood, tamarinds, and agave rope) has been increased to 20 cents per 100 kilograms, subject to a further surtax of 100 per cent.

The exportation of hat straw (toquilla) and of hammock straw (mocora) is prohibited.

---

## GUATEMALA.

### CONCESSION FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE GUATEMALA NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Republic of Guatemala has granted a concession to WILLIAM VAN HORNE, of Montreal, Canada; NIXON C. KEITH, of New Orleans; and several New York capitalists, covering the Guatemala Northern Railway and valuable land grants for a period of ninety-nine years. The conditions of the concession provide a cash forfeit of \$200,000 if the road is not completed within three years. It also provides that no export duty shall be levied on anything shipped to port over this line with the one exception of coffee.

It is the intention of the parties interested to push the completion of the line as soon as possible. The line will be 195 miles long, of which 134 miles were completed several years ago, but has not been kept up and is now almost impassable. The portion to be built is through the mountains, and will require some heavy grading.

This will give Guatemala a railway system that will connect all parts of the country with the capital and bring the markets of New Orleans, Chicago, and New York within from five to seven days of any part of this Republic.

---

## HONDURAS.

### REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

United States Consul A. K. MOE, at Tegucigalpa, transmits the following translation of an abstract from the annual report of the Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of January 21, 1904:

"Commerce between the two nations (Honduras and the United States) is increasing to a considerable extent. United States citizens, as well as other foreigners who come to our shores, meet with the greatest encouragement for such enterprises as they desire to promote,

and receive full constitutional guarantees which the Government, interested in attracting immigration, is desirous of making effective.

"The International Bureau of American Republics, with offices in Washington, under the patronage of the governments of the continent has continued to render important and efficient services in the material development of these countries, and Honduras has assiduously contributed her quota for the support of that international institution.

"By the report of last year, you were apprised that the Government had taken favorable action on the invitation to attend the Customs and Sanitary Conferences and the Conference relating to the production of and consumption of coffee, which were to sit in New York, and appointed Mr. NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, at that time Consul-General of the Republic in that city. Later Dr. EMIL HENDEL was named a second delegate to the Sanitary Convention, and as such, by reason of his special attainments in medicine, contributed effectively to the work of the conference. In the annexes you will find the report of, as well as the resolutions approved by the delegates.

"Among the obligations of the contract made with the Honduras syndicate for the leasing of the railway was a stipulation for the construction of a bridge over the Uluu River. This and other obligations were not satisfied within the time stipulated nor within the year of prorogue; consequently, in conformity with article 3 of the contract, the latter was rescinded without necessity of arbitration and the Government acquired control on the 27th of May last.

"This has given rise to an unfounded reclamation presented by the syndicate to the Washington Government in which they demand from this Republic \$1,056,393 and interest as indemnity for supposed damages, asserting that they were violently dispossessed of the railway.

"This reclamation will indeed surprise you when you take into account the clear and precise terms of the contract which you approved on the 26th of May, 1900, the circumstance that the representative of the Honduras syndicate, Mr. ADOLFO PEREIRA, agreed that the lease should expire by the same law as the contract, voluntarily ordered the delivery of the railway and relinquished his management and control thereof.

"Concerning this matter, as it will be noted, I merely have to indicate that the Ministry in my charge has, with abundant reasons and documents, refuted the claim of the syndicate, by demonstrating the want of justice for the reclamation.

"The preceding Government, having in view the political change that was about to be effected in the Republic, refrained from accepting the invitation that had been presented to attend the great international meeting to be held in the city of St. Louis, in the United States of America, in the year 1903, in celebration of the centenary of the Loui-

siana Territory purchase. As the opening of the fair had been postponed to the present year, and the political situation of the country is normal, the present Government, duly appreciating the positive benefits that accrue from these great gatherings of industry, resolved to accept the invitation which was again made by the Exposition Commissioner to Central America. In consequence, Dr. SALVADOR CORDOVA, Consul-General in New York, was named as delegate, and the necessary preparations are being made to the end that Honduras may be fitly represented at the Exposition."

### IMPORTS, SECOND QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1902-3.

[From "La Gaceta" No. 2336.]

Countries.	Number of packages.	Weight, in kilos.	Invoice value, in gold.	Invoice value, in silver.	Amount of duties.
EUROPE.					
England.....	4,990	264,939	\$49,637.35	.....	\$35,064.57
Germany.....	4,076	122,051	37,161.97	.....	25,647.19
France.....	778	43,133	16,622.33	.....	12,721.08
Spain.....	3,296	100,769	10,631.72	.....	7,178.73
Belgium.....	115	8,626	1,101.00	.....	1,550.20
Italy.....	116	8,123	4,316.00	.....	2,356.85
Total.....	13,431	547,644	119,503.37	.....	.....
NORTH AMERICA.					
United States.....	40,072	1,996,738	298,449.71	.....	231,329.06
Mexico.....	1	38	.....	\$80.00	76.00
Total.....	40,073	1,996,776	298,449.71	80.00	.....
CENTRAL AMERICA.					
British Honduras.....	1,799	66,724	20,321.27	.....	16,629.99
Guatemala.....	1,270	11,415	.....	10,439.20	2,340.75
Nicaragua.....	961	37,068	.....	3,595.00	20,221.00
El Salvador.....	202	9,250	.....	1,550.00	937.00
Costa Rica.....	7	431	.....	320.00	260.00
Total.....	4,239	124,892	20,321.27	15,904.20	.....
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Colombia.....	18	425	.....	.....	8.50
Total duties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,271.04

### RECAPITULATION.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	Number of packages.	Weight, in kilos.	Invoice value, in gold.	Invoice value, in silver.	Amount of duties.
Europe.....	13,431	547,644	\$119,503.37	.....	\$81,468.60
North America.....	40,073	1,996,776	298,449.71	\$80.00	231,405.06
Central America.....	4,239	124,892	20,321.27	15,904.20	40,388.77
South America.....	18	425	.....	.....	8.50
Total.....	57,761	2,669,736	438,274.35	15,984.20	356,271.04
CUSTOM-HOUSES OR PORTS.					
Amapala.....	13,141	768,478	183,877.80	10,916.00	151,989.61
Puerto Cortés.....	27,905	1,427,411	195,955.05	5,068.20	158,722.59
Trujillo.....	3,977	161,794	21,625.00	.....	17,437.01
La Ceiba.....	9,390	257,596	31,866.05	.....	24,635.33
Rosón.....	3,318	51,157	4,952.25	.....	3,486.08
Total.....	57,761	2,669,736	438,274.35	15,984.20	356,271.04

MEXICO.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The President of the Republic of Mexico has issued an important decree, dated February 4, 1904, which introduces several changes in the customs tariff by creating moderate duties on certain articles hitherto admitted free.

The decree is as follows:

“PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, Know ye:

“That in exercise of the power granted to the Executive by article 2 of the revenue law, issued on June 1, 1903, I have seen fit to decree the following:

“ARTICLE 1.

“The existing tariff of the general ordinance of maritime and frontier custom-houses is amended and added to in the following terms:

Section 62A. Artificial silk of all kinds, unmanufactured.....	net kilo..	\$0.50
Section 69. Leather belts for machinery, whether imported with the machinery or apart.....	per gross kilo..	.50
Section 70. Belts of cow hair for machinery, whether or not imported with said machinery.....	per gross kilo..	.10
Section 75A. Gloves of skin, lined or unlined, with cuffs reinforced, for the use of workmen.....	per legal kilo..	1.50
Section 155A. Cork cut into cubes for the manufacture of corks.....	per gross kilo..	.20
Section 166. Virginia tobacco, in the leaf.....	do.....	.50
Section 236. Mats of sparterie or palmetto.....	per square meter..	.25
Section 266. Copper in pigs or grains.....		Free.
Section 266A. Bronze, brass, and white metal, in pigs or grains.....	per gross kilo..	.04
Section 269. Copper ore, untreated, and copper matte.....		Free.
Section 270. Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, covered with any material.....	per gross kilo..	.05
Section 271. Bare wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not exceeding two millimeters in diameter.....	per gross kilo..	.08
Section 272. Bare wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, exceeding two millimeters in diameter.....	per gross kilo..	.05
Section 272A. Cables of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, covered with any material, but without a metallic sheath inside or outside the covering substance, and uncovered cables of the same metals, of all diameters, per gross kilo.....		.05
Section 272B. Insulated cables with metallic sheath inside or outside the insulating material.....		Free.
Section 305. Steel in bars, round, square, prism-shaped, semicircular, octagonal, hexagonal, or T-shaped.....	per gross kilo..	.05

Section 307. Iron or steel wire exceeding one millimeter in diameter, per gross kilo .....	\$0.05
Section 308. Iron or steel wire one millimeter in diameter or less, per gross kilo .....	.08
Section 311. Iron wire for fences .....	per gross kilo.. .02
Section 312. Stamps, dies, and shoes of iron and steel .....	per 100 kilos gross.. 1.50
Section 313. Plows and loose pieces or repair pieces thereof, per 100 kilos gross .....	1.50
Section 315. Empty iron barrels .....	per gross kilo.. .03
Section 317. Iron piping of all dimensions, even though tinned, per 100 kilos net .....	1.50
Section 319. Hoes, scythes, and other implements for agriculture and for clearing .....	per 100 kilos, gross.. 1.50
Section 320. Iron crucibles .....	do..... 1.50
Section 321. Axles and hubs of iron or steel for carts and carriages, per gross kilo .....	.06
Section 322. Iron in pigs resulting from the first furnace treatment or in filings or in scraps .....	per 100 kilos, gross.. 1.50
Section 322A. Wrought iron in rough pigs and steel in pigs .....	per gross kilo.. .02
Section 323. Iron in bars, round, square, prism shaped, and semicircular, per gross kilo .....	.05
Section 323A. Iron bands for binding bales .....	per gross kilo.. .07
Section 324. Bent iron bars of angular section and T-shaped bars .....	do..... .05
Section 326. Iron or steel in plain sheets, unspecified, as well as striated sheets and sheets for roofing, even though painted or galvanized, and perforated sheets for riddling or screening .....	per gross kilo.. .06
Section 328A. Machetes of all kinds .....	do..... .05
Section 331. Posts, cross arms, and pins of iron or steel for overhead electric wires .....	per 100 kilos, gross.. 1.50
Section 332. Iron or steel rails, when the lineal meter weighs more than 12 kilos .....	per gross kilo.. .01
Section 332A. Iron or steel rails, when the lineal meter does not exceed 12 kilos, and switches, ties, frogs, spikes, fish plates, and other accessories for rails ..	Free.
Section 333. Iron or steel girders for buildings, when they have no perforations nor special cut .....	per gross kilo.. .02
Section 333A. Girders and columns of iron or steel, when they have perforations or are of a special cut, frames, bracket arms, bedplates for columns, fish plates, braces with or without nuts, and other parts not specified, of iron or steel, for structural purposes .....	per gross kilo.. .03
Section 336. Unspecified manufactured articles of tin plate and of iron, tin plated, nickel plated, copper plated, or brass plated, wholly or in part, whatever may be their weight .....	per legal kilo.. .20
Section 340. Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets of iron and steel, per legal kilo .....	.10
Section 341. Tanks, cisterns, receptacles, or tubs of iron or steel having a capacity of more than 2,500 liters .....	per 100 kilos, gross.. 1.50
Section 379. Refined mineral oil .....	per legal kilo.. .08
Benzine .....	do..... .08
Mineral wax .....	do..... .08
Paraffine .....	do..... .08
Section 395A. Ornamental tiles with moldings .....	per gross kilo.. .06
Section 414. Slate pencils .....	per legal kilo.. .10



Section 419. Bottles of common glass, without stopper of the same material for putting up, in the ordinary manner, wine, spirits, liqueurs, and beer, per gross kilo.....	\$0.02
Section 422. Mirrors, with frame of brass, zinc, tin plate, white metal, wood, or pasteboard, in which the greatest visible length of mirror glass does not exceed 75 centimeters.....	per gross kilo... .20
Section 424. Mirrors in frames of celluloid or gutta-percha or incased in textile fabrics not containing silk, in which the greatest visible length of mirror glass does not exceed 75 centimeters.....	per gross kilo... .25
Section 426. Mirrors in frames of crystal, or incased in leather or silk or material containing silk, and mirrors adorned with artificial flowers or feathers, in which the greatest visible length of mirror glass does not exceed 75 centimeters.....	per gross kilo... .35
Section 427. Mirrors in frames of any material, except fine metal, in which the greatest visible length of mirror glass does not exceed 75 centimeters, per gross kilo.....	.45
Section 429. Mirrors without frame, not exceeding 75 centimeters measurement in any direction.....	per gross kilo... .20
Section 430. Mirrors without frame, exceeding 75 centimeters measurement in any direction.....	per gross kilos... .35
Section 452. Coarse cotton cloth with regular meshes for working in wool, per square meter.....	.18
Section 462. Cotton cloth unbleached, bleached or colored, of which the texture is not smooth.....	per square meter... .18
Section 469. Articles or manufactures of cotton stockinet not specified, even though containing adornments of a different material other than fine metal and silk.....	per legal kilo... 1.30
Section 495. Strips or borders of cotton in drawn work or embroidered in cotton, wool, or linen.....	per legal kilo... 2.00
Section 496. Strips or borders of cotton drawn work, or cotton embroidered in cotton, wool, or linen, when adorned with beads of glass, ordinary metal, or paste.....	per legal kilo... 1.25
Section 510. Cloth of linen, hemp, and other like fabrics, white, eern or colored, of a texture that is not smooth.....	per square meter... .22
Section 519. Articles or manufactures of linen stockinet, not specified, though they have adornments of a different material other than fine metal or silk, per legal kilo.....	1.75
Section 544. Strips or borders of linen, drawn or embroidered in cotton, wool, or linen.....	per legal kilo... 2.50
Section 545. Strips or borders of linen, drawn or embroidered in cotton, wool, or linen, when trimmed with beads of glass, ordinary metal, or paste, per legal kilo.....	1.50
Section 546. Woolen twine not exceeding ten millimeters in diameter, per legal kilo.....	2.50
Section 566. Articles or manufactures of woolen stockinet, or of knitting wool, not specified, though having trimmings of a different material other than fine metal or silk.....	per legal kilo... 1.75
Section 579. Wool felt in endless belting for machinery, whether imported with the machinery to which it belongs or not.....	per gross kilo... .06
Section 593. Unspecified ready-made clothing and separate parts thereof, when stitched, of woolen goods, regardless of the texture, though having trimmings other than fine metal or silk.....	per legal kilo... 5.50

Section 595. Ready-made clothing, unspecified, and loose parts thereof when stitched, of woolen goods containing silk in the texture, in embroidery, or in the trimming, even though there is other trimming not of fine metal, per legal kilo .....	\$6.00
Section 598. Strips or borders of woolen goods, drawn or embroidered in cotton, wool, or linen..... per legal kilo..	3.00
Section 613A. Ribbons or strips of cotton, wool, or linen embroidered with silk .....	per net kilo.. 3.50
Section 613B. Ribbons and strips of cotton, wool, or linen embroidered in silk and having beads of glass, ordinary metal, or paste .....	per net kilo.. 2.50
Section 624A. Unspecified articles or manufactures of cotton stockinet with trimmings of silk .....	per legal kilo.. 1.50
Section 624B. Unspecified articles or manufactures of linen or woolen stockinet or of knitting wool with trimmings of silk .....	per legal kilo.. 2.00
Section 624C. Unspecified articles or manufactures of cotton, linen, or woolen stockinet containing silk in the texture, provided that the former fibers predominate in the surface .....	per net kilo.. 3.50
Section 625. Unspecified articles or manufactures of silk stockinet, containing cotton, linen, or wool in the texture, provided that the latter substances do not predominate in the surface .....	per net kilo.. 7.00

## ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Section 650A. Spun goods, woven fabrics and manufactures of artificial silk, either alone or mixed with other fibers with the exception of silk, will pay the rates assigned to similar spun goods, woven fabrics and manufactures of linen, plus 20 per cent.	
Section 704. Calcium carbide .....	per gross kilo.. .04
Section 779. Unspecified bags of all kinds of paper for putting up goods, though having a printed notice or advertisement on them .....	per legal kilo.. .07
Section 786. Storage batteries and other electrical batteries.....	Free
Section 786A. Extinguishers, incandescent electric lamps, commutators, contacts including spigots, fuses including those that are mounted, cut-offs, rosettes, and safety fixtures .....	per gross kilo.. .10
Section 787. Suction and driving pumps, operated by hand and loose pieces or repair pieces thereof .....	per 100 kilos, gross.. 1.50
Section 789. Elevators.....	do..... 1.50
Section 792. Diving suits .....	per gross kilo.. .01
Section 794. Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes.....	Free
Section 795. Musical instruments of all kinds and materials .....	per legal kilo.. .50
Section 796. Electric arc lamps .....	per gross kilo.. .05
Section 800. Machines of all kinds for industries, agriculture, mining, and the arts not specially designated, and their loose parts or repair pieces, per 100 kilos, gross .....	1.50
Section 815. Drays, carts, and wagons, and vehicles of all kinds not specially designated, for commercial and agricultural uses, and carriage of merchandise, when the weight of each vehicle does not exceed 200 kilos, per net kilo.	.20
Section 816. Drays, carts, and wagons, and vehicles of all kinds not specially designated, for commercial and agricultural uses, and carriage of merchandise, when the weight of each vehicle exceeds 200 kilos..... per net kilo..	.05
Each of the first 200 kilos of each vehicle's weight must pay the rate of 20 cents under section 815, and each kilogram in excess the rate assigned by this section.	
Section 819. Carriages of all kinds not specially designated, exclusively for the conveyance of persons, when the weight of said carriages does not exceed 250 kilos.....	per net kilo.. .60

Section 821. Carriages of all kinds not specially designated, exclusively for the conveyance of persons, when the weight of said carriages exceeds 250 kilos and does not exceed 750 kilos .....	per net kilo..	\$0.50
Each of the first 250 kilos must pay the rate of 60 cents, and each kilo in excess up to the limit of weight assigned must pay 50 cents under this section.		
Section 823. Carriages of all kinds not specially designated, exclusively for the conveyance of persons, when the weight of said carriages exceeds 750 kilos, per net kilo.....		.40
Each of the first 250 kilos pays a duty of 60 cents; each of the next 500 kilos a duty of 50 cents, and each kilo in excess 40 cents.		
Section 825. Unfinished carriages, not upholstered nor painted, when their weight does not exceed 250 kilos .....	per net kilo..	.30
Section 827. Unfinished carriages, not upholstered nor painted, when their weight exceeds 250 kilos and does not exceed 750 kilos .....	net kilo..	.20
On each of the first 250 kilos the rate of 30 cents must be paid, and on each kilo in excess to the limit of weight assigned, 20 cents per kilo.		
Section 829. Unfinished carriages, not upholstered nor painted, when their weight exceeds 750 kilos .....	per net kilo..	.10
On each of the first 250 kilos the rate is 30 cents; on each of the next 500 kilos the rate is 20 cents, and on each kilo in excess the rate is 10 cents.		
Section 860. Rubber belts for machinery, whether imported with the machinery or not.....	per gross kilos..	.10
Section 886. Water-closets and urinals.....	per gross kilos..	.10
Section 888. Work cases, with fixtures .....	per legal kilo..	1.75

Art. 2. The explanatory notes 53, 103, 109, 110, 111, 135, 143, 147, 153, 154, 159, 167, 172, 246, 275, 283, 285, 293, 294, 312, and 317 are modified in the following manner:

*Note 53.*—Rough cork is the bark of the cork tree still coated with its rough and hard crust. Cork cut into sheets is free from its rough surface. It is also imported cut into cubes, in which case it is included in section 155A.

As sections 155 and 155A only refer to the raw material for industrial purposes, they do not include the thin sheets for shoe soles or other uses.

*Note 103.*—Iron wire for fences consists either of a double-galvanized (zinc) wire, twisted into an open spiral provided at its interstices with a sharp-pointed barb, or an iron strip with points; or a galvanized-iron strip in lieu of the iron wire, of 1 or 2 centimeters in width, spirally twisted and barbed. There are also classed under No. 311, as being used as fencing, bands composed of galvanized-iron wire netting provided that they do not exceed 5 centimeters in width and double-twisted spiral wire, without points, or unbarbed, made of galvanized iron. The clamps for fixing the wire to the fences are included in section 340. (See Note 111.)

*Note 109.*—This number includes flat iron bars, folded along the entire length, whose section represents any kind of angle formed by the two longitudinal halves of the bar. T iron consist of two flat bars superposed in such a manner that one is perpendicular in plane to the other and forms two right angles. These two kinds of iron which

are of slight weight, must not be confounded with roofing beams or joists, which may be of the same shape. This section further comprises light rods whose section resembles an iron pole or other similar figure, used for window frames in iron buildings, as well as iron bars known as "overlap," or whose shape resembles that of a mushroom.

*Note.*—By beams and joists for roofs are understood solid iron pieces, capable of supporting, without bending weights fixed in relation to their dimensions. Their section is affected by different forms, as T, I, L, U, □, according to their application and resistance.

The beams, joists, and columns referred to in section 333 must not be perforated or cut in special shapes for the purpose of being used in particular constructions, inasmuch as there are only included in this section joists and beams that may be employed in any structural work.

The columns may be cast in one piece or made up of distinct sections screwed or riveted together.

(See in the Appendix the circular of the Department of the Treasury of February 23, 1897, in which is specified the maximum weight of the beams and joists, according to their size.)

*Note 111.*—This section includes nails of all kinds, screws, bolts, rivets, and washers, and iron or steel nuts, threaded or unthreaded. Double pointed nails called clamps, and those of indulated steel plate for frames, are embraced in this section. Spikes, bolts, and fish plates for rails are free of duties, in accordance with section 332A, as material for the construction of railways.

*Note 135.*—By tiles are meant small pieces of compact clay, pressed, the surface of which is covered with bright colors and enameled in the oven with a glazing similar to that of porcelain. They are generally square, and the dimensions of their sides do not exceed 15 centimeters. This size is not exclusive, so that in the customs classification it is only necessary to consider the enameling or glazing in imitation of porcelain. This section includes tiles of enameled iron. Clay tiles with moldings on the sides and vitrified clay moldings are included in section 395A.

Section 419 only applies to ordinary bottles of common glass, light colored or dark, the form of which is exclusively adapted for bottling and preparing for sale wines, brandies, liquors, beer, vinegar, etc., and not to bottles furnished with indelible inscriptions impressed in the mass of glass, bearing the name of the product for whose bottling it is destined, the name of the manufacturer of the product, that of the seller or establishment for its sale, or any other distinctive mark which gives to the bottles the character of exclusiveness, inasmuch as these are included in section 419A. Marks or designs of any other kind shall not be considered. (See in the Appendix the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 16951, of January 20, 1898.)

*Note 147.*—Cotton twine consists of a thread loosely twisted, neither sized nor gummed. It differs from thread, which is always of two or more ends, whilst twine is only composed of one sole end, which, if slightly untwisted, allows the separation of the component fibers.

The twine referred to in section 499A is a thin cord made out of the fibers enumerated in said section, oiled, loosely twisted, and of a structure similar to that already mentioned on treating of twines in general, and which is known in England and the United States by the name of "binding twine."

*Note 153.*—By tissues of smooth texture must be understood tissues composed of single thread, in which the woof threads, in crossing from one side to the other, pass above the pair threads and below the odd threads of the warp one by one, said threads crossing each other in a contrary direction to return to the point of departure—that is to say, passing above the odd threads and below the pair threads.

Tissues obtained by any other process of weaving, as well as those woven in the above manner, but which, instead of being composed of a single thread, comprise either two or more parallel threads, entwining at the same time the woof or warp threads, or threads of several ends, shall not be considered as tissues of smooth texture.

Open-work tissues, or drawn work, either of cotton or linen, shall not be considered tissues of smooth texture. (See note 154.)

To ascertain the number of threads composing a tissue of smooth texture, a lens shall be used known by the name of "Thread counter," having a space of one centimeter side. The warp and woof threads found in this space are added together, ignoring fractions of threads, and if the total can be exactly divided by two, the quotient shall be considered as the number of threads that the tissue contains in a half square centimeter per side; but if the sum is not exactly divisible by two, the fraction of a thread resulting in the quotient shall be considered as an entire thread and added as a unit to those obtained in the quotient. In this operation care should be taken that the edge of the square or space to be examined by the thread counter corresponds as nearly as possible with the space separating one thread from another.

No account shall be taken of a difference of two or three threads when, in any part whatever of the tissue, the number of threads tallies with the declaration of the importer.

*Note 154.*—Embroidery is a work in relief, worked by hand or by mechanical devices, of separate threads of the tissue, on a fabric already made. For the purpose of the law, tissues with designs in relief, filled or outlined, composed of chains or cordons of any material, or obtained by means of beads of glass, porcelain, metal, gum, or composition, or by means of the application of parts cut from other tissue, shall be considered as embroidered. Embroidered cloths are

those that either in their edges after the manner of borders, or through the entire fabric, contain embroidered designs.

*Note 159.*—This section includes articles of elastic tissue known as hosiery, whether relating to articles woven in one piece, articles cut and sewn, or articles furnished with bands of tissue destined to strengthen some of their parts. In the first and second class are included stockings, socks, undershirts, caps, gloves, bands, etc.; in the last class are included drawers, jerseys, slip-bodices, etc. Open-worked hosiery are also included in this section.

Hosiery of velvet on one of its faces must not be confounded with cassimere or tissue imitating hosiery; the former is made of a series of chain stitches composed of a single thread, while the latter, made in imitation of it, consists of threads of woof and warp. (See in the Appendix Circular No. 21 of the Bureau of Customs, of September 29, 1900, fourth case.)

*Note 167.*—The material composing the lining of ready-made garments shall not be considered in assessing the duty applying thereto, according to the kind of tissue on the outer part of said garments. For a better explanation of the word lining, it may be said that every fabric covering the inside of a garment shall be considered as lining, but the fabric or cloth which is visible on the outside of the garment shall never be considered as lining (such as folds, lappels, ornaments, etc.), and those which are used as transparents or backgrounds in skirts or overskirts of embroidery or lace, inasmuch as the materials of which said articles are composed shall serve as a basis for the assessment of duties. The designation "woolen stuffs mixed with silk in the tissue," employed in section 595, applies to woolen tissues with only a small part of silk in the stripes, checks, or designs, and in such a proportion that the wool represents the material predominating on the surface of the tissue. The designation "silk tissues mixed with cotton, linen, or wool," employed in section 648, applies to tissues in which the silk predominates on the surface.

*Note 172.*—By cord is understood the cord or thread formed by simply twisting together two or more heads, made up at the same time by one or more retwisted threads, such as are used on sewing machines and in crochet work. The various cylindrical hanks, compact or hollow, are also considered cords.

*Note 246.*—This section includes cider, ordinary hop beers, and ginger ales, concentrated beers, called extract of malt, and aerated refreshing beverages. The true extract of malt, known in commerce as "Kelper's Extract of Malt," "Maltina," etc., is manufactured by concentrating in a vacuum the aqueous extract of the grain of malted barley, its value being due to the presence of diastase, which is not found in concentrated beer. These extracts are included in section 689 as medicinal extracts, not specified, because of being used in

medicine, either separate or mixed with other substances, as cola-nut, cocaine, cod-liver oil, etc.

*Note 275.*—A diving apparatus consists of a suit of waterproof cloth, shoes having lead soles, and a metallic head frame with glass windows, covering the head of the diver. Generally there is attached to the apparatus a pump for supplying through rubber tubes to the diver air for breathing, and is also supplied with the necessary cords. All these articles, if imported with the diving apparatus, as well as the parts of the suit—the shoes, collar, and loose helmets—imported separately, are included in this section; but not the underclothes which may be used beneath the waterproof suit, nor the parts of tubes, nor pumps, nor cords.

*Note 283.*—Sections 815 and 816 refer to vehicles of all kinds, not specified, for commerce, agriculture, and the transportation of merchandise. Curs, wagons, and carts, with or without springs, without frames or boxes (such as those employed in the transportation of trees, rails, etc.); vehicles, closed or open, of a solid or light box or bed, with windows or without them, for the purpose of delivering merchandise in towns, and, in general, all vehicles whose principal use is the transportation of merchandise, are, according to their weight, included in these sections.

*Note 285.*—Sections 819, 821, and 823 refer to carriages properly speaking, not specified, which are used exclusively for the transportation of persons, such as omnibuses, stage coaches, spring wagons, vans, berlins, coupes, cabriolets, phaetons, carriages, victorias, buggies, sulkeys, duchesses, tilburies, *troisquarts*, rockaways, landos, hansom, etc., it being an expressed condition in distinguishing them that they shall not be used in transporting merchandise. The circumstance that there may be places, in stage coaches, omnibuses, and covered vans, intended for baggage, will not alter the classification of carriages for the exclusive transportation of persons.

*Note 291.*—Section 333A refers to steel or iron beams and joists which are perforated, cut specially, or any other preparatory work making them suitable for a definite structure. This section also includes frames, scales, foundation pieces for columns, joints, tensors, and girders, with or without nuts, and in general all loose parts of iron or steel for the construction of buildings.

This section does not include screws, shingles, and sheets for roofs, the loose parts for buildings which are not specified in the tariff or in the vocabulary, nor those which consist of decorations or ornaments.

Those pieces that are not necessary for the putting together of the building, but which are simply for adornments, such as cornices, are said to be pieces for decoration or ornament, inasmuch as the necessary pieces for the construction of an edifice, although they may be decorative, are included in section 333A.

*Note 294.*—All cases or boxes provided with pieces suitable for the toilet, sewing, or similar uses, and which are not expressly classified in the tariff, are considered as toilet or sewing cases. When the cases have gold, silver, or platinum adornments, they shall be considered as in section 856 of the Tariff and shall pay the quota there specified, which shall also apply to the contents (even when the objects which form them are of a lower classification than that of the case), provided that the weight of said articles has not been separately declared, as is permitted under Rule V of the General Rules for the application of the tariff. Only when these cases of sewing or toilet boxes contain jewels or articles of gold, platinum, or silver, or objects or articles embraced in said section 856, shall they pay separately the duties corresponding to said sewing or toilet cases and their contents.

*Note 312.*—Section 438A includes pieces of glass or crystal the surface of which is engraved by means of teeth or stones forming facets with living stones in the border. Some pieces of glass cast in a mold have ornaments and facets which imitate engraving; but the pieces of glass made in molds which have ornaments or facets which imitate cut glass, but these pieces (which are included in section 438) must not be confounded with cut glass, because they do not present rough edges produced by the grindstone and which distinguish the latter. The slight cutting, which some pieces of molded or blown glass or crystals suffer in endeavoring to eliminate the reslaving of the mold, or the imperfection contained in the piece on taking it from the tube of the blower or pontee, shall not be considered in the classification.

The tariff makes no distinction between pieces of white glass or crystals and those which are of a single color in enumerating the articles embraced in sections 438 and 438A. (For those of more than one color see Note 313.)

The pieces of glass or crystals engraved or ground in part by means of any chemical or mechanical process for the purpose of forming in them ridges, designs, works, initials, or letters that are not trade-marks or the marks of the seller, whether inwardly or outwardly, are the ones referred to in section 438A, with the exception of those specified, among which are glass bottles or flasks with lettering, and which are included in section 419A. The grinding of the necks and corks of flasks and vessels, and, in general, the polishing which the pieces of glass or crystal suffer in fitting them together, as well as the graduated scales and the marks, figures, and letters which indicate the capacity of the flasks, vessels, tubes, etc., or the measure or number of the pieces, and which are engraved in the same vessels, flasks, or pieces, etc., is no reason for applying another quota than that indicated in section 438 as applying to glass and crystals in pieces not specified. Neither shall there be applied a different quota than that mentioned



for pieces of glass or crystal completely ground, nor for those which have one end ground and the other end not, as is the case in some kinds of globes, lamp chimneys, and candlesticks, etc., but without these different colorings forming ridges, bands, pictures, or drawings.

*Note 317.*—This section refers to lamps for electric arc lights, incandescent lights in the open air, or any other system other than that of lamp chimneys, included in section 788. The glass globes for protecting the lamps in question, or for softening the brilliancy of the light, are not included in this section, and therefore pay duties as worked glass, according to classification.

ART. 3. To the explanatory notes for the application of the tariff, the following are added:

*Note 319.*—The machetes referred to in this section are those which have plain handles without ornaments.

*Note 320.*—By set up cables are understood electric conductors which have for their better conservation, in addition to the insulated coverings, one or more metallic coverings over the inner or outer portion of the insulating substance, as well as the conductors, which, in addition to the nucleus of copper, have an interior or exterior covering of iron wire.

*Note 321.*—The bags referred to in this section are those which generally have the form of a prism and which are used as a covering for grains, fruits, etc., and not those which have a form similar to that of document envelopes, sometimes supplied with fasteners and which are employed in sending small samples by mail, inasmuch as by their form and use they are considered envelopes.

*Note 322.*—This section includes machinery and apparatuses of all kinds not specified, moved by motive power, windlass, pedal, or lever, provided they are intended for use in agriculture, mining, industries, or arts.

By machinery is understood a collection of pieces or parts for generating or transmitting power, or for performing any other operation, operating always by regular movements and periods.

The machinery or apparatuses which are not intended for the industries, agriculture, mining, or the arts, are not included in this section, and are dutiable according to their material and kind. In this class are included typewriters and adding machines, and, in general, all apparatuses and small machines for domestic use.

Mechanical tools, provided always they operate with regular and periodic movements, are embraced in this section. Those which are not covered by these conditions pay the quota provided for in section 793.

Loose parts and pieces of machines, included in section 800, are all those which can not be put to other uses, inasmuch as those which are capable of being employed for other purposes shall pay duty in conformity with the tariff according to material and class or kind.

(See in the Appendix the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 100, of August 4, 1899.)

*Note 323.*—This section refers to sanitary closets and toilets, complete, of whatever material, having receptacles, cesspools, water boxes, wooden coverings, pipes, siphons, etc.

The loose parts of sanitary closets and toilets, provided they can not be used for other purposes, are included in this section.

Portable toilets without seats for bed rooms are considered as furniture, according to their class.

ART. 4. Rule XXIII, for the application of the tariff is modified in the following manner:

When the jewels and articles referred to in section 856 of the tariff are contained in cases, the weight and kind of the latter shall be shown for the application of the duties.

ART. 5. The following specifications in the vocabulary of the tariff are modified in the manner expressed below:

Steel needles for sewing (even when they have gilded eyes), section 336B, per kilo, legal weight.....	.15
Iron, steel, and brass pins, common and safety (even when they are plated), section 274, per kilo, legal weight.....	.40
Manufactures of artificial stone, section 395A, per kilo, gross weight.....	.05
Bags (or sacks) made of glazed, variegated, or figured paper (even when they contain brands or advertisements), section 753, per kilo, legal weight.....	.10
Wire buckles of all kinds for dresses (even when plated), section 274, per kilo, legal weight.....	.40
Cases and empty toilet cases. ( <i>See Appliances.</i> )	
Aseptic and antiseptic gauze, section 665, per kilo, legal weight.....	.25
Hairpins of iron or steel wire (even when gilded or plated), section 336B, per kilo, legal weight.....	.15
Iron or steel sheets, forming a net or mesh, cut or perforated, section 333A, per kilo, gross weight.....	.06
Maltine, section 689, per kilo, legal weight.....	.75
Tarred or waxed cloth for packing, section 746, per kilo, legal weight.....	.06

ART. 6. The following are added to the specifications of the tariff's vocabulary:

Exfoliate blocks of paper of all kinds, except that suitable for writing purposes, section 746, per kilo, legal weight.....	\$0.25
Chimneys for incandescence gas lights, section 238, per kilo, legal weight.....	.30
Hemp cords, lined with cotton, up to 10 millimeters in diameter, section 444, per kilo, legal weight.....	1.20
Hemp cords, lined with cotton, more than 10 millimeters in diameter, section 445, per kilo, legal weight.....	.15
Iron sheets, stamped for ceilings. ( <i>See Manufactures.</i> )	
Listerine, section 687, per kilo, legal weight.....	.03
Resistances for electric arc lamps, section 800, 100 kilos, gross weight.....	1.50
Postal cards of all kinds, section 783, per kilo, gross weight.....	.40
Glass shingles, section 441, per kilo, gross weight.....	.06
Tubes or chimneys (closed or open) intended for iron stoves for cooking or heating purposes, section 340A, per kilo, gross weight.....	.05

ART. 7. Sections 71, 306, 310, 325, 326A, 382, 384, 421, 423, 425, 463, 511, 580, 671, 788, 801, 802, 806, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 833, 861, and 862 of the Tariff of Ordinances, and the explanatory notes 100, 102, 273, 287, 291, and 311 are hereby repealed.

ART. 8. The Department of the Treasury will modify the vocabulary of the Tariff of Ordinances in the part that may be necessary in order to place it in consonance with the modifications made by this decree.

#### TRANSITORY.

This decree shall become effective on the 15th of the present month (February), in so far as concerns section 166, and on the 1st of April next with respect to the other sections. The duties on merchandise referred to therein, and those on merchandise imported in vessels which anchor in Mexican ports after 12 o'clock on the night of February 14 and March 31, respectively, as well as duties on goods introduced through the frontier custom-houses of the Republic on those dates, after the hour mentioned, shall be liquidated in conformity with its provisions.

Now, therefore, I order it printed, published, circulated, and duly observed.

Palace of the Federal Executive, Mexico, February 4, 1904.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

#### FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The "Mexican Investor" of January 9, 1904, states that the Finance Department of Mexico has issued an important circular, dated December 31, 1903, looking to the strict enforcement of the terms of the banking law in regard to the issuance of notes and other forms of fiduciary circulation.

The circular reads as follows:

"According to Section VI of article 114 of the general law on institutions of credit, the interventors (inspectors) of banks are obliged to take care that the amount of credit tokens put into circulation does not exceed the amount which each of these establishments is entitled to issue in accordance with the conditions and provisions contained in the law in question and in the several concessions; but inasmuch as that inspection has hitherto been imperfect, seeing that it is exercised directly on the parent offices and not on the branches, the President of the Republic, desiring that the vigilance vested in the Department of Finance in regard to this point should be thoroughly efficacious, has been pleased to direct that, beginning with the month of January next, 1904, the Government inspectors of the banks shall observe the following rules:

"First. Whenever the note circulation or the emission of cash war-

rants approaches the legal limit, the inspectors will, as many times in each month as they deem fit, and even every day, supervise the cash recount which the banks make at the close of each day's business, and will insist on being furnished with all data, particulars and entries tending to show whether the cash holdings in the head offices and branches of banks of issue conform to the ratio provided by articles 16 and 17 of the law or by the several concessions, and, in the case of banks of promotion, to the terms of article 97, of the law; all in addition to their authentication of the cash recount and balance at the end of each month, as provided by Section II, article 114 of the law in question.

"Second. The supervision of the branches with respect to the cash recount and such entries and operations as the bank inspectors need to know in order to perform their duties satisfactorily, will be exercised by an employee of the Federal Finance Department residing in the town where the branch is located, and who will be designated in each case by said department. Said employee will be guided by the instructions of the bank inspector in all matters connected with the exercise of vigilance and the examination of the entries and operations to which that vigilance refers. The inspectors will apprise this department of the instructions which they may give in these matters to the employees who supervise the branches.

"Third. The monthly recounts of cash and balances made by the branches, and which for the present will continue to be made on the customary dates, will be forwarded by the quickest route to the inspectors of the banks to which said branches appertain, and the branches will also forward to the inspectors the results of the extraordinary cash recounts which they may make for the purposes mentioned in the two foregoing clauses.

"Fourth. The inspectors will, with discretion, but when necessary without the smallest hesitation, make use of all the powers vested in them by the banking law and the rules of this department, in order to satisfy themselves that the circulation of tokens of credit does not at any moment exceed the permission limit; and if at any moment it exceeds that limit they must communicate the fact at once to this department.

"Fifth. Any lack of proper vigilance on the part of the employees to whom these regulations refer will be severely chastised."

"I communicate this to you for your information and other ends.

"Mexico, December 31, 1903.

"LIMANTOUR."

#### MINING IN THE STATE OF JALISCO.

The "*Comercio*" of Guadalajara, in its issue of February 1, 1904, states that during the last few years a notable increase has been observed in mining transactions in the State of Jalisco, this increase having been greatly accelerated since 1902.

The mining industry in Jalisco, before that State was connected by rail with the capital of the Republic and other commercial centers, was almost wholly unknown to foreign mining companies, miners, and investors. No foreign capital came into the State to engage in the exploitation of its mineral deposits, due largely to the fact that Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Sinaloa, Durango, and other well-known mining zones in Mexico offered to foreign capital greater advantages and surer returns on mining investments. But when railway communication was established with the capital and with the northern portions of the Republic, many men skilled in the mining industry learned of the great wealth of this hitherto isolated portion of the Mexican Republic and of the rich mineral deposits which it contains.

At the present time the mining industry in Jalisco is of considerable extent and importance, and a large amount of both foreign and domestic capital is being invested in the exploitation of mines. Some of the most important mining centers of the State are Ameca, Mascota, and Ahualulco, while in other portions of Jalisco there are great bodies of virgin ores awaiting development.

#### RENEWAL OF THE FRANCHISE LAW.

The "Mexican Journal of Commerce," of February 1, 1904, publishes the following decree:

"The President of the Republic has deemed fit to address to me the following decree:

"\*PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"\*That the Congress of the Union has deemed fit to address to me the following decree:

The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

*First and only article:* The authorization granted to the Executive of the Union by the law of December 14, 1898, is extended for five years and will therefore be held to be in force until December 14, 1908.

G. MENDIZABAL,

*Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.*

S. CAMACHO,

*President of the Senate.*

COSTANCIO PEÑA IDIAQUES,

*Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.*

CARLOS FLORES,

*Secretary of the Senate.*

"\*Therefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and duly obeyed.

"\*Done in the national palace of Mexico, on December 15, 1903.

"\*PORFIRIO DIAZ.

"\*Gen. MANUEL GONZALES COSIO,

*"Secretary of Fomento."*

"And I communicate same to you for your information and other ends.

"G. COSIO."

"Mexico, December 18, 1903.

The law to which the foregoing decree refers, for the encouragement of new industries, is as follows:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

"That the Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized for five years, counted from the date of the promulgation of the present law, to enter into contracts granting franchises and concessions, without prejudices to third parties, to concerns guaranteeing the investment of capital in the implantation and development of industries that are entirely new in the Republic, along the following lines:

"I. The duration of the franchises and concessions will be from five to ten years, according to the importance of the industry and the capital invested therein.

"II. The minimum capital to be invested in the introduction and exploitation of the industry will not be less than \$100,000, and it will carry with it the minimum of franchise.

"III. That same capital will be exempted from all direct Federal taxes for the entire duration of the contract.

"IV. The concessionaire may import on a single occasion, free from tariff duties, the machinery, apparatus, utensils, and building materials necessary for the establishment of the industry and the erection of the buildings, subject to the revision of the list of importations by the Department of Fomento and the giving of a bond for each case of importation, said bond to be canceled as soon as the machinery has been set up and the use of the apparatus, utensils, or material has been proven.

"The concessionaires will guarantee the performance of their contract obligations by means of a deposit in public debt securities, which will be fixed by the Department of Fomento and which will be made when the contract is signed.

"ART. 2. The importation privilege granted by this law will be regulated by the Department of Finance and Fomento."

"Mexico, December 14, 1898."

#### MINING PROPERTIES.

The following data, published in the "Mexican Investor" of January 30, 1904, is interesting to persons engaged in mining personally or by companies in Mexico, and may serve as a guide in the acquisition of titles, whether by denouncement or "filing claim," or by purchase.

A mining claim is a solid of indefinite depth, limited by a vertical projection from the surface downward, being a horizontal square of 100 by 100 meters, equaling about 328 square feet, and no infringement of dip or apexing of lodes is allowed to extend beyond lines. Any number of claims desirable may be located.

The annual tax is \$10 per claim, payable every four months, and runs from date of issuance of title. Fine for nonpayment first month after due is 50 per cent of amount of tax; second month, full amount of tax, and third month, property forfeits and adjudgment.

Foreigners can not acquire property within 20 leagues of the land border or 10 leagues from the coast without special permission.

A denouncement is equal to United States procedure of "filing claim," and is presented to the agent in duplicate, bearing each 50 cents of revenue stamps properly canceled.

Title to the mineral zone can only conform to lines given in denouncement; direction and strike of vein or deposit desired should be carefully noted, also distances from natural objects, habitations, etc., and in all cases the correct municipality.

Within three days from date of denouncement a surveyor must be appointed, who within eight days must file his acceptance, and who must within sixty days thereafter make the surveys, placing the necessary monuments for identification, and report full notes of description and necessary maps in duplicate.

Immediately after notifying the surveyor to make the survey, the mineral agent shall issue in duplicate true copies of the proceedings, which should contain:

1. An extract of the denouncement.
2. Name, residence, and acceptance of the surveyor.
3. Notice that within four months from date of extract all proceedings in the agency will be terminated.

A duplicate of the extract is given by the agent to the denouncer, who within forty days must have the same published three times in the official periodical of the State, Territory, or Federal District in which the claim is situated.

After the period of four months, if no adverse claim is filed, the agent shall forward all papers in relation thereto to the Departamento de Fomento in the City of Mexico, and in due time, should there be no discrepancies, favorable decision thereon is announced and the agent is notified to advise the denouncer thereof, who shall remit the proper amount of \$10 per pertenencia in stamps, plus \$2 for title deed, whereupon a patent is duly issued.

Every mining title and transfer, other than by stock, should be registered in the district where located.

Mining shares are transferable by simple indorsements, and titles proper are governed by the law of "transfer of real estate," and should

be thoroughly gone into, especially as to payment of proper tax, adverse claims, permission of surface rights from owners of soil or Federal Government, proper notation of survey and location of monuments where other claims adjoin, and if in prohibited zone that special permit be duly granted.

Before patent is issued denouncement rights may be purchased, but this is not to be recommended. A contract of sale is best, and should be duly made before a competent authority, and a duly authorized copy should be forwarded to the Departamento de Fomento in Mexico City, with request that title be issued to purchaser instead of denouncer. All transfers of mining property other than shares should be registered.

Where a foreign corporation acquires property within the "prohibited zone" it is usually by having title granted to some individual of trust who is a Mexican citizen, but the best way is to incorporate a Mexican company, which can hold the property without a permit, such stock then being transferred to the foreign corporation.

In all cases the transfer of mining property, other than by stock, is by public contract and not by private. In Mexico a deed is always a contract; if over \$500 in value, it is a public document, and must be registered; if less, it is a private contract, and does not require registration. It is always necessary that the wife give her specific written consent in the deed.

Mineral substances for which mining titles and "prospect permits" are granted are:

Gold, platinum, silver, mercury, iron (except bog ore), alluvial and ochres mined for coloring material, lead, copper, tin (except placer tin), zinc, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth and arsenic, precious stones, rock salt and sulphur. All other substances and materials of whatever kind belong to the owner of the soil.

Title to the mining property is irrevocable and perpetual so long as the holder pays the pertinent tax, and the mining right applies to the "mineral substance" only and not to the soil or surface.

#### RUBBER CULTURE.

United States Consul W. W. CANADA, at Veracruz, under date of January 11, 1904, forwarded the following important information, taken from Mexican sources, to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, which is published in Consular Report No. 1875, of February 12, 1904.

"There are more than 1,500 species of rubber plants or trees, and all of them are intertropical plants. The Mexican rubber tree is of the family of *Castillon elastica* and is indigenous to the soil. Those desiring to engage in the cultivation of rubber should carefully look into the following points and satisfactorily settle them before investing.



“What is the most favorable climate and what qualities should the soil possess to insure the profitable development of the tree?”

“Unfortunately it is impossible to answer definitely and conclusively the greater number of the questions which follow; we can give only the results of our personal experience on a small plantation and such other information as we have collected from various sources. We could answer the preceding question perhaps in this manner:

“What is the best method to pursue when commencing a plantation: plant direct from the seed, transplant the young trees, or plant slips or cuttings?”

“The cheapest and most convenient method is to transplant the young trees from a nursery, an indispensable adjunct that should always be proportionate in size to that of a plantation about to be cleared for planting. The young trees should have a height of at least 31.5 inches before this can be done successfully. Planting the seed where the tree is expected to grow is not advisable on account of the greater labor in keeping the soil clear of other growths and consequent expenses incurred. Planting slips or cuttings from trees should never be attempted, as 90 per cent of them will be lost.

“Should the plants have sun or shade? At what distance from each other should trees be set out?”

“These points have been in controversy by all authorities on the subject. Some believe that the rays of the sun are beneficial, others that they are injurious to the plant. However, the opinion of competent persons is that a tree exposed to the rays of the sun develops quickly and produces a larger quantity of rubber, but will also rapidly deteriorate, and it is believed that within three or four years after the tree commences to produce the plantation will be exhausted. Those who maintain that shade is necessary to insure best results claim that the plant will not cease to produce or exhaust itself in less time than from twenty to thirty years. Only practical experience will solve this question, and this has demonstrated the fact that the rays of the sun are necessary for the natural development of the tree, but trees that have already attained a good height give very little product when so exposed. They must have shade, and such as is given by large forest trees left at convenient distances from the rubber trees. Therefore, when clearing the land for a rubber plantation a sufficient number of trees of large growth should not be cut down, but should be left standing at regular distances to secure the necessary shade for the rubber trees.

“The proper distance at which trees ought to be set out from each other is another much-disputed point, and there is no general rule for the guidance of the planter. Trees planted at a distance of 10 feet apart become dwarfed; the trunk thickens and some of them are very slow in attaining to the perfection of others that receive air and

nourishment from the soil in abundance. When trees are planted closer than 25 feet apart the loss to the plantation is equivalent to 50 per cent. Some of the trees develop vigorously, while others remain weak and dwarfed and the foliage turns yellow, influenced, as it were, by the larger plants near them.

“What is the nature of the labor to be performed while the trees are growing?”

“After the preliminary clearing of the land and also after the young trees have been set out, great care must be exercised to keep the soil free from weeds and other plants. All these should be carefully removed and the ground raked over several times during the first year and at least once a year afterwards. Some authorities advise cutting off the top of the tree when a height of 32 feet 8 inches has been reached. This is believed to cause the trunk of the tree to thicken, as well as the bark. Nature produces the milk in the bark, and in this the sought-for source of profit is found. The planter must apply all his intelligence and give all his attention to the plants until they are fully developed, and it should not be lost sight of that the cultivation of the rubber tree is something entirely new to the agriculturist. No one has as yet said the last word on the subject. We are yet in the dark, or in the epoch of study and observation, and only the intelligent planter can possibly discover the secrets of nature.

“After planting, how much time will elapse before a rubber tree will commence to produce?”

“Here we have another disputed question. Some say twenty years, others fifteen years, and still others ten years, but the majority seem to agree that at the age of eight years the tree will be in a condition of development to permit of its being tapped for the first time, if the soil, the climate, and the growth of the tree have been good; but if either of these elements have been unfavorable the probability will be that a longer time must elapse before tapping can take place. And, again, practical persons have assured us that under favorable conditions a tree may be fully developed at the age of six years.

“What is the annual production of a tree and what is the best method for extracting the rubber without impoverishing the plant?”

“This question, no less important than the others, is also the cause of much controversy and contradictory opinions. Some agriculturists believe that a tree may be tapped without injury once every two months, and made to yield at each operation 6 pounds of rubber, making 36 pounds per year for each tree. Meanwhile, others believe that the tree should be tapped only once a year to produce 6 pounds. Still others think it more advantageous to the planter to extract the juice once every two years, believing that the production will be greater than by tapping every two months. Among those who are posted it

is agreed that a tree with a trunk of from 15 to 18 inches in diameter will produce at each tapping 6 pounds of rubber.

"The milk of the rubber tree contains 56 per cent of water and 44 per cent of rubber. The method of tapping the tree is an important matter, for upon this depends the success of the plantation. We will say nothing about the barbarous practice of cutting down the trees. Generally speaking, there are two ways of extracting the juice. It may be done by making a spiral cut in the bark of the tree to a height of about 30 feet, being very careful not to cut the tree itself, for in that case it will be likely to die. Another method—and it seems to us the most rational one—is to make an incision nearly around and at the foot of the tree; the milk will descend by its own gravity without the bark being injured by much cutting. When the juice has ceased to run, cover the cut very carefully with clay.

"The cost of planting rubber varies materially with the methods pursued in setting out the trees. If we accept as correct 25 feet as the distance at which trees should be planted from each other, and this method is to be preferred, 144 trees may be set out to each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, approximately. For planting 10,000 trees about 200 acres will be required. One man is said to be able to extract the milk from 20 to 25 trees daily. The month of May is preferred for this operation."

The following additional information on rubber planting has been kindly furnished by Dr. W. S. COCKRELL, a gentleman who for twelve years has been interested in agriculture in tropical Mexico. Mr. COCKRELL gives considerable information on matters not fully covered by the preceding abstract:

"The conditions pertaining to and methods of planting india rubber—*Castilloa elastica*, the commercial rubber plant of Mexico—are very important features which have received hitherto inadequate attention. It is by no means a complex subject; on the contrary, by observing a few primitive and essential features, this most important industry may be conducted to a most successful and profitable result.

"*Locality.*—As a general rule, with a very few notable exceptions, rubber should be planted south of latitude  $20^{\circ}$  N. and below an altitude of 1,000 feet above sea level, where the annual rainfall exceeds 100 inches and where a large amount of humidity is precipitated as dew during the dry season.

"The exceptions are in protected valleys or location within above-mentioned latitude at elevations of several thousand feet where the surrounding mountains ward off the cold winds and preserve equable climate. Such locations do exist, but are rare and limited in area.

"*Soil.*—This is an all-important factor, and in a great measure controls results in direct ratio to its adaptability, fertility, and depth. Rubber will produce a luxuriant tree in almost any soil where the conditions

of locality are favorable, but such a tree does not necessarily imply a profitable producer.

“By adaptability is meant a rich, alluvial, virgin soil, which is always of the requisite fertility. Its value as a rubber soil depends largely upon its depth or the subsoil, which factor gains its essentiality from the fact that the rubber tree is primarily a taproot feeder. The taproot is the perpendicular and principal root which penetrates the ground in relative proportion to the height of the tree. From the collateral or superficial roots sufficient strength may be drawn to maintain a luxuriant tree, but a well-nourished taproot is necessary to yield a bountiful supply of rubber milk, from which commercial rubber is extracted.

“Recently, by good fortune, a landslide was observed which demonstrated a rubber tree about 7 inches in diameter 3 feet from the surface of the ground with a taproot slightly more than 1½ inches in diameter 18 feet below the surface. It would have been interesting to know how much deeper this root extended, but circumstances were such that it was not feasible to ascertain. This demonstration was only confirmatory of much previous investigation extending over a number of years, all proving beyond a doubt that it is the taproot that furnished the excess supply of rubber which may be annually extracted without detriment to the tree. Many trees not producing a remunerative quantity have been found invariably to be without a taproot, and no tree with a normal taproot has been found that did not produce an abundant and profitable supply. To enumerate a great number of instances, amply conclusive, would occupy more space than allowable, and only confirm above deductions.

“*Method of planting.*—No less important than either of the foregoing factors is the method of planting. In order to secure a full complement of root supply, rubber seeds should be planted, at proper distance, in ground previously staked to indicate where the trees are to grow. From three to five seeds should be planted at each stake, so that if the rains wash any of the seeds out, or if at some stakes all fail to sprout, they may be easily and safely supplied from those where all, or the majority, have sprouted by removing the small plants, 2 or 3 inches high, with proper implements, to supply the deficiencies. This may be done without jeopardy to the plants, and after all deficiencies have been supplied all but one plant should be removed from each place. In this way a very complete stand can nearly always be gotten the first year, and the deficiencies that may occur can be supplied by a repetition of seed planting the second year or by transplanting very small plants with roots intact. Transplanting from nursery plants of such a size as would necessitate injury to the taproot is to be carefully avoided, likewise planting from slips or cuttings, either of which may produce a thrifty looking tree of small productive capacity.

ma  
de  
ma  
sa  
an  
th  
ke  
ne  
res

ury  
th  
val  
ye

Anit  
Veg  
Min  
Dry  
Cher  
Beve  
Pape  
Mach  
Vehi  
Arm  
Misc

Pre  
Othe

T  
sho

Mexi  
Forei  
Gold  
Gold

"There is ample reason for limiting the distance of planting to a maximum of 8 feet from tree to tree, and closer planting has been demonstrated to be successful. The object of close planting is to maintain continuous shade on the trunks of the trees, which is necessary to grow a soft bark, through which the milk will easily percolate, and this area will yield ample support to the tree in that the depth of the taproot is the real source of supply.

"A high state of cultivation, which in tropical countries implies keeping the ground absolutely clean and free from weeds and grass, is necessary, as there is no plant more sensitive or that more manifestly resents an intrusion than rubber."

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico the foreign commerce of the Republic for November, 1903, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding month of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

##### IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	November—	
	1903.	1902.
Animal substances .....	\$163,405.15	\$111,932.66
Vegetable substances .....	1,599,181.15	1,114,677.34
Mineral substances .....	1,501,368.65	1,639,785.61
Dry goods .....	858,728.93	992,932.24
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances .....	222,226.27	240,967.88
Beverages .....	268,651.58	200,092.23
Paper and its applications .....	204,081.17	190,141.15
Machinery and apparatus .....	923,055.31	966,045.70
Vehicles .....	145,225.30	106,923.10
Arms and explosives .....	255,990.36	122,201.80
Miscellaneous .....	180,874.50	190,828.63
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,625,788.37</b>	<b>6,176,531.34</b>

##### EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals .....	\$6,718,571.38	\$10,593,779.64
Other articles .....	7,315,682.71	7,232,991.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,034,254.12</b>	<b>17,826,771.39</b>

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	November—	
	1903.	1902.
Mexican gold coin .....		\$1,544.00
Foreign gold coin .....	\$200.00	3,749.00
Gold in bars .....	1,659,183.65	767,772.90
Gold in other forms .....	107,368.41	10,010.97
<b>Total gold .....</b>	<b>1,766,752.06</b>	<b>783,076.87</b>

	November—	
	1903.	1902.
Mexican silver coin .....	\$812,030.00	\$2,805,600.00
Foreign silver coin .....	4,545.00	303.00
Silver in bars .....	2,936,389.32	6,221,483.28
Silver in other forms .....	1,198,875.00	780,316.49
Total silver .....	4,951,839.32	9,810,702.77
Copper .....	912,721.92	1,523,176.49
Lead .....	212,765.03	500,741.00
Other mineral products .....	216,602.22	116,807.00
Coffee .....	177,857.00	231,733.22
Hemlock, in fiber .....	3,036,246.00	2,365,520.00
Woods .....	302,807.20	139,812.00
Dyewoods .....	28,562.08	96,773.00
Tobacco, in leaf .....	5,912.00	13,621.00
Other vegetable products .....	1,340,250.55	878,267.61
Cattle .....	227,230.00	567,683.00
Raw hides .....	546,371.98	477,716.93
Other animal products .....	37,632.00	55,377.40
Hemp, manufactured .....	35,100.00	30,000.00
Tobacco, manufactured .....	19,538.62	64,525.00
Other manufactures .....	146,238.85	88,082.00
Miscellaneous .....	40,161.29	22,466.00

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	November.	
	1903.	1902.
Europe .....	\$2,189,803.69	\$4,798,521.91
Asia .....		10,000.00
North America .....	11,527,126.06	12,602,000.48
Central America .....	22,772.37	15,855.00
South America .....	665.00	4,829.00
West Indies .....	293,787.00	399,545.00
Total .....	11,031,151.12	17,826,771.39

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	November.	
	1903.	1902.
Europe .....	\$2,873,176.42	\$2,735,364.41
Asia .....	58,687.95	68,028.06
Africa .....	186.00	651.00
North America .....	3,673,906.35	3,333,292.13
Central America .....	1,368.65	2,157.25
South America .....	11,503.00	19,414.50
West Indies .....	6,960.00	12,058.00
Oceania .....		5,566.00
Total .....	6,625,788.37	6,176,531.34

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

The "*Economista Mexicano*," of February 13, 1904, states that the Republic of Mexico consumes annually about 120,000 bales of cotton,

of which between 50,000 and 60,000 are raised in the Republic, and the balance imported from the United States. The Mexican cotton crop of 1903 reached 55,000 bales.

The mills are doing well, and are represented as follows, taking the first day of April of each year as the standard:

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Stamping machines.	Employees.
April 1, 1899 .....	118	468,547	13,944	27	21,960
April 1, 1900 .....	144	588,474	18,069	36	27,767
April 1, 1901 .....	152	591,506	18,733	33	26,709
April 1, 1902 .....	155	595,728	18,222	33	21,964
April 1, 1903 .....	158	628,090	20,287	36	.....

**MINING STATISTICS.**

The following table, published in the "*Economista Mexicano*" of February 13, 1904, shows the number of people employed in mines, smelters, etc., in Mexico:

States.	Employed in—		States.	Employed in—	
	Mines.	Smelters, etc.		Mines.	Smelters, etc.
Cochula .....	367	420	Oaxaca .....	385	13
Chiapas .....	350	.....	Puebla .....	288	750
Chihuahua .....	1,064	468	San Luis Potosi .....	2,017	102
Durango .....	2,250	1,590	Sinaloa .....	734	104
Guamajuato .....	2,035	173	Sonora .....	1,373	385
Guerrero .....	164	46	Tamaulipas .....	68	.....
Hidalgo .....	5,736	282	Tepec .....	283	80
Jalisco .....	518	126	Veracruz .....	21	.....
México .....	1,056	191	Zacatecas .....	3,406	286
Michoacán .....	1,123	27			
Nuevo León .....	568	.....	Total .....	23,825	5,143

**CONCESSION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD FROM OAXACA TO TLACOLULA.**

The "Mexican Herald" of February 19, 1904, publishes a concession granted to WENCESLAO GARCIA, or the company he may organize, by the Mexican Government, for the construction of a railway and the operation thereof, for a term of ninety years, together with the corresponding telegraph or telephone, from the city of Oaxaca to Tlacolula, with a branch line to Thalixtac.

Surveys for the location of the road must commence immediately.

Construction must begin as soon as the plans are approved by the Department of Communications, and at least 10 kilometers must be finished each year so as to complete the whole road in the third year. The gauge is to be 3 feet, and traction by steam or any other power the department may approve. The concessionaire agrees to contribute

\$75 per month to the fund for the payment of railway inspectors, commencing from the date of the concession. The domicile of the road is to be the city of Oaxaca.

Free importation of construction materials and rolling stock is allowed for a term of five years, under the conditions stipulated in article 70 of the railroad law of April 29, 1899. The concession, as usual, stipulates the tariffs for freight and passengers and the telegraph rates, and grants all the franchises customary in similar characters.

To guarantee proper compliance with the obligations assumed, the concessionaire has deposited in the federal treasury the sum of \$3,000 in the 3 per cent bonds of the consolidated silver debt.

This road will facilitate access to the famous ruins of Mitla, 30 miles east of the city of Oaxaca, perhaps the most wonderful and interesting in Mexico.

#### RAILWAYS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The Department of Public Communications and Works has issued a complete and detailed statement in tabulated form of all the railways, steam, electric, and animal traction, existing in Mexico, December 31, 1903, showing 16,113.904 kilometers, equal to 10,007 miles in operation that day, and consisting of:

	Kilometers.
Steam traction .....	15,953.956
Electric traction .....	12.749
Animal traction .....	240.271
Electric, steam, and animal traction .....	241.428
Animal and steam traction .....	25.500

The first group consists of the various lines which constitute the general steam railway system of Mexico.

The second group consists of the 10.817 kilometers from Lerdo to Torreón, and 1.932 kilometers of the Ciudad de Juárez tramways, which use solely electric traction.

The third group embraces the 17 side lines of varying lengths from stations on the main steam lines, which use traction by mules or horses, and may be called local feeders.

The fourth group consists of the tramways in the Federal District which radiate from the Zocalo or Central Square in front of the National Palace to all parts of the city, and to all the suburbs; these use electric traction on all the principal lines, steam on one outside freight line, and animal traction on various minor lines which have not yet been changed from the primitive construction.

The fifth is the line from Esperanza to Xuchil which uses steam on one part and mules on the other.

Camp  
Chil  
Dura  
Hida  
Jelic  
Niev  
Quer  
Taba  
Tama  
Yuca

DE

U

Dec  
of t  
"

is a  
pris  
for

ever  
and

inve  
stan

imp  
ind

have  
fact  
ture

a 'h  
fact

Th  
uary  
ern  
ordin



## SALE OF NATIONAL LANDS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1903-4.

According to the "Mexican Herald" of February 17, 1904, during the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1903, the Department of Fomento, Colonization, and Industry sold 16,318 hectares, equal to 40,323 acres of National or Government lands, which produced \$12,405.58. The lands were situated, as shown by the following statement, in hectares, omitting the fractions:

States.	Hectares.	Value.	Titles.
Campeche .....	144	\$187.38	1
Chiapas.....	284	569.58	2
Durango.....	3,529	2,588.60	1
Hidalgo.....	59	66.88	1
Jalisco.....	2	3.74	1
Nuevo Leon.....	4,041	416.67	1
Queretaro.....	230	515.20	1
Tabasco.....	3,380	6,531.83	37
Tamaulipas.....	3,046	989.57	4
Yucatan.....	1,599	533.13	1
Total .....	16,318	12,405.58	50

**DECREE GRANTING CONCESSIONS FOR ESTABLISHING INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.**

United States Consul W. W. CANADA, at Veraacruz, under date of December 30, 1903, furnishes the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States with the following information:

"The Mexican Congress has passed an act by which the Executive is authorized to grant concessions for establishing industrial enterprises, new to the country and without the intervention of Congress, for five years. This special power the Executive may exercise whenever a concession involves an expenditure of at least \$100,000 Mexican, and such concessions may be granted for from five to ten years. The invested capital will be free from all direct Federal taxation, but the stamp tax is imposed on concessions. Investors have the privilege of importing free of duty, once only, all construction material for an industrial plant. Bonds will be required. Under this act applications have already been filed for concessions to erect a plant for the manufacture of 'butterine and lard compound;' a factory for the manufacture of 'buttons, knife handles, and other articles of mother-of-pearl;' a 'hammer, pick, hoe, and ax-handle factory;' and also a 'starch factory.'"

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, DECEMBER, 1903.**

The following table, published in the "Mexican Herald" of January 19, 1904, shows the custom-house receipts of the Federal Government during the month of December, 1903; the collections for ordinary import duties are given separately for each custom-house

and those for extra import duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in the aggregate:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco .....	\$14,602.19	Porfirio Diaz .....	\$210,693.40
Agua Prieta .....	14,573.97	Progreso .....	184,869.46
Altata .....	5,650.62	Puerto Angel .....	855.15
Ascención .....	18.40	Salina Cruz .....	3,063.25
Camargo .....	61.06	San Blas .....	3,282.17
Campeche .....	14,839.65	Santa Rosalia .....	1,857.32
Ciudad Juarez .....	190,262.72	Socomusco .....	9,856.29
Coatzacoalcos .....	16,019.54	Tampico .....	517,641.84
Chetumal .....	196.80	Tijuana .....	299.56
Ensenada .....	7,756.80	Topala .....	9,474.84
Frontera .....	24,649.13	Topolobampo .....	1,143.86
Guanaymas .....	16,218.23	Tuxpan .....	1,441.16
Guerrero .....	25.96	Veracruz .....	1,168,462.50
Isla del Carmen .....	2,628.76	Zapaluta .....	17.04
La Morita .....	48,930.78	Las Vacas .....	201.60
La Paz .....	3,659.63		
Laredo de Tamaulipas .....	246,526.35	Total .....	2,881,797.31
Manzanillo .....	7,882.70	Total extra import duties .....	290,322.55
Matamoros .....	3,200.32	Total export duties .....	108,765.22
Mazatlán .....	59,501.58	Total port dues .....	85,586.27
México .....	19,236.94	Total arrears .....	4,594.25
Mier .....	528.58		
Nogales .....	71,756.05	Grand total .....	3,371,005.81

This is the largest amount collected in any one of the months of the half year from July to December, as shown by the following table:

July .....	\$2,550,598.92
August .....	2,796,570.39
September .....	2,801,275.28
October .....	3,164,808.96
November .....	3,234,223.44
December .....	3,371,005.81

Total custom receipts first half of 1903-4 .....

#### MAIL SERVICE IN DECEMBER.

A report of the Postmaster-General states that the movement in the mail service during the month of December, 1903, as compared with the same month of 1902, was as follows:

	December.	
	1903.	1902.
Sale of postage stamps .....	\$243,919.29	\$216,649.93
Rental of post-office boxes .....	210.00	150.00
Fines and forfeitures .....	1,975.65	2,614.47
Premiums of post-office drafts:		
Interior .....	24,537.13	21,479.65
International .....	367.68	274.15
Premiums on editor's drafts .....	2,597.46	2,303.35

These figures indicate an increase for the month of December, 1903, of 12.44 per cent.

The total post-office receipts during the first six months of the current fiscal year, 1903-4, as against those of 1902-3, were as follows:

	1903-4.	1902-3.
July.....	\$736.20	.....
August.....	233,185.95	.....
September.....	200,713.38	.....
October.....	260,681.34	.....
November.....	236,196.85	.....
December.....	273,637.21	.....
Total.....	1,489,150.90	\$1,000,224.54

These figures indicate an increase in the six months of the current fiscal year, 1903-4, of 12.80 per cent.

#### RATE OF EXCHANGE IN MARCH, 1904.

The Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic has announced through the "*Diario Oficial*" that in accordance with article 3 of the decree of November 25, 1902, the rate of exchange for liquidating the import duties on merchandise entering the maritime and frontier custom-houses during the month of March, 1904, will be 220 per cent, that being the result of the calculations made by the Treasury Department, based on the average of the rates at which banks in the capital sold exchange on New York at sight from February 1 to 25.

The "*Diario Oficial*" also publishes the usual communication to the director of the mints from Assistant Secretary NÚÑEZ, stating that the commercial value of the kilogram of gold in silver coin, on which to calculate during the month of March, 1904, the 3 per cent for the stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax in conformity with the decree of November 26, 1902, is \$1,460.32, which results from the factor multiplied with 675,416, the value assigned by the monetary law to 1 kilogram of gold by 216.21, the average of the rate of exchange on New York during the first twenty-five days of the month of February.

#### NEW CONCESSIONS.

The Mexican "*Diario Oficial*" of January 6, 1904, publishes copy of a contract entered into between the Mexican Post-Office and the "*Compañía Naviera del Pacífico*" for certain steamship services on the Pacific coast of Mexico and the Gulf of California, which has been approved by Presidential decree. The contract provides for steamship services between Guaymas and San Benito, touching at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, and other points en route, for services between Guaymas and San José del Cabo, and for certain other coastwise services on the west coast of Mexico.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico, of January 7, 1904, contains a copy of a contract between the State and the representatives of Messrs. PEDRO RUIZ Y MANUEL L. DE GUEVARA, for the construction and working, for ninety-nine years, of a railway in the State of Vera Cruz, from a part of the Estero de Santecomapan, to Caleria, Canto of Los Tuxtlas, to be called the Tuxtlas and Golfo S. A. Railway, with the right to prolong the line to San Andres and Santiago Tuxtla. The gauge is to be 914 millimeters. The free import of materials and goods referred to in article 74 of the railway law will be allowed for three years. Maximum rates are fixed for freight and passage money.

## NICARAGUA.

### COMMERCIAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

*Signed at Managua January 27, 1902.*

*Ratifications exchanged at Paris September 3, 1903.*

[*"Journal Oficial"* of December 8, 1903.]

ARTICLE 1. Coffee and other articles, enumerated in Schedule A annexed to the present Convention, native to the Republic of Nicaragua, shall enjoy, on importation into France, Algeria, French colonies and possessions, and the Protectorate of Indo-China and Tunis, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

ART. 2. Reciprocally, the natural and manufactured products of France, Algeria, French colonies and possessions, and the Protectorates of Indo-China, and Tunis, shall enjoy, on importation into the Republic of Nicaragua, the lowest customs duties applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.

Natural and manufactured products of the same countries, enumerated in Schedule B annexed to the present Convention, shall enjoy, on importation into Nicaragua, a reduction of 25 per cent on the amount of the duties appearing in the customs tariff of this country.

ART. 3. The certificates of origin which may be required for the admission of goods to any preferential customs treatment shall be viséd by French Consuls and Nicaraguan Consuls without levying consular fees.

ART. 4. The present Convention shall be ratified by both Governments as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris. It shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention of terminating it.

SCHEDULE A.—*Products of the Republic of Nicaragua entitled on importation into France to the lowest rates of duty applicable to similar products of any other foreign origin.*

Wood of all kinds.	Indigo.
Coffee.	India rubber.
Cocoa.	Balsams.
Spices.	Palm, coconut, and like oils.
Vanilla.	

SCHEDULE B.—*Products of France entitled on importation into Nicaragua to a reduction of 25 per cent on the rates of import duties appearing in the customs tariff.*

Wines, dry, in bottles, of all kinds not exceeding 14°.	Mineral waters.
Wines, dry, in other receptacles not exceeding 14°.	Arseniate of quinine.
Champagne wines, sparkling.	Hydrobromate of quinine.
Bromide of quinine.	Kid and other unenumerated skins.
Hydrochlorate of quinine.	Skin gloves of all kinds.
Sulphate of quinine.	Pigskins and imitations thereof.
Valerianate of quinine.	Sewing thread for boots and shoes.
Wines, medicinal and others, composed of quinine.	Stuffs for slippers.
Olive oil for table use.	Ribbons for boots and shoes.
Mustard, in powder or prepared.	Laces for boots and shoes.
Powders of all kinds for condiments.	Elastics for boots and shoes, of wool.
Truffles, preserved.	Elastics for boots and shoes, of cotton.
Sauces of all kinds.	Serge for boots and shoes, of wool.
Olives.	Serge for boots and shoes, of cotton.
Capers.	Knives for shoemakers.
Preserves in vinegar.	Eyelets and brads for boots and shoes.
Fruits, vegetables, and tubers not specially mentioned, preserved.	Serge cuttings.
Fruit, dried, not specially mentioned.	Lasts of all sizes.
Fruit, dried, such as raisins, prunes, dates, figs, and other.	Buttons for boots and shoes.
Fruit, preserved in liquors of all kinds, simple or compounded.	Blackings, solid and liquid, for boots and shoes.
Fruit, in their juice or in sirup.	Nails and rivets.
Fruit, crystallized.	Woolen cassimere.
Basil.	Woolen cloth.
Morocco leather.	Satins and other tissues of pure wool for men's clothing, with or without thread or list of silk.
Chamois skins.	Surgical instruments.
Calf, patent and blackened.	Stationery not specially mentioned.
	Silk alpaca for wearing apparel.
	Wool alpaca for wearing apparel.
	Carpets of vegetable fibers.

## DUTY FREE.

Raw materials for soap manufactories.  
Books, printed matter, and newspapers.

## PARAGUAY.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of February 4, 1904, received translation of a law passed by the Paraguayan Legislature, and published on July 16, 1903, "Authorizing the Executive Power to increase the issue of paper money," and providing *inter alia* for the imposition of certain additional duties on imports and exports.

The British Consul at Asuncion, in forwarding this translation in a dispatch dated July 23, 1903, observes that the law had not come into force at that date; it appears, however, from a telegram dated January 20, 1904, received from the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, that the law is now in operation.

The following are the alterations effected by this law in the rates of import and export duty, and in the mode of levying such duties:

1. Customs duties are to be paid in future in gold coin, or its equivalent in paper money at the current rate of exchange, and not, as hitherto, at the "official" rate of exchange for gold (850 per cent).

2. An additional duty of 3 per cent in gold, or its equivalent in paper money at the current rate of exchange, is to be levied on all imported merchandise subject to duty.

3. The following export duties are leviable on the undermentioned articles, in addition to any export duties leviable under previous laws:

## Wood:

Sawn .....	per cent <sup>a</sup> ..	4
Other .....	do <sup>a</sup> ..	8
Yerba maté:		Cents.
Ground .....	per 10 kilos ..	9
In leaves .....	do ..	12
Hides .....	each ..	35

The above additional export duties are to be paid in gold.

The same law also introduces the following regulations with reference to the export of hides: Half the number of hides to be exported are to be delivered to the customs authorities, who will pay for them at the following rates (with a discount of 60 cents, gold, per hide):

Dry .....	kilo ..	26
Salt .....	do ..	16
Fresh .....	do ..	12
Damaged, one-third of the above rates, according to class.		

These prices are to be paid in gold, or in its equivalent in paper at the current rate of exchange, but not exceeding 900 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> On the official valuation.

The above-mentioned prices are to be revised whenever the prices of hides in the consuming markets undergo variations of more than 10 per cent.

Similar regulations apply to the exportation of yerba maté, whenever the price of gold exceeds 900 per cent. In such cases half of the yerba maté presented for export is to be sold to the customs authorities at the price fixed in the valuation tariff—in gold or in paper at the rate of 900 per cent—at the option of the Government. As an alternative to this requirement, exporters of yerba maté may sell to the Government drafts in gold at the rate of 900 per cent for the value of half the amount of their yerba.

According to the telegram from the British Minister at Buenos Ayres, referred to above, this provision was not in force on January 20, 1904, as the rate of exchange for gold did not then stand so high as 900 per cent.

#### EXPORTS OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of January 21, 1904, publishes the following figures showing the values of animals and animal products exported from Paraguay in each of the years from 1898 to 1902, and in the first nine months of 1903:

1898 .....	£142,717	1901 .....	£237,662
1899 .....	145,510	1902 .....	297,338
1900 .....	181,020	1903 (9 months) .....	310,015

The following were among the principal animal products exported during the first nine months of 1903:

	Quantity.	Value.
Salted hides .....	number.....	128,054
Dried meat .....	tons.....	2,178
Dried hides .....	number.....	85,563
Lard .....	tons.....	463
		£122,932
		108,911
		44,493
		12,948

## PERU.

### RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. R. R. NEILL, United States Secretary of Legation at Lima, forwarded the following translation of a project, regarding the construction of railroads in Peru, submitted to Congress by the Executive, to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under date of December 8, 1903, published in Consular Report No. 1885 of February 25, 1904:

"ARTICLE I. Congress orders the construction of the following railroads:

"1. From Oroya to Janja and Huancayo.

"2. From a point between Oroya and Cerro de Pasco to another on the Ucayali River, or on one of its affluents, at which it is navigable by steam at any time of the year.

"3. From Sicuani to Cuzco.

"ART. 2. The Executive power shall put through the construction of these lines in one of the following forms:

"(a) Granting a concession for the construction and exploitation of the line, or lines, for ninety-nine years under a guaranty by the State during twenty years of interest at 6 per cent per annum upon the cost of the lines, or with the guaranty of a fixed annual sum during twenty years which represents 5 per cent on the cost of the works.

"(b) By contracting their construction and granting the perpetual concession of the lines, with a subvention from the State in one sole payment of an amount not exceeding £—— per kilometer constructed.

"(c) By contracting the construction for account of the Government, the price of the same to be paid by the Government in cash by yearly payments, not exceeding the limits of the revenue set apart for the execution of the present law, or by issuing within the Republic, or outside thereof, bonds, payable to the bearer, at a figure not lower than 90 per cent, and bearing interest at 6 per cent, and making a sinking fund of 2 per cent per annum.

"(d) By executing the works for the Government's own account or in the form set forth in article 8.

"ART. 3. In the execution of these works, or in the guaranteeing of them, shall be inverted £100,000 (\$486,650) annually from the revenue arising from tobacco.

"ART. 4. The Executive shall dictate the orders necessary to insure the inversion of the funds set forth in the preceding article for the execution of the works mentioned in the present law and for the rendering effective of the guaranty constituted upon the tobacco revenue.

"ART. 5. The issue of bonds made for the execution of this law shall not exceed £1,000,000 (\$4,866,500). The issue shall be made by series of £100,000 (\$486,650), in such proportions as the importance of the works may demand, and no issue of any series shall be commenced until the whole amount of the previous one shall have been spent.

"ART. 6. The bonds issued for the payment of the construction of the railroads shall have the following guaranties:

"(a) The amount fixed by article 4, arising from the tobacco revenue.

"(b) The lines constructed and their earnings.

"ART. 7. The Executive may promote the formation of a native or foreign company, with the object of constructing and exploiting the railroads of which this law treats.

"ART. 8. The company must be formed with a capital of not less than £100,000 (\$486,650), which shall be paid up by monthly calls until 50 per cent of the company's capital is raised.



"ART. 9. The capital paid up by the company shall be inverted in the works of the line agreed upon.

"ART. 10. As soon as the 50 per cent of the company's capital and the amount of £200,000 (§973,300) arising from the tobacco revenue shall have been inverted in the works, the company may issue within the Republic, or outside thereof, bonds payable to bearer, the product of which shall be inverted solely in the construction of railroads.

"The bonds are subject to the same rules and conditions as are laid down for the issues of bonds made by the Government.

"ART. 11. The profits of the construction company shall consist in a 'bonus' for every kilometer constructed, and which shall be fixed by the Executive under agreements with the bankers who may organize the company.

"ART. 12. The works constructed with the capital paid up by the shareholders, in accordance with article 9, and the 50 per cent of the company's capital for which the shareholders remain liable, in accordance with article 8, constitute the guaranty in favor of the State for the due compliance by the company of their obligations.

"ART. 13. Once the construction of all the lines are finished the Government shall return to the company in cash the part of its capital already paid up. This devolution shall be made in two annual payments of £25,000 (§123,325).

"ART. 14. The State reserves to itself the right to liquidate at any moment the affairs of the construction company on repayment to it in cash of the capital which may have been disbursed, with a 'bonus' of 20 per cent as full indemnity.

"ART. 15. The Executive shall order the making of the plans and estimates for the works in the shortest time possible.

"ART. 16. As soon as the execution is assured of the lines mentioned in the first and second clauses of article 1 the Executive shall proceed to the drawing up of the plans and estimates of the following lines:

"(a) From Huancayo to Cuzco.

"(b) From a point on the coast between Salaverry and Payta to a point on the Marañon River, or one of its affluents, at which it is navigable by steam at any time of the year.

"MANUEL C. BARRIOS,

"President of the Republic.

"LIMA, December 2, 1903."

#### MINERAL WEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC.

United States Vice-Consul CREE, at Callao, sent the following data to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States under date of December 23, 1903, which is published in Consular Report No. 1895, of March 8, 1904:

"Peru is one of the richest countries of the world in minerals of

all kinds—gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, lead, sulphur, coal, salt, petroleum, etc., being found in great abundance, and it only requires the action of capital and labor to make the Republic as renowned for its wealth as California, Anstralia, or South Africa, and if the capitalists and financiers of the United States and Europe will turn their attention hereto they will be rewarded by returns far exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

“It seems surprising that a young, rich, and accessible country in the most beautiful part of the globe is almost unknown to the world at large, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign capitalist and settler can find in Peru advantages, security, and protection as great as those afforded by any other country whatever.

“RAIMONDI, in his work ‘The Minerals of Peru,’ says:

“‘The abundance and diversity of minerals that exist in Peru are truly prodigious. They are found in every one of its regions.’

“The work of this eminent naturalist is the best and most complete source of information on this subject.

“The distribution of minerals in Peruvian provinces is as follows:

“‘*Gold fields.*—Pancartambo, La Mar, Unión, Angaraes, Cajamarca, Otuzco, Luya, Huamachuco, Arequipa, Aymaraes, Huamalies, Carabaya, Sandia, Tayacaja, Ica, and Huanuco

“‘*Gold placers.*—Marañon, Inambari, and in almost all the rivers and streams of the eastern region.

“‘*Gold quartz.*—Pataz, Huamalies, Unión, Chumbivilcas, Cañeta, Pancartambo, Quispicanchi, Convención, and Paruro.

“‘*Silver.*—Hualgayoc, Recmy, Yanli, Huancavelica, Pallasca, Pataz, Cailloma, Castrovirreyna, and Cerro de Pasco.

“‘*Copper.*—Huaylas, Huaraz, Camaná, Yanli, Cerro de Pasco, and Ica

“‘*Mercury.*—Huancavelica, Chonta, Dos de Mayo, and Puno.

“‘*Iron.*—Punra, Larez, Calca, and Huaraz.

“‘*Lead.*—Huari, Huaraz, Cajamarca, Pallasca, Dos de Mayo, Puno, Huancavelica, and Huarochirí.

“‘*Sulphur.*—Tumbes, Paita, Chancay, Huaraz, Huarochirí, Camana, Cangallo, Arequipa, Moquegua, and Tarata.

“‘*Coal.*—Huamalies, Dos de Mayo, Yanyos, Huarochirí, Canta, Tarma, Huaylas, Cerro de Pasco, Caylloma, and Puno.

“‘*Salt.*—Chancay, Huacho, Pasco, Moquegua, Cuzco, and in nearly all the provinces on the Pacific coast.

“‘*Petroleum.*—Tumbes, Punra, Lambayeque.’

#### “PRODUCTION OF MINERALS.

“*Gold.*—It is rather difficult to give the exact total of gold produced annually in Peru, as the owners of mines do not give out any figures. Furthermore, as there is an export duty of 3 per cent, no doubt a large quantity leaves the country without passing the custom-

house, and again, there is no account kept of the quantity of gold used in the jewelry trade.

*“Silver and copper.”*—The main production of silver and copper is obtained at Cerro de Pasco. For several centuries this famous mineral center overflowed the world with its silver, although the working of the mines was merely superficial and the system of amalgamation entirely deficient. The depth of the mines very seldom exceeds 150 feet. It is only in recent times that the existence of copper in enormous quantities was discovered at Cerro de Pasco, which has since become one of the largest deposits of copper in the world. The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company will export within two years no less than 5,000 tons monthly, or 60,000 tons per annum, representing a value of £3,000,000 (\$14,599,500), five times the whole production of Chile and more than that of Spain and Portugal together.

*“Quicksilver.”*—The mercury, or quicksilver, of Huancavelica will become in the near future a rival of the famous mines of Almaden in Spain and of New Almaden in California.

*“Iron.”*—The exploitation of iron at present is of no great importance in Peru. A considerable area of this metal is found at Tambogrande (Piura); also in the provinces of Caca and Larez, where there are veins that yield 80 per cent of assay. It likewise exists in various other parts of the country, but no serious attention has been given to this matter as yet. The principal port of the Department of Piura is Paita, and ironworks established there could easily provide all the Pacific coast with as much iron and steel material as at present is drawn from the United States and Europe.

*“Lead.”*—The lead mines have not been worked up to the present with any profit, but no doubt it would change the aspect if they were taken in hand by people with capital who would have up-to-date machinery to lessen the cost of production.

*“Sulphur.”*—Sulphur exists in great abundance in all the volcanoes of the cordillera of the Andes, and it presents itself in such dense layers that it is difficult to calculate the quantity that might be extracted or form an idea of its thickness. It also occurs extensively near the sea, on the Peninsula of Aguja, near Paita, in the Department of Piura.

*“Coal.”*—Many varieties of coal are produced in this country—namely, anthracite, lignite, pit coal, and peat. As no records are kept, it is not possible to state the exact amount of coal produced in the country, but from a carefully made estimate for the year 1901 I gather that the amount was about 55,000 tons.

*“Salt, nitrate, &c.”*—Salt is widely distributed in different parts of Peru, although the principal salt pits are on the coast and are of easy and cheap exploitation. Owing to the dry atmosphere of the Peruvian coast, different classes of salt have accumulated, as well as nitrate,

a well-known article of commerce, and other springs of carbonate of soda, magnesia, sulphate of soda, etc. The importation of salt from abroad is absolutely prohibited by law. There is an internal-revenue tax of 5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) on salt for domestic consumption and 1.5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram on salt for industrial purposes.

“*Petroleum*.—The whole coast of the Department of Piura produces petroleum, and that is the only part of Peru where it is worked. Although there are several companies that have concessions there are only two at present in operation, viz, the London and Pacific Petroleum Company, of Talara, and the Establecimiento Industrial de Petroleo, of Zorritos. I am indebted to the managers of each of these companies, respectively, for the following information of the output during the year 1902:

“*Talara*.—Crude petroleum produced about 39,375 tons at 47s. per ton, amounting to £92,531 5s. (\$450,257); the quantity refined produced about 60,000 cases of 10 gallons each of kerosene at 8s. per case (\$87,000), and a small quantity of benzine at 10s. per case. A contract has been made to supply the nitrate oficina of Agua Santa at Caleta Buena, Chile, with crude petroleum, which is being used with great success, 2,000 tons per month being consumed. The steamers owned by this company are the *Azov* and the *Circassian Prince*, which carry a cargo of 3,000 tons and 2,800 tons of crude petroleum each. Drilling continues day and night, and they hope soon to double their production.

“*Zorritos*.—Crude petroleum produced about 8,027 tons at 47s. per ton, amounting to £18,863 9s. (\$91,789); the quantity refined produced is about 37,325 cases of 10 gallons each of kerosene at 10s. per case (\$90,814); 1,290 cases of gasolene at 14s. per case (\$4,399); and 1,302 cases of benzine at 12s. per case (\$3,802).’

“This company (Zorritos) owns the steamer *Ezío*, which carries a cargo of 1,400 tons of crude petroleum each trip. The company is also continuously sinking wells in order to meet the large demand for petroleum, having sunk already 200, of which 55 per cent have been productive. The concession of this company is 70 “pertenencias” of 40,000 square meters each, covering 2,800,000 square meters (28,212,128 square feet) of ground, though only a strip on the coast 7,200 meters long is worked at present.”

#### HORNED CATTLE.

[Extract from “*El Agricultor*.”]

The horned cattle of Peru consist of a number of varieties which are difficult of exact classification. In some parts of the Republic where the cattle are looked after with care and the physical conditions of the country are favorable to their development and growth, they

present a healthy and desirable appearance, and are entirely free from tuberculosis, the foot-and-mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia. These favorable conditions prevail particularly in the mountainous districts lying at an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in which the atmosphere is pure and invigorating and the climate is free from extremes of excessive heat and cold.

A general classification of Peruvian cattle, considering the subject along its broadest lines, would be into those found in the coast regions and those living in the mountainous portions of the Republic. The cattle of the coast region are smaller boned and taller, the head being longer and narrower, the hide thinner, and the temperament less impressionable than those of the mountainous districts. The cows are better milch cows and give a larger quantity of milk than those of the higher altitudes, but the milk is not so rich in fatty substances. The average milk yield per day per cow is 5 liters. The oxen are thick necked and are especially suited for agricultural purposes, and resemble largely in looks and qualities of strength and endurance those of the mountainous regions. They are in general use in both districts in the tilling of the land and as means of transportation in the isolated portions of the Republic and wherever good roads abound.

The cattle of the mountainous regions are large boned, small sized; wide heads, full, short necks, heavy and solid build, well-developed breasts, thick spotted hides, and are full of life and spirit. The cows are not good milch cows and give but little milk, but what they do give is rich in fatty substances. The average daily yield is about 2 liters.

#### **FREE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES FOR MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY.**

The British "Board of Trade Journal," of January 28, 1904, contains a translation of the law exempting from customs duty certain articles for use in the manufacture of machinery, and which is to come into force on April 8, 1904. The exempted articles are: Unthreaded iron boiler tubes, copper and brass steam gauges, copper and brass tubes, pieces of steel of different forms, round axles of hammered steel, injectors and ejectors, threaded brass oil cups for engines, and iron or steel plates from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch thick.

---

## 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 January, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1904, as compared with the same period of the preceding 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 January, for example, are not published until sometime in March.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	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.....			4,720	
Cuba.....			22,162	
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	10	3	760	3
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Caco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,969	6,075	7,043	30,560
Brazil.....	126,986	260,329	1,189,678	883,298
Other South America.....	126,082	145,486	1,075,223	1,394,390
Coffee ( <i>Café; Café; Café</i> ):				
Central America.....	681,227	193,188	1,802,422	1,164,843
Mexico.....	121,059	253,638	669,781	616,886
Brazil.....	3,186,321	6,205,029	23,859,338	30,007,186
Other South America.....	382,746	797,086	2,545,025	6,623,475
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	191,564	194,277	654,931	853,182
South America.....		567	10,724	3,432
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Cotton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	44,075	19,384	240,491	344,733
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	854,268	1,291,655	6,753,164	9,311,207
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	195,154	243,625	1,764,788	2,053,621
Cuba.....	103	31,913	243,701	690,387
South America.....	43,816	21,663	315,579	384,436
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America.....	28	20	9,895	5,277
Mexico.....	1,375	889	81,984	56,657
Cuba.....	134	190	1,284	3,185
Fur skins ( <i>Pielos finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	9,509	21,926	141,442	175,779
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuir et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	51,018	25,334	407,843	300,401
Mexico.....	475,250	400,625	2,061,497	1,611,096
South America.....	1,653,908	849,142	7,596,518	6,463,501
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caucho cru</i> ):				
Central America.....	52,798	83,824	280,734	362,871
Mexico.....	6,650	9,321	41,171	63,960
Brazil.....	2,069,969	2,196,501	7,594,276	10,033,341
Other South America.....	102,758	65,400	385,866	618,232
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaños, barras, etc.; Plomb en marmans, en barras, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	228,990	249,354	2,044,548	1,745,232
South America.....	17,173	163	115,365	44,964

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
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> ):				
Central America.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 2,424	<i>Dollars.</i> 2,101	46,748	72,157
Mexico.....	2,958	1,992	4,474	6,802
Cuba.....	1,126,004	4,781,954	19,840,872	18,392,539
Brazil.....	838,721	101,476	963,384	200,096
Other South America.....	763,010	256,236	3,524,154	2,114,458
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	10,247	483	44,526	13,872
Cuba.....	789,985	952,006	5,812,032	6,164,904
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	21,006	46,870	400,428	449,823
Mexico.....	40,948	109,206	230,546	379,553
Cuba.....	23,171	.....	288,070	194,198
South America.....	465	17,038	5,027	21,738
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	94,707	7	156,821	111,686
Class 2 (combing).....	10,050	.....	73,378	209,297
Class 3 (carpet).....	11,696	71,028	278,398	362,690

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,793	309	35,653	6,574
Mexico.....	24,573	17,929	216,328	192,201
Cuba.....	1,800	4,926	22,837	53,520
Argentine Republic.....	360,730	338,756	2,054,538	3,031,597
Brazil.....	2,964	1,572	23,026	29,226
Chile.....	21,758	10,846	130,054	208,630
Colombia.....	172	150	2,906	1,941
Venezuela.....	.....	147	800	802
Other South America.....	8,311	7,629	113,973	152,540
Breadstuffs:				
Corn ( <i>Maz; Milho; Mais</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,061	5,974	15,377	16,609
Mexico.....	4,205	4,503	6,212	219,822
Cuba.....	25,487	52,653	321,884	422,620
South America.....	2,474	578	13,854	10,098
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,178	1,980	16,273	16,291
Mexico.....	91,477	1,983	144,558	631,252
South America.....	69,894	490	241,635	23,876
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	66,718	115,079	582,759	583,387
Mexico.....	20,378	12,121	127,471	88,392
Cuba.....	169,831	253,712	1,123,241	1,333,502
Brazil.....	215,787	92,561	1,322,432	902,547
Colombia.....	29,698	41,958	144,870	315,114
Other South America.....	106,350	153,619	920,997	1,071,373
Carrriages, etc.:				
Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carraugens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,345	2,672	39,358	31,860
Mexico.....	89,834	228,201	759,723	978,237
Cuba.....	94,581	45,965	418,505	243,869
Argentine Republic.....	34,158	91,095	124,659	234,680
Brazil.....	5,600	1,393	48,136	42,653
Chile.....	684	2,881	39,571	17,316
Colombia.....	1,371	3,174	9,068	27,262
Venezuela.....	.....	458	4,772	7,939
Other South America.....	12,789	18,699	55,407	142,160
Cycles, and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	319	121	1,888	1,583
Mexico.....	1,558	3,148	16,282	21,235
Cuba.....	857	1,231	5,511	10,511
Argentine Republic.....	4,318	1,080	6,980	5,880
Brazil.....	737	2,079	4,149	7,512
Colombia.....	78	484	652	828
Venezuela.....	.....	21	173	461
Other South America.....	2,203	998	10,966	10,596

## 750 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Mexico.....	41,931	120,230	517,876	501,624
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	269,980	317,068	2,279,938	2,554,266
South America.....			182	
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	72,563	100,690	560,239	609,565
Mexico.....	11,262	10,387	109,179	123,339
Cuba.....	5,276	27,912	110,129	173,599
Argentine Republic.....	12,306	9,039	45,189	60,936
Brazil.....	49,171	47,778	310,893	392,201
Chile.....	42,453	57,303	319,129	361,119
Colombia.....	129,477	73,401	1,006,504	523,373
Venezuela.....		42,286	186,647	359,159
Other South America.....	34,231	31,328	213,129	218,552
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	18,537	42,182	177,916	323,670
Mexico.....	23,114	38,388	291,992	301,480
Cuba.....	13,302	20,034	93,150	150,093
Argentine Republic.....	15,975	4,259	111,137	39,350
Brazil.....	3,877	5,036	45,378	69,880
Chile.....	4,772	1,421	11,979	12,305
Colombia.....	18,636	5,925	54,713	70,656
Venezuela.....		6,049	5,515	28,551
Other South America.....	2,277	2,461	31,600	30,961
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,423	8,883	40,173	45,820
Mexico.....	26,828	53,171	680,641	309,296
Argentine Republic.....	10,919	7,911	77,200	93,671
Brazil.....	11,247	15,715	217,039	151,915
Chile.....	6,995	6,222	41,603	37,749
Venezuela.....	440	3,390	14,094	31,180
Other South America.....	13,010	19,766	58,721	171,272
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....		600	11,340	21,569
Mexico.....	5,113	41,762	136,728	76,444
South America.....		693	3,647	16,333
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, serres et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,579	16,246	69,211	77,492
Mexico.....	46,659	56,382	407,232	424,595
Cuba.....	27,694	27,733	176,319	228,478
Argentine Republic.....	29,723	30,812	161,163	207,902
Brazil.....	19,073	15,213	121,293	168,304
Chile.....	38,628	19,209	112,012	100,374
Colombia.....	12,322	8,764	45,605	93,722
Venezuela.....		5,330	8,281	27,409
Other South America.....	15,759	13,061	100,546	117,235
Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,347	11,570	15,067	50,868
Mexico.....	37,115	23,353	274,989	272,399
Cuba.....	6,027	15,511	35,585	112,634
Argentine Republic.....	11,342	2,825	63,581	138,751
Brazil.....	2,425	8,857	50,051	59,557
Colombia.....	2,568	5,748	15,696	51,164
Other South America.....	20,765	15,078	139,455	124,722
Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotores y accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....				12,500
Mexico.....		153,193	612,712	614,939
Cuba.....	12,121	27,708	44,311	119,773
Argentine Republic.....			8,380	16,596
Brazil.....			119,559	45,625



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Steam engines, and parts of—Continued.				
Colombia.....				22,000
Other South America.....		6,935	18,000	137,990
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	593	1,674	5,313	7,541
Mexico.....	17,524	15,030	106,952	134,173
Cuba.....	3,629	2,550	19,318	16,173
Argentine Republic.....	7,644	1,681	18,110	23,081
Brazil.....	304	670	6,996	8,032
Colombia.....	233	1,330	1,776	4,084
Other South America.....	6,495	9,247	30,000	47,644
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero, no para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	5,325	9,139	36,335	56,976
Mexico.....	1,404	5,624	7,437	31,030
Cuba.....	5,894	8,167	37,657	68,224
Argentine Republic.....	4,425	7,213	28,437	69,709
Brazil.....	5,609	10,146	56,560	73,004
Chile.....	57	5,921	13,835	20,641
Colombia.....	1,012	9,260	9,760	37,170
Venezuela.....		5,603	9,856	37,442
Other South America.....	3,368	6,126	18,648	32,604
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,818	18,773	75,397	132,592
Mexico.....	47,775	69,499	379,576	466,827
Colombia.....	11,199	7,561	59,570	88,766
Other South America.....	7,702	6,234	57,192	85,336
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, &c. ( <i>Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	706	723	5,992	6,791
Mexico.....	1,672	735	8,605	8,219
Cuba.....	3,207	5,057	20,468	26,802
Argentine Republic.....	40,604		122,934	156,562
Brazil.....	9,414	29,863	115,646	222,500
Chile.....	3,037	896	8,568	23,434
Colombia.....	2,111	2,335	8,132	10,444
Venezuela.....	117	2,223	9,809	20,588
Other South America.....	3,870	430	48,901	53,650
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i> ):				
Central America.....	736	1,593	5,949	7,613
Mexico.....	1,905	1,294	3,605	4,502
Cuba.....	3,434	6,814	20,416	33,354
Argentine Republic.....	10,701	4,835	80,981	87,293
Brazil.....	7,040	5,988	49,911	56,664
Chile.....	9,745	2,657	32,424	55,501
Colombia.....	962	547	3,915	6,463
Venezuela.....		653	1,565	5,434
Other South America.....	2,172	1,614	22,140	30,957
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Acites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico.....	70,025	57,535	223,091	337,015
Cuba.....	8,723		164,170	224,905
Oils, mineral, refined, or manufactured ( <i>Acites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America.....	19,990	27,734	98,996	124,420
Mexico.....	15,168	13,939	129,094	130,703
Cuba.....	28,830	27,822	117,173	150,130
Argentine Republic.....	174,990	118,905	793,222	1,044,778
Brazil.....	186,530	101,139	1,316,576	1,393,661
Chile.....	320	13,157	207,983	282,133
Colombia.....	12,804	29,978	67,479	137,600
Venezuela.....	2,130	11,128	47,175	95,766
Other South America.....	52,163	32,303	370,874	429,357
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Acites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	296	2,356	8,464	9,342
Mexico.....	134,890	73,785	605,031	456,720
Cuba.....	957	3,475	19,558	29,997
Argentine Republic.....	1,668	7,786	9,889	34,120
Brazil.....	16,666	14,243	249,580	162,862
Chile.....		1,368	7,247	3,685
Other South America.....	16,472	11,245	97,487	103,087

## 752 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):</b>				
Central America	5,260	2,432	18,336	10,608
Mexico	747	1,436	9,096	12,779
Cuba	162	975	2,412	3,220
Argentine Republic		24		307
Brazil	692	1,608	6,568	5,745
Colombia	225	149	4,498	7,886
Other South America	1,968	2,464	15,226	15,914
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):</b>				
Central America	4,950	2,964	28,123	26,799
Mexico	464	163	735	856
Cuba	68	71	981	1,029
Brazil	207	746	519	1,806
Chile	730	4,425	4,732	3,875
Colombia	1,622	1,043	8,432	8,178
Other South America	23,510	12,650	153,174	121,092
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America	5,958	5,928	55,140	52,575
Mexico		58	14,531	5,230
Cuba	122		965	22,808
Brazil	3,633		14,678	100
Chile	1,010	8,065	2,020	12,263
Colombia	425	2,196	2,550	6,463
Other South America	795	963	29,553	39,438
<b>Bacon (<i>Tuerno; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America	2,126	1,783	16,648	19,615
Mexico	2,526	4,073	19,942	25,008
Cuba	22,806	27,128	202,030	184,092
Brazil	14,333	16,378	92,186	68,470
Colombia	113	379	1,837	1,618
Other South America	3,017	375	10,884	7,418
<b>Hams (<i>Jamoucs; Pecsunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America	2,450	4,794	18,277	20,533
Mexico	5,106	8,194	37,897	49,600
Cuba	48,599	35,079	299,276	319,824
Brazil		200	1,070	1,675
Colombia	1,267	596	9,154	8,616
Venezuela	565	3,726	17,652	33,124
Other South America	4,126	2,071	31,226	28,696
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):</b>				
Central America	10,088	12,732	74,833	79,688
Cuba	34,424	20,625	158,514	148,637
Brazil	710	1,897	11,831	24,251
Colombia	850	287	6,582	8,364
Other South America	22,803	21,430	177,170	160,005
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):</b>				
Central America	1,256	12,766	113,376	96,507
Mexico	21,186	5,810	238,919	160,096
Cuba	193,736	190,738	1,260,991	852,030
Argentine Republic	561		2,271	2,330
Brazil	89,184	26,931	469,885	223,308
Chile	6,827	2,838	22,178	37,999
Colombia	10,206	45,650	66,601	235,232
Venezuela	3,196	26,033	131,253	246,966
Other South America	28,301	24,769	243,397	223,013
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America	3,240	5,182	25,868	31,974
Mexico	6,802	8,923	45,014	54,094
Cuba	1,412	1,786	9,140	13,234
Brazil	3,128	5,473	63,560	61,908
Colombia	1,115	1,957	8,230	14,967
Venezuela	1,264	5,634	39,587	48,901
Other South America	1,474	37	14,432	14,938
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America	1,918	2,765	13,828	16,567
Mexico	2,947	2,968	26,137	23,753
Cuba	918	610	4,797	5,060
Brazil			22	27
Colombia	699	241	6,928	4,187
Other South America	197	107	1,208	725
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tubaco no manufacturado; Tubaco não manufacturado; Tubac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America	4,431	6,486	26,293	21,394
Mexico	1,723	25,232	130,876	113,109

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured—Continued.</b>				
Argentine Republic.....	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Colombia.....	5,463	12,213	10,640	16,900
Other South America.....	5,687	7,112	20,494	39,757
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):			48,565	48,228
Central America.....	5,187	7,223	56,696	34,870
Mexico.....	773	1,052	9,374	13,432
Cuba.....	17,749	9,523	81,070	63,122
Argentine Republic.....			72	15
Brazil.....			119	41
Colombia.....	3,366	2,253	25,886	25,463
Other South America.....	1,027	3,369	15,154	32,123
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	19,007	670	50,546	74,961
Mexico.....	38,911	9,861	294,421	207,549
Cuba.....	7,450	259	29,794	6,438
Argentine Republic.....	280	2,727	25,301	12,873
Brazil.....			71	
Chile.....			5,371	3,376
Colombia.....	765		6,132	12,390
Other South America.....		5,618	2,727	93,425
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,242	14,189	25,328	60,850
Mexico.....	139,172	333,460	856,943	1,312,677
Cuba.....	85,531	101,468	443,486	620,669
Argentine Republic.....	121,469	278,478	519,869	1,084,485
Brazil.....	32,651	39,306	263,960	321,379
Chile.....	1,332	49,350	139,022	240,275
Colombia.....	6,960	2,922	26,678	47,994
Venezuela.....	1,422	440	2,608	5,181
Other South America.....	40,497	55,621	227,232	408,350
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilii; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,208	7,379	24,627	33,576
Mexico.....	36,889	46,058	346,324	337,527
Cuba.....	19,302	44,155	143,319	237,815
Argentine Republic.....	11,731	3,913	71,683	76,186
Brazil.....	813	442	10,031	10,095
Chile.....	3,552	656	10,991	10,775
Colombia.....	1,371	2,593	16,605	23,496
Venezuela.....		1,125	3,718	6,072
Other South America.....	2,943	5,510	25,891	39,724

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, states that the exports from that port to the Republic of Ecuador, during the year 1903, consisted of 45,089 packages, weighing 2,041,127 kilograms, valued at \$134,365.41. The annexed table gives these shipments in detail.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Advertising matter.....	boxes..	1	230
Almonds (shelled).....	do.....	1	163
Alfalfa seed.....	sacks..	2	92
Alpiste.....	packages..	7	232
Barley cleaners.....	boxes..	2	49
Beer.....	barrels..	5	590
Billiard tables, etc.....	packages..	82	397
			\$48.75
			36.00
			188.94
			36.00
			44.50
			260.00

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Blacking .....	boxes 2	100	\$11.00
Boards .....	bundles 13	1,469	65.00
Boots and shoes .....	boxes 12	647	778.20
Boxes, empty .....	packages 60	2,123	160.00
Brooms .....	bundles 346	14,159	2,253.50
Butter .....	kegs 1	45	19.00
Cable .....	rolls 40	1,060	232.50
Cheese .....	boxes 1	60	16.00
Conserves .....	packages 1,842	61,638	10,612.90
Firecrackers .....	bundles 6	69	20.00
Fish .....	boxes 10	540	10.00
Flour .....	sacks 37,295	1,674,651	71,949.75
Gasoline .....	boxes 10	331	25.00
Herring .....	do. 2	169	11.50
Hides .....	bales 5	357	642.32
Lard .....	kegs 638	36,845	5,863.10
Linseed oil .....	boxes 3	225	431.60
Machinery .....	do. 3	129	18.00
Matting .....	rolls 20	359	100.00
Nails .....	kegs 1	35	3.00
Oars .....	bundles 4	197	35.00
Paper bags .....	packages 59	2,008	305.10
Potatoes .....	baskets 30	1,552	47.00
Quilts, cotton .....	boxes 1	66	45.00
Rope .....	rolls 1,633	56,789	22,641.50
Sacks, empty .....	bales 20	5,910	650.00
Salad dressing .....	packages 17	386	75.00
Salmon .....	do. 176	10,586	1,093.00
Samples .....	do. 1	29	
SIK, articles of .....	do. 4	292	370.00
Soap .....	burels 6	1,054	257.15
Do. ....	boxes 19	978	57.00
Starch .....	do. 10	220	68.00
Stationery .....	packages 68	15,092	1,259.40
Sulphuric acid .....	tauks 2	1,641	65.00
Tallow .....	burels 60	12,780	1,200.00
Turpentine .....	boxes 2	76	15.00
Varnish .....	do. 53	951	241.50
Whisky .....	do. 106	2,275	572.14
Wine .....	do. 3	819	167.00
Do. ....	kegs 2,380	130,517	11,395.18
Miscellaneous .....	packages 5	55	29.00
Total .....		45,089	2,041,127
			134,365.41

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of January, 1904, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 108,909 packages of merchandise. During the same period 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 253,421 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins .....	bales 5,719	Hides, loose .....	number 4,548
Bones .....	packages 639	Honey .....	burels 68
Broom root .....	bales 998	Ixtle .....	bales 3,497
Cedar .....	logs 497	Lead bullion .....	bars 48,396
Chicle gum .....	bales 1,629	Mahogany .....	logs 3,223
Cigars .....	boxes 27	Metals .....	boxes 12
Coffee .....	sacks 9,277	Ores .....	bales 6,500
Copper bullion .....	bars 15,454	Pepper .....	packages 370
Deerskins .....	bales 722	Rubber, crude .....	bales 28
Goatskins .....	do. 1,625	Sarsaparilla .....	do. 264
Hair .....	do. 3	Sugar .....	sacks 630
Henequen .....	do. 2,669	Tecali marble .....	pieces 46
Hides .....	do. 1,620	Vanilla .....	boxes 10

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of February, 1904, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports

entered the harbor of New York, bringing 137,379 packages of merchandise. During the same period 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 227,710 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....	bales.. 38	Honey .....	barrels.. 437
Broom root.....	do... 1,873	Ixtle .....	bales.. 1,932
Cedar.....	logs.. 105	Jalap.....	sacks.. 2
Chicle gum.....	bales.. 2,568	Lead bullion.....	bars.. 44,067
Cigars.....	boxes.. 45	Mahogany.....	logs.. 299
Coffee.....	sacks.. 32,838	Metals.....	boxes.. 477
Copper bullion.....	bars.. 3,801	Ores.....	sacks.. 5,850
Deerskins.....	bales.. 136	Pepper.....	packages.. 28
Goatskins.....	do... 1,710	Rubber, crude.....	bales.. 129
Hair.....	do... 40	Sarsaparilla.....	do... 184
Henequen.....	do... 9,382	Sugar.....	sacks.. 17,148
Hides.....	do... 6,196	Tobacco, leaf.....	bales.. 74
Hides, loose.....	number.. 7,998	Vanilla.....	boxes.. 2

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia reports that the exports from that port to Mexican ports during the month of February, 1904, consisted of the following:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Boilers.....	32,955	\$3,670.00
Chimneys.....	11,617	945.00
Coal.....	5,630,000	15,951.70
Cranes and pulleys.....	2,841	1,420.00
Dynamite.....	70,720	2,400.00
Total.....	5,748,133	24,386.70

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco, California, reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of January, 1904, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$465,719. Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$36,784, or a total of \$502,503, the details of which are shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion.....		\$19,630
Gold coin.....		2,118
Gold ore.....		31,180
Silver bullion.....		207,397
Silver ore.....		205,384
Total.....		465,719
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....	tons.. 7	643
American merchandise returned.....		2,255
Animals.....		110
Beeswax.....		171
Coffee.....	pounds.. 141,105	12,873
Copper.....	do... 683	21
Cotton lace.....		61

	Quantity.	Value.
SENDRY PRODUCTS—continued.		
Feathers .....		\$
Fish .....		1,997
Glycerin .....	pounds.. 68,122	7,225
Goatskins .....	do. 250	11
Groceries .....		28
Hair .....		15
Hides and skins .....	pounds.. 16,611	2,782
Horns .....		16
Itxle .....		99
Lead ore .....	pounds.. 8,663	217
Lemons .....		1,588
Manufactures of—		
Silk .....		2
Wood .....		2,921
Material for glue .....		2
Oranges .....		9
Residue of linseed oil .....	pounds.. 11,200	101
Salt .....	do. 896,000	800
Shellfish .....		544
Shells .....		1,046
Spices .....	pounds.. 211	27
Tobacco .....	do. 50	25
Vegetables .....		147
Total .....		36,784

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$160,694 and foreign products to the value of \$10,199. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids .....		\$418	Fruits:		
Apples:			Canned .....		\$244
Dried .....	pounds.. 1,062	58	Miscellaneous .....		419
Green .....	barrels.. 606	1,151			471
Bacon .....	pounds.. 1,458	242	Furs .....		35
Barley .....	quintals.. 121	72	Glass .....		2,098
Beans .....	do. 15	35	Gluc .....	pounds..	4
Beer, in bottles .....	dozen.. 110	212	Grease .....		579
Belting .....		801	Groceries .....		1,990
Bicycles .....		301	Ham .....	pounds.. 2,511	374
Biscuits .....	pounds.. 8,525	413	Hay .....	tons.. 24	410
Blacking and polish .....		166	Hemp .....		5
Boilers, etc .....		581	Hides .....	pounds.. 21,775	1,902
Books .....		117	Horses .....	number.. 1	500
Boots and shoes .....	pairs.. 291	539	Ink .....		156
Butter .....	pounds.. 4,579	180	Iron:		
Cast .....		1,156	In bars .....	pounds.. 20,423	1,738
In sheets .....	do. 3,472	402	In sheets .....	do. 3,472	133
Calicoes .....	yards.. 26,771	1,433	Lamps .....		69
Candles .....		156	Lard .....	pounds.. 725	75
Candies .....	pounds.. 2,094	211	Locks .....		1,475
Carriages .....		538	Lumber .....		1,490
Carts .....		124	Machinery .....		17,289
Cattle .....	head.. 4	187	Manufactures of—		
Cement .....	barrels.. 60	150	Brass .....		69
Cheese .....	pounds.. 1,591	287	Copper .....		91
Clocks .....		40	Cotton .....		1,419
Clothing, cotton .....		1,001	Iron .....		3,885
Coal .....	tons.. 5	79	Lead .....		167
Codfish .....	pounds.. 970	61	Leather .....		491
Cognac .....	gallons.. 243	505	Rubber .....		1,326
Coke .....	tons.. 4	53	Silk .....		430
Cordage .....	pounds.. 17,505	1,814	Stone .....		184
Cork .....		22	Tin .....		8
Cotton waste .....	pounds.. 1,400	140	Wood .....		116
Cutlery .....		181	Zinc .....		3,857
Drugs, etc .....		2,831	Meats, canned .....		1,401
Earthenware .....		77	Milk .....		66
Electrical apparatus .....		1,456	Nails .....		
Electrical machinery .....		875	Cut .....	pounds.. 42,000	1,077
Firearms .....		1,231	Wire .....	do. 23,400	69
Fish, canned .....		621	Nuts .....		211
Flour .....	barrels.. 798	3,225			

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils.....gallons..	3, 145	\$1, 406	Shingles.....		\$182
Onions.....quintals..	546	450	Soap.....pounds..	1, 100	48
Oranges.....	20	20	Sole leather.....do..	519	166
Oysters.....	56	56	Starch.....do..	1, 187	52
Paints.....	1, 554	1, 554	Staves.....		4, 430
Paper, writing.....	439	439	Steel:		
Paraffin.....pounds..	482	44	In bars.....pounds..	24, 209	721
Patent medicines.....	787	787	In sheets.....do..	12, 035	325
Perfumery.....	46	46	Straw.....		553
Piping.....	8, 356	8, 356	Tar.....barrels..	27	126
Plants, shrubs, etc.....	267	267	Tools.....		1, 235
Plows.....	173	173	Toys.....		167
Potatoes.....quintals..	2, 317	1, 250	Typewriters.....gallons..	100	82
Powder.....	2, 680	2, 680	Typewriters.....do..	142	354
Frames.....pounds..	2, 259	89	Varnish.....gallons..	142	271
Pumps.....	1, 794	1, 794	Vegetables.....		1, 541
Quicksilver.....pounds..	25, 997	14, 856	Vinegar.....gallons..	211	57
Raisins.....do..	6, 739	501	Wheelbarrows.....		132
Rosin.....barrels..	15	65	Whisky.....gallons..	877	1, 906
Rubber tubes.....	1, 504	1, 504	Wine:		
Sacks.....	1, 067	30	In bottles.....dozen..	227	881
Safes.....number..	1	30	In kegs.....gallons..	10, 676	4, 741
Salmon, canned.....pounds..	4, 320	260	Wire.....pounds..	11, 560	411
Saws.....	89	89	Yeast.....do..	802	258
Scales.....	33	33	Miscellaneous.....		856
Seeds.....	154	154			
Sewing machines.....	175	175	Total.....		133, 127

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Aguardiente.....gallons..	390	756	Manufactures of—		
Bottles.....	73	73	Jute.....		360
Caustic soda.....pounds..	4, 367	95	Silk.....		553
Cement.....do..	43, 949	148	Mineral water.....gallons..	650	177
Champagne, in bottles, dozen..	3	39	Nuts.....		20
Cocconut oil.....	122	122	Oplinn.....pounds..	31	180
Coffee.....pounds..	7, 500	587	Pepper.....do..	2, 475	353
Cognac.....gallons..	5	17	Plants.....		15
Drugs, etc.....	384	384	Rice.....pounds..	111, 574	1, 675
Firecrackers.....	340	340	Seeds.....		15
Ginger ale, in bottles, dozen..	60	41	Spices.....pounds..	7, 446	1, 242
Groceries.....	97	97	Tea.....do..	659	101
Hops.....pounds..	464	182	Vegetables.....		788
Iron, pig.....tons..	3	38	Total.....		8, 398

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong amounted to 31,239 and to Japan 110,145, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco during the month 141,384.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from that port to the ports of the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of January, 1904, consisted of the following articles:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Beer.....	18	1, 593	\$189.00			
Cement.....	30	5, 400	124.00			
Cotton goods.....	11	1, 962	1, 211.78			
Explosives.....	86	2, 286	788.00			
Flour.....	3, 217	150, 756	8, 434.08			
Groceries.....	744	58, 253	9, 590.27			
Lumber.....	64	6, 189	650.00			
Machinery.....	950	57, 534	10, 798.44			
Rice.....	4	356	31.81			
Silks.....	39	1, 873	4, 864.50			
Tallow.....	100	21, 845	2, 310.00			
Varnish.....	8	431	81.20			
Wire.....	43	2, 052	346.53			
Miscellaneous.....	48	2, 660	686.80	143	11, 063	\$556.76
Total.....	5, 362	313, 190	40, 103.41	143	11, 063	556.76

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the port of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the year 1903 consisted of 434,967 packages of merchandise, weighing 26,175,854.49 kilograms, valued at 16,257,611.06 *bolivars*, as compared with 382,511 packages, weighing 21,272,826.51 kilograms, valued at 12,944,885.85 *bolivars*, shipped in 1902.

The following table shows the movement of this commerce by months:

Month.	1902.			1903.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
January.....	35,593	2,020,591.85	1,006,321.05	32	34.69	4,915.00
February.....	37,160	1,822,715.97	1,108,770.95	39,376	2,700,236.75	1,058,454.10
March.....	49,706	2,581,753.53	2,216,318.25	25,751	1,455,243.40	1,338,530.45
April.....	46,481	2,389,538.98	1,614,099.00	25,357	1,526,158.20	1,380,869.40
May.....	25,257	1,831,011.53	957,718.80	39,384	2,150,835.22	1,050,059.15
June.....	31,570	1,666,851.55	811,732.45	28,568	2,202,889.50	1,205,307.50
July.....	16,240	1,061,017.09	594,199.30	34,818	2,074,735.80	1,530,616.45
August.....	23,111	1,460,682.70	1,278,939.95	45,690	2,333,985.52	1,777,253.50
September.....	20,239	1,312,207.66	684,020.25	36,530	2,181,658.75	1,107,998.05
October.....	26,968	1,538,207.30	800,942.90	64,287	3,942,153.15	1,805,668.20
November.....	41,488	2,285,825.15	1,205,848.10	49,151	2,823,607.46	1,835,474.25
December.....	24,598	1,302,393.20	665,974.85	46,083	2,784,131.05	1,562,464.95
Total.....	382,511	21,272,826.51	12,944,885.85	434,967	26,175,854.49	16,257,611.06

#### 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 March 1 and 15, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin-America:

JOSE AGUIRRE ACHA, Consul-General of Bolivia at San Francisco, California, for the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, and the Territory of Arizona.

EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic at New York.

JUAN EUGENIO MEDINA Y CORTES, Consul-General of the Dominican Republic at San Juan, Porto Rico.

JOSE MORON Y AGUIRRE, Consul of Cuba at Boston, Massachusetts.

JUAN MOFFITT, Consul of Uruguay at Chicago, Illinois.

F. SALCEDO OCHOA, Consul of Venezuela at Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM S. ADAMS, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Savannah, Georgia.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR JANUARY, 1904.

The advance sheets from the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that during the month of January, 1904, there was the same general trend of imports and exports that has been noticeable for some months. Exports show a substantial increase over



the same month a year ago, while imports show a small net decrease, a much larger decrease in the imports of dutiable goods being partly compensated for by a considerable increase in imports of articles free of duty.

For the month of January, 1904, the total exports of domestic goods amounted to \$140,022,307, against \$131,590,143 for the same month in 1903. The total imports for January, 1904, amounted to \$82,591,973, against \$85,174,786 for January, 1903. Of the total imports for January, 1904, \$39,437,854 were free of duty, and \$43,154,119 were dutiable, against \$36,655,322 free and \$48,519,464 dutiable in January, 1903. The percentage of free imports in January, 1904, was 47.75, against 43.05 in January, 1903. The imports for the seven months ending January 31, 1904, show the same tendency. The total for the seven months, 1904 was \$565,338,791, against \$598,149,514 for the same months in 1903. For the seven months of 1904, the free imports amounted to \$254,409,956 and the dutiable to \$310,928,835, against \$240,378,165 free and \$357,771,349 dutiable for the seven months in 1903. The free imports amounted to 45.01 per cent of the total for the seven months of 1904, against 40.19 per cent of the total for the same period in 1903.

During the month of January, 1904, imports of sugar showed an increase, the figures being 290,648,569 pounds, valued at \$5,667,998, against 250,618,402 pounds, valued at \$4,552,416, for the month of January, 1903.

Though the high price of cotton tended to check exportations of this article somewhat during the month of January, 1904, and the amount shipped abroad was less than during the same month of 1903, the value was nearly \$7,000,000 greater, and the result was that, though there was a falling off in the value of some of the other articles of agricultural exports, there was a net gain in the value of such exports from \$91,909,328 in January, 1903, to \$92,816,338 in January, 1904. For the seven months the exports of agricultural products amounted to \$590,162,513, against \$548,883,917 for the corresponding months last year. The largest increase in the value of exports during the month of January, 1904, was in exports of the products of domestic manufactures, which amounted to \$38,213,352, against \$31,759,489 for January, 1903. For the seven months the total value of exports of the products of domestic manufactures was \$250,214,936, against \$230,235,264 for the corresponding period of 1903.

Exports of manufactures of iron and steel showed very material increases in many lines, the total being \$59,125,780 for the seven months, against \$55,997,942 for the corresponding months of 1903, and \$57,310,128 for the same seven months in the fiscal year of 1902. For the month of January, 1904, the total exports of manufactures of iron and steel amounted to \$8,171,738, against \$7,437,298 in January, 1903.

Following is the official statement showing the imports and exports of merchandise into and from the United States during the month of January, 1904, and the seven months ending January, 1904:

	January.		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
MERCHANDISE.				
Imports:				
Free of duty .....	\$36,655,322	\$39,437,854	\$240,378,165	\$254,469,500
Dutiable .....	48,519,464	43,151,119	357,771,349	310,928,000
Total .....	85,174,786	82,591,973	598,149,514	565,398,500
Exports:				
Domestic .....	131,590,113	140,022,307	811,322,693	915,170,200
Foreign .....	2,402,126	2,006,734	15,159,311	13,950,000
Total .....	133,992,239	142,029,041	826,482,004	929,120,200
Excess of exports .....	48,817,483	59,437,068	286,322,525	363,791,000
GOLD.				
Imports .....	2,010,851	8,225,508	33,016,824	59,517,000
Exports .....	85,951	591,567	15,840,305	13,602,000
Excess of imports .....	1,924,900	7,633,941	17,176,519	45,915,000
SILVER.				
Imports .....	1,494,556	2,600,372	15,676,753	16,602,000
Exports .....	3,577,841	4,618,127	30,322,801	27,748,000
Excess of exports .....	2,083,285	2,008,755	14,646,048	11,146,000

#### ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In a statement from the United States Department of Commerce and Labor in the annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, the wonderful growth of the nation's wealth and the enormous expansion of her industries is measured by the increasing wealth, area, and production in 1903 as compared with the early years in the history of the Republic.

In area, for example, the total in 1903 is 3,025,600 square miles against 2,980,959 square miles in 1850 and 827,844 square miles in 1800. These figures do not include Alaska or the islands belonging to the United States.

The population in 1903 is stated at 80,372,000, against 23,191,876 in 1850 and 5,308,483 in 1800. The wealth of the country is estimated at \$94,000,000,000 in 1900, and presumably \$100,000,000,000 would not be an unreasonable estimate for 1903, while for 1850 the wealth of the country stood at \$7,135,780,000, no estimate being given for any year earlier than 1850. The per capita wealth is set down at \$1,235.86 in 1900 and \$307.69 in 1850, having thus more than quadrupled meantime. The interest-bearing debt in 1903 is \$914,541,410, against \$1,723,993,100 in 1880 and \$2,046,455,722 in 1870. The per capita indebtedness of the country in 1903 is \$11.51, against \$60.46 in 1870, and the interest per capita is 32 cents in 1903, against \$3.08 in 1870.

Gold and gold certificates in circulation in 1903 for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000,000, or, to be exact, 1,031,000,000, against

810,000,000 in 1900, 232,000,000 in 1880, and 25,000,000 in 1870. The total money in circulation in 1903 is \$2,367,692,169, against \$1,429,251,270 in 1890, \$973,382,228 in 1880, \$675,212,794 in 1870, and \$435,407,252 in 1860. The per capita money in circulation in 1903 is \$29.42, against \$26.94 in 1900, \$19.41 in 1880, and \$13.85 in 1860. Deposits in savings banks in 1903 are \$2,935,204,845, against \$1,524,844,506 in 1890, \$549,874,358 in 1870, and \$149,277,504 in 1860. The value of manufactures for the census year 1900 is given at \$13,039,279,566, against \$5,369,579,191 in 1880 and \$1,885,861,676 in 1860. Railways in operation in 1902 are 203,132 miles, against 166,703 miles in 1890, 93,262 miles in 1880, 52,922 miles in 1870, 30,626 miles in 1860, and 9,021 miles in 1850. The number of passengers carried in 1902 was 655,130,236, against 520,439,082 in 1890. The quantity of freight carried per mile in 1902 was 156,624,166,024 tons, against 79,192,985,125 tons in 1890.

The figures giving details of the progress in these items during the last twenty years are presented in the following form:

Items.	1903.	1902.	1883.
Deposits in savings banks .....	\$2,935,204,845	\$2,750,177,290	\$1,024,856,757
Total bank deposits .....	\$9,673,385,303		\$2,755,938,053
Gold in circulation .....	\$617,260,739	\$632,394,289	\$344,653,495
Gold certificates in circulation .....	\$377,258,559	\$306,399,009	\$59,807,370
Total money in circulation .....	\$2,367,692,169	\$2,249,390,551	\$1,230,305,696
Per capita money in circulation .....	\$29.42	\$28.43	\$22.91
Bank clearings .....	\$111,068,837,569	\$115,892,198,634	\$52,126,704,488
Manufacturers' materials imported .....	\$480,828,386	\$415,151,874	\$237,778,910
Exports of manufactures .....	\$407,526,159	\$463,641,401	\$134,228,083
Gold production .....		\$80,000,000	\$30,000,000
Silver production .....		\$71,757,575	\$16,200,000
Total imports .....	\$1,025,719,237	\$963,320,948	\$723,180,914
Total exports .....	\$1,420,141,679	\$1,381,719,401	\$823,839,402
Depositors in savings banks .....	number.	6,666,672	2,876,438
Tin plate imported .....	109,913,293	198,996,086	484,038,688
Raw silk imported .....	do.	14,230,708	4,209,015
India rubber imported .....	do.	50,413,481	21,646,320
Tin plate manufactured .....	do.	819,840,000	
Coal production .....	tons.	269,081,049	102,867,969
Pig-iron production .....	do.	17,821,307	4,595,510
Steel production .....	do.	14,947,250	1,673,535
Copper production .....	do.	294,423	51,574

The progress of the United States during the twenty years under review has been at the astonishing rate of from 100 per cent to 500 per cent.

**STATISTICS OF THE RUBBER TRADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1902-3.**

The "India Rubber World" of January 1, 1904, publishes some interesting figures of the India-rubber and gutta-percha trade of the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3.

The following table shows the imports in detail during 1902-3 and the total compared with 1901-2.

## IMPORTS.

Countries.	Crude India rubber.		India-rubber manufactures.	Crude gutta-percha.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	9,714,597	\$5,616,827	\$132,768+	115,180	\$90,864
Germany.....	2,916,814	1,415,698	308,551+	161,910	87,204
France.....	379,635	239,064	129,632+	3,322	3,387
Belgium.....	5,328,674	3,337,766	55,532+		
Netherlands.....	360,865	162,383	1,236-	380	825
Russia.....			28,361+		
Italy.....			554+		
Austria-Hungary.....			6,695+		
Portugal.....	2,009,455	1,053,900			
Other Europe.....			36-		
British North America.....	11,421	5,464	2,132+		
Central America.....	1,083,351	542,984		478	273
Mexico.....	251,776	97,542			
Other North America.....	15,609	6,247		1,472	630
Brazil.....	31,119,486	17,218,519			
Colombia.....	435,969	176,568			
Ecuador.....	681,134	296,031			
Peru.....	210,899	105,522			
Other South American.....	15,828	7,437			
East Indies—British.....	454,501	124,575		25,271	35,408
Other countries.....	462	183	475+	1,309	1,112
Total 1902-3.....	55,010,571	30,436,710	655,972+	316,290	222,400
Total 1901-2.....	50,413,481	24,899,230	449,756	525,767	252,329

Countries.	Gutta-julelong.		Gutta-percha manufacture.	Rubber scraps.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>			<i>Pounds.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	53,909	\$2,897	\$121,813	1,851,168	\$123,109
Germany.....			83,286	8,290,920	517,498
France.....			6,601	531,032	38,223
Belgium.....			10,176	338,912	20,364
Netherlands.....				1,860	23
Russia.....				10,454,897	620,328
Sweden and Norway.....			287	585,022	35,917
Turkey.....				316,606	19,331
Denmark.....			23		
British North America.....				2,216,891	137,183
Central America.....				165	27
Mexico.....				16,414	479
Other North America.....				55,507	3,412
East Indies—British.....	13,930,908	342,534			
Other countries.....			9		
Total 1902-3.....	13,984,817	345,431	225,198	21,659,894	1,516,137
Total 1901-2.....	16,850,821	501,418	127,780	22,894,900	1,437,900

The exports during 1902-3 were as follows:

## EXPORTS.

Countries.	Reclaimed rubber.	Beltng, packing, and hose.	Boots and shoes.		Other goods.
	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
			<i>Pairs.</i>		
Austria-Hungary.....	\$481	\$811	7,766	\$2,755	\$6,180
Azores, and Madeira Islands.....		67	440	736	84
Belgium.....	1,084	4,313	67,547	22,828	42,596
Denmark.....		2,899	19,315	7,879	6,056
France.....	13,932	13,168	291,217	108,971	80,088
Germany.....	19,425	29,900	289,777	106,152	148,170
Gibraltar.....		497			28

EXPORTS—Continued.

Countries.	Reclaimed rubber.	Belting, packing, and hose.	Boots and shoes.		Other goods.
	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
Italy	\$11,284	\$1,760	<i>Pairs.</i> 22,036	\$10,826	\$59,638
Netherlands	9,049	1,806	25,238	10,273	44,680
Norway		3,795	6,733	3,347	5,217
Portugal		75	30	70	2,342
Roumania			105	26	
Russia	418	5,687			3,177
Spain	1,774	750	63,154	27,446	5,093
Sweden	215,904	1,747	1,722	754	8,691
Switzerland		819	13,286	5,183	1,971
Turkey			57,031	23,672	686
United Kingdom	129,216	86,690	1,025,582	460,954	873,065
Bermuda		951	170	87	613
British Honduras		319	312	144	70
Canada	1,368				
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick		13,322	16,152	20,139	6,673
Quebec, Ontario, etc		94,307	47,078	43,137	458,088
British Columbia		32,245	8,710	17,034	17,042
Newfoundland and Labrador		4,603	11,705	12,465	1,064
Costa Rica		3,746	178	60	5,042
Guatemala		2,665	60	28	595
Honduras		2,411			191
Nicaragua		3,615	12	21	765
Salvador		1,333			418
Mexico		146,035	3,176	2,609	160,325
Miqueon, Langley, etc		207	4,348	4,345	20
West Indies—British		4,396	787	397	6,731
Cuba		32,797	2,351	2,210	73,785
Danish		465			201
Dutch		125	36	15	465
French		60			110
Haiti		614	60	55	399
Santo Domingo		2,472	1,216	493	751
Argentine Republic		13,985	388	186	8,007
Brazil		1,747	3,535	1,822	18,428
Chile		7,467	187	350	5,693
Colombia		6,679	3,831	1,370	3,421
Ecuador		12,599	222	100	1,951
Guiana—British		412	1,283	540	620
Dutch		600			537
French				3	
Peru		3,655	180	180	7,104
Uruguay		28	72	35	1,119
Venezuela		1,631	401	130	3,715
Chinese Empire		5,729	3,628	1,658	7,186
China—Russian					245
East Indies—British		2,094	1,594	1,127	8,428
Dutch		79			476
Hongkong		1,947	91,942	29,126	10,319
Japan	85	42,922	46,629	28,558	87,620
Korea		1,839			406
Russia, Asiatic					135
Turkey in Asia		230	8,400	3,657	99
Australia	566				
British Australasia		98,463	134,570	77,778	57,195
British Oceania		10			8
French Oceania		2,376	233	152	857
German Oceania					253
Philippine Islands		20,692	2,275	2,306	35,773
British Africa—West		306	136	140	33
South		82,402	16,723	11,682	15,855
Canary Islands					36
Liberia			1	3	3
Portuguese Africa		751			345
Turkey in Africa—Egypt			2	6	
All other Africa		9,750	141	301	2,901
Total 1902-3	404,586	819,985	2,307,401	1,056,491	2,290,875
Total 1901-2	569,698	631,146	2,594,708	1,046,315	1,781,941

## METAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR 1903.

The metal and mineral production of the United States for 1903, according to figures published in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 7, 1904, was as follows:

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
METALLIC.				
Aluminum.....pounds..	7,500,000	7,300,000	\$2,325,000	\$2,281,500
Copper.....do.....	670,880,000	610,815,384	88,354,770	71,072,586
Gold.....troy ounces..	3,600,645	3,870,000	74,425,340	79,922,800
Iron.....long tons..	17,942,840	17,821,307	285,554,032	303,156,985
Lead.....short tons..	289,030	290,524	24,492,402	22,829,043
Quicksilver.....flasks..	29,103	34,451	1,295,083	1,500,142
Silver.....troy ounces..	56,519,793	55,500,000	30,520,688	29,415,000
Zinc.....short tons..	156,318	158,237	16,882,344	15,317,342
NONMETALLIC.				
Arsenic.....short tons..	500	1,353	35,400	81,180
Bauxite.....do.....	40,700	27,322	179,080	121,465
Carborundum.....pounds..	4,724,000	3,741,500	472,400	374,150
Cement:				
Natural hydraulic.....barrels..	8,200,000	9,083,759	3,480,000	4,087,692
Portland.....do.....	19,000,000	16,535,000	20,900,000	16,637,500
Coal.....short tons..	356,796,691	300,276,451	481,545,524	368,911,538
Coke.....do.....	25,200,000	24,550,000	56,700,000	55,237,500
Cobalt oxide.....pounds..	18,800	17,140	42,300	38,736
Copper sulphate.....do.....	38,773,944	48,763,538	1,628,516	2,028,563
Copperas.....short tons..	20,700	19,781	134,550	118,474
Crushed steel.....do.....	378	368	52,850	51,450
Fluorspar.....do.....	29,300	27,127	149,500	143,520
Graphite:				
Crystalline.....pounds..	4,177,020	4,176,824	154,549	193,147
Artificial.....do.....	1,938,000	2,358,828	160,479	110,700
Iron ore.....long tons..	31,665,550	34,636,121	52,149,157	64,769,546
Lead:				
White.....short tons..	112,700	114,658	12,228,024	11,978,172
Red.....do.....	12,300	11,669	1,385,900	1,262,712
Orange mineral.....do.....	1,000	867	168,000	138,949
Limestone flux.....long tons..	9,509,790	9,490,000	5,507,310	5,504,252
Litharge.....short tons..	12,400	12,755	1,326,800	1,299,443
Phosphate rock.....long tons..	1,477,601	1,464,468	5,328,018	4,636,516
Pyrite.....do.....	196,970	228,198	778,031	971,796
Sulphur.....do.....	12,054	7,443	262,175	220,560
Zinc:				
White.....short tons..	59,810	52,730	5,005,391	4,023,299
Ore, exported.....do.....	37,619	54,613	932,724	1,419,104
Zinc lead.....do.....	4,500	4,000	253,125	225,000

## SHIPBUILDING DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1903-4.

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the first six months of the fiscal year 1903-4, ending December 31, 1903, shows that during that period there were built in the United States and officially numbered 571 sail and steam vessels, with an aggregate of 177,067 gross tons, as follows:

## WOOD.

	Sail.		Steam.	
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
Atlantic and Gulf.....	187	20,838	140	7,530
Porto Rico.....	4	69	.....	.....
Pacific.....	12	2,081	55	6,787
Great Lakes.....	3	36	33	756
Western rivers.....	.....	.....	85	5,623
Total.....	206	23,024	313	20,696

STEEL.

	Sail.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
Atlantic and Gulf .....	2	6,956	20	36,077	349	71,461
Porto Rico .....					4	69
Pacific .....			2	753	69	9,621
Great Lakes .....			28	89,562	61	90,353
Western rivers .....					85	5,623
Total .....	2	6,956	50	126,392	571	177,067

During the corresponding six months of 1902-3 there were built and numbered 627 vessels, with an aggregate of 171,599 gross tons. For the calendar year of 1903 there were built and numbered 1,157 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 381,970, against 1,262 vessels of 429,327 tons in 1902, and 1,322 vessels of 376,129 tons in 1901. The number of vessels built in 1903 was smaller than in either of the previous years, while the aggregate tonnage was smaller than in 1902 but larger than in 1901.

LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS FOR 1903.

The annual census of live stock in the United States for 1903, recently made public by the Department of Agriculture, shows a total of 43,629,498 beef cattle, whose valuation is given as \$712,178,134, or an average of \$16.32 per head. This is a decrease of over 2,000,000 compared with the two preceding years, and a decrease in the valuation of about \$2 per head.

The number of sheep is given as 51,630,144, valued at \$133,530,099, or an average value of \$2.59 per head. This is a decrease of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 head over either of the two preceding years, though the per capita value remains practically the same.

Hogs are given as totaling 47,009,367 head, valued at \$289,224,627, or an average value of \$6.15 per head. This is a small increase in the bulk of hogs over 1903, while the average price is about \$1.50 less.

FIRE LOSS DURING FEBRUARY, 1904.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for February, 1904, as compiled from the carefully kept records of the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," of New York, aggregated the extraordinary sum of \$90,051,000. The following table gives a comparison of the losses for the first two months of the year 1904, and the same period in 1902 and 1903:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
January .....	\$15,032,800	\$13,166,350	\$21,790,200
February .....	21,010,500	16,090,800	90,051,000
Total .....	36,043,300	29,257,150	111,841,200

The startlingly large amount chargeable against February, 1904, is due to the Baltimore conflagration, swelled somewhat by the loss at Rochester.

The important fires during February were these:

Knoxville, Tenn., several wholesale houses .....	\$370,000
Cincinnati, Ohio, tea store and other .....	350,000
Baltimore, Md., conflagration .....	70,000,000
Oswego, N. Y., starch factory .....	750,000
Chicago, Ill., box factory and other .....	350,000
Topeka, Kans., general store and other .....	400,000
Cincinnati, Ohio, glass and painters' supply store .....	200,000
Brooklyn, N. Y., chemical tablet factory .....	350,000
New York City, umbrella-frame factory .....	230,000
Waukegan, Ill., sugar and starch plant .....	420,000
Rochester, N. Y., department stores and other .....	3,200,000
Madison, Wis., State Capitol building .....	800,000

The Baltimore fire was a terrific blow to the fire insurance companies, bankrupting or crushing out most of the Baltimore institutions and forcing a number of companies of other States to retire from business. The fire insurance companies as a whole, however, make a strikingly creditable showing. Their lines were in accordance with their financial strength, and loss adjustments are being promptly and liberally made.

The following statement taken from the "Chronicle Fire Tables" shows the aggregate annual fire losses for twenty-eight years, 1877-1902:

Year.	Aggregate property loss.	Aggregate insurance loss.	Year.	Aggregate property loss.	Aggregate insurance loss.
1877 .....	\$68,265,800	\$37,398,900	1891 .....	113,764,967	90,576,918
1878 .....	64,315,900	36,575,900	1892 .....	151,516,098	93,511,986
1879 .....	77,703,700	44,464,700	1893 .....	167,544,370	105,994,577
1880 .....	74,643,400	42,525,000	1894 .....	140,006,484	89,574,699
1881 .....	81,280,900	44,641,900	1895 .....	142,110,233	84,689,030
1882 .....	84,505,024	48,875,131	1896 .....	118,737,420	73,908,800
1883 .....	100,149,228	54,808,664	1897 .....	116,354,570	66,722,140
1884 .....	110,008,611	60,679,818	1898 .....	130,593,905	73,796,080
1885 .....	102,818,796	57,430,709	1899 .....	153,597,830	92,683,715
1886 .....	104,921,750	60,506,561	1900 .....	160,929,805	95,403,650
1887 .....	120,283,055	69,659,508	1901 .....	174,160,680	106,680,580
1888 .....	110,885,665	63,965,724	1902 .....	161,488,355	94,775,045
1889 .....	123,046,833	73,679,465			
1890 .....	108,953,792	65,015,465	Total .....	3,092,630,171	1,828,539,628

**COPPER EXPORTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1903.**

The exportations of matte and ore reduced into fine copper, exclusive of contents of sulphate of copper, during the calendar year 1903, as compared to the same periods in 1901 and 1902, according to figures compiled by the secretary of the New York Metal Exchange, and published in the British "Mining Journal" of January 23, 1904, were as follows:



	Tons of 2,240 pounds.		
	1903.	1902.	1901.
January .....	10,478	15,474	9,815
February .....	8,935	14,001	7,589
March .....	12,941	20,015	6,621
April .....	13,670	16,400	4,929
May .....	9,207	15,495	10,910
June .....	8,606	13,258	9,428
July .....	8,405	11,370	7,563
August .....	10,638	11,814	6,408
September .....	12,000	12,627	6,354
October .....	13,101	12,234	7,571
November .....	14,597	10,829	6,367
December .....	15,857	10,936	8,620
Total .....	138,435	164,451	92,208

**FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903.**

The import and export trade of the Philippine Islands for the first nine months ended September, 1903, according to figures appearing in the "Monthly Summary" of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, amounted to \$49,666,729, the corresponding period of 1902 showing but \$43,577,340, or an increase during 1903 of \$6,089,389, over four-fifths of which may be credited to shipments from the Archipelago, the hemp and copra output being especially large. The imports of gold and silver in the nine months of 1903 amounted to \$1,001,619, and the exports to \$6,627,655.

**STATISTICS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

At the meeting of the Yellow Piners on February 16, 1904, held at St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN, member of the Philippine Exposition Board, and in charge of the Philippine exhibit, said:

"The forest flora of the Philippines has to be considered as exceptionally rich, the reasons being the more or less even temperature, abundance of rainfall, and as a rule a fertile, volcanic soil.

"There must be about 10,000 phanerogamic plants, although only about one-half of this amount has so far been described. The forest flora represents the most striking and most evident wealth of the Philippines. About 50,000,000 acres are covered with forest, more or less of a dense growth. Forty million acres of this form government lands, of which the annual increase in wood is calculated at about 1,400,000,000 cubic feet.

"Botanists distinguish four regions in Luzon, namely: The northern, the region between the Cagayan Valley and the Pacific Coast, the Zambales region, and the southern region. Also Mindoro Island is divided in a northerly and a southerly region, the former showing the most luxuriant vegetation, while the latter possesses only thin forests with open grass lands.

"Similarly divided is Paragua Island—which, by the way, connects the flora of Borneo with that of northern Luzon. A more equal growth is found in Mindanao, the largest island of the Philippines. As a rule mixed forests predominate in the Philippines; it means forests mixed with open grass lands of more or less extent. In some instances these grass lands form savannas, of which one class shows coarse grasses, while the other class is covered with smaller species. Not unfrequently these grass lands form bamboo jungles of mostly very uniform appearance. Such open lands are often formed through forest clearings made for the purposes of agriculture, which, when abandoned, develop a peculiar vegetation.

"Looking from the sea, a peculiar littoral vegetation can be distinguished, namely, mangrove groves along the mouth of rivers and lowlands, a nipa palm vegetation where the tide reaches the ground, and an herbaceous vegetation along the strand. The mountains commonly show an abundance of rain, and, on that account, also luxurious forests; and, as usual in tropical countries, those forests are characterized by a great number of species in a comparatively small area. The exceptions are species of pine, which grow socially, and which attain the height of 100 feet by about 3 feet in diameter.

"In forest regulations about 400 species of trees are mentioned, although the number of trees might reach a number three times or more greater than that.

"A number of species has been introduced, especially those species of economic or ornamental value. Without doubt, several species have been brought in during the Malayan invasions of the Philippines from the Malayan Archipelago and India. During the Spanish occupation the quantity has been considerably increased, especially from the United States and Europe, together with a number of other plants grown in the United States, such as tobacco, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, pine apples, peanuts, and the like.

"A most useful tree in the Philippines is the cocoa palm, found usually along the coasts, the fruit of which, in dried form, is called copra, and forms a great article of export.

"Entering now more into the matter of the forest resources, the most important trees outside of the mentioned pine, are the Narra, which represents pretty well the mahogany of the New World; the Ipil, the cedar or Calantas, the Tindalo, Acle, and the Lanan. All are extensively used as furniture woods. Then there is the Molave, used for paving blocks and in sculpture, as is also the Lanete tree. The Baticulin, Batitiman, Sacat, Guijo, Apito, Malasantol, etc., are used for construction work, while Bitis, Aranja, and others are serviceable for piles.

"A peculiarity of all countries of Spanish civilization is the absence

of timber trees in thickly populated districts or along roads, railroads, or waterways where transportation is easy. The lumbermen to-day in the Philippines have to go to Mindoro, Paragua, Mindanao, or in the valleys of the Cagayan, in the province of Isabela, or in higher mountain regions, in order to find profitable timbers. As a rule, communication is bad, freight high, and labor more or less unsatisfactory. The system of lumbering operations is still primitive. Until good roads, or railways, engines, and implements from the United States are introduced, the lumbering industry will have its drawbacks, although the price of timber is high, 50 to 75 cents up to \$2.50 gold, per cubic foot, being charged. Very few woods can be bought cheaper in the Philippine Islands. The hauling is done by water buffaloes, and mostly on mud sleds. Well-posted foresters believe that not more than 35 per cent of the cut timber is taken from the forests and brought to the market.

"Since 1900 the United States Government has organized a Forestry Bureau, with the purpose of supervising its exploitation and of conserving the forests. Each man who desires to cut trees requires a license. The Forestry Bureau has classified the timber trees into six categories, of which the highest pays a 7-cent gold tax per cubic foot to the Government. The Government is preparing new laws which not only will encourage the exploitation of Philippine timbers, but also of gutta percha, resin, gums, caoutchouc, orchids, oil seeds, and textile fibers. The forests are rich in resin, and the most excellent caoutchouc has been found in Mindoro, as well as in other islands. The lumber industry has been mostly in the hands of Chinese, but there are now a few United States citizens who have established sawmills. A few also exploit the Government forests. The trade in resin and gutta-percha is also mostly controlled by Chinese. Only one Spanish house exports resin in large quantities, its shipments going largely, if not wholly, to England. The Pullman Company tried a number of most excellent woods and some of them, especially the red Nana, to excellent advantage. It is to be hoped that some day a profitable market will be found for Philippine timbers in the United States."

#### COMMERCE WITH PORTO RICO FOR 1903.

Commerce between the United States and Porto Rico during the year 1903 amounted, in round terms, to \$22,000,000. In 1897, the year prior to annexation, it amounted to \$4,162,912, the total for the year 1903 being thus more than five times as great as in 1897. The commerce of Porto Rico with other countries amounted to over \$6,000,000, thus making the total trade of the island more than \$28,000,000.

Of this total \$11,424,313 was for domestic products of the United States shipped to Porto Rico, \$9,986,782 domestic products of Porto Rico shipped to the United States, \$395,582 foreign products shipped from the United States to Porto Rico, and \$166,141 foreign products shipped from Porto Rico to the United States. To other parts of the world Porto Rico sent domestic products to the value of \$4,267,910 and foreign products to the value of \$127,932, while from other parts of the world Porto Rico imported \$2,119,523 worth of merchandise.

Shipments from the United States to Porto Rico in 1902 amounted to \$12,194,073, and in 1903 to \$11,819,895. Shipments from Porto Rico to the United States amounted in 1902 to \$9,634,151, and in 1903 to \$10,152,923. Of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico the more important items were: Breadstuffs, \$1,199,052, of which total the value of flour was \$1,071,265; cotton manufactures, \$1,950,803, of which cotton cloths, colored and uncolored, amounted to \$1,307,728; manufactures of iron and steel, \$1,156,273, the largest items being boilers and parts of engines, \$133,822; sewing machines, \$96,804; other machinery, \$141,106; pipes and fittings, \$112,891; builders' hardware, saws, and tools, \$70,468, and sheets and plates, \$66,633; and provisions, \$1,403,634, of which salted and pickled pork amounted to \$395,363; lard, \$198,870; bacon and hams, \$192,679; cheese, \$98,662, and butter, \$77,407.

Of the articles shipped from Porto Rico to the United States, brown sugar amounted to \$6,813,854; cigars, \$1,441,196; leaf tobacco, \$255,814; oranges, \$314,094; and coffee, \$610,982. Porto Rican coffee is evidently growing in favor in the United States, the total quantity shipped in 1903 being 5,461,631 pounds, against 1,906,106 pounds in 1902. Porto Rican tobacco is also enjoying increased popularity, the total quantity of leaf tobacco shipped to the United States in 1903 being 1,268,060 pounds, against 417,478 pounds in 1902.

Porto Rico's largest imports from foreign countries in 1903 were from Spain, \$693,958, against \$827,035 in 1902; from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$377,235, against \$428,609 in 1902; from the United Kingdom, \$327,840, against \$340,979 in the preceding year; from Germany, \$144,685, against \$197,429 in 1902; and from Uruguay, \$144,448, against \$63,924 in the preceding year.

The domestic exports to foreign countries in 1903 were, \$4,267,910, against \$3,676,657 in 1902, the largest exportations being to France, \$1,784,710, against \$1,064,394 in 1902; to Spain, \$709,111, against \$738,224 in the preceding year; to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$276,156, against \$329,741 in 1902; to Austria-Hungary, \$325,398, against \$267,316 in 1902, and to Cuba, \$396,678, against \$562,749 in the preceding year.

LA V  
O  
prot  
the  
extr  
"  
Mon  
be c  
whic  
Boa  
be n  
exig  
"  
road  
thro  
the  
in t  
try  
pub  
the  
to s  
ized  
of t  
with  
  
T  
Nov  
  
Ste  
Sail  
  
—  
  
Unit  
C  
I  
J  
  
Ital  
C  
I  
C  
I  
Fran  
C

## URUGUAY.

## LAW CONCERNING THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

On December 12, 1903, the President of the Republic of Uruguay promulgated an important law passed by Congress on December 10 of the same year, concerning the improvement of public highways, an extract of which is as follows:

"The paving of national roads and of roads in the Department of Montevideo is made obligatory. The paving of country roads shall be obligatory when two-thirds of the owners of the lands through which the same pass shall request that paving be done, provided the Board thinks the work proper. The paving or macadamizing shall be made with stone, and the grading shall be such as to conform to the exigencies of the roads.

"Two-thirds of the cost of improving the national and departmental roads shall be borne by the Government, and one-third by the persons through whose lands the roads pass. This provision also applies to the country roads. The width of the pavement or macadam shall be, in the case of national or departmental roads, 5 meters, and in country roads 4 meters, 50 centimeters. Before a road is opened up to public service, it shall be inspected by the Board and received by the same. Payment for the improvement of the highways referred to shall be made in the quarterly installments. The Board is authorized to make bids for the construction of the roads, but should none of the bids be deemed advantageous, the right is reserved to proceed with the work under the direction and for account of the Board."

## PORT MOVEMENTS IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

The movement of the port of Montevideo during the month of November, 1903, was as follows:

## VESSELS CLEARED.

Steamships .....	40
Sailing vessels .....	3

## EXPORTS.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
United States:		France—Continued.	
Oxhides, dry.....	34,999	Oxhides, salted .....	7,503
Hair.....	36	Hair.....	37
Jerked beef.....	2,078	Wool.....	280
Do.....	115	Sheepskins.....	2,874
Italy:		Bone and bone ash.....	1,235
Oxhides, dry.....	22,200	Sheep.....	250
Hair.....	45	Horns.....	89,558
Corn.....	2,270	Portugal:	
Horns.....	11,640	Oxhides, dry.....	21,800
France:		Jerked beef.....	640
Oxhides, dry.....	9,836	Do.....	211

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Products.	Quantity.	Products.	Quantity.
Portugal—Continued.		Brazil—Continued.	
Sheep.....heads.	100	Jerked beef.....tons.	3,800
Spain:		Tallow.....pipes.	10
Oxhides, dry.....bales.	29,008	Do.....hogheads.	20
Jerked beef.....bales.	162	Birdseed.....sacks.	10
Do.....tons.	46	Flour.....do.	3,700
Tallow.....pipes.	166	Bran.....do.	3,200
Intestines.....bales.	30	Corn.....do.	6,700
Belgium:		Cattle.....head.	2
Oxhides, dry.....bales.	21,770	Sheep.....do.	2,200
Oxhides, salted.....bales.	7,085	Oxen.....do.	20
Hair.....do.	25	Horses.....do.	10
Wool.....bales.	551	Tongues.....boxes.	60
Tallow.....pipes.	240	Hay.....bales.	80
Linseed.....sacks.	5,966	Cuba:	
Germany:		Jerked beef.....bales.	13,400
Oxhides, dry.....bales.	22,366	Do.....tons.	80
Oxhides, salted.....bales.	4,426	Corn.....sacks.	6,000
Hair.....hales.	22	Conserved meat.....boxes.	3
Wool.....do.	793	Chile:	
Sheepskins.....do.	516	Tallow.....pipes.	10
Bran.....sacks.	8,062	Do.....hogheads.	20
Fine bran.....do.	183	Flour.....sacks.	40
Sheep.....head.	300	Corn.....do.	20
England:		Grease.....quarterols.	10
Oxhides, dry.....bales.	2,360	Malvinas Islands:	
Wool.....do.	1,223	Flour.....sacks.	5
Sheepskins.....do.	360	Bran.....do.	1
Jerked beef.....do.	250	Fine bran.....do.	25
Do.....tons.	195	Corn.....do.	10
Wheat.....sacks.	3,168	West Indies:	
Fine bran.....do.	500	Bran.....sacks.	10
Linseed.....do.	2,464	Mules.....head.	10
Corn.....do.	20,533	Oxen.....do.	1
Intestines.....barrels.	22	Horses.....do.	5
Do.....bales.	15	Hay.....bales.	20
Tongues.....boxes.	159	Orlers:	
Brazil:		Wool.....bales.	1
Sheepskins.....bales.	145	Bone and bone ash.....tons.	1,200
Jerked beef.....do.	39,718	Corn.....sacks.	1,100

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR 1903.

The following table, published in the "South American Journal" of February 13, 1904, gives a comparative statement of the monthly customs receipts in 1903 and 1902. The receipts for December, 1903, are estimated:

Month.	1902.	1903.	Month.	1902.	1903.
January.....	\$918,330	\$893,287	August.....	\$836,025	\$866,866
February.....	809,401	795,200	September.....	916,967	1,006,198
March.....	939,314	1,011,363	October.....	909,692	856,357
April.....	959,976	865,937	November.....	611,672	725,011
May.....	758,728	931,480	December.....	775,205	693,184
June.....	688,012	801,755	Total.....	9,819,684	10,316,975
July.....	669,961	870,939			

The annual customs revenues since 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

1894.....	\$10,276,234	1899.....	\$10,004,425
1895.....	10,660,515	1900.....	9,433,268
1896.....	10,304,436	1901.....	9,654,441
1897.....	8,585,102	1902.....	9,849,684
1898.....	9,872,977	1903.....	10,316,975

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903.

The "South American Journal" of January 30, 1904, contains the statistics for the foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay during the first nine months of the year 1903, recently published by the Statistical Department, from which the following table is collated:

	Imports.	Exports.
First quarter.....	\$6,396,888	\$13,538,066
Second quarter.....	5,673,615	11,542,989
Third quarter.....	6,686,422	4,812,320
Total.....	18,765,925	29,893,375

## VENEZUELA.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

- I. *Decision of September 30, 1903, establishing the classification of cloth-rubbered cloth bands for low-power machine belting.*

[*"Gaceta oficial,"* No. 8974, of October 13, 1903.]

This decision provides that narrow-rubbered cloth bands for low-power machine belting, such as for cigarette-making machines, are to be comprised in the fourth class of the tariff when imported from abroad.

- II. *Decision of October 29, 1903, repealing the import duty on calcium carbide.*

[*"Gaceta oficial,"* No. 8987, of October 29, 1903.]

According to this decision, the duty of 5 centimes of bolivar leviable on carbide of calcium used for producing acetylene gas is repealed from this date.

## 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**.

The Columbus Memorial Library acknowledges receipt of an interesting pamphlet of 50 pages entitled "*El Caucho en Venezuela*" (Caoutchouc in Venezuela), by Señor B. TAVERA-ACOSTA. The rubber regions now being exploited, or which could be exploited, in the valleys of the

large rivers of Venezuela, such, for instance, as the Orinoco, Casiquire, and Rionegro, contain vast forests of rubber trees capable of producing, under the tapping or incision system, an immense quantity of rich and valuable sap, similar in every respect to that obtained in the rubber districts of Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru. The height of the rubber trees encountered in these rubber groves or fields varies between 15 and 30 meters, the trees being from 3 to 6 feet in diameter. The most tropical growths of the rubber forests are found in the river lands that are periodically inundated. The trunks of the trees are straight and elevated, the leaves lanceolate trifoliate, and the flowers small. The tree is of slow growth, and may be tapped on and after the seventh year.

Mr. TAVERA-ACOSTA combats the idea advocated by Doctor MORISSE of permitting the destruction of the rubber trees by the wasteful method of cutting them down in order to obtain the sap, and contends that stringent laws should be enforced in all rubber producing countries looking to the preservation of the rubber trees by the introduction of the incision system of gathering the sap. He contends that the forests are not inexhaustible, and gives figures to show that the methods advocated by some European exploiters of the rubber forests would result in the rapid annihilation of these useful and beautiful trees. He demonstrates in a clear and forcible manner the folly of cutting down a rubber tree in order to obtain a few liters of sap, when the same result could be secured for an indefinite period by tapping the trees. A large part of this interesting pamphlet is devoted to the answering of what the author holds to be erroneous statements made by Doctor MORISSE in his paper on India rubber. Mr. TAVERA-ACOSTA displays in his dissertation great knowledge of the subject, and treats it both from a theoretical and practical standpoint, all of which lends interest and value to this most important and useful tropical product.

To illustrate the importance of this product to Venezuela, it may be said that in the year 1900 there were exported through the port of Ciudad Bolivar 47,730 kilograms of crude rubber, and in 1901 these exports had grown to the respectable figure of 142,797 kilograms. There was a slight decrease in the exports of crude rubber through the same port in 1902, the quantity exported during that year being 101,287 kilograms. The production of crude rubber in Venezuela could be largely increased, inasmuch as the raw materials are accessible on every hand and in quantities that seem at the present time to be practically inexhaustible. The production could, by the proper inversion of labor and capital, grow, approximately, to the proportions of the exports of crude rubber in Brazil, which were 27,400,283 kilograms in 1900, and 30,499,855 kilograms in 1901. The port of Para, Brazil, exported in one month, February, 1902, 2,841,109 kilograms of crude rubber.

The pamphlet is worthy of the perusal of any person interested in



the rubber industry, and contains facts, figures, and suggestions that are highly interesting and exceedingly valuable from a rubber standpoint. It is a very commendable essay on the production of crude rubber, and is of great value in clearing up many doubtful points in regard to the exploitation of the rubber industry in the rich and progressive Republic of Venezuela.

"*Notas y Apuntes, Contribución al Estudio de la Historia Financiera de la República Oriental del Uruguay*" (Notes and Memoranda on the Economic and Financial History of the Republic of Uruguay) is the title of a valuable compilation by Mr. EDUARDO ACEVEDO, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Montevideo, recently published by "El Siglo Hustrado" printing company of Montevideo, and received by the Columbus Memorial Library. This interesting quarto volume contains a large quantity of valuable statistics concerning the finances of the Republic, collected from official sources and arranged in a systematic manner for the purpose of showing in a clear, concise, and logical way the origin and amount of the debt of Uruguay, as well as the financial condition, past and present, of that rich and progressive nation. The author carries his investigations back to 1828, to the time of the assembling of the General Constituent and Legislative Assembly.

At the close of 1829 there was a deficit in the accounts of the young republic of \$201,032, which deficit gradually increased until the consolidated debt of the nation amounted to, on December 31, 1901, \$124,803,287. In addition to this large sum the municipal debt of the city of Montevideo on the date mentioned was as follows: Circulating debt, \$5,533,888; the Brazilian subsidy, \$12,000,000, approximately; the deferred debt, \$4,500,000, and the debt incurred for work done on port improvements, \$7,050,000. In other words, the federal debt of the Republic, together with the municipal debt of the city of Montevideo, aggregated, on December 31, 1901, \$153,887,175, or in round numbers \$154,000,000, which, estimating the population of the country at 1,500,000, would make the debt per capita about \$154. The author analyzes this debt in a most thorough and detailed manner, discusses all the phases of the different series of bond issues, gives the causes and objects for which they were incurred, and, in short, makes a complete chronicle of the history of Uruguay's finances and the financial transactions of the Republic from the very inception of the Government up to the present time.

Mr. FRANCISCO SEEBER, of Buenos Ayres, recently published, in Spanish, a useful book of 250 octavo pages, under the title of "Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia y Paraguay," received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The work is illustrated with numer-

ous handsome engravings representing prominent buildings, views of cities, and typical scenes of the various countries mentioned, and contains in addition two excellent maps, one a general map of South America and the other a map of the Argentine Republic. The book also has a map or sketch of North and South America, showing the proposed route of the Pan-American Railway, together with the principal railway connections of this great international line on the Western Hemisphere. The first chapter of this useful book treats in a general way of the seven countries to which it is dedicated. The author then proceeds to describe particularly and locally the natural, commercial, and economic conditions of each of the countries separately.

So happily does he do this, and with so much tact and judgment, that the work, taken as a whole, becomes a concise, comparative study of the geographic, ethnic, financial, and military conditions of these seven progressive South American Republics. The work is full of commercial data, compiled from the latest authoritative sources, regarding the countries mentioned, and is worthy the perusal of anyone interested in the development and progress of the South American continent. The chapters on railways and cereals are especially interesting, looking at the book from an American standpoint, as they show in a succinct form the development of the Latin-American Republics along these important lines, and open up to view the possibilities in South America for the growth of the two important industries which are the subjects of those chapters. The appendix contains some interesting information regarding the Argentine budget, a comparative chapter on the Argentine Republic and the United States, and numerous commendatory letters from distinguished North and South American public men, writers, and journalists.

The United States Bureau of Statistics (Department of Commerce and Labor) has issued in pamphlet form an annual review of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903. (From the report on commerce and navigation for 1903.) It contains an analysis of the commerce of 1903 compared with previous years, the usual statistics of internal and external commerce, and a series of tables entitled "Progress of the United States in its material industries," which has been prepared, it is stated, "with the purpose of showing the development in the principal industries and business enterprises of the United States during the century. In the tables which follow the statistics of area, population, wealth, public debt, and interest charge, gold and silver produced, coined, and in circulation, bank deposits, foreign commerce, production of agriculture, farm animals, the principal cereals, minerals, and manufactures are shown, at decennial periods from 1800 to 1900, and annually, where possible,

from 1850 to 1903. These figures, covering the century by decades and the last half of the century by yearly statements regarding more than 100 articles or groups of articles, present to the eye a picture of the general development of the United States and offer ready facility for determining conditions in any of these great factors at any given date that may be desired."

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of the list of books (with reference to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands, with chronological list of maps, issued by the Library of Congress at Washington. This index to the material relating to the Philippines, which the Library of Congress has in its collections, is a volume of 412 pages. There are recorded 1,715 book titles, 197 Government documents, 45 consular reports, and 970 articles in periodicals. The list is preceded by a bibliographical résumé, in which are considered authorities on special topics, such as "Early Voyages," "Later Voyages," "Description," "History," "Commerce," "Ethnology," "Finance," "Law," and "Natural History." A special section is devoted to works on the occupation of the islands by the United States, and includes documents issued by the various Executive Departments and documents issued in the Congressional series. The list of books is followed by a list of maps, in chronological and numerical order, containing titles of 860 items.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of the useful bulletin of collected data on Panama, issued by the United States War Department (Second Military Information Division), compiled and arranged by Capt. H. C. HALE of the General Staff. These "Notes on Panama" are classified as follows: 1. Historical sketch. 2. Geography, physical and descriptive—including the area and boundaries, discussion of the general geography, flora and fauna, coast line, ports, etc., cities and population, and lines of travel and communication. Part 3 deals with the last census of population, the mode and cost of living in Panama, health conditions, etc. Part 4 concerns the resources, manufactures, and revenues. Part 5 is devoted to various items of miscellaneous information. Two maps are published with the handbook, the "Carta corográfica del Estado de Panama," por MANUEL PONCE DE LEON y MANUEL MARIA PAZ, Bogotá, 1864, and a "General plan of the Panama Canal" from the plans of the Panama Canal Company, scale 1:100000. A photographic copy (mounted on cloth) of the map of the Republic of Panama, issued by the War Department, completed and corrected to February 15, 1904, has also been received.

A recent issue of the Boletín del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú has for its subject "*La Provincia Litoral de Moquegua y el Departamento de Tacna*," by F. ALAYZA y PAZ-SOLDAN.

The report covers 123 pages and contains three large folding maps. It is the third bulletin issued by the recently constituted corps of mining engineers of Peru. The author was commissioned by the Peruvian Government to make an investigation of the mineral resources of Moquegua and Tacna. The districts of Moquegua, Ilo, Torata, Carumas, Ichuña, Ubinas, Puquina, and Omata, in the province of Moquegua, and the department of Tacna are dealt with separately; a description is given of the general conditions, means of communication, geology, mineral resources, etc. The mineral deposits described comprise copper in Moquegua; copper and salt in Ilo; lead and copper in Torata; coal and copper pyrites in Carumas; coal, silver, lead, and copper in Ichuña; lead, sulphur, and borates in Ubinas; copper, gold, and coal in Omata; and copper and silver in Tacna.

The Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Accompanying the usual administrative report, which is followed by a list of the publications of the Bureau of Ethnology and an index of authors and titles, are some interesting papers by Prof. W. H. HOLMES on "Aboriginal pottery of the eastern United States." These valuable historical data on ancient ceramic art are illustrated by 177 plates beautifully executed and 79 figures in the text. A map shows the geographical distribution of aboriginal pottery groups.

The leading article in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society (London) for February, 1904, is an account of travels through the Patagonian Andes by Col. Sir T. H. HOLDICH, which was read before the society on December 14, 1903, followed by the discussion of the paper. The article is accompanied by many illustrations and a map.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of a new publication entitled "Brazilian Mining Review," published at Rio de Janeiro. The Review is published in English and has for its main object to make known to foreign capitalists the vast mineral resources and mining opportunities in Brazil. The Review is under the able direction of Mr. ALCIDES MEDRADO, a prominent mining engineer of Brazil, who served his Government as mining commissioner at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

"*Die Baumwolle und ihre Ertragsfähigkeit in Paraguay*" (Cotton: Its production in Paraguay) is the title of a pamphlet recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, published in Spanish, English, and German from the pen of Señor MANUEL DOMINGUEZ, Vice-President of the Republic. The author states that Paraguay yields more cotton to a given area than any country in the world, i. e. more than 1,000 kilograms per hectare. He claims that Paraguay

could in a short time export cotton to the value of \$100,000,000. The object of the publication is to call attention abroad to the possibilities of an extensive cotton industry in Paraguay.

Among important bulletins announced for publication by the Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú are the following: "*Mapoteca geológica y minera del Perú*," "*Bibliografía geológica y minera del Perú*," "*El carbón de piedra en el Perú*," "*Estadística minera del Perú en 1902 y en el primer semestre de 1903*."

## ACCESSIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING FEBRUARY, 1904.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

- = Archeological Institute of America: Annual reports. 1900-1901. New York, Macmillan and co., 182 p. 8°.
- = Associated Press: The Republic of Panama and the treaty of 1846. (From the Associated press dispatches of Nov. 7, 1903.) 182 p. 8°.
- Bárcia, Roque: Diccionario etimológico de lengua española. Madrid, Tip. Álvarez Hermanos, 1880-1883. 5 v. 4°.
- Blair, Emma Helen, and Robertson, James Alexander: The Philippine Islands 1493-1898. \* \* \* volume 10. Cleveland, O., Arthur H. Clark Company, 1904. 318 p. 8°.
- = Boston Public Library: Annual list of books added to the Boston Public Library, 1902-1903. Boston, Library, 1904. 238 p. 8°.
- Bourgeot, Alexandre: Le Honduras. Son passé et son avenir. Paris, Imp. de l'Œuvre de Saint-Paul, 1878. 46 p. 8°.
- Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles Étienne: Voyage sur l'isthme de Tehuantepec dans l'État de Chiapas et la république de Guatemala, exécuté dans les années 1859 et 1860. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1861. 209, (1) p. 8°.
- Eisen, Gustave: On some ancient sculptures from the Pacific slope of Guatemala. San Francisco, July, 1888. pp. 9-20, plates 3-11. sq. 4°. (Memoir of the California Academy of Sciences. v. 2 no. 2).
- Castelar, Emilio: Historia del descubrimiento de América. Madrid, "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1892. 594 p. 4°.
- Ceremoise, H.: Deux ans à Panama. Notes et récits d'un ingénieur au canal. 3<sup>e</sup> éd. Paris, C. Marpon & E. Flammarion, 1886. 206 p. 12°.
- Charlevoix, Francisco Xavier: Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amérique septentrionale. Paris, Didot, 1744. (In vellum, with engraved folding maps and 3 vignettes. 1st ed.) 3 v. 4°.
- = Cisneros, Carlos: Geografía del Perú. Ilustrada con 75 láminas zincográficas y ocho mapas para enseñanza primaria por Carlos B. Cisneros, Ex-Secretario de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima, Librería é Imprenta Gil (1903). illus., 2, 38 p. 8 maps, sq. 4°.
- Child, Theodore: Les républiques Hispano-Américaines. Ouvrage illustré de 151 gravures et de 8 cartes. Paris (1891). 480 p. 4°.
- Denis, Ferdinand: Résumé de l'histoire du Brésil, suivi du résumé de l'histoire de La Guyane. Paris, Lecointe et Durey, 1825. 335, 27 p. 32°.
- = Dominguez, Manuel: Die baumwolle und ihre ertragfähigkeit in Paraguay. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1903. 15 p. 8°.

- D'Orbigny, Alcide: Voyage pittoresque dans les deux Amériques. Résumé général de tous les voyages de Colomb, Las Casas, Oviedo, etc., etc., etc. Accompagné de cartes et de nombreuses gravures en taille-douce sur acier, d'après les dessins de Sainson et Jules Boilly. Paris, Henri Dupuy, 1836. 568 p. 4°.
- =De la Mora, Rafael: Desarrollo industrial de talleres mecánicos. \* \* \* Guadaluajara, L. G. González, 1903. 71 p. 8°.
- =Flint, Charles R.: The United States a commercial world power. Address delivered at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y. Jan. 7, 1904. 12 p. 8°.
- Forbes, David: On the Aymara Indians of Bolivia and Peru. Paper read before the Ethnological Society of London, June 21, 1870. (Extract from Journal of the Ethnological Society of London. v. 2, p. 193-298. pls.)
- History of the voyages of Christopher Columbus, in order to discover America and the West Indies. London. Sold by D. Midwinter and others, 1777. 190 p. 12°.
- Humboldt, Alexandre de: Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba; avec une carte et un supplément qui renferme des considérations sur la population, la richesse territoriale et le commerce de l'archipel des Antilles et de Colombie. Paris, J. Smith, 1826. 2 v. 12°.
- Janvier, Louis Joseph: Les constitutions d'Haïti (1801-1885). Avec le portrait de l'auteur et une carte d'Haïti. Paris, C. Marpon et E. Flammarion, 1886. 624 p. Map. 8°.
- Laughlin, J. Lawrence, and Willis, H. Parker: Reciprocity. New York, The Baker and Taylor co. (1903). 583 p. 8°.
- Livingston, Luther S.: American book-prices current. A record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction . . . from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903, with the prices realized. Compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues by Luther S. Livingston. New York, Dodd, Mead and co., 1903. 761 p. 8°.
- Lorgues, Roselly de: Christophe Colomb. Histoire de sa vie et de ses voyages d'après des documents authentiques tirés d'Espagne et d'Italie. 2<sup>e</sup> éd. Paris, Didier et cie, 1859. 2 v. 12°.
- Major, Richard Henry: Archaeologia: or miscellaneous tracts, etc. Memoir on a mappe monde by Leonardo da Vinci . . . (Paper read May 26, 1864.) 2 pla. 40 p. sq. 4°.
- Marcato, Dr. G.: Ethnographie pré-colombienne du Venezuela. Région des Raudales de L'Orénoque. Paris, A. Hennuyer, 1890. Ills., Map. 123, (1) p. 8°.
- = Macedo, Joaquim Teixeira de: Breves apontamentos para o estudo das questões relativas ao ensino normal primario e á educação popular . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Jao M. A. d'Aguilar, 1876. 233 p. 8°.
- = Mario de Alencar: Ode cívica ao Brasil 1903. 8 p. sq. 8°.
- López, José C.: Apuntes históricos del Estado del Salvador relativos á las administraciones de Mariano Prado y Don Joaquín San Martín en los años de 1833 y 34, . . . con documentos muy importantes. San Salvador, 1880. 19 p. 4°.
- = Orange Judd company: American agriculturist, year book and almanac 1904. New York, 1904. 352 p. 12°.
- Rojas, J. M. de: Bosquejo histórico de Venezuela, primera parte. (Desde 1830 hasta 1863.) Paris, Garnier Hermanos, 1888. 314 p. 8°.
- Rosales, Francisco Xavier: Apuntes sobre Chile dedicados á sus conciudadanos por Francisco Xavier Rosales. Paris, Imp. de Bénard y comp., 1849. 55 p. 8°.
- Seeber, Francisco: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Perú, Bolivia y Paraguay. Estudios comparativos geográficos, étnicos, económicos, financieros y militares. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1903. Ills., Maps. 264 p. 12°.
- South American Publishing Company: The Argentine year book. (1903.) With which are incorporated the "Anuario Pillado" and "Grant's Argentine Commercial Guide." London, The South American publishing co., 1904. Maps. 510 p. 8°.

- Soulastré, Dorvo: Voyage par terre de Santo Domingo, capitale de la partie espagnole de Saint-Dominique, au Cap-Français, capitale de la partie française de la même île . . . Suivi d'un rapport sur l'état actuel des mines de la colonie espagnole traduit de Don Juan Nieto, minéralogiste de S. M. Catholique. Paris, Chauverot, 1809. front., 407, (1) p. 8°.
- Soule, Richard: A dictionary of English synonyms and synonymous or parallel expressions, designed as a practical guide to aptness and variety of phraseology . . . Boston, Little, Brown & co., 1902. 488 p. 8°.
- Stübel, A., and Reiss, W.: Indianer-typen aus Ecuador und Colombia. 28 lichtdruck-bilder den mitgliedern des VII. Internationalen amerikanisten-kongresses gewidmet von A. Stübel und W. Reiss. 28 photogravures, 2 broadsides text. 8°.
- Sáenz, Carlos D.: Escarabeo de Sáenz. Quito, Tip. de Julio Sáenz R., 1904. Ills. 11 p. 8°.
- Teixeira e Silva: Via-Sacra. Versos. Rio de Janeiro, 1901. 108, (1) p. 8°.
- Terrien, Ferdinand: Douze ans dans l'Amérique latine. Voyages, souvenirs, travaux apostoliques. 90 gravures et 7 cartes dans le texte. Paris, F. Blétié, 1903. 431 p. 8°.
- University of the State of New York: Third annual report of the regents . . . on the state of (Indian collections) . . . Albany, Weed, Parsons & co., 1850. 17 col. plates, 5 plates, 5 ill., 175 p. 8°.
- Virey (El) de Buenos Aires, etc., á los leales y generosos pueblos de su vireynato (y otros informes oficiales). Buenos Aires, En la real imprenta de niños expósitos. 1810. mise. p. 12°.
- Waldseemüller, M.: The oldest map with the name America of the year 1507 and the Carta marina of the year 1516, by M. Waldseemüller (Hacconihus). Edited with the assistance of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, by Prof. Joseph Fischer, S. J., and Prof. Fr. v. Wieser. Innsbruck, Verlag der Wagnerischen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1903. fol. atlas, 35 p. text, 26 maps.
- Whitaker, Joseph: Almanack for the year 1904. London, 1904. 797 p. 12°.
- Wiekham, Henry Alexander: Rough notes of a journey through the wilderness from Trinidad to Pará, Brazil, by way of the great cataracts of the Orinoco, Atabapo, and Rio Negro. With illustrations by the author. London, W. H. J. Carter, 1871. ill., 301 p. 8°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## BOLIVIA.

- Departamento de Potosí: Informe que presenta al gobierno de Bolivia el ciudadano Carlos Torrico, prefecto y comandante general de Potosí . . . 1902-1903. Potosí, Impr. "El Tiempo," 1903. 564 p. 31 diagms., iv p. 4°.
- Discurso del Señor Presidente constitucional de la República pronunciado . . . en la última sesión de la legislatura de 1903. La Paz, Impr. del Estado, 1903. 4 p. 4°.
- Oficina nacional de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica. Sinopsis estadística y geográfica de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Tip. J. M. Gomarra, 1903. 2 v. in 1. 8°.
- Leyes y disposiciones sobre privilegios industriales y marcas de fábrica recopiladas por Enr. Mullet Balboa. Ed. oficial. La Paz, Impr. del Estado, 1903. 29 p. 8°.

## BRAZIL.

- Bibliotheca Nacional: Relatório apresentado ao . . . ministro da justiça e negocios interiores pelo Director Dr. Manoel Cicero Pregrino da Silva. 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Bibliotheca Nacional, 1903. 58 p. 8°.
- Brazil. Attentado de cinco de novembro. Relatório do Dr. Vicente Neiva, 1° delegado auxiliar e diversas peças do inquerito. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1898. 96 p. 8°.

Brazil. Indice geral dos avisos aos navegantes publicados pela directoria de hydrographia da repartição da carta maritima. 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 17 p. 8°.

— O casamento no Estado e na Igreja, observações da camara encarregada de estudar a proposta do governo sobre o casamento. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de F. de Paula Brito, 1858. 68 p. 12°.

— Publicações do archivo publico nacional sob a direcção do Dr. Pedro Velloso Rebello. T. 4. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 210 p. 4°.

Congresso nacional: Annaes do Congresso nacional. Apuração da eleição de presidente e vice-presidente da Republica . . . 23 de Maio a 27 de Junho de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 236 p. 8°.

— Annaes da camara dos deputados. Sessões de 3 de Maio a 31 de Dezembro de 1902. Tomos 1-10. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1902-1903. 10 v. 8°.

Commissão central Brasileira de permutações internacionaes: Relatório apresentado ao ministro e secretario de estado dos negocios do imperio . . . pelo presidente da commissão em 31 de Março de 1888. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1888. 47 p. 8°.

Ministerio dos negocios da justiça: Relatório sobre as prisões da Franca e da Italia em 1889. Rio de Janeiro, Imp. Nac., 1890. 53 p. 8°.

Ministerio das relações exteriores: Relatórios consulares, ser. ann. n. 49, 1902. Consulado em Bordéus. 23 p. 8°.

O recurso de graça segundo a legislação Brasileira contendo a indicação e analyse das leis decretos, avizos do governo e consultas do Conselho de Estado sobre a materia por A. H. de Souza Bandeira Filho. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Imperial Instituto Artistico, 1878. 123, (1) p. 12°.

Tribunal de contas: Relatório do tribunal de contas. Exercício de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. misc. p. 8°.

— Annexo ao relatório. misc. p. 8°.

#### COLOMBIA.

Oficina de historia natural: Trabajos de la oficina de historia natural. Sección de mineralogía y geología. Introduccíon al estudio de los minerales de Colombia por Ricardo Lleras Colazz, Jefe de la Seccion. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. 58 p. 8°.

#### COSTA RICA.

Revista de Costa Rica en el siglo XIX. Tomo primero. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1902. illus. 404, (4) p. 4°.

#### CHILE.

Oficina central de estadística: Sinopsis estadística i jeográfica de la república de Chile in 1902. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1903. 581 p. 8°.

#### CUBA.

Ministerio de hacienda: Presupuestos fijo y del año fiscal de 1904-1905. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1904. 181, (1) p. 4°.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign office: Report on the trade of Mexico for the year 1902 (ann. ser. no. 3112). London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 40 p. 8°.

— Report on the trade of British Guiana for the years 1902-1903. London, Darling & Son, 1904. 50 p. 8°.

#### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly bulletin. January, 1904. Vol. 16, no 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 250 p. 8°.



Supp. *Additions to the Columbus Memorial Library. Library ser. no. 7. July-December, 1903. xxvi p.*

## UNITED STATES.

Committee on international exchange: Fixed relationship between the moneys of gold-standard countries and silver-using countries. 8 p. 8°. (57th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. doc. 119.)

## CONGRESS.

Fifty-fourth. Method of recognition of foreign governments. Memorandum on the method of "recognition" of foreign governments and foreign states by the government of the United States, 1789-1897. 15 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 40.)

— Power to recognize the independence of a new foreign state. Memorandum upon the power to recognize the independence of a new foreign state. 57 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 56.)

Fifty-eighth. Message from the President of the United States transmitting a statement of action in executing the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 35 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. no. 53.)

— Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 573 p. sq. 4°.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The cotton bollworm: An account of the insect, with results of experiments in 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 24 p. 8°.

Wages of farm labor in the United States. Results of eleven statistical investigations, 1866-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 47 p. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Commerce and industries of Colon and Panama. (Daily cons. rept., Dec. 4, 1903, no. 1817.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 12 p. 8°.

Commercial travelers in foreign countries. (U. S. spec. cons. repts., v. 28, p. 1-38.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904.

National Bureau of Standards: Table of equivalents of the customary and metric weights and measures. First ed. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 38 p. sq. 4°.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Bureau of American Ethnology: Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. 1898-99. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. illus. misc. p. 4°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Proceedings of the international (water) boundary commission. United States and Mexico. Treaties of 1884 and 1889. Equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande. In 2 sq. fol. volumes with maps. pp. 1-227, 228-439.

Register of the Department of State. Corrected to January 22, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 121 p. 8°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Marine-Hospital Service: Annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service . . . for fiscal year 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 487 p. 8°.

Treasury decisions under internal-revenue laws. v. 6. January to December, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 140 p. 8°.

Treasury decisions under tariff and navigation laws. v. 6. January to December, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 1110 p. 8°.

## URUGUAY.

Proyecto de reformas á la ley de marcas de fábrica y de comercio. Montevideo, Imprenta á vapor de la Nación, 1899. 27 p. 8°.

## MAPS.

- America, or the New World, showing all the known parts of the Western Hemisphere, from the map of D'Anville, with the additional discoveries by W. Falen. (23 x 21 inches.) 1797.
- America. Map of North and South America and the West Indies, with the discoveries made by the English and the Spaniards, drawn by Samuel Dunn. (1 colored double folio sheet.) 1786.
- Americæ Pars Meridionalis. (South America, Nicaragua to Tierra del Fuego.) (21½ x 18½ inches.) (Latin inscription on back.) Amsterdam, Hondius.
- Brasilia Accuratissima Tabula . . . English description on back. (22½ x 19 inches.) Amst., 1631.
- Columbus. Amérique ou le Nouveau Monde, premièrement decouverte par Christ. Colombe en l'an 1492, avec les observations des voyageurs. (11½ x 8½ inches.) Leide (1696).
- Columbia Prima, or South America . . . Delarochette. (43x30½ inches.) 1811.
- La Partie Méridionale de l'Amérique appelée Terre Ferme où se trouve les Provinces ou Grands Gouvernements de la Guiane et de la Nouvelle Granade, cette dernière province subdivisée en Popaya, Cartagène, Ste. Marthe, Roi de la Hacha, Venezuela et Nouvelle Andalousie, par N. de Fer. (25 x 19 inches.) Paris, 1719.
- Magellanica Tabula, que Terra del Fuego, cum celeberrimis fretis a Magellano et Le Maire detectis, novissima et accuratissima descriptio. (20½ x 16 inches.) Amst., circa 1640.
- Mexico. Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia . . . (22 x 10 inches.) (1631.)
- Map of Mexico, or New Spain, together with New Mexico, California, etc., by Eman. Bowen . . . with inset map of the Gallapagos islands . . . (17 x 14 inches.) circa 1748.
- Map of Peru . . . (14 x 11½ inches.) circa 1610.
- Map of South America, dedicated to the Earl of Sunderland, by Herman Moll . . . with view of the Silver Mountain of Potosi, etc. (28 x 23 inches.) circa 1720.
- Dunn's map of South America, as divided amongst the Spaniards, Portuguese, French, and Dutch. (1 sheet double folio.) 1787.
- Map of South America, published under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, by d'Anville. (28½ x 20 inches.) 1791.
- Map of South America containing Terra Firma, New Granada, Guyana, Amazonia, Brazil, Peru, Paragua, Chaco, Tucuman, Chili, Patagonia . . . with geographical narrative of South America, etc., etc., from Mons. d'Anville. (45 x 40 inches.) 1779.
- Stielers' hand-atlas herausgegeben von Justus Perthes geographischer anstalt in Gotha, 1904. (Sheets No. 16, 21, 22, and 23. Oesterreich und Italien.)
- Map of the Republic of Panama. Prepared in the United States War Department (Second Military Information Division), Office of Chief of Staff. January, 1904. (Corrected to February 15, 1904.) (48 x 29½ inches.)

## ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING FEBRUARY.

- Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viaçao, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.
- Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.

## 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. Semimonthly.  
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.

### BELGIUM.

- \* 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 de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
- \* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
- Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Diario 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. Mon.
- 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.
- Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
- El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
- Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

- Diario 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. (Diario 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.  
 \*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-oficial). 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 Juárez, 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.

## PERU.

- 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.

## 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 Aranto. 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.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
 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.  
\* La Nación. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)  
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.

MARÇO DE 1904.

No. 3.

---

---

## CONVENÇÃO DE CANAL ATRAVEZ DO ISTHMO.

Os Estados Unidos de America e a Republica de Panamá, desejosos de assegurar a construcção de um Canal para navios atravez do Isthmo de Panamá para communicar os oceanos Atlantico e Pacifico e havendo expedido o Congresso dos Estados Unidos de America uma lei approvada em 28 de Junho de 1902 em prosecução daquelle objecto, pela qual se autoriza ao Presidente dos Estados Unidos para adquirir da Republica de Colombia dentro de um prazo razoavel o governo do territorio necessario, e pertencendo actualmente a soberania desse territorio á Republica de Panamá, as Altas Partes Contratantes resolveram com esse proposito concluir uma convenção e nomearam como seus Plenipotenciarios:

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos de America, JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, e

O Governo da Republica de Panamá, PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica de Panamá, para isto especialmente facultado por dito Governo, os quaes, depois de haverem trocado os seus plenos poderes, que acharam em boa e devida forma, concordaram nos artigos seguintes:

### ARTIGO I.

Os Estados Unidos garantem e manterão a independencia da Republica de Panamá.

### ARTIGO II.

A Republica de Panamá concede perpetuamente aos Estados Unidos o uso, occupação e jurisdicção (control) de uma zona de terra e de terra

coberta por agua, para a construcção, conservação, serviço, saneamento e protecção de dito canal, zona de uma largura de dez milhas que se estenderá cinco milhas a cada lado da linha central do canal que se vai construir, principiando dita zona a tres milhas da linha média do baixo mar no mar Caribbeano, estendendo-se atravez do Isthmo e terminando no oceano Pacifico a tres milhas de distancia da linha média do baixo mar, com a condição de que as cidades de Panamá e Colón e os portos adjacentes ás ditas cidades que estão incluídos dentro dos limites da zona descripta não ficarão comprehendidos nesta concessão. A Republica de Panamá concede, além desta zona, perpetuamente aos Estados Unidos o uso, occupação e jurisdicção de outras terras e aguas fora da zona acima descripta que forem necessarias e convenientes para a construcção, conservação, serviço, saneamento e protecção de dita empreza.

A Republica de Panamá concede tambem do mesmo modo e perpetuamente aos Estados Unidos todas as ilhas que se encontrem dentro dos limites da zona já descripta e o grupo de pequenas ilhas situadas na bahia de Panamá e conhecidas com os nomes de Perico, Naos, Culebra e Flamenco.

#### ARTIGO III.

A Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos todos os direitos, poder e autoridade na zona mencionada e descripta no artigo II deste convenio e dentro dos limites de todas as terras e agnas auxiliares mencionadas e descriptas em dito artigo II, que possuiriam e exercitariam os Estados Unidos si fossem soberanos do territorio em que as ditas terras e aguas se encontram situadas, com inteira exclusão da Republica de Panamá no exercicio de taes direitos soberanos, poder ou autoridade.

#### ARTIGO IV.

Como direitos subsidiarios das concessões que antecedem, a Republica de Panamá concede perpetuamente aos Estados Unidos o direito de usar os rios, arroios, lagos e outras aguas dentro de seus limites para a navegação, supprimento de agua ou agua para força motriz ou outros objectos, em quanto o uso de taes rios, arroios e aguas possam ser necessarios e convenientes para a construcção, conservação, serviço, saneamento e protecção do dito Canal.

#### ARTIGO V.

A Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos perpetuamente o monopolio para a construcção, conservação e serviço de qualquer systema de communicacão por meio de Canal ou estrada de ferro atravez do seu territorio entre o mar Carribeano e o oceano Pacifico.

## ARTIGO VI.

As concessões que aqui se expressam de nenhuma maneira invalidarão os títulos de direito dos occupantes de terras ou donos de propriedade particular na referida zona, ou em qualquer das terras ou aguas concedidas aos Estados Unidos de conformidade com as disposições de qualquer artigo deste tratado, nem tão pouco se opporão aos direitos de transitio pelas vias publicas que passem atravez da referida zona ou por qualquer das ditas terras ou aguas, a menos que esses direitos de transitio ou direitos particulares se achem em conflicto com os direitos que aqui se concedem aos Estados Unidos, e neste caso os direitos dos Estados Unidos serão de maior valor.

Todos os prejuizos que soffrerem os donos de terras ou de propriedades particulares de qualquer classe que sejam, por causa das concessões que conteu este tratado ou por causa das obras que se effectuarem pelos Estados Unidos, por seus agentes ou seus empregados, ou devido á construcção, conservação, serviço, sanidade e protecção do dito Canal ou das obras de saneamento e protecção estipuladas neste convenio, serão avaliados e arrançados por uma commissão mixta que será nomeada pelos Governos dos Estados Unidos e da Republica de Panamá.

As decisões da dita commissão com respeito a prejuizos serão definitivas e esta fixará as indemnizações que serão pagas sómente pelos Estados Unidos. Nenhuma parte dos trabalhos do Canal ou da Estrada de Ferro de Panamá, nem nenhuma das obras auxiliares que a estes se referam e autorizadas pelas disposições deste tratado, será impedida, demorada nem estorvada enquanto estejam pendentes os procedimentos para averiguar os ditos prejuizos. A avaliação dessas terras ou propriedades particulares e a dos prejuizos a ellas causados terá por base o valor que tinham antes de celebrar-se este tratado.

## ARTIGO VII.

A Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos, dentro dos limites das cidades de Panamá e Colón e dos seus portos e territorios adjacentes, o direito de adquirir por compra, ou em exercicio do direito de dominio eminente, as terras, edificios, direitos de agua ou outras propriedades necessarias e convenientes para a construcção, conservação, serviço e protecção do Canal ou outras obras de saneamento taes como o recolhimento e disposição de desperdicios e a distribuição de agua nas referidas cidades de Panamá e Colón, e que a juizo dos Estados Unidos forem necessarios e convenientes para a construcção, conservação, serviço, saneamento e protecção do dito Canal e da Estrada de ferro.

Todas as obras de saneamento, collecção e distribuição de desperdicios, assim como a distribuição de aguas nas cidades de Panamá e Colón

serão executadas pelos Estados Unidos e a seu custo, e o Governo dos Estados Unidos, seus agentes e representantes terão autoridade para impor e cobrar tarifas de agua e de esgottos que sejam sufficientes para prover ao pagamento dos juros e á amortização do capital do custo dessas obras dentro do prazo do cincoenta annos; e ao expirar esses cincoenta annos o systema de esgottos e o aqueducto virão a ser propriedade das cidades de Panamá e Colón, respectivamente, e o uso da agua será livre para os habitantes de Panamá e Colón, excepto em quanto a contribuição d'agua fôr necessario para o serviço e conservação do dito systema de esgottos e aqueducto.

A Republica de Panamá convem em que as cidades de Panamá e Colón cumprirão á perpetuidade as disposições sanitarias de caracter preventivo ou curativo dictadas pelos Estados Unidos e no caso de que o Governo de Panamá não puder ou faltar a seu dever de fazer que se cumpram taes disposições em Panamá e Colón, a Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos o direito e a autoridade de pol-as em vigor. O mesmo direito e a mesma autoridade se concede aos Estados Unidos para a manutenção da ordem publica nas cidades de Panamá e Colón e seus territorios e portos adjacentes em caso de que, a juizo dos Estados Unidos, a Republica de Panamá não puder mantel-a.

#### ARTIGO VIII.

A Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos todos os direitos que hoje tem ou que mais tarde adquirir sobre as propriedades da Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá e a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro, como resultado da transmissão de soberania da Republica de Colombia sobre o Isthmo de Panamá e autoriza á Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá para vender e traspassar aos Estados Unidos seus direitos, privilegios, propriedades e concessões, como tambem a Estrada de Ferro de Panamá, e todas as acções ou parte das acções da dita Companhia, mas as terras publicas situadas fora da zona descripta no Artigo II deste tratado, actualmente incluidas nas concessões feitas ás duas companhias e que não forem necessarias para a construcção e serviço do Canal, revertirão á Republica de Panamá com excepção daquellas propriedades que agora pertencem a ou estão em possessão das ditas companhias em Panamá ou Colón ou nos portos terminaes destas.

#### ARTIGO IX.

Os Estados Unidos convêm em que os portos nas duas entradas do Canal e agnas destas, e a Republica de Panamá convem em que as cidades de Panamá e Colón sejam livres em todo tempo de modo que nelles não se imporá nem cobrarão direitos de alfandega, tonelagem, ancoragem, pharões, docas, pilotagem ou quarentena, nem nenhuma outra contribuição ou direito sobre os navios que nsem ou que passem

pelo Canal ou que pertençam aos Estados Unidos ou que sejam empregados por elles directa ou indirectamente em connexão com a construcção, manutenção, serviço, saneamento e protecção do Canal principal ou obras auxiliares ou sobre a carga, officiaes, tripolação ou passageiros de nenhum dos ditos navios, excepto os direitos e impostos que estabeleçam os Estados Unidos pelo uso do Canal ou outras obras e excepto os direitos e impostos que estabeleça a Republica de Panamá sobre as mercadorias destinadas a serem introduzidas para o consumo do resto da Republica de Panamá e sobre os navios que toquem nos portos de Panamá e Colón e pue não cruzem o Canal.

O Governo da Republica de Panamá terá o direito de estabelecer nos ditos portos e nas cidades de Panamá e Colón os edificios e vigilancia que julgar necessarios para a cobrança de direitos sobre importações destinadas a outras partes de Panamá e para impedir os contrabandos. Os Estados Unidos terão o direito de fazer uso das cidades e portos de Panamá e Colón como lugares de ancoragem e para fazer reparações, carregar, descarregar ou trahbordar cargas, já sejam de transito ou destinadas ao serviço do Canal ou a outros trabalhos pertencentes ao Canal.

#### ARTIGO X.

A Republica de Panamá compromette-se a não impôr contribuições de nenhuma classe, já sejam nacionaes, municipaes ou departamentaes, sobre o Canal, as vias ferreas e obras auxiliares, rebocadores, navios empregados no serviço do Canal, depositos, officinas, escriptorios, habitações para operarios, fabricas de todas classes, armazens, molhes, machinas e demais obras, a seus officiaes ou empregados que se encontrem dentro das cidades de Panamá e Colón; e a não estabelecer contribuições ou impostos de caracter pessoal de nenhuma classe que devam pagar os officiaes, empregados, operarios e os demais individuos no serviço do Canal e estradas de ferro e obras auxiliares.

#### ARTIGO XI.

Os Estados Unidos obrigam-se a transmittir os despachos officiaes do Governo da Republica de Panamá pelas linhas telegraphicas e telephonicas estabelecidas para o Canal e usadas para negocios publicos e particulares a preços não maiores que os exigidos dos empregados no serviço dos Estados Unidos.

#### ARTIGO XII.

O Governo da Republica de Panamá permittirá a immigração e livre accesso ás terras e officinas do Canal e a suas obras auxiliares de todos os empregados e trabalhadores de qualquer nacionalidade sob contracto de trabalhar no Canal ou que buscarem emprego nelle ou que estiverem

relacionados com o dito Canal e obras auxiliares, com suas respectivas familias, e todas estas pessoas estarão livres do serviço militar da Republica de Panamá.

#### ARTIGO XIII.

Os Estados Unidos poderão importar em qualquer tempo na dita zona e terrenos auxiliares, livres de direitos aduaneiros, impostos, taxas e contribuições de outra classe e sem nenhuma restrição, toda classe de navios, dragas, machinas a vapor, carros, machinismos, instrumentos, explosivos, materiaes, abastecimentos e outros artigos necessarios e convenientes para a construção, conservação, serviço, saneamento e protecção do Canal e de suas obras auxiliares, e todos os productos alimenticios, remedios, vestidos, abastecimentos e outras coisas necessarias e convenientes para os officiaes, empregados e trabalhadores no serviço e no emprego dos Estados Unidos e para suas familias. Si de alguns desses artigos se fizer uso fora da zona e das terras accessorias concedidas aos Estados Unidos e dentro do territorio da Republica, ficarão sujeitos aos mesmos impostos de importação ou outros direitos a que estão iguaes artigos importados sob as leis da Republica de Panamá.

#### ARTIGO XIV.

Como prego ou compensação pelos direitos, poder e privilegios concedidos nesta convenção pela Republica de Panamá aos Estados Unidos, o Governo dos Estados Unidos obriga-se a pagar á Republica de Panamá a somma de dez milhões de dollars (\$10,000,000) em moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos ao effectuar-se a troca da ratificação deste convenio e tambem um pagamento annual de duzentos cincoenta mil dollars (\$250,000) na mesma moeda de ouro durante a vigencia desta convenção, principiando nove annos depois da data antes mencionada.

As disposições deste artigo serão em additamento a todos os demais beneficios assegurados á Republica de Panamá nesta convenção. Mas nenhuma demora ou differença de opiniões respeito deste artigo ou de outras estipulações deste tratado affectará ou interromperá a completa execução e effeitos desta convenção em todos os demais respeitos.

#### ARTIGO XV.

A Commissão Mixta a que se refere o Artigo VI será estabelecida como segue:

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos nomeará duas pessoas e o Presidente da Republica de Panamá nomeará duas pessoas e ellas procederão a dar uma decisão; mas em caso de desaccordo da Commissão (com motivo de estar igualmente divididas suas conclusões) será nomeado pelos dous Governos um arbitro que dictará sua decisão. No caso da morte, ausencia ou incapacidade de um membro da commissão ou do

arbitro, ou no caso de sua omissão, recusa ou cessação de actuar, será substituído por outra pessoa nomeada do modo antes indicado. Todas as decisões dietadas pela maioria da commissão ou pelo arbitro serão definitivas.

#### ARTIGO XVI.

Os dons Governos proverão de modo adequado por um arraujo futuro para a perseguição, captura, prisão, detenção e entrega em dita zona e terras auxiliares ás autoridades da Republica de Panamá das pessoas accusadas do commettimento de crimes, delictos ou offensas fora da dita zona, e para a perseguição, captura, prisão, detenção e entrega fora da dita zona ás autoridades dos Estados Unidos de pessoas accusadas do commettimento de crimes, delictos ou offensas na zona mencionada e suas terras auxiliares.

#### ARTIGO XVII.

A Republica de Panamá concede aos Estados Unidos o uso de todos os portos da Republica abertos ao commercio, como lugares de refugio para todos os navios empregados na Empreza do Canal e para todos aquelles que, destinados a atravessar o Canal, tiverem necessidade de ancorar em ditos portos. Esses navios estarão isentos de direitos de ancoragem e tonelagem por parte da Republica de Panamá.

#### ARTIGO XVIII.

O Canal, uma vez construído, e as entradas a elle, serão neutras perpetuamente e estarão abertas nos termos da secção I do artigo terceiro do tratado celebrado entre os Estados Unidos e a Grã Bretanha a 18 de Novembro de 1901, e de conformidade com as disposições deste tratado.

#### ARTIGO XIX.

O Governo da Republica de Panamá terá o direito de transportar pelo Canal seus navios, tropas e munições de guerra nesses navios em todo tempo sem pagar direitos de nenhuma classe. Esta isenção fica extensiva á estrada de ferro auxiliar para o transporte das pessoas ao serviço da Republica de Panamá e da força de policia encarregada de guardar a ordem publica fora da dita zona, assim como para suas bagagens, petrechos e provisões.

#### ARTIGO XX.

Si em virtude de algum tratado existente em relação ao territorio do Isthmo de Panamá, cujas obrigações correspondem ou sejam assumidas pela Republica de Panamá, existissem alguns privilegios ou concessões em favor do Governo ou dos cidadãos e subditos de uma tereceira

potencia, relativos a uma via de comunicação interoceanica, que em alguma de suas estipulações possam ser incompatíveis com os termos da presente convenção, a Republica de Panamá compromette-se a cancelar ou modificar tal tratado em devida forma, e para este fim dará á dita terceira potencia a necessaria notificação dentro do prazo de quatro mezes contados da data desta convenção, e no caso de que o tratado existente não contenha clausula que permita sua modificação ou annullação, a Republica de Panamá compromette-se a procurar sua modificação ou annullação em tal forma que não exista conflicto com as estipulações da presente convenção.

#### ARTIGO XXI.

Fica entendido que os direitos e privilegios concedidos pela Republica de Panamá aos Estados Unidos nos artigos precedentes estão livres de toda divida, limitação ou responsabilidade anterior, ou de concessões ou privilegios a outros Governos, corporações, syndicatos e individuos, e em consequencia si surgirem reclamações com motivo das presentes concessões e privilegios ou de outro modo, os reclamantes se dirigirão contra a Republica de Panamá e não contra os Estados Unidos para obter a indemnização ou o arranjo que possa ser exigido.

#### ARTIGO XXII.

A Republica de Panamá renuncia e concede aos Estados Unidos a participação a que pode ter direito nos futuros productos do Canal fixada no Artigo XV do contracto de concessão celebrado com Lucien N. B. Wyse, do que hoje é dono a Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá, e a quaesquer outros direitos ou reclamações de natureza pecuniaria que puderem originar-se dessa concessão ou relativos a ella ou que puderem surgir das concessões á Companhia da Estrada de Ferro de Panamá ou relativas a ellas, ou ás modificações ou prorogações destas; e do mesmo modo renuncia, confirma e concede aos Estados Unidos, d'aqui em diante, todos os direitos e propriedades reservadas nas mencionadas concessões e que de outro modo teriam de corresponder a Panamá antes ou á expiração do prazo de noventa e nove annos das concessões outorgadas ao interessado e ás companhias acima mencionadas e todo direito, título e participação que agora tenha ou que no futuro lhe puder corresponder nas terras, no Canal, nas obras, propriedades e direitos pertencentes ás ditas companhias em virtude das citadas concessões ou de outra maneira, e os que os Estados Unidos tenham adquirido ou adquirirem da Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá ou por seu intermedio, incluindo quaesquer propriedades ou direitos que no futuro puderem reverter á Republica de Panamá em virtude do transcurso do tempo, de caducidade ou de outra maneira, conforme os contractos ou concessões com o dito Wyse, a Companhia Universal do



Canal de Panamá, a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro de Panamá e a Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá.

Os direitos e propriedades mencionados no inciso anterior ficarão livres de todos os direitos de reversão que possa ter Panamá e o título dos Estados Unidos, quando se effectua a compra projectada da Companhia Nova do Canal de Panamá, será absoluto em quanto toca á Republica de Panamá, exceptuando-se sempre os direitos da Republica expressamente assegurados neste tratado.

#### ARTIGO XXIII.

Si em algum tempo fôr necessario o emprego de força armada para a segurança e protecção do Canal ou dos navios que o usem, ou das estradas de ferro e obras auxiliares, os Estados Unidos terão o direito em todo tempo e a seu juizo para usar sua força de policia e suas forças terrestres e navaes ou para estabelecer fortificações com esse objecto.

#### ARTIGO XXIV.

Nenhuma mudança no Governo ou nas leis e tratados da Republica de Panamá effectará, sem o consentimento dos Estados Unidos, os direitos que tenham os Estados Unidos em virtude desta convenção ou em virtude de estipulações em tratados que existam entre os dous paizes ou que no futuro existirem no relativo do objecto desta convenção.

Si a Republica de Panamá chegar a ser mais tarde parte constituinte de outro Governo ou formar união ou confederação de Estados de tal modo que sua soberania ou independencia fique confundida com a de outro Governo, união ou confederação, os direitos dos Estados Unidos em virtude desta convenção não serão de maneira alguma diminuidos ou restringidos.

#### ARTIGO XXV.

Para o melhor cumprimento das obrigações desta convenção e com o fim de dar protecção eficaz ao canal e de preservar sua neutralidade, o Governo da Republica de Panamá venderá ou arrendará aos Estados Unidos as terras adequadas e necessarias para estações navaes ou carboniferas na costa do Pacifico e na parte occidental da costa do mar Caribbeano da Republica em certos pontos que serão combinados com o Presidente dos Estados Unidos.

#### ARTIGO XXVI.

Esta convenção, depois de firmada pelos Plenipotenciarios das partes contractantes, será ratificada pelos respectivos Governos e as ratificações trocadas em Washington á maior brevidade possivel.

Em fê do que os respectivos Plenipotenciarios firmam a presente convenção em duplicata e a sellam com seus respectivos sellos.

Feita na cidade de Washington aos 18 dias do mez de Novembro do anno do Senhor de mil novecentos e tres.

[L. s.]

P. BUNAU-VARILLA,

[L. s.]

JOHN HAY.

## TRATADO DO ACRE.

A Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e a Republica da Bolivia, animadas do desejo de consolidar para sempre a sua antiga amizade, removendo motivos de ulterior desavença, e querendo ao mesmo tempo facilitar o desenvolvimento das suas relações de commercio e boa vizinhança, convieram em celebrar um Tratado de permuta de territorios e outras compensações, de conformidade com a estipulação contida no art. 5º do Tratado de Amizade, Limites, Navegação e Commercio de 27 de Março de 1867.

E para esse fim, nomearam Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, os Srs. JOSÉ MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS do Rio Branco, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores, e JOAQUIM FRANCISCO DE ASSIS BRAZIL, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario nos Estados Unidos da America e;

O Presidente da Republica da Bolivia os Srs. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario em Missão Especial no Brazil e Senador da Republica, e CLAUDIO PINILLA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil, nomeado Ministro das Relações Exteriores da Bolivia;

Os quaes, depois de haverem trocado os seus plenos poderes, que acharam em boa e devida forma, concordaram nos artigos seguintes:

### ARTIGO 1.

A fronteira entre a Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil e a da Bolivia ficará assim estabelecida:

1º. Partindo da latitude Sul de 20° 08' 35" em frente ao desaguadouro da Bahia Negra, no Rio Paraguay, subirá por este rio até um ponto na margem direita distante nove kilometros, em linha recta, do forte de Coimbra, isto é, approximadamente em 19° 58' 05" de latitude e 14° 39' 14" de longitude Oeste do Observatorio do Rio de Janeiro (57° 47' 40" Oeste de Greenwich), segundo o mappa da fronteira levantado pela Comissão Mixta de Limites, de 1875; e continuar desse ponto, na margem direita do Paraguay, por uma linha geodesica que irá encontrar outro ponto a quatro kilometros, no rumo verdadeiro de 27° 1' 22" Nordeste, do chamado "Marco do fundo da Bahia Negra,"

sendo a distancia de quatro kilometros medida rigorosamente sobre a fronteira actual, de sorte que esse ponto deverá estar, mais ou menos, em  $19^{\circ} 45' 36.6''$  de latitude e  $14^{\circ} 55' 46.7''$  de longitude Oeste do Rio de Janeiro ( $58^{\circ} 04' 12.7''$  Oeste de Greenwich). Dahi seguirá no mesmo rumo determinado pela Commissão Mixta de 1875 até  $19^{\circ} 2'$  de latitude e, depois, para Leste, por este paralelo até o arroio Conceição, que descerá até a sua bocca na margem meridional do desaguadouro da lagoa de Caçeres, tambem chamado rio Tamengos. Subirá pelo desaguadouro até o meridiano que corta a ponta do Tamarindeiro e depois para o Norte, pelo meridiano de Tamarindeiro, até  $18^{\circ} 54'$  de latitude, continuando por este paralelo para Oeste até encontrar a fronteira actual.

2º. Do ponto de intersecção do paralelo de  $18^{\circ} 54'$  com a linha recta que forma a fronteira actual seguirá, no mesmo rumo que hoje, até  $18^{\circ} 14'$  de latitude e por este paralelo irá encontrar a Leste o desaguadouro da lagoa Mandioré, pelo qual subirá, atravessando a lagoa em linha recta até o ponto, na linha antiga de fronteira, equidistante dos dois marcos actuaes, e depois, por essa linha antiga, até o marco da margem septentrional.

3º. Do marco septentrional na lagoa Mandioré continuará em linha recta, no mesmo rumo que hoje, até a latitude de  $17^{\circ} 49'$  e por este paralelo até o meridiano do extremo Sudeste da lagoa Gabiba. Seguirá esse meridiano até a lagoa e atravessará esta em linha recta até o ponto equidistante dos dois marcos actuaes, na linha antiga de fronteira, e depois por esta linha antiga ou actual até a entrada do canal Pedro Segundo, tambem chamado recentemente rio Pando.

4º. Da entrada Sul do canal Pedro Segundo ou rio Pando até a confluencia do Beni e Mamoré os limites serão os mesmos determinados no artigo 2º do Tratado de 27 de Março de 1867.

5º. Da confluencia do Beni e do Mamoré descerá a fronteira pelo rio Madeira até a bocca do Abuman, sen affluente da margem esquerda, e subirá pelo Abuman até a latitude de  $10^{\circ} 20'$ . Dahi irá pelo paralelo de  $10^{\circ} 20'$ , para Oeste até o rio Rapirran e subirá por elle até a sua nascente principal.

6º. Da nascente principal do Rapirran irá, pelo paralelo de nascente, encontrar a Oeste o rio Iquiry e subirá por este até a sua origem, donde seguirá até o igarapé Bahia pelos mais pronunciados accidentes do terreno ou por uma linha recta, como aos Commissarios demarcadores dos dous paizes parecer mais conveniente.

7º. Da nascente do igarapé Bahia seguirá, descendo por este, até a sua confluencia na margem direita do rio Acre ou Aquiry e subirá por este até a nascente, si não estiver esta em longitude mais occidental do que a de  $69^{\circ}$  Oeste de Greenwich.

(a) No caso figurado, isto é, si a nascente do Acre estiver em longi-

tude menos occidental do que a indicada, seguirá a fronteira pelo meridiano da nascente até o paralelo de 11° e depois, para Oeste, por esse paralelo até a fronteira com o Peru.

(b) Si o rio Acre, como parece certo, atravessar a longitude de 69° Oeste de Greenwich e correr ora ao Norte, ora ao Sul do citado paralelo de 11°, acompanhando mais ou menos este, o alveo do rio formará a linha divisora até a sua nascente, por cujo meridiano continuará até o paralelo de 11° e dali, na direcção de Oeste, pelo mesmo paralelo, até a fronteira com o Peru; mas, si a Oeste da citada longitude 69° o Acre correr sempre ao Sul do paralelo de 11°, seguirá a fronteira, desde esse rio, pela longitude de 69° até o ponto de intersecção com esse paralelo de 11° e depois por elle até a fronteira com o Peru.

## ARTIGO II.

A transferencia de territorios resultante da delimitação descripta no artigo precedente comprehende todos os direitos que lhes são inherentes e a responsabilidade derivada da obrigação de manter e respeitar os direitos reaes adquiridos por nacionaes e estrangeiros segundo os principios no direito civil.

As reclamações provenientes de actos administrativos e de factos occorridos nos territorios permutados, serão examinadas e julgadas por um Tribunal Arbitral composto de um representante do Brazil, outro da Bolivia e de um Ministro estrangeiro acreditado junto ao Governo Brasileiro. Esse terceiro arbitro, presidente do Tribunal, será escolhido pelas duas Altas Partes Contractantes logo depois da troca das ratificações do presente Tratado. O Tribunal funcionará durante um anno no Rio de Janeiro e começará os seus trabalhos dentro do prazo de seis mezes contados do dia da troca das ratificações. Terá por missão: 1°, Aceitar ou rejeitar as reclamações; 2°, Fixar a importancia da indemnisação; 3°, Designar qual dos dois Governos a deve satisfazer.

O pagamento poderá ser feito em apolices especiaes, ao par, que vençam o juro de tres por cento e tenham a amortisação de tres por cento ao anno.

## ARTIGO III.

Por não haver equivalencia nas areas dos territorios permutados entre as duas nações, os Estados Unidos do Brazil pagarão uma indemnisação de £2,000,000 (dois milhões de libras esterlinas) que a Republica da Bolivia aceita com o proposito de a applicar principalmente na construcção de caminhos de ferro ou em outras obras tendentes a melhorar as communicações e desenvolver o commercio entre os dois paizes.

O pagamento será feito em duas prestações de um milhão de libras

cada uma: a primeira dentro do prazo de tres mezes, contado da troca das ratificações do presente Tratado, e a segunda em 31 de Março de 1905.

#### ARTIGO IV.

Uma Comissão Mixta, nomeada pelos dois Governos, dentro do prazo de um anno, contado da troca das ratificações, procederá á demarcação da fronteira descripta no Artigo I, começando os seus trabalhos dentro dos seis mezes seguintes á nomeação.

Qualquer desacordo entre a Comissão Brasileira e a Boliviana, que não puder ser resolvido pelos dois Governos, será submettido á decisão arbitral de um membro da Royal Geographical Society, de Londres, escolhido pelo Presidente e membros do Conselho da mesma.

Si os Commissarios demarcadores nomeados por uma das Altas Partes Contractantes deixarem de concorrer ao logar e na data da reunião que forem convenionados para o começo dos trabalhos, os Commissarios da outra procederão por si sós á demarcação, e o resultado das suas operações será obrigatorio para ambas.

#### ARTIGO V.

As duas Altas Partes Contractantes concluirão dentro do prazo de oito mezes um Tratado de Commercio e Navegação baseado no principio da mais ampla liberdade de transito terrestre de navegação fluvial para ambas as nações, direito que ellas se reconhecem perpetuamente, respeitadas os regulamentos fiscaes e de policia estabelecidos ou que se estabelecerem no territorio de cada uma. Esses regulamentos deverão ser tão favoraveis quanto seja possivel á navegação e ao commercio e guardar nos dois paizes possivel uniformidade. Fica, porem, entendido e declarado que se não comprehende nessa navegação a de porto a porto do mesmo paiz, ou de cabotagem fluvial, que continuará sujeita em cada um dos dois Estados ás respectivas leis.

#### ARTIGO VI.

De conformidade com a estipulação do artigo preecedente, e para o despacho em transito de artigos de importação e exportação, a Bolivia poderá manter agentes aduaneiros junto ás alfandegas brasileiras de Belem do Pará, Manaus e Corumbá e nos demais postos aduaneiros que o Brazil estabeleça sobre o Madeira e o Mamoré ou em outras localidades da fronteira commum. Reciprocamente, o Brazil poderá manter agentes aduaneiros na alfandega boliviana de Villa-Bella ou em qualquer outro posto aduaneiro que a Bolivia estabeleça na fronteira commum.

#### ARTIGO VII.

Os Estados Unidos do Brazil obrigam-se a construir em territorio brasileiro, por si ou por empresa particular, uma ferro-via desde o

porto de Santo Antonio, no rio Madeira, até Guajará-Mirim, no Mamoré, com um ramal que, passando por Villa-Murtinho ou outro ponto proximo (Estado de Matto Grosso), chegue a Villa-Bella (Bolivia), na confluencia do Beni e do Mamoré. Dessa ferro-via, que o Brasil se esforçará por concluir no prazo de quatro annos, usarão ambos os paizes com direito ás mesmas franquezas e tarifas.

## ARTIGO VIII.

A Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil declara que ventilará directamente com a do Perú a questão de fronteiras relativa ao territorio comprehendido entre a nascente do Javary e o paralelo de 11°, procurando chegar a uma solução amigavel do litigio sem responsabilidade para a Bolivia em caso algum.

## ARTIGO IX.

Os desacordos que possam sobrevir entre os dois Governos quanto á interpretação e execução do presente Tratado, serão submettidos a arbitramento.

## ARTIGO X.

Este Tratado, depois de approved pelo Poder Legislativo de cada uma das duas Republicas, será ratificado pelos respectivos Governos e as ratificações serão trocadas na cidade do Rio de Janeiro no mais breve prazo possivel.

Em fé do que nós, os Plenipotenciarios acima mencionados, assignamos o presente Tratado, em dois exemplares, cada um nas linguas portugueza e castellhana, appondo nelles os nossos sellos.

Feito na cidade de Petropolis, aos dezesete dias do mez de Novembro de mil novecentos e tres.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

RIO-BRANCO.

J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL.

FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA.

CLAUDIO PINILLA.

### TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO CELEBRADO ENTRE BOLIVIA E PERU.

O Tratado Geral de Arbitramento celebrado em 21 de Novembro de 1901, entre os Plenipotenciarios de Bolivia e Peru, foi ratificado pelo Governo Boliviano no dia 24 de Setembro de 1903 e as ratificações foram trocadas em La Paz no dia 29 de Dezembro 1903. Damos em seguida o texto do tratado.

O Presidente da Republica de Bolivia e o Presidente da Republica

do Peru, desejosos de estreitar firmemente os vinculos que existem entre os dois Estados, estabelecendo o arbitramento nas relações de ambas Republicas, nomearam para esse fim seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

O Presidente da Republica de Bolivia, o Sr. Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores; e o Presidente da Republica do Peru, o Sr. Dr. FELIPPE DE OSMA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario na Bolivia, os quaes concordaram nos artigos seguintes:

#### ARTIGO I.

As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter a arbitramento as controversias até hoje pendentes e as que durante a vigencia do presente Tratado surgirem entre ellas, quaesquer que sejam sua natureza e causas e sempre que não tenham podido ser resolvidas por negociações directas.

#### ARTIGO II.

Em cada caso occorrente, as Partes Contractantes celebrarão um convenio especial, com o objecto de determinar a materia da controversia, fixar os pontos que devem ser resolvidos, a extensão das facultades do arbitro e os procedimentos que tem de ser observados.

#### ARTIGO III.

No caso de que as Altas Partes não cheguem a por-se de accordo sobre os pontos a que se refere o artigo anterior, o arbitro fica facultado para determinar em vista das pretensões de ambas partes os pontos de facto e de direito que deverão ser decididos, para a solução da controversia e estabelecer o procedimento a seguir.

#### ARTIGO IV.

As Altas Partes convêm em que o arbitro seja o tribunal Permanente de Arbitramento que se estabeleça em virtude dos accordos que adoptar a Conferencia Pan-Americana que funciona actualmente em Mexico.

#### ARTIGO V.

Para estes dois casos: (a) Si não chegasse a constituir-se o tribunal a que se refere o artigo precedente, e (b) si ha necessidade de occorrer ao arbitramento, antes de que se constitua esse tribunal, as Altas Partes convêm em designar arbitro ao Governo da Republica Argentina, ao de Hespanha, e ao dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, para que respectivamente exerçam o cargo, um por impedimento de outro e na ordem em que estejam nomeados.

## ARTIGO VI.

Si durante a vigencia do presente tratado, e em os dous suppostos a que se refere o artigo anterior occorrerem distinctos casos de arbitramento, serão successivamente entregues para sua solução aos Governos indicados na ordem que se acha estabelecido.

## ARTIGO VII.

O arbitro é tambem competente: 1º, para determinar sobre a regularidade de sua constituição, a validade do compromisso e sua interpretação; 2º, para adoptar as providencias necessarias e resolver todas as difficuldades que surgirem no curso do debate sobre as questões de character tecnico ou scientifico que se apresentarem neste, se pedirá dictamen precisamente á Real Sociedade Geographica de Londres ou ao Instituto Geodesico Internacional de Berlin; e 3º, para designar a epocha de seu funcionamento.

## ARTIGO VIII.

O arbitro dará sua decisão sujeitando-se ás prescrições do Direito Internacional, e nas questões de limites ao principio americano do uti-possidetis de 1810, sempre que no convenio a que se refere o artigo 2º não se estabelecesse a applicação de regras especiaes ou se auctorizasse ao arbitro para fallar como arbitro amigavel.

## ARTIGO IX.

A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio, com expressão de seus fundamentos. Será extendida em dous exemplares e notificada a cada uma das Partes por meio de seu representante perante o arbitro.

## ARTIGO X.

A sentença legalmente pronunciada decide dentro dos limites de seu alcance a contenda entre as Partes.

## ARTIGO XI.

O arbitro estabelecerá na sentença o prazo dentro do qual deve ser executada.

## ARTIGO XII.

A sentença é inappellavel e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo se admittirá o recurso de revisão perante o mesmo



arbitro que a pronunciou sempre que se deduzza antes de vencido o prazo para sua execucao nos seguintes casos:

Primeiro. Si foi dictada sentença em virtude de um documento falso ou adulterado.

Segundo. Si a sentença foi em todo ou em parte a consequencia de um error de facto que resulte das actuações ou documentos da causa.

#### ARTIGO XIII.

O recurso de revisão não poderá ser interposto em nenhum caso, depois dos seis mezes de notificada a sentença.

#### ARTIGO XIV.

As Altas Partes nomearão seu representante no juizo, porão á disposicao do arbitro todos os meios de informacao que delles dependam e pagarão suas proprias despesas e a metade das despesas geraes do arbitramento.

#### ARTIGO XV.

O mesmo arbitro que pronunciou a sentença decidirá sobre as questões que se suscitarem em sua execucao.

#### ARTIGO XVI.

O presente tratado durará dez annos a partir da troca das ratificações. Si não for denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, continuará regendo por outros dez annos successivamente.

#### ARTIGO XVII.

As ratificações do presente tratado serão trocadas em La Paz, ou em Lima dentro do prazo de um anno da data.

Em fe do que, os abaixo assignados firmam e sellam o presente tratado, feito em dous exemplares, na cidade de La Paz, aos vinte dias do mez de Novembro do anno de mil novecentos e um.

[L. s.]

FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA.

[L. s.]

FELIPE DE OSMA.

## MARINHA MERCANTE DO MUNDO EM 1903.

O No. 1887 dos Relatorios Consulares de 27 de Fevereiro de 1904, publicado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, contem a seguinte tabella mostrando a marinha mercante do mundo no anno de 1903:

Paizes.	Navios a vela, de 50 toneladas e mais.		Vapores de 100 toneladas e mais.	
	No.	Tonelagem.	No.	Tonelagem.
Grã Bretanha.....	6,839	2,196,443	5,929	13,966,972
Estados Unidos.....	5,751	1,454,152	846	1,610,466
Noruega.....	1,740	767,981	844	925,690
Russia.....	3,006	545,087	533	693,712
França.....	1,449	535,703	556	1,139,555
Allemanha.....	914	528,267	1,193	2,767,463
Italia.....	1,551	517,961	351	714,882
Suecia.....	1,515	278,415	594	473,061
Turquia.....	867	174,824	99	98,066
Japão.....	1,521	171,624	373	555,005
Grecia.....	911	173,636	180	321,330
Dinamarca.....	797	126,135	341	477,092
Hollanda.....	704	104,722	304	608,106
Espanha.....	576	91,294	103	712,800
Brazil.....	317	76,375	186	123,967
Portugal.....	278	60,736	26	45,603
Chile.....	111	51,886	38	62,712
Republica Argentina.....	163	40,540	93	73,128
Austria.....	120	29,118	224	540,304
Peru.....	56	24,630	3	4,784
Cuba.....	117	11,794	39	39,000
Nicaragua.....	17	9,691	2	79
Mexico.....	50	9,165	27	17,200
Montenegro.....	21	5,005	.....	.....
Roumania.....	23	4,215	11	19,810
Guatemala.....	13	3,270	.....	.....
Slão.....	10	3,082	6	2,601
Venezuela.....	18	2,833	6	5,000
Haiti.....	14	2,471	4	1,497
Belgica.....	10	1,870	78	180,300
Arabia.....	2	1,847	.....	.....
China.....	12	1,661	35	54,882
Egypto.....	6	1,408	8	8,500
Hawaii.....	7	1,495	.....	.....
Colombia.....	7	1,608	1	801
Santo Domingo.....	9	1,384	.....	.....
Liberia.....	3	916	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	1	606	.....	.....
Tunis.....	3	565	.....	.....
Bulgaria.....	2	556	3	3,862
Costa Rica.....	2	555	2	879
San Salvador.....	3	514	.....	.....
Sarawak.....	1	317	2	700
Equador.....	1	257	.....	.....
Honduras.....	2	199	.....	.....
Persia.....	1	107	1	801
Uruguay.....	70	30,042	26	26,110
Corea.....	.....	.....	3	2,672
Zanzibar.....	.....	.....	2	2,000
Moroeco.....	.....	.....	1	600
Servia.....	.....	.....	1	264
Outros paizes.....	61	13,184	6	3,882
Total.....	27,705	8,066,205	13,384	26,158,360
Total dos navios a vela de menos de 50 toneladas.....	1,431	56,701	.....	.....
Total dos vapores de menos de 100 toneladas.....	.....	.....	3,814	646,300

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

## CULTURA DO ALGODÃO.

Um relatório recebido da Legação da Belgica em Buenos Aires e publicado no "Bulletin Commercial" de Bruxellas de data de 26 de

1904, dados de do

100 mala. elagem.

966,972  
 610,466  
 925,693  
 598,742  
 139,575  
 4,767,469  
 714,887  
 473,061  
 89,065  
 556,086  
 321,308  
 477,967  
 606,119  
 712,964  
 123,567  
 45,619  
 62,712  
 73,129  
 540,354  
 4,794  
 39,430  
 70  
 17,200  
 19,510  
 2,001  
 3,437  
 153,389  
 54,897  
 8,288  
 881  
 3,897  
 573  
 70  
 881  
 26,119  
 2,627  
 2,466  
 254  
 3,002  
 26,158,300  
 646,300

Aires e 26 de

Dezembro de 1903, diz que em Resistencia no territorio do Chaco, cerca de 2,000 hectares de terras estão sob cultivo de algodão, e no territorio das Missões, cerca de 400 hectares.

Os resultados obtidos têm sido tão animadores que se está agora installando uma fabrica de fiação em Bella Vista, na provincia de Corrientes.

A produçõo de algodão de Resistencia já foi contractada por quatro annos ao preço de 150 pesos (cerca de £13) por tonelada de algodão que produza 30 por cento de fibra. A produçõo das plantações no territorio das Missões foi tambem vendida para entrega futura.

A qualidade do algodão produzido diz-se ser igual á do algodão da Luiziana. Têm-se feito experiencias com o algodão proveniente da Georgia, e não obstante que a sua qualidade foi excellente, a produçõo foi menor que no caso do algodão procedente da Luiziana. Actualmente se está experimentando a cultura do algodão Egypcio, e se esperam bons resultados.

O desenvolvimento da cultura do algodão no Chaco deve-se principalmente aos baixos preços das terras.

Os entendidos no assumpto calculam as despesas com o cultivo do algodão assim: aluguel, trabalho, compra de sementes, semeadão e supervisõo das fazendas até a epocha da colheita, abrigos para os bois, arados, etc., 20 pesos por hectare; a colheita do algodão que se faz desde Abril a Julho, custa 60 pesos por hectare.

Calcula-se que um hectare produzirá de 2,000 a 2,500 kilogrammas de algodão com os caroços. Calculando-se em 145 até 150 pesos o preço pago na fazenda por tonelada de algodão e deduzidas as despesas com a cultura que são de 80 pesos por hectare, ter-se-ha um lucro liquido de 200 pesos por hectare. Diz-se que o trabalho é abundante no Chaco. Os trabalhadores são indios e nativos de Corrientes e Paraguay e recebem 50 centavos prata por dia e comida.

**ISENÇÃO DE DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO ÀS MACHINAS DESTINADAS Á FABRICAS DE FIAÇÃO.**

Segundo o "Board of Trade Journal" de 14 de Janeiro de 1904, o Governo da Republica Argentina promulgou uma lei concedendo isençõo de direitos de importaçõo a todas as machinas e apparatus destinados ás fabricas de fiação de algodão e lã que forem estabelecidas na Republica durante tres annos. Esta lei isenta essas fabricas do pagamento de todo imposto nacional durante dez annos.

**VIAÇÃO FERREA EM 1903.**

A "Review of the River Plate" de 9 de Janeiro de 1904, publica as estatisticas approximativas dos caminhos de ferro da Republica Argentina em 1903, organizadas pela Repartiçõo de Estatistica do Ministerio das Obras Publicas. As linhas ferreas em trafego em 1903,

medem 18,294 kilometros; receberam \$53,008,346 ouro, e despenderam \$26,716,994, o que deixa um rendimento liquido de \$26,291,352. Foi pago um juro de 4.69 por cento sobre o capital, que é calculado em \$560,946,346. Foram transportados 20,642,180 passageiros e 17,436,446 toneladas de carga. O capital por kilometro de linha é de \$31,128; a receita por kilometro é de \$2,897 e a despeza, \$1,460. A unica linha cujas despezas excederam as receitas foi a Transandina, e isto se explica facilmente por não ser ainda ligada á rede do Chile.

As estatisticas comparadas com as dos annos immediatamente anteriores foram como seguem:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Comprimento das linhas ferreas, kilometros.....	18,294	17,367	16,582	16,582
Capital, ouro.....	\$500,946,206	\$338,328,479	\$541,575,823	\$526,616,661
Receita, ouro.....	\$53,008,346	\$42,480,123	\$45,403,523	\$41,394,100
Despeza, ouro.....	\$26,716,994	\$22,487,472	\$23,002,605	\$23,630,964
Receita liquida, ouro.....	\$26,291,352	\$19,992,651	\$21,502,918	\$17,974,307
Numero de passageiros transportados.....	20,642,180	19,888,497	20,105,222	17,813,722
Carga transportada, toneladas.....	17,436,446	14,541,359	14,501,775	12,725,655
Capital por kilometro da linha.....	\$31,128	\$30,998		
Receita por kilometro da linha.....	\$2,897	\$2,436		
Despeza por kilometro da linha.....	\$1,460	\$1,295		
Juros.....	4.69	3.71	3.97	3.6

Ver-se-há destes algarismos que houve um augmento no capital de cerca de \$23,000,000, e que o juro subiu de 3.71 a 4.69 por cento.

A receita em 1903 mostra um augmento de 26 por cento sobre a de 1902, ao passo que houve um augmento de só 9 por cento na despeza. O rendimento liquido mostra um augmento de 30 por cento sobre o de 1902. O numero dos passageiros transportados foi um pouco mais de 5 por cento maior que em 1902, ao passo que a quantidade de carga transportada mostra um augmento de 21 por cento.

As principaes vias ferreas da Republica são as seguintes:

	Receita bruta.	
	1903.	1902.
Great Southern.....	£2,580,000	£2,390,000
Buenos Aires e Rosario.....	3,250,000	2,280,000
Western.....	1,280,000	1,040,000
Pacific.....	822,000	559,000
Argentine Great Western.....	530,000	472,000
Cordoba Central e Central Norte.....	400,000	350,000

A linha de Rosario teve um augmento na receita bruta de 42½ por cento que resultou da boa colheita e prosperidade geral da região servida por esta linha. A Pacific mostra um augmento de 37½ por cento na receita, augmento que provavelmente será mantido durante o presente anno. A receita da Western accusa um augmento de 25 por cento e a da Great Southern, de cerca de 8 por cento.

**MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM NOVEMBRO DE 1903.**

Os seguintes algarismos publicados no "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, mostram o movimento commercial dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina no mez de Novembro de 1903:

**BUENOS AIRES.**

Milho.....saccos..	1,951,285	Quebracho.....rolos..	518
Trigo.....id....	72,337	Extracto de quebracho.saccos..	19,050
Linhaça.....id....	375,846	Mineraes.....id....	155
Farinha de trigo.....id....	852,464	Tripas.....pipas..	310
Lã.....fardos..	33,313	Cavallos.....cabecas..	689
Pelles de carneiro.....	15,197	Mulos.....id....	665
Couros de boi seccoos.....	280,618	Porcos.....id....	665
Couros de boi salgados.....	117,383	Sebo.....pipas..	1,020
Couros de cavallo salgados...	102,002	Id.....barricas..	5,112
Couros de cavallo seccoos.....	31,042	Xarque.....fardos..	14,942
Pelles de bezerro.....	65,621	Carneiros gelados.....	92,409
Crina.....fardos..	511	Carne conservada.....caixas..	5,819
Couros diversos.....id....	1,037	Lingnas em conserva...id....	133
Massa de linhaça.....saccos..	15,546	Feno.....fardos..	52,082
Farelo.....id....	26,824	Carneiros gelados...quartos..	26,779
Ossos e cinzas de ossos, tone-		Carne gelada.....id....	74,193
ladas.....	10,710	Carnes diversas...volumes..	2,004
Chifres.....	675	Tabaco.....fardos..	1,982
Manteiga.....caixas..	28,818	Sangne secco.....saccos..	940
Quebracho.....toneladas..	13,101		

**BAHIA BLANCA.**

Sahiram do porto de Bahia Blanca no mez de Novembro de 1903, 5 vapores levando os seguintes productos para diversos paizes:

<b>Brazil:</b>		<b>Inglaterra:</b>	
Trigo.....saccos..	115,586	Lã.....fardos..	605
<b>França:</b>		Carneiros gelados.....	47,084
Lã.....fardos..	1,573		

**SAN NICOLÁS.**

Durante o mez de Novembro de 1903 foram despachados do porto de San Nicolás 12 vapores e 1 navio a vela, transportando os seguintes productos:

<b>Inglaterra:</b>		<b>Allemanha:</b>	
Milho.....saccos..	17,400	Linhaça.....saccos..	7,463
Linhaça.....id....	23,000	<b>Hollandia:</b>	
<b>Belgica:</b>		Milho.....id....	21,371
Milho.....id....	79,486	<b>Á ordem:</b>	
<b>Allemanha:</b>		Milho.....id....	141,573
Milho.....id....	26,143	Linhaça.....id....	7,289

## COSTA RICA.

**MODIFICAÇÃO DOS DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO SOBRE LICORES ESPIRITUOSOS.**

Segundo o "Board of Trade Journal" de Londres, de 4 de Fevereiro de 1904, os direitos de importação sobre licores espirituosos importados em Costa Rica, em virtude de um decreto presidencial de 10 de Novembro de 1903, soffreram as seguintes modificações.

Os licores espirituosos que contemham até 60 por cento de alcool pagarão:

Quando se importarem em caixas ou cestos que não contemham mais de 9 litros do licor, por kilogramma do peso bruto, 1.20 colónes.

Quando se importarem em caixas ou cestos que contemham mais de 9 litros do licor, por kilogramma do peso bruto, 2.00 colónes.

Quando se importarem em garrações ou barris, por kilogramma do peso bruto, 2.40 colónes.

## CUBA.

**COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO TERCEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1903.**

O Departamento do Thesouro de Cuba subministra as seguintes estatisticas commerciaes relativas ao trimestre findo em 30 de Setembro de 1903.

O total das importações realizadas em Cuba no trimestre findo em 30 de Setembro de 1903, foram por valor de \$17,237,837. Desta quantia, \$16,654,797 representam o valor das mercadorias que vieram em vapores e \$583,040, o das que foram conduzidas em navios a vela. Um pouco mais de 35.3 por cento deste commercio foi transportado em embarcações levando o pavilhão norte-americano, e 23.8 por cento em embarcações trazendo a bandeira hespanhola. O total dos direitos cobrados sobre essas importações foi de \$3,760,045. Cerca de 70 por cento da importação foi feito pelo porto de Havana.

Das importações totaes, 46.4 por cento ou seja generos no valor de \$7,004,664 foram de procedencia dos Estados Unidos, e desta quantidade sómente 58 por cento foi transportado em embarcações trazendo o pavilhão nacional.

A Grã Bretanha vem depois dos Estados Unidos no commercio de importação de Cuba, com \$2,557,769; seguem-lhe a Hespanha, com \$2,475,528; França, com \$1,145,624 e Allemanha, com \$925,407.

O commercio de exportação de Cuba no periodo de que se trata foi por valor de \$19,895,316, o que mostra um excesso sobre as importações

de \$2,637,479. O 37.8 por cento da exportação foi realizado em embarcações levando o pavilhão norte-americano; um pouco mais de 30.6 por cento on seja \$6,081,058, em embarcações britannicas; embarcações noruegas transportaram productos no valor de \$2,476,102 e as hespanholas, productos no valor de \$2,215,524.

Das exportações totaes de Cuba, os Estados Unidos receberam 80 por cento ou \$16,002,896; Allemanha, \$1,386,118; Grã Bretanha, \$1,340,620; Hespanha, \$213,779, e França, \$185,099.

Das exportações de Cuba com destino aos Estados Unidos, \$4,595,912 representam o valor das que foram transportadas em embarcações Norte Americanas; \$5,862,814, o valor das despachadas em barcos trazendo o pavilhão britannico, e \$2,345,477 os generos transportados em navios de Noruega. Quarenta por cento das exportações de Cuba foram embarcadas do porto de Havana.

A differença do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba é muito em favor de Cuba; mas no commercio entre Cuba e Grã Bretanha, Hespanha e França, a differença é contra este paiz, notavelmente no commercio com a Hespanha. O commercio de Cuba com Allemanha está em favor de Cuba em cerca de \$500,000.

O seguinte quadro mostra o commercio de Cuba com os principaes paizes:

Estados Unidos:		
Exportações para.....		\$19,875,316
Importações de.....		7,004,664
Differença em favor de Cuba .....		<u>12,870,652</u>
Allemanha:		
Exportações para.....		1,386,118
Importações de.....		925,407
Differença em favor de Cuba .....		<u>460,711</u>
Hespanha:		
Importações de.....		2,475,528
Exportações para.....		213,779
Differença em favor da Hespanha .....		<u>2,261,749</u>
Grã Bretanha:		
Importações de.....		2,557,769
Exportações para.....		1,340,620
Differença em favor da Grã Bretanha .....		<u>1,217,149</u>
França:		
Importações de.....		1,145,624
Exportações para.....		185,099
Differença em favor da França .....		<u>960,525</u>

## EQUADOR.

## REFORMA DA TARIFA E LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 18 de Fevereiro de 1904, publica um informe recebido do Consul britannico em Guayaquil sobre a nova lei das alfandegas do Equador que comecou a reger no dia 1º de Janeiro, 1904. As principais modificações feitas nos direitos de importação são as seguintes:

*Direitos de importação por kilogramma.*

	Tarifa antiga.	Tarifa nova.
	<i>Sucres.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Assucar.....	0.02	0.04
Automoveis.....		Livre.
Gasolina.....	.05	Livre.
Aletria.....	.05	.03
Trigo e semolina para a fabricação de aletria, etc.....	.02	.03
Toda banha que não seja banha de porco não adulterada.....	.05	.15
Manteiga artificial.....	.10	.15
Azeite do caroço de algodão (em imitação do azeite doce).....	.10	.15
Bebidas espirituosas e amargas.....	.25	.50

Quando se importarem em garrafas, far-se-há um abatimento de 45 por cento.

Augmentou-se de 10 centavos a 20 centavos por 100 kilogrammas, a taxa que se cobra pelo serviço de embarque e desembarque de mercadorias (exceptuando-se, no caso de exportação, as amendoas de cabonegro, resinas, conros, bengalas de bambú, productos alimenticios, carvão de lenha, casca de quina, fructos, madeiras, tamarindos e cordas de pita). Cobrar-se-há um direito adicional de 100 por cento sobre o valor dos direitos de importação ou exportação.

Fica prohibida a exportação de toquilla e mocora.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 747 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 Janeiro de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Janeiro 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se



explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, não são recebidos no Departamento da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de Janeiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Março.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM JANEIRO DE 1904.

Segundo as folhas avulsas do "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," publicadas pela Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, o commercio de importação e exportação no mez de Janeiro de 1904, accusa a mesma tendencia que se tem notado durante alguns mezes. As exportações mostram um sensível augmento sobre as do mesmo mez do anno anterior, ao passo que as importações accusam uma pequena diminuição, comparadas com as do mesmo mez de 1903, sendo a diminuição havida na importação de artigos sujeitos a direitos em parte compensada pelo consideravel augmento na importação de artigos livres de direitos.

A exportação total de generos nacionaes no mez de Janeiro de 1904, foi por valor de \$140,022,307, contra \$131,590,143 no mesmo mez de 1903. As importações realizadas em Janeiro de 1904, attingiram a \$82,591,973, contra \$85,174,786 em Janeiro de 1903. Das importações totaes effectuadas em Janeiro deste anno, \$39,437,854 correspondem aos generos que entraram livres de direitos, e \$43,154,119, aos que foram sujeitos a direitos, contra \$36,655,322 e \$48,519,464, respectivamente, no mez de Janeiro do anno anterior. Do total da importação, 47.75 por cento corresponde aos generos que entraram livres de direitos, contra 43.05 por cento em Janeiro de 1903. O valor total das importações realizadas durante os sete mezes findos em 31 de Janeiro de 1904, foi de \$565,338,791, contra \$598,149,514 em igual periodo de 1903.

As mercadorias livres de direitos que se importaram durante os sete mezes do exercicio de 1904, foram no valor de \$254,409,956, contra \$240,378,165 no mesmo periodo de 1903, ao passo que as mercadorias sujeitas a direitos que se importaram nos dois periodos em comparação, foram no valor de \$310,928,835 e \$357,771,349, respectivamente. As importações que entraram livres de direitos durante os sete mezes de 1904, representam 45.01 por cento do total, contra 40.19 por cento para o mesmo periodo de 1903. As importações de assucar realizadas no mez de Janeiro, mostram um augmento sobre as do mesmo mez do anno anterior, sendo de 290,648,569 libras no valor de \$5,667,998 em Janeiro de 1904, contra 250,618,402 libras no valor de \$4,552,416, no mesmo mez de 1903.

Não obstante que houve uma diminuição na quantidade de algodão exportada, no mez de Janeiro de 1904, devido ao alto preço deste

producto, o valor dessa exportação foi \$7,000,000 maior que em igual mez de 1903. O valor total da exportação de productos agricolas ascendeu de \$91,909,328 em Janeiro de 1903, a \$92,816,338 em Janeiro de 1904. A exportação de productos agricolas realizada nos sete mezes do exercicio de 1904, foi no valor de \$590,162,513, contra \$548,883,917 em igual periodo de 1903. O maior aumento havido no valor dos productos exportados durante o mez de Janeiro de 1904, foi na exportação de productos manufacturados, sendo na importancia de \$38,213,352, contra \$31,759,489 em Janeiro de 1903. O valor total das exportações de productos manufacturados realizadas nos sete mezes de 1904 foi de \$250,214,936, contra \$230,235,264 no periodo correspondente de 1903.

As manufacturas de ferro e aço que se exportaram nos sete mezes do exercicio de 1904, attingiram no valor de \$59,125,780, contra \$55,997,942 para o mesmo periodo de 1903, e \$57,310,128, no periodo correspondente de 1902. A exportação total de manufacturas de ferro e de aço realizada no mez de Janeiro de 1904 foi no valor de \$8,171,738, contra \$7,437,298 em igual mez de 1903.

A seguinte tabella mostra a importação e exportação dos Estados Unidos no mez de Janeiro e durante os sete mezes do exercicio de 1904:

	Janeiro—		Sete mezes findos em 31 de Janeiro de—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>MERCADORIAS.</b>				
<b>Importações:</b>				
Productos isentos de direitos .....	\$39,437,851	\$36,655,322	\$240,378,165	\$254,409,966
Productos sujeitos a direitos .....	43,154,119	48,579,461	357,771,349	310,928,885
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>85,174,786</b>	<b>82,591,973</b>	<b>598,149,514</b>	<b>565,338,791</b>
<b>Exportações:</b>				
Productos nacionaes .....	131,590,113	140,022,307	841,322,693	915,170,740
Productos estrangeiros .....	2,402,126	2,006,734	15,159,344	13,959,706
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>133,992,269</b>	<b>142,029,041</b>	<b>856,482,039</b>	<b>929,130,446</b>
Excesso da exportação .....	48,817,483	59,437,068	258,332,525	363,791,654
<b>OURO.</b>				
Importações .....	2,010,851	8,225,508	33,016,824	59,517,150
Exportações .....	85,951	591,567	15,840,305	13,602,100
Excesso da importação .....	1,924,900	7,633,941	17,176,519	45,914,990
<b>PRATA.</b>				
Importações .....	1,491,556	2,609,372	15,676,753	16,602,566
Exportações .....	3,577,891	4,618,127	30,322,801	27,748,130
Excesso da exportação .....	2,086,335	2,008,755	14,646,048	11,145,564

## MEXICO.

### PROPRIEDADES MINEIRAS.

Os seguintes dados publicados no "Mexican Investor" de 30 de Janeiro de 1904, são de interesse ás pessoas ou companhias que se

occupam na industria mineira no Mexico e podem servir de guia na acquisição de titulos a propriedades mineiras, quer si isto se effectua por denuncia, quer por compra.

Uma pertencencia mineira é um solido de profundidade indefinida, limitado no exterior pela parte da superficie do terreno que sirva de projecção a um quadrado horizontal de cem metros de lado, e no interior, pelos quatro planos verticaes correspondentes. Um pedido de concessão pode comprehender qualquer numero de pertenencias.

O imposto annual é de 10 pesos por pertencencia e deverá ser pago por terços adiantados. A falta de pagamento do imposto, dentro do primeiro mez de cada terço, fará incorrer em uma multa ao proprietario da mina igual ao cincoenta por cento da contribuição, si paga no segundo mez; si o pagamento não se faz até o terceiro mez, a multa será igual ao importe da contribuição; vencido este ultimo prazo, sem que se tenha feito o pagamento da contribuição, se perde a propriedade da mina sem recurso algum.

Pessoas ou companhias estrangeiras não podem adquirir propriedades mineiras que estejam situadas dentro de 20 leguas da fronteira ou 10 leguas da costa, sem permissão especial.

Os pedidos de concessão de pertenencias devem ser apresentados por duplicata ao agente respectivo de Fomento, e hão de levar, cada um, estampillas do valor de 50 centavos, devidamente cancelladas.

Os titulos de propriedades mineiras têm de conformar-se com as linhas dadas nos pedidos de concessão. Nelles devem-se consignar a direcção do veio, a distancia da pertencencia de objectos naturaes, povoados, etc., e o municipio em que se acha situada.

Dentro dos tres dias que sigam á apresentação do pedido de concessão, o agente mineral deve nomear um perito para medir as pertenencias e levantar o plano correspondente, assignalando nelle claramente os marcos de identificação. Dentro dos oito dias seguintes á sua nomeação, o perito deverá communicar ao agente si aceita ou não, e no primeiro caso, deverá apresentar dentro de sessenta dias o dito plano em duplicata, acompanhado de um informe explicativo.

O agente, depois de nomear o perito para fazer o estudo, procederá a estender por duplicata um extracto que contenha:

I. O extracto do pedido de concessão.

II. O nome, domicilio e aceitação do perito nomeado.

III. O aviso de que se abre um prazo de quatro mezes, contados desde a data do extracto, para a substanciação do expediente na agencia.

Uma copia do extracto será entregue ao solicitante pelo agente, para que, dentro dos quarenta dias seguintes á data do extracto, se publique tres vezes consecutivas no periodico official do respectivo Estado, Territorio ou Districto Federal.

Transcorridos quatro mezes sem que tenha havido opposição, o

agente remetterá todos os documentos relativos ao pedido de concessão ao Departamento de Fomento na cidade de Mexico, e si, depois de examinados forem approvados, dará aviso ao agente para que este communique a decisão ao solicitante, a quem, previo o pagamento de 10 pesos em estampilhas por pertencencia e mais 2 pesos pela escriptura do titulo, será expedido o titulo de propriedade.

Todos os titulos e transferencias de propriedades mineiras têm de ser registrados no municipio em que as propriedades estejam situadas. A transferencia de acções mineiras se opera por força do simples endosso e os titulos proprios se regem pelas disposições da lei de transferencia de immoveis. Deve-se fazer uma rigorosa investigação no que se refere ao pagamento do imposto, opposições, o consentimento dos donos da pertencencia ou do Governo Federal para exploração da superficie, a devida annotação do estudo e collocação de marcos nas pertencencias immediatas, e si a pertencencia esteja situada na zona prohibida, si foi obtida permissão especial.

Pode-se comprar o direito a uma propriedade mineira que tenha sido denunciada mas cujo titulo ainda não tem sido expedido, mas isto não se recommenda. É melhor fazer um contracto de venda, que deve ser feito perante a autoridade competente, e uma copia devidamente autorizada deve ser remetida á Secretaria de Fomento na cidade de Mexico com o requerimento que o titulo seja expedido ao comprador e não ao denunciante.

Quando uma corporação estrangeira adquire uma propriedade mineira na zona prohibida o faz por intermedio de um cidadão de Mexico de sua confiança, mas é melhor organizar uma companhia mexicana que possa adquirir a propriedade sem permissão especial, e depois as acções possam ser transferidas á companhia estrangeira.

A transferencia de propriedades mineiras se opera por contracto publico e não por contracto particular. No Mexico uma escriptura de venda é sempre um contracto; si é do valor de mais de 500 pesos é um documnto publico e tem de ser registrado; si menor que esta somma, constitue um contracto particular e não tem de ser registrado.

As substancias mineraes para cuja exploração se concedem titulos de propriedade e permissões de exploração são as que em seguida se enumeram:

Ouro, platina, prata, mercúrio, ferro (excepto o de pantanos, o de placeres e os ocres que se explorem como materia colorante), chumbo, cobre, estanho (excepto o de placeres) zinco, antimónio, nickel, cobalto, manganez, bismutho e arsenico, as pedras preciosas, o sal mineral e o enxofre. Todas as outras substancias e materias são de propriedade do dono do solo.

A propriedade mineira é irrevocavel e perpetua, mediante o pagamento do imposto federal, e se entende somente respeito do subsolo e não da superficie.

## TERRAS PUBLICAS.

Segundo o "Mexican Investor," o Departamento de Fomento, Colonização e Inindustria vendeu desde Julho a Dezembro de 1903, 16, 318 hectares de terras publicas no valor de \$12,405.58. Essas terras foram distribuidas assim:

Estados.	Hectares.	Valor.	Titulos.
Campeche.....	144	\$187. 38	1
Chiapas.....	284	569. 58	2
Durango.....	3, 529	2, 588. 60	1
Idalago.....	59	66. 88	11
Jalisco.....	2	3. 74	1
Nueva Leon.....	4, 041	416. 67	1
Queretaro.....	230	515. 20	1
Tabasco.....	3, 380	6, 534. 83	37
Tamaulipas.....	3, 046	989. 57	4
Yucatan.....	1, 599	533. 13	1
Total.....	16, 318	12, 405. 58	60

## PARAGUAY.

## MODIFICAÇÕES DA TARIFA.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 4 de Fevereiro de 1904, contem a traducção do decreto approved pelo Congresso Paraguayo a 16 de Julho de 1903 e actualmente em vigor, autorizando o Poder Executivo a augmentar a emissão do papel moeda e dispondo *inter alia* a cobrança de certos direitos additionaes sobre as importações e exportações.

As modificações realizadas por esta lei nos direitos de importação, e exportação, e no modo de arrecadar os mesmos, são as seguintes:

1. Os direitos aduaneiros deverão ser pagos d'aqui em diante em ouro, ou seu equivalente em papel moeda a taxa cambial corrente, e não, como até agora, á taxa cambial official.

2. Um direito adicional de 3 por cento em ouro (ou seu equivalente em papel moeda á taxa cambial corrente) será cobrado sobre as importações sujeitas a direitos.

3. Os artigos mencionados em seguida pagarão, além dos direitos de exportação impostos de accordo com as leis em vigor, os seguintes direitos additionaes:

*Madeiras.*—Serradas, 4 por cento sobre o valor official; ontras, 8 por cento sobre o valor official.

*Herba matté.*—Moida, 9 centavos por 10 kilogrammos; em folha, 12 centavos por 10 kilogrammos.

*Couros,* 35 centavos por cada um.

Estes direitos additionaes de exportação serão pagos em ouro.

Com este decreto baixou o seguinte regulamento para a exportação de couros. A metade dos couros que se destinam á exportação serão

entregues ás auctoridades aduaneiras, as quaes pagarão por elles os seguintes preços com um desconto de 60 centavos em ouro por conro:

*Couros.*—Seccos, 26 centavos (ouro) por kilogramma; salgados, 16 centavos (ouro) por kilogramma; frescos, 12 centavos (ouro) por kilogramma; prejudicados, a terça parte dos preços acima, segundo sua classe.

Estes preços serão pagos em ouro, ou seu equivalente em papel á taxa cambial corrente, quando não exceda de 900 por cento.

Os preços acima mencionados serão revistos sempre que os preços de couros nos mercados consumidores soffrerem alterações de mais de 10 por cento.

Um regulamento analogo é applicavel á exportação da herva matté, quando o preço do ouro exceda de 900 por cento. Em taes casos, a metade da herva matté apresentada para exportação será vendida ás auctoridades aduaneiras pelo preço determinado na tarifa—em ouro ou em papel á taxa de cambio de 900 por cento, á opção do Governo. Como alternativa á esta exigencia, os exportadores de herva matté poderão vender ao Governo lettras de ouro á taxa de 900 por cento, pelo valor da metade de sua herva.

Segundo o referido telegramma do ministro britannico em Buenos Aires, essa disposição não esteve em vigor no dia 20 de Janeiro de 1904, pois naquella data a taxa do cambio para o ouro não esteve tão alta como 900 por cento.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE ANIMAES E SEUS PRODUCTOS DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1903.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 21 de Janeiro, publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o valor dos animaes e productos animaes exportados do Paraguay nos annos de 1898 a 1902, e nos primeiros nove mezes de 1903:

1898.....	£142,717	1901.....	237,662
1899.....	145,510	1902.....	297,338
1900.....	181,020	1903 (nove mezes).....	310,015

Os principaes productos animaes exportados durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1903, foram os seguintes:

	Quantidade.	Valor.
Couros salgados.....	numero.. 128,054	£122,022
Carne secca.....	toneladas.. 2,178	108,911
Couros seccos.....	numero.. 85,563	44,488
Banha.....	toneladas.. 463	12,948

## PERÚ.

## ENTRADA LIVRE DE ARTIGOS DESTINADOS Á MANUFACTURA DE MACHINAS.

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 28 de Janeiro de 1904, contem a traducção da lei isentando de direitos de importação certos artigos para serem usados na manufactura de machinas, a qual entrará em vigor em 8 de Abril de 1904. Os artigos que, pelas disposições desta lei, entrarão livres de direitos são: Tubos de ferro sem costuras para caldeiras, manómetros de vapor de cobre ou bronze, tubos de cobre e bronze, peças de aço de diferentes formas, eixos de aço martellado, injectores e expulsores, almotolias de bronze para machinas de vapor e chapas de ferro ou de aço de um oitavo até cinco oitavos pollegadas de espessura.

## URUGUAY.

## MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO EM NOVEMBRO DE 1903.

As exportações pelo porto de Montevideo durante o mez de Novembro de 1903 foram as seguintes:

## EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

Vapores .....	40
Navios á vela .....	3

## EXPORTAÇÕES.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Artigos.	Quantidade.
<b>Estados Unidos:</b>		<b>Hespanha—Continuação.</b>	
Couros de boi, secosos .....	34,999	Sebo .....	166
Crina .....	36	Tripas .....	30
Xarque .....	2,078	<b>Belgier:</b>	
Idem .....	115	Couros de boi, secosos .....	21,770
<b>Italia:</b>		Couros de boi, salgados .....	7,085
Couros de boi, secosos .....	22,200	Crina .....	25
Crina .....	45	LA .....	551
Milho .....	2,270	Sebo .....	240
Chifres .....	11,640	Linhaça .....	5,966
<b>França:</b>		<b>Allemanha:</b>	
Couros de boi, secosos .....	9,836	Couros de boi, secosos .....	22,366
Couros de boi, salgados .....	7,503	Couros de boi, salgados .....	4,426
Crina .....	37	Crina .....	22
LA .....	280	LA .....	793
Peltes de carneiro .....	2,874	Peltes de carneiro .....	516
Ossos e chizas de ossos .....	1,235	Farelo .....	8,062
Carneiros .....	250	Farelo fino .....	183
Chifres .....	89,558	Carneiros .....	300
<b>Portugal:</b>		<b>Inghlaterra:</b>	
Couros de boi, secosos .....	21,800	Couros de boi, secosos .....	2,360
Xarque .....	640	LA .....	1,223
Idem .....	211	Peltes de carneiro .....	360
Carneiros .....	100	Xarque .....	250
<b>Hespanha:</b>		Idem .....	195
Couros de boi, secosos .....	29,008	Trigo .....	3,188
Xarque .....	162	Farelo thio .....	500
Idem .....	64	Linhaça .....	2,464

## EXPORTAÇÕES—Continuação.

Artigos.	Quantidade.	Artigos.	Quantidade.
Inglaterra—Continuação.		Cuba—Continuação.	
Milho..... Idem.....	20, 553	Milho..... saccos..	6, 000
Tripas..... barris.....	22	Carne conservada..... calças..	20
Idem..... fardos.....	15	Chile:	
Linguas..... caixas.....	159	Sebo..... pipas.....	110
Brazil:		Idem..... toneis.....	379
Pelless de carneiro..... fardos..	145	Farinha de trigo..... saccos..	400
Xarque..... Idem.....	39, 748	Milho..... Idem.....	300
Idem..... toneladas.....	3, 808	Graxa..... quaterolas..	530
Sebo..... pipas.....	187	Ilhas Malvinas:	
Idem..... toneis.....	262	Farinha de trigo..... saccos..	15
Sementes para passaros..... saccos.	120	Farelo..... Idem.....	6
Farinha de trigo..... Idem.....	3, 100	Farelo fino..... Idem.....	200
Farelo..... Idem.....	3, 700	Milho..... Idem.....	100
Milho..... Idem.....	6, 792	As Antilhas:	
Gado vacuum..... cabeças.....	12	Farelo..... saccos.....	100
Gado ovelhum..... Idem.....	2, 204	Gado muar..... cabeças.....	100
Gado bovino..... Idem.....	5	Gado bovino..... Idem.....	2
Gado cavallar..... Idem.....	2	Gado cavallar..... Idem.....	20
Linguas..... caixas.....	48	Feno..... fardos.....	300
Feno..... fardos.....	810	A orlem:	
Cuba:		LA..... fardos.....	3
Xarque..... fardos.....	13, 629	Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... toneladas..	1, 270
Idem..... toneladas.....	805	Milho..... saccos.....	1, 133

## COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NOS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1903.

Os seguintes algarismos mostrando o valor do commercio exterior da Republica do Uruguay nos primeiros nove mezes de 1903, foram extrahidos do "South American Journal," de 30 de Janeiro de 1904:

	Importação.	Exportação.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Primeiro quartel.....	6, 396, 888	13, 538, 066
Segundo quartel.....	5, 673, 615	11, 512, 988
Terceiro quartel.....	6, 686, 422	4, 812, 320
Total.....	18, 765, 925	29, 893, 375

## RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1903.

Segundo o "Review of the River Plate" de 23 de Janeiro de 1901, as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas do Uruguay no anno de 1903, montaram a \$10,316,975, contra \$9,849,684 em 1902, o que mostra um augmento para 1903 de \$467,291. As receitas aduaneiras desde 1894 têm sido como segue:

1894.....	\$10, 276, 234	1899.....	\$10, 004, 425
1895.....	10, 660, 515	1900.....	9, 433, 268
1896.....	10, 304, 436	1901.....	9, 654, 441
1897.....	8, 585, 102	1902.....	9, 849, 684
1898.....	9, 872, 977	1903.....	10, 316, 975



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XVI.

MARS 1904.

No. 3.

## MARINE MARCHANDE DANS LE MONDE ENTIER EN 1903.

Le Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie publie dans le rapport consulaire No. 1887, du 27 février 1904, l'intéressant tableau qui suit, faisant ressortir les mouvements commerciaux de la marine marchande dans le monde entier pendant l'année 1903.

L'Angleterre vient en tête, les Etats-Unis occupent le second rang.

[Du Bureau Veritas.]

Pays.	Voiliers jaugeant 50 tonnes au minimum.		Vapeurs jaugeant 100 tonnes au minimum.	
	Nom- bre.	Tonnage.	Nom- bre.	Tonnage brut.
Grande-Bretagne .....	6,839	2,196,443	5,929	13,966,972
Etats-Unis .....	3,751	1,454,152	846	1,610,466
Norvège .....	1,740	767,981	844	925,683
Russie .....	3,006	545,087	533	593,742
France .....	1,449	535,703	556	1,139,575
Allemagne .....	914	528,267	1,193	2,767,463
Italie .....	1,554	517,964	351	714,887
Suède .....	1,515	278,445	594	473,051
Turquie .....	867	174,824	99	98,066
Japon .....	1,521	174,624	373	556,036
Grèce .....	911	173,636	180	321,330
Danemark .....	797	126,135	341	477,087
Hollande .....	704	104,722	304	608,153
Espagne .....	576	94,294	403	712,804
Brsil .....	347	76,375	186	123,597
Portugal .....	278	60,736	26	45,633
Chili .....	111	51,886	38	62,742
République Argentine .....	163	40,540	93	73,128
Autriche .....	120	29,118	224	540,354
Pérou .....	56	24,690	3	4,784
Cuba .....	117	11,794	39	39,439
Nicaragua .....	17	9,691	2	783

Pays.	Voiliers jaugeant 50 tonnes au minimum.		Vapeurs jaugeant 100 tonnes au minimum.	
	Nom- bre.	Tonnage.	Nom- bre.	Tonnage brut.
Mexique .....	50	9,105	27	17,200
Monténégro .....	21	5,005		
Roumanie .....	23	4,215	11	19,519
Guatemala .....	13	3,270		
Siam .....	10	3,082	6	2,601
Vénézuéla .....	18	2,833	6	3,423
Haiti .....	14	2,471	4	1,497
Belgique .....	10	1,870	78	153,328
Arabie .....	2	1,847		
Chine .....	12	1,661	35	54,997
Egypte .....	6	1,498	8	8,253
Hawai .....	7	1,495		
Colombie .....	7	1,468		
Saint-Domingue .....	9	1,334	1	861
Libérie .....	3	916		
Bolivie .....	1	606		
Tunisie .....	3	565		
Bulgarie .....	2	556	3	3,497
Costa Rica .....	2	555	2	879
San Salvador .....	3	514		
Sarawak .....	1	347	2	700
Equateur .....	1	257		
Honduras .....	2	199		
Perse .....	1	167		891
Uruguay .....	75	30,012	26	25,110
Corée .....			3	2,672
Zanzibar .....			2	2,475
Maroc .....			1	463
Serbie .....			1	264
Autres pays .....	61	13,184	6	3,022
Total .....	27,705	8,066,205	13,381	26,158,358
Voiliers jaugeant 50 tonnes au maximum .....	1,431	56,701		
Vapeurs jaugeant 100 tonnes au maximum .....			3,814	646,209

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### LA CULTURE DU COTON.

Un rapport de la Légation belge à Buenos Ayres, publié dans le "Bulletin Commercial" (Bruxelles) du 26 décembre 1903, fait connaître qu'à Resistencia, dans le territoire de Chaco, il y a environ 2,000 hectares de coton en culture et dans le territoire de Misiones environ 400.

Les résultats de ces essais et les perspectives d'avenir qu'offre cette culture ont paru si encourageants qu'à Bella-Vista (province de Corrientes) une filature de coton est en voie d'installation.

La production de Resistencia est déjà engagée—vendue par contrat pour une période de quatre années. Le prix de vente convenu est de 150 piastres par tonne de coton, avec un rendement stipulé de 30 pour cent de fibre. Le produit des plantations dans le territoire de Misiones est également déjà vendu à "livrer."

La qualité du coton produit équivaut à celle du coton de la Louisiane. On a fait aussi des essais de coton de Géorgie; la qualité en était excellente, mais le rendement en poids de beaucoup inférieur à celui du coton de la Louisiane. Actuellement, on essaie la culture du coton d'Égypte, dont on espère obtenir de bons résultats.

C'est principalement au bon marché de la terre dans le Chaco qu'est due l'extension donnée à la culture du coton dans cette région.

Voici, concernant cette culture et son coût, quelques renseignements fournis par des personnes compétentes: le loyer de la terre, le labour, l'achat des semences, la semaille, le nettoyage et la surveillance des plantations jusqu'au moment de la récolte, la location des bœufs, charmes et outils, tout cela ensemble, revient à 20 piastres par hectare; la récolte qui se fait d'avril à juillet, coûte 60 piastres par hectare.

On compte que l'hectare produit de 2,000 à 2,500 kilogrammes de coton non épuré (avec les semences). Vendu, sur les lieux de production, au prix de 145 à 150 piastres la tonne, il resterait, après déduction des 80 piastres de frais, un rendement net d'environ 200 piastres par hectare.

Pour le moment, on trouve suffisamment de bras dans le Chaco; les travailleurs sont des Indiens et des indigènes de Corrientes et du Paraguay. Ces gens travaillent dans cette région à raison d'un salaire en argent de 50 centavos par jour, plus la nourriture revenant également à 50 centavos par jour.

CHEMINS DE FER EN 1903.

Les tableaux faisant ressortir les recettes approximatives de 1903 ont été dressés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Travaux Publics et publiés dans la "Revue du Fleuve La Plata" en date du 9 janvier 1904. Les recettes brutes pour l'année fiscale 1902-3 provenant des 18,294 kilomètres de voie, ont été de 53,008,346 en or: les dépenses d'exploitation se sont élevées à \$26,716,994 et les recettes nettes à \$26,291,352. Le capital engagé dans cette entreprise, qui s'élève à \$560,946,346, a produit 4.69 pour cent. D'autres données font voir qu'on a transporté 20,642,180 voyageurs et 17,436,446 tonnes de marchandises. Le capital par kilomètre est de \$31,128; les recettes brutes de \$2,897 et les dépenses d'exploitation de \$1,460. La ligne transandine est la seule qui n'ait pas fait face aux dépenses, ce qui s'explique facilement vu qu'elle n'est pas encore liée au réseau chilien.

Voici les recettes comparées à celles des années précédentes:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Longueur de lignes..... kilomètres..	18,291	17,367	16,582	16,562
Capital, or .....	\$560,946,206	\$538,338,479	\$541,575,623	\$526,616,661
Recettes, or .....	\$53,008,346	\$42,480,423	\$45,405,523	\$41,391,169
Dépenses, or .....	\$26,716,991	\$22,487,472	\$23,902,605	\$23,520,954
Recettes nettes, en or .....	\$26,291,352	\$19,992,951	\$21,502,918	\$17,874,367
Voyagers transportés.....	20,642,180	19,788,497	20,105,222	17,813,712
Marchandises transportées.....tonnes..	17,436,446	14,541,359	11,501,775	12,725,657
Capital par kilomètre de ligne.....	\$31,128	\$30,998	.....	.....
Recettes par kilomètre de ligne.....	\$2,897	\$2,116	.....	.....
Dépenses par kilomètre de ligne.....	\$1,460	\$1,295	.....	.....
Intérêt, pour cent.....	4.69	3.71	3.97	3.41

On peut voir par ce qui précède que malgré une augmentation considérable du capital, s'élevant à \$23,000,000 environ, l'intérêt gagné a augmenté de 3.71 pour cent à 4.69 pour cent.

Les recettes accusent une augmentation de 26 pour cent sur l'année

1902, tandis que les dépenses d'exploitation n'ont augmenté que de 9 pour cent et les recettes nettes accusent une augmentation de 30 pour cent.

Le nombre de voyageurs n'accuse qu'une augmentation légère, un peu plus de 5 pour cent, tandis que la quantité de marchandise transportée accuse une augmentation de 21 pour cent.

Voici les principales lignes de chemins de fer de la République Argentine:

	Recettes brutes.	
	1903.	1902.
Grande Ligne du Sud.....	£2,580,000	£2,390,000
R. A. Rosario.....	3,250,000	2,280,000
Ligne de l'Ouest.....	1,280,000	1,040,000
Ligne du Pacifique.....	822,000	599,000
Grande Ligne de l'Ouest.....	530,000	472,300
Cordoba Central et Central Nord.....	400,000	350,000

On constate pour la ligne de Rosario une augmentation de 42½ pour cent dans les recettes brutes, due à la récolte abondante et à la prospérité générale qui en est résultée. La ligne du Pacifique accuse une augmentation de 37½ pour cent qui, en toute probabilité, se maintiendra pendant l'année actuelle. La ligne de l'Ouest fait ressortir une augmentation de 25 pour cent et la grande ligne du Sud une de 8 pour cent environ.

#### MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS EN NOVEMBRE 1903.

Les chiffres suivants publiés par le "Handels Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial), de Buenos Aires, signalent les mouvements des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de novembre de l'année 1903:

Maïs.....sacs..	1,951,285	Quebracho.....tonnes..	13,101
Blé.....id....	72,337	Id.....rouleaux..	518
Graïne de lin.....id....	375,846	Extrait de quebracho...sacs..	19,050
Farine.....id....	852,464	Minéraux.....id....	155
Laine.....balles..	33,313	Boyaux.....boucauts..	310
Peaux de mouton.....id....	15,197	Chevaux.....têtes..	680
Cuir de bœuf:		Mulets.....id....	665
Secs.....nombre..	280,618	Pores.....id....	665
Salés.....id....	117,383	Snif.....pipes..	1,010
Cuir de cheval:		Id.....boucauts..	5,112
Salés.....id....	102,002	Tasajo.....balles..	14,942
Secs.....id....	31,042	Moutons gelés.....nombre..	92,409
Peaux de veau.....id....	65,621	Viande en conserve..boîtes..	5,819
Crin.....balles..	511	Langues.....id....	133
Cuir divers.....id....	1,037	Foin.....balles..	52,082
Tourteaux de lin.....sacs..	15,546	Moutons gelés.....quartiers..	26,779
Son.....id....	26,824	Viande gelée.....id....	74,193
Os et cendre d'os.....tonnes..	10,710	Viandes diverses...paquets..	2,004
Cornes.....	675	Tabac.....balles..	1,982
Beurre.....boîtes..	28,818	Sang séché.....sacs..	940

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Cinq vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahía Blanca pendant le mois de novembre 1903, transportant les marchandises suivantes destinées aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés.

*Brésil.*—Blé, 115,586 sacs.

*France.*—Laine, 1,573 balles.

*Angleterre.*—Laine, 605 balles; moutons gelés, 47,084.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Pendant le mois de novembre 1903, 12 vapeurs et 1 voilier sont sortis du port de San Nicolás transportant les marchandises suivantes destinées aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

*Angleterre.*—Maïs, 17,400 sacs; graine de lin, 23,000 sacs.

*Belgique.*—Maïs, 79,486 sacs.

*Allemagne.*—Maïs, 26,143 sacs; graine de lin, 7,643 sacs.

*Hollande.*—Maïs, 21,371 sacs.

*Commandes.*—Maïs, 141,573 sacs; graine de lin, 7,829 sacs.

LA PROVINCE D'ENTRE RIOS EN 1902.

La "Revne du Fleuve La Plata" du 21 novembre 1903, publie des renseignements très intéressants au sujet de la Province d'Entre Rios pendant l'année 1902. Nous les reproduisons ci-dessous:

A la fin de l'année 1901 la population de la province était de 361,750 habitants et à la fin de 1902, elle s'est élevée au chiffre de 367,352.

Les naissances pour l'année 1902 ont été de 2.6 par mille, contre 40.3 dans la capitale fédérale, 39.2 à Buenos Ayres, 35.4 à Cordoba, 38.1 à Tucuman. Les décès ont été de 13 par mille contre 19 dans la capitale fédérale, 17.09 à Buenos Ayres, 20 à Cordoba et 30.01 à Tucuman. Pendant l'année 677 immigrants sont arrivés dans la Province.

On a vendu 2,027 propriétés foncières produisant le chiffre de \$7,466,156 sur une superficie de 281,674 hectares; la valeur des bâtiments étant de \$995,571, le prix moyen par hectare sans les bâtiments est de \$22.97. Les propriétés hypothéquées s'élevaient au chiffre de 256,258 hectares valant \$3,821,772. Les importations et exportations par les ports de la Province ont été évaluées à \$14,608,905 en or, contre \$15,802,565 en 1901 et \$13,798,953 en 1900. La superficie totale en culture a été de 476,022 hectares contre 426,642 hectares en 1901. Voici les récoltes: blé, 100,000 tonnes; graine de lin, 50,000 tonnes; maïs 161,050 tonnes, soit un rendement par hectare ensemencé de 408 kilos de blé; 464 kilos de graine de lin, et 2,000 kilos de maïs. La valeur de la récolte de 1901-2 a été estimée à \$9,645,000 et celle de 1902-3 à \$13,026,250 en monnaie nationale.

Le bétail sur pied dans la province comprenait:

Bestiaux .....	2,728,976	Chèvres .....	23,574
Chevaux .....	562,410	Cochons .....	31,031
Moutons .....	5,959,828	Mulets .....	9,398

La tonte de la laine a produit 10,693 tonnes équivalant à 1.790 kilogramme par mouton.

Il y a 21 laiteries dans la Province.

Le Bureau de la Statistique de la Province évalue à \$418,000,000 en monnaie nationale les biens immeubles, le bétail, les établissements commerciaux et industriels, et à \$21,355,661 les établissements agricoles. Les recettes totales provenant du bétail et de l'agriculture ont été estimées à \$43,546,911.

Le chiffre de la population était donc de 367,352; le capital se montait à \$418,000,000; le revenu à \$43,546,911; l'impôt provincial et gouvernemental, ainsi que les taxes municipales, se sont élevés au chiffre de \$15,474,173; les taxes par habitant sont calculées à raison de \$42.12.

Les taxes représentent 3.70 pour cent sur le capital et 35.52 pour cent sur le revenu des habitants.

Voici les recettes comparatives:

	Quantité.	Valeur.
Produits agricoles .....	17,574,661	\$21,355,661
Produits pastoraux .....	12,191,250	22,191,250
Total .....	29,765,911	43,546,911

## COLOMBIE.

### NOUVEAU TARIF DES DOUANES.

Une loi du 31 octobre 1903 établit un nouveau tarif des douanes colombiennes. Ce tarif remplace celui qu'avait édicté, en dernier lieu, le décret législatif n° 200 du 13 février 1903.

La réforme la plus saillante de la loi nouvelle a consisté à remplacer le papier-monnaie par l'or dans la fixation du tarif. La monnaie d'or dont il s'agit, est la piastre-or colombienne, monnaie de compte établie par la loi n° 33 de 1903; cette monnaie n'a pas été frappée, mais est considérée par son titre et son poids comme équivalente au dollar américain. Les nouveaux droits de douane étant payables en or ou en papier-monnaie au cours du jour, c'est le change du dollar qui, pratiquement, servira de règle pour la liquidation des droits,

Si l'on compare le nouveau tarif avec le précédent, on constate une augmentation sur toutes les classes, qui varie de 10 à 80 pour cent environ.

Pour la première fois on a introduit dans la loi le principe du paiement des droits *ad valorem* pour les pierres précieuses, les bijoux d'or ou d'argent doré et les objets d'or qui paieront 5 pour cent de leur valeur sur facture. La loi permet au gouvernement (art. 23) de frapper de droits d'exportation l'ivoire végétal et la soie végétale (*paja toquilla*).

## COSTA RICA.

**MODIFICATIONS DES DROITS APPLICABLES AUX BOISSONS SPIRITUEUSES IMPORTÉES.**

“La Gaceta” du 11 novembre 1903, a publié le décret suivant du 10 novembre qui modifie les taxes prévues dans le décret costaricien du 2 juillet 1902 en ce qui concerne les boissons spiritueuses:

“Est ainsi réformé le Décret n° 1 du 2 juillet 1902, dans la partie relative au tarif fixé pour les liqueurs, eaux-de-vie, rhum, genièvre, whisky et autres boissons spiritueuses renfermant jusqu'à 60 pour cent d'alcool qui, dorénavant, devront acquitter au moment de leur sortie de la douane, les droits suivants:

“Liqueurs importées en bouteilles, en caisses ou en paniers dont le contenu ne dépasse pas neuf litres, le kilog. brut, 1 colon 20.

“Liqueurs importées en bouteilles, en caisses ou en paniers quand le contenu sera supérieur à neuf litres, le kilog. brut, 2 colons.

“Liqueurs importées en dames-jeannes ou barils, le kilogramme brut, 2 colons 40.

“*Paragraphe unique.* Restent en vigueur les autres dispositions du Décret n° 1 du 2 juillet 1902, cité plus haut, établissant la surtaxe à appliquer aux boissons dont la richesse alcoolique dépasse 60 pour cent d'alcool.”

## CUBA.

**TRAITÉ DE RÉCIPROCITÉ COMMERCIALE CONCLU ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CUBA ET LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE LE 11 DÉCEMBRE 1902, DONT LES RATIFICATIONS ONT ÉTÉ ÉCHANGÉES À WASHINGTON LE 31 MARS 1903, ENTRÉ EN VIGUEUR LE 27 DÉCEMBRE DE LA MÊME ANNÉE.**

ART. I. Pendant la durée du présent traité, tous les articles ou marchandises de production du sol ou de l'industrie de la République de Cuba, actuellement importés aux États-Unis en franchise de droits, et tous les articles ou marchandises de production du sol ou de l'industrie des États-Unis, actuellement importés dans la République de Cuba en franchise de droits, continueront à être admis dans les deux pays en franchise de droits.

ART. II. Pendant la durée du présent traité tous les articles ou marchandises, auxquels n'est point applicable l'article I ci-dessus et qui sont de production du sol ou de l'industrie de la République de Cuba, seront admis, à leur importation aux États-Unis, avec une détaxe de vingt pour cent sur les droits de douane applicables d'après le tarif

des États-Unis, approuvé le 24 juin 1897, ou qui seraient établis dans tout autre tarif promulgué aux États-Unis.

ART. III. Pendant la durée du présent Traité, tous les articles ou marchandises, auxquels n'est point applicable l'article I ci-dessus, qui ne sont pas spécialement dénommés ci-après et qui sont de production du sol ou de l'industrie des États-Unis, seront admis, à leur importation dans la République de Cuba, avec une détaxe de vingt pour cent sur les droits établis dans le tarif en vigueur ou dans tout autre tarif qui serait promulgué dans la République de Cuba.

ART. IV. Pendant la durée du présent traité, les articles et marchandises ci-après dénommés, des espèces désignées et décrites dans le tarif des douanes en vigueur dans la République de Cuba, de production du sol et de l'industrie des États-Unis, seront admis à leur importation à Cuba avec les détaxes suivantes sur les droits qui leur seront actuellement applicables ou qui leur seraient assignés dans l'avenir d'après le tarif des douanes de la République de Cuba.

*Tableau A.*—Seront admis avec une détaxe de 25 pour cent les articles suivants:

Machines et appareils en cuivre ou en alliages de cuivre, ou machines et appareils dans lesquels le cuivre ou ses alliages constituent la matière ayant le plus de valeur; fonte, fer forgé et acier, ainsi qu'articles fabriqués avec ces métaux; articles en cristal ou verre, à l'exception du verre à vitres; navires et tous moyens de transport par eau, qu'ils soient en fer ou en acier; eau-de-vie (whiskey et brandy); poisson salé, en saumure, fumé ou mariné; poissons et coquillages conservés dans l'huile ou de tout autre manière, en boîtes de fer blanc; poterie et articles en terre, rangés sous les Nos. 21 et 22 du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba.

*Tableau B.*—Seront admis avec une détaxe de 30 pour cent les articles suivants:

Beurre; farine de froment; maïs; farine ou gruau de maïs; produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques et drogues simples; bières en bouteilles; boissons non spiritueuses; cidre; eaux minérales; couleurs et teintures; verres à vitres; articles partiellement ou complètement confectionnés en chanvre, lin, pite, jute, agave, ramie ou autres fibres végétales, rangés dans le deuxième groupe, classe V, du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba; instruments de musique; papier à écrire et à imprimer, à l'exception du papier pour l'impression des journaux; coton et articles en coton, à l'exception des tissus à "point de maille" (voir tableau C), coutellerie; bottes, souliers, pantouffles rangés sous les Nos. 197 et 198 du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba; articles dorés et argentés; dessins, photographies, gravures, lithographies, chromolithographies, oléographies, obtenus sur pierre, zinc, aluminium ou une autre matière et employés comme étiquettes, marques, bandes ou enveloppes de tabac ou d'autres articles, et tous



autres papiers, cartons et objets manufacturés de ces matières rangés sous les Nos. 157 à 164 inclusivement du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba, à l'exception du papier à cigarettes, des cartes et plans; savons communs et ordinaires rangés sous le No. 105, lettres *a* et *b* du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba; légumes confits dans du vinaigre ou conservés d'une manière quelconque; vins de toute sorte, excepté les vins rangés sous le No. 279*a* du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba.

*Tableau C.*—Seront admis avec une détaxe de 40 pour cent les articles suivants:

Tissus à point de coton et tous articles en coton non rangés dans le tableau B; fromages; fruits conservés; pâte à papier; parfumerie et essences; poterie et articles en terre rangés sous le No. 20 du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba; porcelaine, savons fins rangés sous le No. 105 du tarif en vigueur dans la République de Cuba; ombrelles et parapluies; dextrine et glucose; montres; laine et articles en laine; soie et articles en soie; riz; bétail.

ART. V. A l'occasion de l'application des lois et dispositions adoptées ou à adopter par les Etats-Unis et la République de Cuba à l'effet de protéger la perception des droits de douane et d'empêcher la fraude dans les déclarations et justifications établissant que les marchandises visées dans le présent Traité sont respectivement des produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la République de Cuba et des Etats-Unis, les deux pays contractants conviennent qu'il ne sera pas prélevé de taxes supplémentaires, sous forme de surtaxes quelconques, sur les marchandises importées, sauf les droits consulaires en vigueur ou qui seraient ultérieurement établis dans l'un des deux pays contractants, relativement à l'expédition des documents d'embarquement, et que les droits dont il s'agit ne pourront en aucun cas être plus élevés que ceux perçus à l'embarquement des marchandises similaires de toute autre provenance.

ART. VI. Il est convenu que le tabac sous toute forme, des Etats-Unis ou de ses possessions insulaires, ne bénéficiera d'aucune espèce de faveur à son importation dans la République de Cuba.

ART. VII. Il est également convenu que les articles similaires des deux pays jouiront d'un traitement égal à leur importation dans les ports de la République de Cuba et des Etats-Unis, respectivement.

ART. VIII. Pendant la durée du présent traité les droits convenus, applicables aux importations de la République de Cuba dans les Etats-Unis, par suite des détaxes stipulées dans le présent traité, sont et continueront à être plus avantageux que ceux applicables aux articles et marchandises similaires des autres pays, et, en compensation desdites concessions faites à la République de Cuba par les Etats-Unis, il est convenu que le régime de faveur accordé par la République de Cuba aux produits des Etats-Unis est et continuera également à être plus avantageux que celui accordé aux produits similaires des autres pays.

Il est entendu que, pendant la durée du présent traité, le sucre de production du sol et de l'industrie de la République de Cuba ne sera pas admis, à son importation aux États-Unis, à une détaxe supérieure à 20 pour cent des droits de douane établis dans le tarif des États-Unis, approuvé le 24 juillet 1897, et que, pendant la durée du présent traité, aucun sucre de production de tout autre pays étranger ne sera admis dans les États-Unis, en vertu d'un traité ou d'une convention, à un taux de droits inférieur à celui établi dans le tarif des États-Unis, approuvé le 24 juillet 1897.

ART. IX. A l'effet de maintenir de part et d'autre les avantages consentis en vertu du présent traité par les États-Unis à la République de Cuba et par la République de Cuba aux États-Unis, il est convenu que toute contribution ou taxe imposée par les autorités nationales ou locales de l'un ou l'autre des deux pays, sur des marchandises visées dans les stipulations du présent traité après leur importation et avant leur mise en consommation dans un des deux pays respectifs, sera imposée et perçue dans les mêmes conditions que pour les articles similaires d'autres provenances.

ART. X. Il est entendu que si des modifications sont introduites dans les tarifs de l'une des deux parties contractantes, et que si ces modifications privent l'autre des avantages résultant des détaxes convenues sur le taux des droits établis dans les tarifs en vigueur, le pays qui sera privé de ces avantages se réserve le droit de considérer comme non avenues les obligations contractées en vertu du présent traité, six mois après avoir notifié à l'autre pays son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

De même, il est entendu et convenu que si, pendant toute la durée du présent traité, mais à l'expiration de la première année après son entrée en vigueur, le régime de faveur accordé aux produits et marchandises des États-Unis, en prenant pour base le taux des droits actuellement en vigueur dans la République de Cuba, paraissait exagéré au Gouvernement de ladite République, par suite de l'adoption d'un nouveau tarif postérieurement à la mise en vigueur du traité, la République de Cuba pourrait entamer des négociations à l'effet d'obtenir telles modifications que les deux parties contractantes estimeraient justes et équitables.

ART. XI. Le présent traité sera ratifié par les autorités compétentes des deux pays, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington, District de Colombie, États-Unis d'Amérique, aussitôt que faire se pourra, avant le 31 janvier 1903;<sup>a</sup> il entrera en vigueur le dixième jour après l'échange des ratifications et continuera à être valable pendant une période de cinq années à partir du jour de son entrée en vigueur et ensuite d'année en année, jusqu'à ce qu'une des parties contractantes

<sup>a</sup> En vertu d'un protocole signé le 26 janvier 1903, cette date a été prorogée au 31 mars 1903.

ait notifié à l'autre son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, et en pareil cas le traité ne demeurera valable que pendant une année à partir de la date de ladite notification.

Le présent traité ne sera valable qu'après avoir été approuvé par le Congrès.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, DERNIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le Ministère des Finances de Cuba fournit les statistiques suivantes sur le commerce pour le trimestre finissant le 30 septembre, 1903:

Les importations totales de Cuba pour le trimestre finissant le 30 septembre, 1903, ont été évaluées à \$17,237,837 dont \$16,654,797 représentent la valeur des marchandises transportées par bateaux à vapeur et \$583,040 celle des marchandises transportées par bateaux à voile. De ces importations plus de 35.3 pour cent (\$6,194,278) ont été transportés par des navires portant pavillon des Etats-Unis et 23.8 pour cent (\$4,097,760) par des navires portant pavillon espagnol.

Le montant des droits provenant de ces importations s'est élevé à \$3,760,045. Environ 70 pour cent des importations totales sont entrés par le port de la Havane.

Sur le total des importations 46.4 pour cent (\$7,004,664) provenaient des Etats-Unis et 58 pour cent (\$4,155,791) ont été transportés par des navires portant pavillon national.

L'Angleterre vient après les Etats-Unis pour les importations dans Cuba avec un chiffre de \$2,557,769. Viennent ensuite, l'Espagne avec \$2,475,528, la France avec \$1,145,624, et l'Allemagne avec \$925,407. Les exportations totales de Cuba pour la période dont il est question se sont élevées à une valeur de \$19,895,316, soit une différence de \$2,637,479 sur les importations qui se sont élevées à \$17,237,837.

Sur ces exportations, 37.8 pour cent (\$7,229,204) ont été transportés sous pavillon des Etats-Unis; un peu plus de 30.6 pour cent (\$6,081,058) sous pavillon anglais; \$2,476,102 sous pavillon norvégien et \$2,215,524 sous pavillon espagnol.

Les exportations totales de Cuba (\$19,875,316) ont été réparties de la manière suivante: Etats-Unis, \$16,002,896, ou 80 pour cent; Allemagne, \$1,386,118; Angleterre, \$1,340,620; Espagne, \$213,779; France, \$185,099.

Sur le total des exportations cubaines aux Etats-Unis, \$4,595,912 seulement ont été transportés sous pavillon américain contre \$5,862,814 sous pavillon anglais et \$2,345,477 sous pavillon norvégien, 40 pour cent des exportations cubaines ont été expédiés de la Havane.

La balance du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et Cuba est, comme d'habitude, en faveur de Cuba; tandis qu'entre Cuba, l'Angleterre, l'Espagne, et la France, la balance n'est pas en sa faveur. Il en est surtout ainsi dans son commerce avec l'Espagne. Le commerce avec

l'Allemagne est en faveur de l'île de Cuba pour une somme s'élevant à \$500,000 environ.

Voici un état des exportations et importations de Cuba avec les principaux pays:

Etats-Unis:	
Exportations à destination de .....	\$19, 875, 316
Importations provenant de .....	7, 004, 664
Différence en faveur de Cuba .....	12, 870, 652
Allemagne:	
Exportations à destination de .....	1, 386, 118
Importations provenant de .....	925, 407
Différence en faveur de Cuba .....	460, 711
Espagne:	
Importations provenant de .....	2, 475, 528
Exportations à destination de .....	213, 779
Différence en faveur de l'Espagne .....	2, 261, 749
Grande Bretagne:	
Importations provenant de .....	2, 557, 769
Exportations à destination de .....	1, 340, 620
Différence en faveur de l'Angleterre .....	1, 217, 149
France:	
Importations provenant de .....	1, 145, 624
Exportations à destination de .....	185, 099
Différence en faveur de la France .....	960, 525

## ÉQUATEUR.

### MODIFICATIONS DANS LE TARIF ET LES RÈGLEMENTS DE DOUANE.

Un rapport du Consul anglais à Guayaquil donne un résumé des modifications apportées au tarif et aux règlements douaniers de la République de l'Equateur par la loi du tarif équatorien de 1903, publié dans le journal anglais "Board of Trade" du 18 février 1904. Cette nouvelle loi est entrée en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1904. Voici les principales modifications qu'elle fait subir au tarif des droits d'importation:

*Tarif des droits par kilogrammes.*

	Anciens.	Nou- veaux.
Sucre .....	Sucres. 0.02	Sucres. 0.04
Automobiles et voitures d'automobiles .....		Free.
Gazoline .....	.05	Free.
Vermicelles .....	.05	.08
Blé et semoule pour la fabrication des vermicelles, etc .....	.02	.08
Saindoux, à l'exception du saindoux de porc non altéré .....	.05	.15
Beurre altéré ou artificiel .....	.10	.15
Huile de graine de cotonnier imitant l'huile d'olive .....	.10	.15
Spiritueux, amers et liqueurs .....	.25	.50

On fera une réduction de 45 pour cent sur ces liquides quand ils seront importés en caisse.

On comptera 20 cents par 100 kilos au lieu de 10 cents pour le manie-  
ment de toute cargaison importée ou exportée (à l'exception des exporta-  
tions de noix d'ivoire, de poix, de cuirs, de tiges de baubou, de  
provisions, de charbon de bois, d'écorce de quinquina, de fruits, de  
bois, de tamarins et des fils d'agave tressés.

En outre, ce droit sera sujet à une surtaxe en plus de 100 pour cent.  
L'exportation de la paille à chapeaux (toquilla) et de la paille à lunas  
(mocora) est interdite.

---

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 747 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 des Finances. Le rapport a trait  
au mois de janvier 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois  
avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1902. Il donne aussi un tableau  
des sept mois finissant au mois de janvier 1904, 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 des  
Finances 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 janvier ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mars.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1904.

Les "Advance Sheets" du Sommaire Mensuel du Commerce et des  
Finances publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Com-  
merce et de l'Industrie font ressortir que pendant le mois de janvier  
1904 les importations et exportations montrent la même tendance  
générale que dans les mois précédents. Ces exportations accusent une  
augmentation considérable sur le même mois de l'année dernière, tan-  
dis que les importations accusent une légère diminution nette, une  
diminution bien plus considérable dans les importations de marchan-  
dises soumises aux douanes étant couverte en partie par l'augmentation  
considérable dans les importations d'articles en franchise de droits de  
douane.

Pour le mois de janvier 1904 le total des exportations des produits  
du pays s'est élevé à \$140,022,307, contre \$131,590,143 pour le même  
mois en 1903. Les importations totales pour le mois de janvier 1904 se

nt à  
les  
316  
664  
652  
118  
407  
711  
528  
779  
749  
769  
0,620  
7,149  
5,624  
5,099  
0,525  
DE  
des  
Ré-  
blié  
Cette  
prin-  
tion:  
Nou-  
eaux.  
Sucre.  
0.04  
Free.  
Free.  
.08  
.08  
.15  
.15  
.15  
.50

sont élevées à \$82,591,973, contre \$85,174,786 pour le même mois de l'année 1903. Sur les importations totales pour le mois de janvier 1904, des marchandises pour une valeur de \$39,437,854 ont été admises en franchise de droits de douane et \$43,154,119 ont été soumises aux droits de douane, contre \$36,655,322 en franchise et \$48,519,464 soumises aux droits de douane en janvier 1903.

Le tant pour cent d'importations en franchise de droits en janvier 1904, était de 47.75, contre 43.05 en janvier 1903. Les importations pour les sept mois finissant le 31 janvier 1904, montrent la même tendance. Le total pour l'année 1904 a été de \$565,338,791, contre \$598,149,514 pour les mêmes mois de l'année 1903. Pour les sept mois de 1904 les importations en franchise de droits se sont élevées à \$254,409,956 et les importations soumises aux droits de douane à \$310,928,835, contre \$240,378,165 en franchise et \$357,771,349 soumises aux droits de douane pour les sept mois de 1903. Les importations en franchise de droits de douane se sont élevées à 45.01 pour cent du total pour les sept mois de 1904, contre 40.19 pour cent de total pour la même période en 1903.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1904, les importations de sucre ont accusé une augmentation, les chiffres étant de 290,648,569 livres, évaluées à \$5,667,998, contre 250,618,402 livres, évaluées à \$4,552,416, pour le mois de janvier 1903.

Bien que le prix élevé du coton ait en une tendance à diminuer les exportations de cet article pendant le mois de janvier 1904, et que la quantité expédiée à l'étranger ait été inférieure à celle expédiée le même mois de 1903, la valeur a presque dépassé le chiffre de \$7,000,000; par conséquent, bien qu'il y ait eu une diminution dans la valeur de quelques-uns des autres articles d'importations agricoles, il y a eu une augmentation dans la valeur de ces exportations, le chiffre pour le mois de janvier 1904 s'élevant à \$92,816,338, contre \$91,909,328 pour le mois de janvier 1903.

Les exportations de produits agricoles pour les sept mois se sont élevées à \$590,162,513, contre \$548,383,917 pour les mêmes mois de l'année dernière. L'augmentation la plus considérable dans la valeur des exportations pendant le mois de janvier 1904 a eu lieu dans les exportations des produits manufacturés provenant du pays qui se sont élevés à \$38,213,352, contre \$31,759,489 en janvier 1903. La valeur totale des exportations de produits de fabrique nationale pour les sept mois s'est élevée à \$250,214,936, contre \$230,235,294 pour la même période de l'année 1903.

Les exportations d'objets manufacturés de fer et d'acier ont accusé une augmentation considérable sur plusieurs articles, le total étant de \$59,125,780 pour les sept mois contre \$55,997,942 pour les mêmes mois de l'année fiscale de 1902.

Les exportations d'objets manufacturés de fer et d'acier pour le mois

de janvier 1904 se sont élevées à \$8,171,738, contre \$7,437,298 en janvier 1903.

Voici l'état officiel montrant les importations et exportations de marchandises dans les États-Unis pendant le mois de janvier 1904, ainsi que pour les sept mois finissant en janvier 1904:

Marchandises.	Janvier.		Sept mois finissant en janvier.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>				
Libres de droits de douane .....	\$39,437,851	\$36,655,322	\$210,378,165	\$254,409,956
Soumises aux droits de douane .....	43,154,119	48,519,464	357,771,319	310,928,835
Total .....	82,591,973	85,174,786	598,149,514	565,338,791
<b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>				
Domestiques .....	131,590,143	140,022,307	811,322,693	915,170,740
Etrangères .....	2,402,126	2,006,734	15,159,344	13,959,705
Total .....	133,992,269	142,039,041	856,482,039	929,130,445
Excédent des exportations .....	48,817,483	59,437,068	258,332,525	363,791,654
<b>OR.</b>				
Importations .....	2,010,851	8,225,508	33,016,824	59,517,150
Exportations .....	85,951	591,567	15,840,305	13,602,160
Excédent des Importations .....	1,924,900	7,633,941	17,176,519	45,914,990
<b>ARGENT.</b>				
Importations .....	1,494,556	2,609,372	15,076,753	16,602,586
Exportations .....	3,577,881	4,618,127	30,322,801	27,748,130
Excédent des exportations .....	2,083,325	2,008,755	14,646,048	11,145,544

#### STATISTIQUES SUR LE BÉTAIL POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le recensement annuel du bétail sur pied dans les États-Unis en 1903, publié récemment par le Ministère de l'Agriculture, fait ressortir un total de 43,629,498 bœufs, que l'on estime à la somme de \$712,178,134, soit une moyenne de \$16.32 par tête. Ce total accuse une diminution de plus de \$2,000,000 sur les deux années précédentes et une diminution d'environ \$2 par tête sur la valeur d'estimation. Le nombre de moutons s'élève à 516,300,144, représentant une valeur de \$133,530,099, soit une valeur moyenne de \$2.59 par tête. Ce nombre accuse une diminution de 10,000,000 à 12,000,000 de têtes sur chacune des deux années précédentes, bien que la valeur par capita reste pour ainsi dire la même.

Le nombre des pores s'élève à 47,009,365 têtes, évaluées à \$289,224,627, soit une valeur moyenne de \$6.15 par tête. Il y a une légère augmentation dans le nombre de pores sur l'année 1903, tandis que le prix moyen accuse une diminution d'environ \$1.50.

#### COMMERCE AVEC PORTO RICO POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le commerce entre les États-Unis et Porto Rico pendant l'année 1903 s'est élevé, en chiffres ronds, à \$22,000,000. En 1897, l'année qui a précédé l'annexion, ce commerce à atteint \$4,162,912; le total pour l'année 1903 est donc cinq fois plus grand qu'en 1897. Le commerce

de Porto Rico avec les autres pays s'est élevé à plus de \$6,000,000, ce qui fait que le commerce total de l'île dépasse \$28,000,000.

Sur ce total \$11,424,313 représentent les productions domestiques des Etats-Unis expédiées à Porto Rico; \$9,986,782 les produits domestiques de Porto Rico expédiés aux Etats-Unis; \$395,582 les produits étrangers expédiés des Etats-Unis à Porto Rico, et \$166,141 les produits étrangers expédiés de Porto Rico aux Etats-Unis. Porto Rico a expédié dans d'autres parties du monde des produits domestiques pour une valeur de \$4,267,910 et des produits étrangers pour une valeur de \$127,932; d'un autre côté Porto Rico a importé des autres parties du monde des marchandises pour une valeur de \$2,119,523.

Les expéditions des Etats-Unis à Porto Rico se sont élevées en 1902 à \$12,194,073, et en 1903 à \$11,819,895. Les expéditions de Porto Rico aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées en 1902, à \$9,634,151, et en 1903 à \$10,152,923. Sur les expéditions des Etats-Unis à Porto Rico, voici les articles les plus importants: produits alimentaires, \$1,199,052, dont \$1,071,265 représentent la valeur de la farine; coton manufacturé, \$1,950,803, dont les cotonnades de couleur et écruées se sont élevées à \$1,307,728; objets manufacturés en fer et en acier, \$1,156,273, dont \$133,822 représentent les chaudières et parties de machines à vapeur; machines à coudre, \$96,804; autres machines, \$141,106; tuyaux et installations, \$112,891; quincaillerie, scies et outils pour constructeurs, \$704,681; feuilles et plaques, \$66,633; et provisions, \$1,403,634, dont \$395,363 représentent le porc salé ou en saumure, \$198,870 le saindoux, \$192,679 le lard fondu et les jambons, \$98,662 le fromage et \$77,407 le beurre.

Parmi les produits expédiés de Porto Rico aux Etats-Unis, le sucre brut s'est élevé à \$6,813,854, les cigares à \$1,441,196, le tabac en feuilles à \$255,814, les oranges à \$314,094 et le café à \$610,982.

On apprécie de plus en plus aux Etats-Unis le café de Porto Rico, la quantité totale expédiée en 1903 étant de 5,461,631 livres, contre 1,906,106 livres en 1902. Il en est de même pour le tabac en feuilles, la quantité totale expédiée aux Etats-Unis en 1903 étant de 1,268,060 livres, contre 417,478 livres en 1902.

Voici les principales importations étrangères de Porto Rico pendant l'année 1903: Espagne, \$693,959, contre \$827,035 en 1902; Nouvelle Ecosse et le Nouveau Brunswick, \$377,235, contre \$428,609 en 1902; Royaume-Uni, \$327,840, contre \$340,979 en 1902; Allemagne, \$144,685, contre \$197,429 en 1902. Les exportations des produits de Porto Rico dans les pays étrangers ont été en 1903 de \$4,267,910, contre \$3,676,657 en 1902.

Voici les principales exportations: France, \$1,784,710 en 1903, contre \$1,064,394 en 1902; Espagne, \$709,111, contre \$728,224 dans l'année précédente; Nouvelle Ecosse et Nouveau Brunswick, \$276,156, contre \$329,741 en 1902; Autriche-Hongrie, \$325,398, contre \$267,316 en 1902, et Cuba, \$396,678, contre \$562,749 dans l'année précédente.



## GUATÉMALA.

## RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉNÉRAUX.

Le Guatémala, d'une superficie d'environ 164.000 kilomètres carrés, a une population évaluée à 1,600,000 âmes, dont la moitié d'Indiens. On considère ces derniers comme les meilleurs travailleurs de l'Amérique Centrale, tant pour les travaux de l'agriculture que pour tout autre genre d'occupation. Pour être si petit le Guatémala est très riche. Il possède 1,300,000 acres de forêts où l'acajou est très abondant et environ 750,000 acres de terres propres à l'élevage du bétail.

Sur différents points de la République, des mines d'or et d'argent sont en exploitation. Les principales sont les mines d'or sur les rives de Motogna, dans les départements d'Isabel et de Baja-Verapaz; les mines d'argent de Mataquescumtla, dans le département de Santa-Rosa; les mines d'argent d'Alotepeque, dans le département de Chiquimula.

Il existe en outre des salines à Nueve-Cerros, dans le département de Alta-Verapaz, et à Chiquimilla, dans le département de Santa-Rosa.

Le sol du Guatémala est extrêmement fertile; ses principaux produits sont le café, la canne à sucre, le cacao, le tabac, le blé, le maïs et les haricots.

On trouve le café et la canne à sucre sur presque toute l'étendue du pays; mais c'est principalement dans les endroits situés à une altitude de 2,000 à 5,000 pieds que cette culture donne les meilleurs résultats. Il faut dire aussi que de toutes les espèces de café produites par le monde entier, celui du Guatémala est réputé comme étant le meilleur.

Le cacao est de qualité supérieure dans la région des terres chaudes où il existe d'une façon particulièrement abondante.

Certains départements de la côte s'adonnent à la culture des fruits pour l'exportation.

Celui d'Isabel est le plus important à ce point de vue; son développement est dû à la qualité supérieure du fruit et à la grande facilité qu'on a de l'exporter aux Etats-Unis.

L'on rencontre également en terre chaude la salsepareille et toutes les espèces de fruits intertropicaux. Le maïs se produit partout, depuis la terre chaude jusqu'à la zone froide.

Le blé, l'avoine et autres céréales poussent parfaitement dans la zone froide et sur quelques points de la zone tempérée; les mêmes zones produisent le haricot, le riz, le tabac, l'indigo et le quina en grande abondance.

En résumé, dans toute l'étendue du pays, le règne végétal se montre d'une richesse surprenante; la flore en est merveilleuse, depuis l'arbre gigantesque au bois précieux, jusqu'aux jungles enchevêtrées et aux lianes rampant sur le sol; depuis les multiples arbres fruitiers, remar-

quables tant pour le poids et le volume de leurs produits que par leurs variétés, jusqu'aux plus petits arbustes légumes et graminées, tout est prodigieux dans ce milieu ensoleillé.

An point de vue des industries celles qui ont pris le développement le plus considérable sont :

La fabrication des tissus de coton et de laine, notamment dans la capitale, à Quezaltenango et à Totonicapam; la charpente et l'ébénisterie à Antigua; la fabrication des chaussures à Guatémala, la préparation des eaux; celle du tabac à Zacapa et à Chiquimilla; la corderie à Antigua et à Totonicapam; la fabrication de la glace à Guatémala; celle de la bière à Quezaltenango.

Les Indiens de leur côté ont leurs industries particulières, telles que la fabrication des cordes, de nattes, de chapeaux de palmier, de corbeilles.

An point de vue général, le commerce de la République est fort grand; les importations s'élevaient en 1901 à 315,000 pesos or, tandis que les exportations qui sont très importantes s'élevaient, en 1901, à 7,400,000 pesos or, dont le café seul représentait un chiffre de 6,500,000 pesos or.

Le commerce avec les États-Unis est considérable: en 1901, le Guatémala importa de ce pays pour 522,338 pesos or de produits, et y exporta pour une valeur de 4,180,417 pesos or.

Les articles importés au Guatémala et dont la valeur est la plus considérable sont :

Les tissus de coton et de laine, de lin et de soie, les vins et liqueurs, les conserves alimentaires, les fruits, la droguerie et les préparations médicales, les instruments aratoires, les machines, les chapeaux, le papier, les meubles et enfin les sacs vides pour l'exportation du café.

Les principaux pays exportateurs sont :

L'Angleterre, les États-Unis, la France, l'Allemagne, la Chine, l'Espagne et les Républiques sud-américaines.

Les articles exportés par le Guatémala sont: le café, le sucre, le cacao, les engrais de bétail et de venaison, l'argent en barre, la banane, l'eau-de-vie et les étoffes de laine.

En 1901, 85,373,223 livres de café, représentant une valeur de 7,390,477 pesos or furent exportés.

L'exportation moyenne annuelle du tabac est environ de 1,000,000 de livres; celle du sucre 11,000,000 de livres, des bananes 1,000,000; du cacao, 200,000.

Les principaux centres de commerce sont: Guatémala, Quezaltenango et Coban.

Ce pays possède des côtes sur les deux Océans; environ 300 kilomètres sur le golfe de Honduras et 350 kilomètres sur le Pacifique.

Ses principaux ports sur la côte Atlantique sont Livingston, Puerto-Barrios. Ce dernier est le point terminus du chemin de fer transan-

din. Sur le Pacifique, les centres commerciaux sont San José, Champerico et Ocos.

L'avenir du Guatemala, comme celui des toutes les Républiques hispano-américaines dépend de la construction de voies ferrées et de la navigabilité des cours d'eaux.

Les chemins de fer avaient en 1901 une étendue de 650 kilomètres. Il y a lieu d'y ajouter maintenant le nouveau tronçon qu'a inauguré récemment M. ESTRADA CABRERA.

La dette publique n'est pas très grande, à peine 9 millions et demi de pesos or pour la dette intérieure, et 28 millions de pesos argent pour la dette extérieure.

De tout ceci il ressort que la situation est bonne; l'avenir du pays est considérable, surtout quand il sera pourvu d'un réseau suffisant de chemins de fer et de routes reliant l'intérieur aux divers centres commerciaux de la côte.

#### CONCESSIONS DE CHEMINS DE FER.

La République du Guatemala a accordé une concession à WM. VAN HONNE de Montréal, Canada; à NIXON C. KEITH de la Nouvelle-Orléans; et à plusieurs capitalistes de New York comprenant le chemin de fer du Nord et de riches concessions de terrains pour une période de 99 ans.

D'après les conditions, les concessionnaires seront obligés de payer une somme de \$200,000 en argent comptant si la route n'est pas terminée dans un délai de trois ans.

De plus, il ne sera perçu aucun droit d'exportation sur toute marchandise transportée au port par cette ligne à l'exception du café.

Les personnes intéressées comptent achever la ligne le plus tôt possible. Cette ligne aura 195 milles de longueur dont 134 milles ont été achevés il y a quelques années, mais cette route n'a pas été entretenue et est actuellement presque impraticable. La partie qui reste à construire traverse des montagnes, et il sera nécessaire de faire de grands travaux de nivellement.

On dit que les capitalistes qui s'occupent de cette ligne sont les mêmes qui possèdent le Guatemala Central à partir de San José et qu'elle sera exploitée par la même direction.

Le Guatemala sera donc doté d'un réseau qui reliera les différentes parties du pays à la capitale et mettra les marchés de la Nouvelle-Orléans, de Chicago et de New York à cinq ou sept jours de distance des différents ports du Guatemala.

---

## MEXIQUE.

### L'INDUSTRIE DU COTON.

L'« Economista Mexicano » du 13 février 1904, fait savoir que la République du Mexique consomme annuellement 120,000 balles de

coton environ dont 50,000 à 60,000 sont récoltées dans la République. La balance est importée des États-Unis. La récolte du coton mexicain en 1903 a atteint le chiffre de 55,000 balles.

Les filatures de coton font de bonnes affaires et sont représentées de la manière suivante en prenant le premier jour d'avril de chaque année pour comparaison:

	Nombre de filatures.	Nombre de broches.	Nombre de métiers.	Nombre de loards.	Nombre d'employés.
1 avril 1899 .....	118	468,547	13,944	27	21,900
1 avril 1900 .....	141	588,474	18,069	36	27,767
1 avril 1901 .....	132	591,506	18,733	33	26,709
1 avril 1902 .....	155	595,728	18,222	33	21,964
1 avril 1903 .....	158	628,090	20,287	36	.....

#### VENTE DE TERRAINS PUBLICS, PREMIER SEMESTRE 1903-4.

D'après le "Mexican Herald" du 17 février 1904, le Ministère de Fouento, de la Colonisation et de l'Industrie, a vendu pendant les six mois, commençant le 1er juillet et finissant le 31 décembre 1903, 16,318 hectares équivalant à 40,323 acres de terrains nationaux ou gouvernementaux qui ont produit \$12,405.58. Le tableau suivant montre la situation géographique de ces terrains ainsi que leur étendue en hectares, en omettant les fractions:

États.	Hectares.	Valeur.	Titres.
Campeche.....	111	\$187.38	1
Chiapas.....	281	569.58	2
Durango.....	3,529	2,588.40	1
Hidalgo.....	59	66.88	1
Jalisco.....	2	3.74	1
Nuevo Leon.....	4,011	416.67	1
Queretaro.....	230	515.20	1
Tabasco.....	3,380	6,531.83	37
Tamaulipas.....	3,016	989.57	4
Yucatan.....	1,599	533.13	1
Total.....	16,318	12,405.58	50

#### RENSEIGNEMENTS COMMERCIAUX ET INDUSTRIELS.

*Concessions industrielles.*—Le Congrès mexicain a voté une loi valable pendant cinq ans, qui autorisa le Pouvoir Exécutif à accorder sans l'intervention du Congrès, des concessions pour l'établissement d'entreprises industrielles n'existant pas encore dans le pays. Le Pouvoir Exécutif pourra exercer ce droit spécial toutes les fois qu'une concession entraînera une dépense d'an moins \$100,000 en argent mexicain. Les concessions pourront avoir une durée de cinq à dix ans. Le capital placé sera exempt de tout impôt à l'exception du timbre qui sera perçu sur les concessions. Les capitalistes ont le privilège d'importer en franchise de droits, une fois seulement, tout le matériel de construction nécessaire à l'établissement industriel. On exigera des

cautionnements. Depuis la mise en vigueur de cette loi on a déjà fait des demandes de concessions pour les établissements ci-dessous: une usine pour la fabrication de margarine et de saindoux mélangés; une autre usine pour fabriquer des bontons, des manches de couteaux et d'autres articles en nacre; une fabrique de marteaux, de pioches et des manches de haches; ainsi qu'une fabrique d'auidon.

*Sondages pour découvrir l'huile de pétrole.*—SIDNEY ORVILLE BROWN a obtenu la permission du Gouvernement mexicain de faire des recherches pendant un an dans la zone maritime du Gouvernement fédéral sur la côte du Golfe et au fond de la mer qui y est contiguë, afin de trouver des puits de pétrole. Le territoire sur lequel on doit faire les recherches s'étend de l'embouchure du fleuve à Alvarado, au sud à l'embouchure du fleuve Coatzacoalcos, embrassant 10,000 acres de terrain situés dans l'État de Vera Cruz et dans les provinces de Vera Cruz, de Tuxtla, d'Acayucan et de Minatitlan.

*"Tobolobampo" et non pas "Port Stillwell."*—Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères fait connaître aux agents consulaires mexicains au moyen d'une lettre circulaire que le nom de "Port Stillwell" ne doit être reconnu en aucun cas dans la vérification des factures consulaires, des documents, etc., ayant trait à l'expédition de marchandises ou d'autres articles. La République du Mexique ne possède pas de port de ce nom, donc, quand on se sert de ce nom conjointement avec celui de "Tobolobampo" (port sur le Pacifique, dans l'État de Sinaloa) on n'accepte pas la vérification.

*Plantations de tabac.*—Le Gouvernement de l'État de Vera Cruz a modifié les lois de janvier 1903, et exige maintenant une déclaration écrite donnant le nom et la résidence du propriétaire ou directeur, la situation exacte et la superficie totale de la plantation en acres.

*Les relations du Mexique avec l'étranger.*—En 1876, à l'entrée au pouvoir du Général DIAZ, il y avait six ministres étrangers à Mexico et six ministres mexicains à l'étranger. Aujourd'hui il y a vingt-deux ministres étrangers et seize ministres mexicains.

Le nombre des consuls étrangers au Mexique était de trente-six, tandis qu'actuellement il y en a deux cent seize. Celui des consuls mexicains à l'étranger, qui était de cinquante-cinq, est de deux cent treize.

*Nouveau chemin de fer.*—Une concession a été accordée à MM. P. RUIZ et DE GUEVERA pour construire et exploiter un chemin de fer de la baie de Santecomapan à Caleria, canton de Tuxtla. La voie devra être prolongée plus tard jusqu'à San Andres et Santiago Tuxtla, centres principaux de la région du tabac.

Le chemin de fer sera à voie étroite. Les lignes auront une longueur de 904 kilomètres.

*Le tabac mexicain en Amérique du Sud.*—Le Consul du Mexique à Buenos-Ayres rapporte que la consommation du tabac mexicain, dans

la République Argentine, augmente constamment. Une grande fabrique de cigares de l'Etat de Veracruz a fait récemment, dans ce pays, pour plus de \$30,000 d'affaires. Les cigarettes mexicaines sont, aussi, très appréciées.

Il en est de même dans presque toute l'Amérique du Sud. En Colombie, la marque du *Buen Tono* est aussi populaire qu'ici.

---

## NICARAGUA.

**CONVENTION COMMERCIALE SIGNÉE À MANAGUA, LE 27 JANVIER 1902, ENTRE LA FRANCE ET LE NICARAGUA, ET DONT LES RATIFICATIONS ONT ÉTÉ ÉCHANGÉES À PARIS LE 3 SEPTEMBRE 1903.**

[“ Journal officiel ” du 8 décembre 1903.]

**ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>.** Les cafés et autres denrées énumérées dans le Tableau A, annexé à la présente convention, originaires de la république du Nicaragua, bénéficieront, à leur importation en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies et possessions françaises, dans les pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

**ART. 2.** Réciproquement, les produits naturels et fabriqués, originaires de France, d'Algérie, des colonies et possessions françaises, des pays de protectorat de l'Indo-Chine et de la Tunisie, bénéficieront, à leur importation dans la république du Nicaragua, des taxes de douane les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

Les produits naturels et fabriqués originaires des mêmes pays énumérés dans le Tableau B annexé à la présente convention, bénéficieront, à leur importation au Nicaragua, d'une réduction de 25 pour cent sur le montant de droits d'entrée inscrits dans le tarif douanier de ce pays.

**ART. 3.** Les certificats d'origine qui seraient exigés pour l'admission des marchandises à un régime douanier de faveur seront visés par les consuls français et par les consuls nicaraguiens en gratuité des taxes consulaires de chancellerie.

**ART. 4.** La présente convention sera ratifiée par les deux gouvernements aussitôt que faire se pourra, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris. Elle entrera en vigueur immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et demeurera exécutoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une des hautes parties contractantes aura notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

TABLEAU A.—*Produits originaires de la république du Nicaragua qui bénéficieront, à leur importation en France, des taxes les plus réduites applicables aux produits similaires de toute origine étrangère.*

Bois de toutes essences.	Indigo.
Café.	Caoutchouc.
Cacao.	Bananes.
Épices.	Huiles de palmes, de coco et autres analogues.
Vanille.	

TABLEAU B.—*Produits originaires de France qui bénéficieront, à leur importation au Nicaragua, d'une réduction de 25 pour cent sur le montant des droits d'entrée inscrits au tarif douanier.*

Vins secs en bouteilles de toutes classes qui n'excèdent pas 14°.	Peaux de chamois.
Vins secs en autres récipients qui n'excèdent pas 14°.	Veaux vernis et cirés.
Vins mousseux de Champagne.	Chevreaux et autres peaux non dénommées.
Eaux minérales.	Gants de peaux de toutes espèces.
Arséniate de quinine.	Peaux de pores et ses imitations.
Bromhydrate de quinine.	Fils à coudre de cordonnerie.
Bromure de quinine.	Étoffes pour pantoufles.
Chlorhydrate de quinine.	Rubans pour chaussures.
Sulfate de quinine.	Cordons de souliers.
Valérianate de quinine.	Elastiques pour chaussures, en laine.
Vins médicinaux et autres composés de quinine.	Elastiques pour chaussures, en coton.
Huile d'olive de table.	Serge pour chaussures, en coton.
Moutardes en poudres ou préparées.	Serge pour chaussures, en laine.
Poudre de toutes classes pour condiments.	Couteaux pour cordonniers.
Truffles en conserves.	Épillets et pointes pour chaussures.
Sauces de toutes espèces.	Coupons de serge.
Olives.	Formes de toutes classes.
Câpres.	Boutons pour chaussures.
Conserves au vinaigre.	Cirages solides et liquides pour chaussures.
Fruits, légumes et tubercules non spécifiés en conserves.	Clous et rivets.
Fruits secs non dénommés.	Casimirs de laine.
Fruits secs tels que raisins, prunes, dattes, figues et autres.	Draps de laine.
Fruits conservés en liqueurs de toutes espèces, simples ou composés.	Satins et autres tissus de pure laine pour vêtements d'homme, avec ou sans fils ou listes de soie.
Fruits dans leurs jus ou dans du sirop.	Instruments de chirurgie.
Fruits cristallisés.	Articles de bureau non dénommés.
Basanes.	Alpaga de soie pour vêtements.
Maroquins.	Alpaga de laine pour vêtements.
	Tapis de fibres végétales.

## LIVRES DE DROITS.

Matières premières pour savonneries.  
Livres, imprimés et journaux.

## PARAGUAY.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" du 4 février 1904, a reçu la traduction d'une loi votée par le Congrès paraguayen et publiée le 16 juillet 1903 "autorisant le Pouvoir Exécutif à augmenter l'émission du papier-monnaie" et stipulant entre autres choses l'imposition de certains droits additionnels sur les importations et les exportations.

Le consul anglais à Assomption fait observer en transmettant cette traduction dans une dépêche en date du 23 juillet 1903, que la loi n'était pas en vigueur à cette date; il parût toutefois d'après un télégramme en date du 20 janvier 1904, reçu du Ministre anglais à Buenos Ayres que cette loi est actuellement en vigueur.

Voici les modifications effectuées par cette loi dans les droits d'importation et d'exportation, ainsi que dans la manière de la perception de ces droits:

1. Les droits de douane seront acquittés à l'avenir en monnaie d'or ou son équivalent en papier-monnaie au taux courant du change et non pas comme on l'a fait jusqu'ici, au taux officiel du change pour l'or (850 pour cent).

2. Un droit additionnel de 3 pour cent en or (ou son équivalent en papier-monnaie au taux courant du change) sera perçu sur toutes les marchandises importées soumises aux droits.

3. Les droits d'exportation suivants sont perçus sur les articles mentionnés ci-dessous, en plus de tout droit d'exportation perçu d'après les lois antérieures.

Bois scié, 4 pour cent (sur l'évaluation officielle); autre bois, 8 pour cent (sur l'évaluation officielle); yerba maté en poudre, 9 cents par 10 kilogrammes; en feuilles, 12 cents par 10 kilogrammes; cuirs, 35 cents chacun.

Les droits d'exportation additionnels précités seront payés en or.

La même loi introduit aussi les règlements suivants relativement à l'exportation des cuirs: la moitié du nombre des cuirs à exporter sera livrée aux autorités de la douane, qui les payeront aux taux suivants (avec un escompte de 60 cents or par cuir); secs, par kilogramme, 26 cents (or); salés, 16 cents; verts, 12 cents; avariés, un tiers des taux ci-dessus, selon la classe.

Ces prix doivent être acquittés en or, ou en son équivalent en papier-monnaie au taux courant du change, mais ne dépassent pas 900 pour cent.

Les prix précités doivent être révisés toutes les fois que les prix des cuirs dans les marchés de consommation subissent des variations de plus de 10 pour cent.

Des règlements similaires s'appliquent à l'exportation du yerba maté lorsque le prix de l'or dépasse 900 pour cent. Dans ce cas, la moitié du yerba maté présenté pour l'exportation doit être vendue



aux autorités de la douane au prix fixé dans le tarif d'évaluation, en or ou en papier-monnaie au taux de 900 pour cent suivant les désirs du gouvernement.

En revanche de cette alternative, les exportateurs de yerba maté pourront vendre au gouvernement des mandats en or au taux de 900 pour cent la valeur de la moitié de la quantité de leur yerba.

D'après la dépêche sus-mentionnée du Ministre anglais à Buenos Ayres, cet article n'était pas en vigueur au 20 janvier, 1904, puisque le taux du change de l'or à cette date n'était pas de 900 pour cent.

#### EXPORTATIONS D'ANIMAUX ET DE PRODUITS PROVENANT D'ANIMAUX PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1903.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" du 21 janvier 1903, publie les chiffres suivants montrant la valeur des exportations d'animaux et de produits provenant d'animaux du Paraguay depuis l'année 1898 à 1902, ainsi que pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1903:

1898 .....	142, 717	1901 .....	237, 662
1899 .....	145, 510	1902 .....	297, 338
1900 .....	181, 020	1903 (9 mois) .....	310, 015

Voici les principaux produits d'animaux exportés pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1903:

	Quantité.	Valeur.
Cuir salé .....	nombre..	128, 654
Viande séchée .....	tonnes..	2, 178
Cuir séché .....	nombre..	85, 563
Saindoux .....	tonnes..	463
		£122, 962
		108, 911
		44, 493
		12, 948

## URUGUAY.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

Les recettes douanières pour l'année 1903, d'après la "Revue du Fleuve La Plata" du 23 janvier 1901, se sont élevées à \$10,316,974 contre \$9,849,684 en 1902, soit une augmentation de \$467,291 pour l'année 1903.

Les recettes depuis 1894 ont été comme il suit:

1894 .....	\$10, 276, 234	1899 .....	\$10, 004, 425
1895 .....	10, 660, 515	1900 .....	9, 433, 268
1896 .....	10, 304, 436	1901 .....	9, 654, 441
1897 .....	8, 585, 102	1902 .....	9, 849, 684
1898 .....	9, 872, 977	1903 .....	10, 316, 975

### MOUVEMENT DE PORT EN NOVEMBRE 1903.

Voici le mouvement du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de novembre, 1903.

#### SORTIS DE VAISSEAUX.

Vapeurs .....	40
Voiliers .....	3

Articles.	Quantité.	Articles.	Quantité.
<b>Etats-Unis:</b>		<b>Angleterre—Continuation.</b>	
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	34,928	Tasajo .....	tonnes.. 195
Crin .....	36	Blé .....	sacs.. 3,188
Tasajo .....	2,078	Son fin .....	id.. 500
Id .....	115	Graine de lin .....	id.. 2,464
<b>Italie:</b>		Mais .....	id.. 20,553
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	22,200	Boyaux .....	barils.. 22
Crin .....	45	Id .....	balles.. 15
Mais .....	2,270	Langues .....	boîtes.. 150
Cornes .....	11,640	<b>Bésil:</b>	
<b>France:</b>		Peaux de mouton .....	balles.. 145
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	9,836	Tasajo .....	id.. 39,748
Cuir de bœuf, salés .....	7,563	Id .....	tonnes.. 3,806
Crin .....	37	Sulf. .....	id.. pipes.. 187
Laine .....	280	Id .....	boucauts.. 232
Peaux de mouton .....	2,871	Semence pour oiseaux .....	sacs.. 120
Os et cendre d'os .....	1,235	Farine .....	id.. 3,100
Moutons .....	250	Son .....	id.. 3,700
Cornes .....	89,538	Mais .....	id.. 6,792
<b>Portugal:</b>		Bêtes à cornes .....	têtes.. 12
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	21,800	Moutons .....	id.. 2,204
Tasajo .....	640	Beufs .....	id.. 5
Id .....	211	Chevaux .....	id.. 2
Moutons .....	100	Langues .....	boîtes.. 48
<b>Espagne:</b>		Foin .....	balles.. 810
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	29,008	<b>Cuba:</b>	
Tasajo .....	162	Tasajo .....	balles.. 13,629
Id .....	46	Id .....	tonnes.. 805
Sulf. .....	166	Mais .....	sacs.. 6,000
Boyaux .....	30	Vin de en conserve .....	boîtes.. 20
<b>Belgique:</b>		<b>Chill:</b>	
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	21,770	Sulf. .....	pipes.. 110
Cuir de bœuf, salés .....	7,085	Id .....	boucauts.. 379
Crin .....	25	Farine .....	sacs.. 400
Laine .....	551	Mais .....	id.. 300
Sulf. .....	240	Graisse .....	cuarterolas.. 530
Graine de lin .....	5,966	<b>Iles Malvinas:</b>	
<b>Allemagne:</b>		Farine .....	sacs.. 15
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	22,366	Son .....	id.. 4
Cuir de bœuf, salés .....	4,426	Son fin .....	id.. 200
Crin .....	22	Mais .....	id.. 100
Laine .....	793	<b>Indes Occidentales:</b>	
Peaux de mouton .....	516	Son .....	sacs.. 100
Son .....	8,062	Mulets .....	têtes.. 100
Son fin .....	183	Beufs .....	id.. 2
Moutons .....	300	Chevaux .....	id.. 20
<b>Angleterre:</b>		Foin .....	balles.. 300
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	2,360	<b>Commandes:</b>	
Laine .....	1,223	Laine .....	balles.. 3
Peaux de mouton .....	360	Os et cendre d'os .....	tonnes.. 1,270
Tasajo .....	250	Mais .....	sacs.. 1,138

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

## MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I. *Ordonnance du 30 septembre 1903, établissant le régime douanier applicable aux bandes en toile et caoutchouc pour courroies de machines de peu de force.*

[*Gaceta oficial* du 13 octobre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance, les bandes étroites en toile et caoutchouc pour courroies de machines de peu de force, telles que les machines à fabriquer les cigarettes, seront rangées dans la 4<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif à leur importation de l'étranger.

II. *Ordonnance du 29 octobre 1903, abrogeant le droit d'entrée applicable au carbure de calcium.*

[*Gaceta oficial* du 29 octobre 1903.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance et à partir du 29 octobre courant, est abrogé le droit de cinq centimes de bolivar applicable au carbure de calcium servant à la production du gaz acétylène.

06  
08  
00  
54  
58  
22  
15  
09

45  
48  
28  
07  
02  
00  
00  
00  
02  
12  
04  
5  
2  
48  
10

29  
05  
00  
00

10  
00  
00  
00  
00

15  
6  
00  
00

00  
00  
2  
00  
00

3  
00  
00

r  
-

t  
8  
8

-

-

1