

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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JULY, 1905.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1905.







Monthly Bulletin  
OF THE  
International Bureau  
OF THE  
American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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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.

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<sup>a</sup> Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

<sup>b</sup> Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

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

(Corrected to June 22, 1903.)

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Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.
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## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. <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.		
	Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....		
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	30 centavos.....	60	10 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	15	30 centavos.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	30 reis.....	60	100 reis.....	15	50 reis.....	15	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Canada.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	74	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba <sup>b</sup> .....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	40 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico <sup>b</sup> .....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
British Guiana.....	25 cents.....	50	4 cents.....	10	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	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 MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<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, Retalhnieu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapaia, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto.
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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



## 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 cuadras. (See Cu-
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.

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### 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, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.	
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Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2.50
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645 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2.50
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(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 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164.....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100.....	.50
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 193.	1.00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904.....	1.00
HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).	
Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336....	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°.....	1.00

	PRICE.
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141 . . . .	\$0.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543 . . . . .	1.00

## 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
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904 . . . . .	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
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Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904) . . . . .	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000) . . . . .	.50

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

## LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8° . . . . .(each) . . . . .	1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.	
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.)	

## HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
Chile.
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Nicaragua.



## MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Honduras, 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.

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.

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.

Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). 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.

## 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 JULY 1, 1905.

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	. 422	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
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	. 422	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	. 365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	1. 000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	. 910	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	. 487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	. 965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso <sup>a</sup>	. 498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1. 000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	. 487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1. 034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	. 193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

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.

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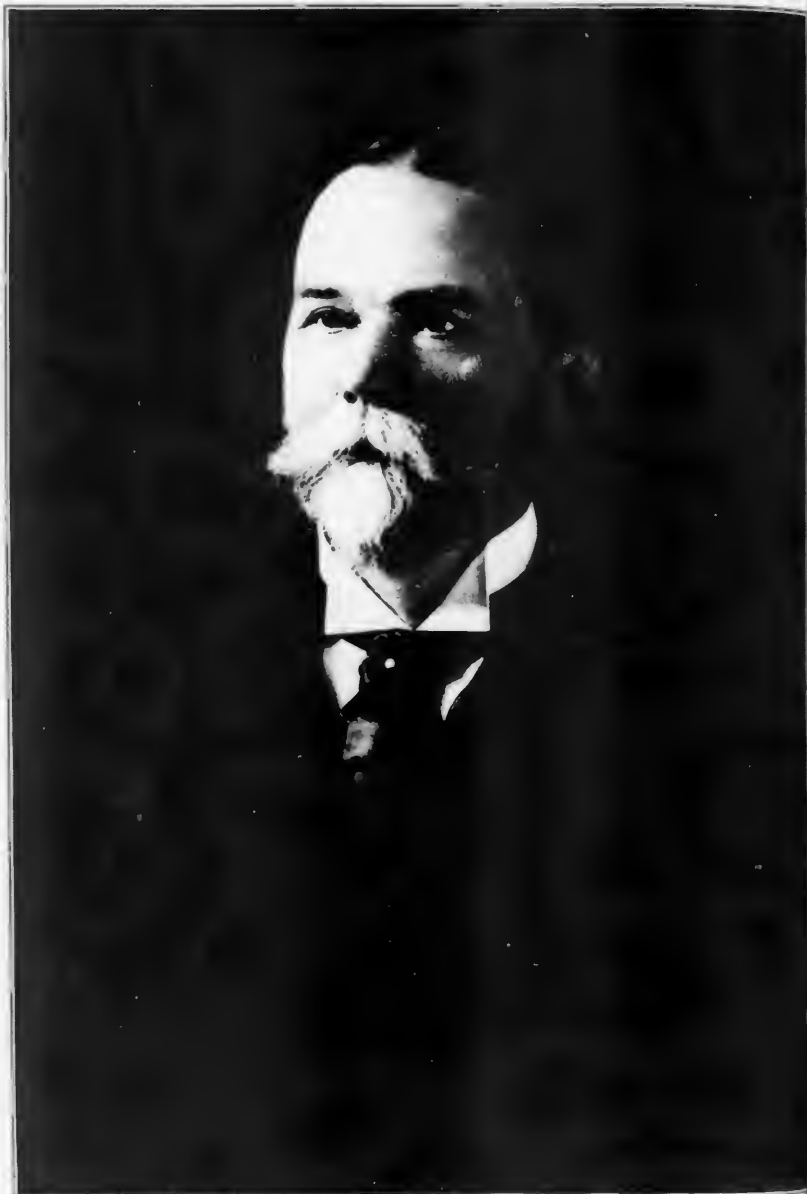
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JOHN HAY.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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VOL. XXI.

JULIO DE 1905.

No. 1.

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## EL FALLECIMIENTO DEL HONORABLE SEÑOR JOHN HAY, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA, Y PRESI- DENTE DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚ- BLICAS AMERICANAS.

Tarde es ya para el BOLETÍN dar expresión, en nombre propio, al sentimiento de profunda pena que lo aflige por el fallecimiento tan lamentable, como inesperado, del Honorable JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América y Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

A la hora en que el BOLETÍN va á la prensa, nada puede en realidad manifestarse sobre tan doloroso acontecimiento, que no esté ya manifestado, y con creces, y de un modo mucho mejor y más digno, que lo que en este artículo lograra hacerse, por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de que es órgano, por los Señores Representantes diplomáticos de los Gobiernos que forman la Unión, y aún por los mismos Gobiernos. Así es que se ha creído lo más propio reducir el tributo del BOLETÍN á la compilación, en este lugar preferente de sus páginas, de lo más esencial que se ha dicho oficialmente, en nombre de los pueblos independientes de América, con ocasión de esta pérdida irreparable.

El fallecimiento del Honorable Señor HAY, ocurrido en Newbury, New Hampshire, en la mañana del primero del corriente mes de julio,

fué anunciado oficialmente por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el día 3 del mismo, por medio de la siguiente proclama:

“PROCLAMA DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

“JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, ha fallecido el 1° del corriente. Este suceso dolorosísimo, que para los amigos del ilustre difunto, ha sido un golpe abrumador, constituye, á juicio del Presidente de este país, un motivo de desolación para éste, y una pérdida positiva para el género humano. Al fallecido le fué dado figurar en primera línea entre los que consagraron sus esfuerzos á mejorar la condición del mundo, trabajando afanosamente por la preservación de la justicia y de la paz en las relaciones entre los pueblos.

“Su ingreso en el servicio público se efectuó en la calidad de auxiliar de confianza, compañero y amigo íntimo de ABRAHAM LINCOLN. De entonces para acá, cubriendo un período de poco más ó menos cuarenta años, sirvió siempre á su país con devoción y lealtad, en diversidad de puestos públicos, de mucho honor y responsabilidad, que desempeñó con gran acierto, coronando el trabajo de su vida con la Secretaría de Estado, en que demostró la claridad de su mirada con respecto al futuro, y la fidelidad con que acarició en todo tiempo los ideales más excelsos. De ahí vino que fuesen tan grandes y permanentes los beneficios que hizo, no sólo á nuestro país, sino en general á todas las naciones del mundo.

“Ordeno, por lo tanto, que en adecuada expresión del duelo nacional se ponga á media asta, por diez días, la bandera de los Estados Unidos de América en todas las Embajadas y Legaciones de los mismos en los países extranjeros; que se haga lo mismo en todas las fortalezas, puestos militares, estaciones navales y buques de guerra de la nación; y finalmente, que en el día del entierro se cierren en Wáshington todas las oficinas del Gobierno, y se ponga á media asta la bandera de los Estados Unidos en todos los edificios públicos, haciéndose lo mismo en todos los demás del país.

“Dado en la ciudad de Wáshington, hoy 3 de julio del año del Señor 1905, el ciento veinte y nueve de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

“Por orden del Presidente,

“HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,

“*Secretario de Estado interino.*”

Antes de que se hiciera este anuncio oficial, la triste nueva había llegado, como era natural, por medio de los periódicos, al conocimiento de todos. Y aunque una gran parte de los Señores Representantes

diplomáticos de las naciones de América, lo mismo que sus colegas del resto del mundo, se encontraban por causa del verano, fuera de la capital nacional, no por eso dejaron de comunicarse todos en seguida con el Departamento de Estado, y dar la debida expresión á sus sentimientos.

El Señor NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, que estaba en New York, telegrafió desde allí:

“Acabo de recibir la comunicaci6n de V. con la triste noticia. Le doy gracias por su cortesía, y le suplico tenga la bondad de transmitir al Presidente mis sentimientos de profunda pena por la gran pérdida que han sufrido el país, y él personalmente, con el fallecimiento del Señor HAY. Sírvase V. también aceptar para sí mismo y para el Departamento de Estado la expresi6n de mi condolencia.”

Otros Señores Ministros escribieron ó telegrafiaron como sigue:

El Señor Ministro de Haití:

“Me he informado con mucha pena de la muerte del Honorable Señor JOHN HAY. En nombre del Gobierno de Haití, y en el mío, ruego á V. se sirva recibir mi más sentido pésame para el pueblo y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.”

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica:

“En nombre de mi Gobierno y del pueblo de Costa Rica transunto á V., y por su conducto al Excmo. Señor Presidente, y al pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América, la expresi6n de mi dolor profundo por la muerte del eminente hombre de Estado, cuya pérdida será deplorada no sólo en esta gran naci6n, sino en el mundo entero. Uniéndome personalmente al sentimiento expresado, ruego á V. que acepte la renovada seguridad de mi más alta consideraci6n.”

El Señor Ministro del Perú:

“Séame permitido expresar á V. y á los funcionarios del Departamento de Estado mi más sincera condolencia por la desgracia que ha afligido á Vdes. con la desaparici6n de su ilustre Jefe.”

El Señor Ministro del Uruguay:

“Desde mi llegada á Wáshington, quedé adeudado con el Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, en el carácter oficial con que estoy investido, por numerosas atenciones que se sirvió prestarme, y que yo he apreciado supremamente. Á ellas he procurado sieupre corresponder, esforzándome en expresar mi reconocimiento, y hacer constar mis sentimientos de profundo y respetuoso afecto. Tócame ahora, en este momento de su triste é inesperada desaparici6n, hacer presente á V. E., en nombre de mi Gobierno, y en el mío personalmente, el profundo dolor que nos ha causado tan gran pérdida. Ruego también á V. E. que se sirva transmitir esta expresi6n de condolencia profunda al Excmo. Señor Presidente, de quien el ilustre finado era un prominente asociado en los arduos deberes de Estado, figurando como una pura gloria de los Estados Unidos por su valiosa y directiva participaci6n

en cuestiones internacionales de la mayor importancia para la causa de la humanidad, y en beneficio de la civilización universal. Sírvase, pues, V. E. considerar que tomo parte, sincerísima, en este duelo de la gran nación americana por el austero ciudadano que ha sido arrebatado de su seno, y de cuyos talentos y virtudes era yo ardiente admirador."

El Señor Don N. VELOZ, Encargado de negocios de Nicaragua, había escrito lo que sigue:

"Me he enterado con profunda pena del fallecimiento inesperado del eminente y bien conocido hombre de Estado americano que ha desempeñado tan brillante papel en la historia política de las naciones civilizadas durante la última década, y deseo ardientemente expresar, en nombre del Señor Ministro COREA, y en el mío propio, que el Gobierno de Nicaragua deplora altamente, como nosotros, la pérdida tan lamentable que ha sufrido la presente Administración."

A las comunicaciones que anteceden hay que agregar las que siguen:

Del Señor Presidente de la República Dominicana:

"Acepte pésame por la muerte del Señor Secretario HAY."

Del Señor Presidente de la República de Cuba:

"Se servirá V. E. recibir mi más sentido pésame por la muerte del ilustre hombre de Estado, Señor JOHN HAY, á quien los cubanos recordarán siempre como á un buen amigo."

Del Señor Presidente del Perú:

"Mi Gobierno se une al de los Estados Unidos en deplorar la muerte del ilustre Secretario."

Del Señor Presidente de Panamá:

"El Gobierno de Panamá se une al de los Estados Unidos en el luto por la muerte de vuestro eminente Secretario de Estado."

Del Señor Presidente de Nicaragua:

"Lamento inmensamente la muerte del eminente Secretario de Estado."

El Señor Presidente de la República Argentina envió también su pésame, manifestando que él y el pueblo sobre cuyos destinos preside experimentaban profunda pena "por la irreparable pérdida que había sufrido el pueblo americano."

La explicación de lo que se hizo en esta ocasión por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se entenderá mejor con la lectura del acta que sigue:

"ACTA DE LA SESIÓN EXTRAORDINARIA DEL 3 DE JULIO DE 1905.

"Reunido en sesión extraordinaria, á las tres de la tarde del 3 de julio de 1905, en el salón de recepciones diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, con asistencia de los Señores que siguen: Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro



de Costa Rica; Don JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ, Ministro de Chile; Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia; Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, Ministro del Uruguay; Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, Ministro de Panamá; Don FEDERICO GAMBOA, Encargado de Negocios de México; Don NICOLÁS VELOZ, Encargado de Negocios de Nicaragua; Don ANTONIO MARTÍN RIVERO, Encargado de Negocios de Cuba; Don NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela, y Don CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Secretario de la Legación Argentina, tomó la Presidencia como vocal más antiguo el Señor CALVO, aceptando el Señor GAMBOA la designación que de él se hizo para funcionar de Secretario en este acto.

“Hallosé presente el Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y se hizo constar que el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica tenía la representación de las Repúblicas de Honduras y Ecuador.

“Tomó la palabra el Señor CALVO, explicando el objeto de la reunión, que no era otro que el de dar la expresión debida á los sentimientos del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina en la ocasión del fallecimiento de su dignísimo Presidente, el Honorable Señor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y añadió que entre él y el Señor Ministro de Chile se habían formulado, para someterse á la determinación del Consejo, los acuerdos que siguen:

“Primero. Que se exprese á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en forma adecuada al efecto, el más profundo sentimiento de condolencia por la muerte lamentable del ilustre ciudadano, el Honorable JOHN HAY, cuya pérdida deploran el Primer Magistrado, su Gobierno y el pueblo americano.

“Segundo. Que se envíe una expresión análoga á la Señora HAY.

“Tercero. Que en el funeral se coloque una corona con una inscripción que diga: ‘La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.’

“Secundada que fué esta proposición por el Señor Ministro de Chile, y oídas las frases de elogio que del ilustre difunto pronunció el Señor Ministro de Bolivia, así como también las contenidas en comunicaciones telegráficas y por cartas de los Señores Embajador del Brasil, Ministros de Haití, Perú, Guatemala y Colombia, Encargados de Negocios del Ecuador y de la República Dominicana, y Cónsules Generales de Paraguay, de Honduras y del Salvador, se aprobaron los acuerdos por unanimidad.

“Á indicación del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica, Presidente de la reunión, se encomendó al Señor Director de la Oficina que pasase al despacho del Honorable Señor HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, Secretario de Estado interino, á fin de hacerle saber en seguida lo que el Consejo había acordado. Y hecho así, vino el Señor PEIRCE al salón de la junta, tomó la Presidencia de esta, y manifestó con expresiones sentidas lo mucho que apreciaba la acción del Consejo, de que ofreció dar

cuenta con toda premura el Excmo. Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, y á la viuda del ilustre finado.

“A moción del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica se determinó entonces, por unanimidad de votos, que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas estuviese cerrada el día del entierro.

“Y con este se suspendió la sesión.”

El texto del discurso con que el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica presentó á la consideración del Consejo los acuerdos de que se ha hecho mérito, y el del que pronunció el Señor Ministro de Chile, en apoyo de la misma proposición, son como sigue:

El del Señor Ministro de Costa Rica:

“Señores: En noviembre último expresé que no era de admirar que el anuncio hecho por Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, de que el honorable Mr. HAY continuaría á la cabeza del Departamento de Estado, durante el presente período, cansara satisfacción universal, siendo su nombre conocido en el mundo entero como un símbolo de armonía y de buena voluntad; que la gloria que rodea el éxito de sus gestiones en esta época de desenvolvimiento general y de la agitación consiguiente, es demasiado grande para que yo asumiera la pretensión de agregar una palabra de regocijo; pero que no podía reprimir el deseo de pronunciarla cabiéndome la buena fortuna de haber tenido la honra de presenciar muchas ocasiones en que mi país había recibido inolvidables pruebas de la más amigable consideración.

“Ahora, Señores, nos encontramos aquí unidos en el mismo sentimiento de profundo pesar, con motivo del anuncio de la muerte de aquel eminente hombre de Estado y distinguido amigo nuestro.

“Mi honorable colega, el Señor Ministro de Chile y yo, tomamos la iniciativa para convocar esta reunión, con la idea de que se acuerde lo que sea propio á fin de que, como representantes de los países latino-americanos, expresemos nuestro dolor por la muerte del Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; y en consecuencia, siendo este el motivo que nos movió para convocaros, os sometemos muy respetuosamente la siguiente proposición:

“1º. Que se exprese á Sn Excelencia el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos, en forma adecuada al efecto, el más profundo sentimiento de condolencia por la muerte lamentable del ilustre ciudadano, el Honorable JOHN HAY, cuya pérdida deploran el Primer Magistrado, su Gobierno y el pueblo americano.

“2º. Que se envíe una expresión análoga á la señora de Mr. HAY.

“3º. Que en el funeral se coloque una corona con una inscripción que diga: “La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.”

El del Señor Ministro de Chile:

“Con la muerte del Honorable JOHN HAY los representantes de las Repúblicas Americanas perdemos al Chairman que procuró con empeño

el desarrollo y progreso de la Unión Internacional de que formamos parte; perdemos al Secretario de Estado ante quien nos acercábamos con la íntima satisfacción del que está seguro de encontrar un espíritu siempre elevado y siempre animado de amistosos sentimientos; perdemos al amigo que merecía nuestra consideración y nuestro respeto, y á quien debíamos benevolencia, y, muchas veces, afectuosas atenciones.

“Pero por grande que sea y es nuestro pesar, cede él ante el más hondo que aflige á la leal y tierna compañera de la mayor parte de la vida de Mr. HAY; cede él ante el dolor patriótico con que el Presidente de la República ve desaparecer á uno de sus más sabios consejeros, que era, á la vez, uno de los ciudadanos más esclarecidos y uno de los estadistas más prominentes de los Estados Unidos.

“El acuerdo que he suscrito con mi colega de Costa Rica abraza, por eso, tres puntos. Las flores que han de depositarse en nuestro nombre sobre la tumba de Mr. HAY darán testimonio del cariñoso recuerdo que deja entre nosotros su memoria. Las notas de pésame al Presidente y á Mrs. HAY demostrarán, al primero, que nos asociamos al pesar de su patria, y á la segunda, que nos unimos al dolor de su familia.”

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## ADMISIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ EN LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Tiene el BOLETÍN la satisfacción de anunciar que desde el primero del corriente mes de julio ha ingresado la República de Panamá en la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas representada por la Oficina del mismo género de que aquél es órgano autorizado.

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## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO HISPANO-ARGENTINO.

[De "La Prensa," Núm. 12665.]

*Exportación de España á la Argentina.*

	Oro.		Oro.
1901.....	\$7,094,510	1903.....	\$8,541,612
1902.....	7,889,470	1904.....	11,431,722

Resulta de estas cifras un término medio anual de \$8,739,303 oro, mientras que en el quinquenio de 1896 á 1900, aquél fué de pesos 5,362,500 oro, y en 1891 á 1895 sólo alcanzó á \$5,226,600 oro.

*Exportación de la Argentina á España.*

	Oro.		Oro.
1901 .....	\$10,442,900	1903 .....	\$11,906,800
1902 .....	10,741,300	1904 .....	12,124,300

Resulta un promedio anual de \$11,303,840 oro, contra \$8,363,000 oro en el quinquenio de 1896-1900, y \$8,616,400 oro en 1891-1895.

**NUEVA LÍNEA DE FERROCARRIL DE LA PAMPA Á MENDOZA.**

La empresa del ferrocarril Gran Oeste Argentina acaba de terminar los planos y estudios correspondientes á la nueva línea férrea que se propone construir para ligar la estación de San Rafael, de su línea principal, con la de Santa Rosa de Toay, población capital de la Pampa Central, que á su vez está unida á Bahía Blanca con la línea del ferrocarril de Bahía Blanca y Noroeste.

La nueva línea será de mucho porvenir, no sólo por la riqueza propia del territorio que atraviesa en la región andina y en las llanuras de la Pampa, sino porque puede constituir una nueva ruta comercial para la exportación de los productos de Cuyo por el puerto de Bahía Blanca, é inversamente puede proporcionar una vía más barata para importación por el puerto del Sur, desde donde se dirigirán directamente y sin trasbordos las mercaderías hasta la región andina y aun hasta Chile.

La empresa presentará inmediatamente sus planos y presupuestos á la aprobación del gobierno, y una vez aceptados, iniciará las construcciones, para lo cual cuenta ya con los elementos y capitales necesarios.

**COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MARZO DE 1905.**

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de marzo de 1905:

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.		BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Alemania:		Alemania—Continúa.	
Trigo .....	14,474 toneladas..	Hez de maíta .....	166
Maíz .....	417	Casena .....	19
Lino .....	7,140	Extracto de quebracho .....	1,370
Harina .....	255	Minerales .....	11
Lana .....	5,214	Bélgica:	1
Cueros lanares .....	89	Trigo .....	10,326
Cueros vacunos, secos .....	107	Maíz .....	417
Cueros vacunos, salados .....	2,158	Lino .....	4,845
Cueros de potros, salados .....	55	Harina .....	41
Cueros de potros, secos .....	55	Lana .....	4,105
Cueros diversos .....	40	Cueros lanares .....	7
Cerda .....	2	Cueros vacunos, secos .....	66
Tripas .....	127	Cueros vacunos, salados .....	65
Sebo .....	286	Cerda .....	127
Acéites y grasas .....	60	Huesos y ceniza .....	125
Afrecho .....	4,931	Astas .....	111
Semilla de nabo .....	21	Sebo .....	156
Semillas .....	67	Acéites y grasas .....	26
Tortas de lino .....	1,020	Pasto .....	814

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.		BUENOS AIRES—continúa.	
Bélgica—Continúa.		Italia:	
Avena .....	toneladas 91	Trigo .....	toneladas 5,944
Cebada .....	id. 4	Maíz .....	id. 1,887
Afrecho .....	id. 1,088	Lana .....	id. 320
Semilla de nabo .....	id. 288	Cueros lanares .....	id. 204
Alpiste .....	id. 44	Cueros vacunos secos .....	id. 149
Tortas de lino .....	id. 28	Cueros de potros secos .....	id. 2
Casena .....	id. 100	Cueros diversos .....	id. 4
Plumas .....	kilos. 1,375	Cerda .....	id. 24
Lanares en pie .....	id. 6,079	Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 97
Holanda:		Astas .....	id. 17
Trigo .....	tonelada 4,034	Tripas .....	id. 8
Lino .....	id. 2,970	Sebo .....	id. 352
Harina .....	id. 550	Extracto de quebracho .....	id. 6
Sebo .....	id. 51	Plumas .....	kilos. 2,198
Acéites y grasas .....	id. 6	Brasil:	
Alpiste .....	id. 199	Trigo .....	toneladas 5,332
Casena .....	id. 2	Maíz .....	id. 355
Quebracho en rollizos .....	id. 1,030	Harina .....	id. 9,190
España:		Tasajo .....	id. 370
Trigo .....	id. 5,625	Sebo .....	id. 82
Maíz .....	id. 192	Pasto .....	id. 735
Harina .....	id. 46	Afrecho .....	id. 120
Lana .....	id. 107	Alpiste .....	id. 64
Cueros vacunos secos .....	id. 43	Scallias .....	id. 1
Tasajo .....	id. 19	Yeguarizos en pie .....	id. 12
Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 69	Vacunos en pie .....	id. 1,211
Tripas .....	id. 11	Lanares en pie .....	id. 151
Sebo .....	id. 406	Milas en pie .....	id. 87
Francia:		Sud Africa:	
Trigo .....	id. 2,511	Trigo .....	toneladas 3,517
Maíz .....	id. 1,937	Maíz .....	id. 821
Lino .....	id. 1,836	Tasajo .....	id. 1
Harina .....	id. 9,128	Pasto .....	id. 751
Cueros lanares .....	id. 1,510	Afrecho .....	id. 15
Cueros vacunos secos .....	id. 123	Manteca .....	id. 240
Cueros vacunos salados .....	id. 110	Yeguarizos en pie .....	id. 266
Cueros diversos .....	id. 26	Milas en pie .....	id. 50
Cerda .....	id. 5	Astas en pie .....	id. 150
Tasajo .....	id. 85	Estados Unidos:	
Carne conservada .....	id. 10	Lana .....	toneladas 689
Sangre seca .....	id. 135	Cueros lanares .....	id. 70
Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 123	Cueros vacunos secos .....	id. 252
Astas .....	id. 48	Cueros de potros salados .....	id. 51
Sebo .....	id. 3	Cueros de potros secos .....	id. 4
Afrecho .....	id. 2,765	Cueros diversos .....	id. 78
Alpiste .....	id. 587	Cerda .....	id. 14
Guano .....	id. 20	Tasajo .....	id. 254
Inglaterra:		Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 1,380
Trigo .....	id. 33,353	Tripas .....	id. 4
Maíz .....	id. 1,993	Alpiste .....	id. 58
Lino .....	id. 5,813	Quebracho en rollizos .....	id. 1,570
Harina .....	id. 3,431	Extracto de quebracho .....	id. 548
Lana .....	id. 1,476	Plumas .....	kilos. 1,086
Cueros lanares .....	id. 238	Varios países:	
Cueros vacunos secos .....	id. 34	Trigo .....	toneladas 1,619
Cueros diversos .....	id. 21	Maíz .....	id. 252
Cerda .....	id. 4	Lino .....	id. 173
Tasajo .....	id. 56	Harina .....	id. 298
Carneros congelados .....	id. 2,347	Lana .....	id. 104
Cuartos vacunos congelados .....	id. 4,703	Cueros lanares .....	id. 48
Membranas congeladas .....	id. 314	Tasajo .....	id. 527
Carne conservada .....	id. 5	Acéites y grasas .....	id. 8
Lenguas conservadas .....	id. 7	Pasto .....	id. 56
Extracto de carne .....	id. 37	Cebada .....	id. 2
Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 409	Afrecho .....	id. 6
Astas .....	id. 3	Alpiste .....	id. 100
Sebo .....	id. 1,166	Tortas de lino .....	id. 1
Acéites y grasas .....	id. 116	Azúcar .....	id. 139
Pasto .....	id. 16	Quebracho en rollizos .....	id. 636
Avena .....	id. 2,289	Extracto de quebracho .....	id. 41
Afrecho .....	id. 744	Plumas .....	kilos. 635
Alpiste .....	id. 613	Tabaco .....	id. 1,000
Tortas de lino .....	id. 474	Yeguarizos en pie .....	id. 6
Guano .....	id. 82	Vacunos en pie .....	id. 2
Casena .....	id. 135	Lanares en pie .....	id. 25
Melaza .....	id. 52	Órdenes:	
Manteca .....	id. 331	Trigo .....	toneladas 51,309
Quebracho en rollizos .....	id. 336	Maíz .....	id. 4,513
Extracto de quebracho .....	id. 260	Lino .....	id. 4,651
Plumas .....	kilos. 1,511	Harina .....	id. 15
Yeguarizos en pie .....	id. 39	Huesos y ceniza .....	id. 30



COLOMBIA.

DECRETO LEGISLATIVO N° 15, DE 27 DE ENERO DE 1905, SOBRE TARIFA DE ADUANAS.

[“Diario Oficial” de 28 de enero de 1905, núm. 12267.]

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los derechos de importación de mercancías extranjeras al territorio nacional se pagarán de acuerdo con la tarifa que establece la Ley 63 de 1903, más un recargo de setenta por ciento (70 por ciento), y conforme á la clasificación de la Ley 36 de 1886, que en seguida se reproduce.

Para proteger la industria nacional, y á fin de que recaiga el mayor gravamen de la tarifa sobre los artículos de uso superfluo, se exceptúan del recargo de 70 por ciento cierta clase de mercaderías que favorecen el desarrollo industrial, y se aumentan los derechos sobre otros, como bebidas alcohólicas, tabaco, azúcar, etc.

Los artículos que han variado de clase por la adopción de la clasificación de la Ley 36 de 1886, pagarán el impuesto que se les fija en la tarifa que va en seguida, con el recargo de 70 por ciento. Es entendido que los artículos que constituyen clases especiales conforme á este Decreto, pagarán el impuesto que se les fija en él:

ALIMENTOS Y CONDIMENTOS.

	Oro.
Batatas ó camotes, papas, cebollas, maíz, arroz, garbanzos, lentejas, frijoles y toda clase de legumbres, hortalizas y frutas frescas .....	\$0.01
Ajos .....	.03
Bacalao y carnes en salmuera, y en general los pescados y carnes que se hallen sin preparar .....	.03
Avellanas, nueces y almendras con cáscara y en general todos los alimentos sin preparar no mencionados .....	.05
Fideos y demás pastas .....	.05
Alimentos preparados, como mortadelas, salmón, jamón; los dulces confites, frutas conservadas y frutas pasas, etc., y los encurtidos y condimentos de todas clases no mencionados especialmente .....	.10
Acetunas en barriles .....	.05
Té .....	.50
Canela .....	.15
Azafrán .....	.90
Anís .....	.10
Hielo .....	.01

BEBIDAS.

Cerveza y demás bebidas fermentadas .....	.03
Mosto de cebada ó de otra materia fermentada ó infermentada, líquida ó sólida, para hacer cerveza, y la cerveza condensada .....	.02
Vino tinto común en pipas, barriles y damajuanas .....	.02

Vinos blancos, dulces y secos en pipas ó barriles.....	Oro.	\$0.03
Los demás vinos.....		.20

OTROS LÍQUIDOS.

Vinagre en barriles.....	.03
Aceite de olivas.....	.05
Aceite de linaza para preparar la pintura.....	.05
Tinta negra para escribir.....	.03
Tintas de colores para escribir.....	.05
Tintas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía (líquidas ó sólidas).....	.01
Líquidos en general, excepto la perfumería y los demás especificados.....	.10

ALGODÓN.

Algodón manufacturado en telas crudas, sin ninguna parte blanca ni de color, y sin labrado ni costura.....	.20
En fulas azules y en telas blancas, ó crudas con parte blanca, lisas sin pinta, labrado, costura ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de bogotanas, calicós y liencillos, madapolanes, bramantes y otras de igual calidad.....	.30
En driles y demás telas blancas ó de color no mencionadas en otra parte de esta tarifa.....	.40
En colchas, marsellas y telas labradas ó adamascadas no comprendidas en otro grupo, y en panas, hiladillos y cintas.....	.50
En pañolones con fleco de lana ó sin él.....	.40
En pañuelos con ó sin bordado común y ordinario, en ruanas y en género para hacer éstas.....	.60
En medias y demás tejidos denominados comúnmente de punto de media, como camisas, calzones interiores y guantes; en muselinas, linones y demás telas diáfanas; en damascos, carpetas ó hamacas; y en ropa hecha, sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto.....	.70
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.....	.90
En hilo blanco.....	.20
En hilo de color.....	.40
En flecos, galones, cordones, trencillas, borlas y demás objetos semejantes.....	.70
En mechas para lámparas y yesqueros.....	.10
En mechas y pábilos para bujías, velas ó fósforos.....	.05
En cuerdas propias para riendas.....	.10

CÁÑAMO Y LINO.

En sacos ó costales vacíos de cañamazo, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y en tela ordinaria de la misma clase para ellos.....	.02
En coleta.....	.05
En telas crudas ordinarias, como crehuelas, brines, lonetas, caserillos y género para toldos, con excepción de los driles.....	.15
En crehuelas blancas ó rayadas, ordinarias.....	.50
En telas crudas finas, con excepción de los driles y las demás telas mencionadas en los grupos siguientes de esta tarifa.....	.40
En driles crudos, blancos ó de colores, créas, platillas, alemanisco, género para manteles, servilletas ó tohallas, cobertores de cama, forros de colchón, cintas, género para sábanas y los semejantes á todas éstas que no estén especificados en otro artículo de esta tarifa; todos sin costura ni bordado alguno.....	.60



Oro.

En pañuclos, gorros, medias, guantes, bretañas, coquillo, estopillas, picardías, irlandias, lavales, warandofs, batista y listados que imiten los de algodón; en flecos, galones, fajas, trenzas, trencillas, cordones, borlas y demás objetos semejantes; y ropa hecha sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto.....	\$0. 80
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.....	. 90
En hilo.....	. 20
En cuerdas embreadas y en cables.....	. 03
En cordaje no mencionado.....	. 10
En tela barnizada para techos de habitaciones rurales y puentes.....	. 03
En tela ordinaria preparada ó barnizada para pisos, y el hule ordinario para coches, no comprendiendo el de carpetas.....	. 10

## LANA.

Lana sin manufacturar.....	. 03
En frazadas.....	. 30
En hilo.....	. 40
En alfombras ó tapetes.....	. 50
En bayetas, bayetones y baytillas.....	. 70
En telas claras ó diáfanas; en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, en ropa hecha.....	. 90
En cualquiera otra tela ú objeto que no esté mencionado en esta tarifa.....	. 80

## SEDA.

Seda en hilos, telas, etc., etc.....	. 90
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## TELAS É HILOS VARIOS.

Los brocados y demás géneros de oro, plato ú otros metales, así como los hilos, etc., de las mismas materias.....	1. 50
Tela de cerda ú otra materia no mencionada.....	. 40
Hule para muebles y carpetas, no mencionado.....	. 40
Muestras en pequeños pedazos, hasta el peso de veinticinco kilogramos.....	. 00
Las telas tramadas pagarán como la materias más gravada de las que contienen.	

## CAUCHO.

Caucho sin manufacturar.....	. 20
En zapatos, botas y toda especie de calzado; en salvavidas y en tela para zamarros y ruanas que no tenga lana ó seda.....	. 60
En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos; y el preparado para maquinaria y para pisos, excepto las mangas para bombas de apagar incendios que están gravadas sólo con un centavo por kilogramo.....	. 03
En tapas ó taponés para envases.....	. 05
En resorte para calzado.....	. 40
En botones sin forro.....	. 20
Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma.....	. 80

## CUEROS Ó PIELS.

Cueros ó pieles sin manufacturar, excepto los charolados.....	. 10
Charolados sin manufacturar.....	. 15
En calzado.....	. 80
En guantes, cachuchas, pieles para adornos de trajes, etc., carteras, tabaqueras, garnices y demás objetos semejantes.....	. 90

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Manufacturado en formas no expresadas .....	Oro. \$0.80
Arneses para carros y carruajes.....	.05

LOZA.

Loza común ó de pedernal, en cualquiera forma .....	.05
Loza de porcelana y talavera .....	.10
Tarros ó potes, botellas, frascos y frasquitos de barro vacíos destinados á envases, y en general la loza ordinaria de barro .....	.02
En tubos, mangas y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos .....	.03

CRISTAL Y VIDRIO.

En damajuanas y botellas comunes de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envases .....	.01
En frascos y frasquitos de vidrio ordinario para envases.....	.02
En vidrios planos sin azogar .....	.03
En espejos del tamaño hasta de 25 centímetros.....	.10
En espejos de más de 25 centímetros.....	.20
En cuentas, perlas, avalorios, canutillos, en forma de piedras ó joyas, en vidrios para relojes y lentes, y otros semejantes.....	.40
En cualquiera otra forma .....	.10

ARTÍCULOS PARA ALUMBRADO Y OTROS USOS.

Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, no manufacturada .....	.15
Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, en bujías ú otra forma .....	.20
Esperma de ballena, no manufacturada .....	.10
Esperma de ballena en velas, etc.....	.15
Estearina ó parafina sin manufacturar .....	.03
Estearina ó parafina en velas, etc.....	.10
Sebo sin manufacturar .....	.01
Velas de sebo, ú otras cuyos derechos no estén asignados especialmente .....	.10
Acido esteárico.....	.01
Petróleo .....	.05
Fósforos en palitos .....	.10
Fósforos de cera.....	.40

DROGAS Y MEDICINAS.

Drogas y medicinas en general, excepto el azufre y el alumbre que pagarán 20 centavos por kilogramo; el ácido sulfúrico y el salitre, que pagarán 5 centavos; y la potasa ó soda cáustica, las cenizas y sales de soda, la resina de pino y los subcarbonatos de potasa y de soda, que pagarán dos y medio centavos .....	.15
Entre las medicinas se comprenden los objetos aplicables en las enfermedades, como los bragueros, suspensorios, etc., pero no los envases y utensilios de loza, etc., para botica, ni los instrumentos de cirugía, etc., ni los demás objetos semejantes, los cuales pagarán según las disposiciones comunes de la tarifa.	

PERFUMERÍA Y JABONES.

Aguas de florida, divina y de kananga .....	.15
Los demás artículos de perfumería y de tocador, como esencias, jabones, cremas, asentadores de navajas, cepillos para dientes y ropa, etc., no mencionados en otra parte de esta tarifa .....	1.50

	Oro.
Jabón ordinario de aceite .....	\$.010
Jabón común de resina ó sebo .....	.03

## PAPEL Y CARTÓN.

Papel en periódicos, folletos y hojas impresas .....	.00
Blanco sin cola, y de colores para imprenta .....	.03
De estraza ú otro ordinario para envolver y empacar .....	.03
De lija .....	.03
De fumar para cigarrillos .....	.03
Para escribir, en cubiertas, y el de cualquiera otra clase no mencionado; y los útiles de escritorio que no estén comprendidos en otra parte de esta tarifa ..	.10
Papel florete .....	.05
Rayado para música .....	.15
En libros en blanco, rayados ó no, y libretines .....	.20
En libros impresos .....	.05
En láminas, mapas y grabados de todas clases, y música escrita ó impresa ..	.20
Dorado ó plateado por entero .....	.20
De colgadura, y jaspeado ó pintado para forros de libros ú otros usos .....	.10
Cartón para imprenta, enenadernación, litografía y otros usos industriales ..	.03
Cartonaje en otra forma, excepto en naipes, que pagarán \$1.50 por kilogramo ..	.10

## MADERA.

Maderas de construcción, como varas, vigas, piezas para durmientes de ferro-carriles, cuarterones y tablas sin cepillar ó afinar .....	.00
Maderas comunes cepilladas y maderas de ebanistería cepilladas ó sin cepillar, que no estén labradas, excepto las láminas para enchapados .....	.01
En láminas para enchapados .....	.10
En molduras, esculturas y adornos para muebles, y en marcos dorados ó no ..	.15
En camas, grandes mesas para comedor, armarios ó grandes cómodas para ropa ú otros usos, sin espejos, esculturas ni adornos denominados de embutido ..	.03
En muebles de todas clases con espejos, esculturas, embutidos ó forros de lana ó seda .....	.15
En muebles no mencionados .....	.10
En los muebles de cualquiera clase que sean no se comprenden los colchones, cojines, etc., cuando vienen solos, los cuales corresponden á la clase asignada á su forro.	
En estatuas ó imágenes, y en altares para iglesia .....	.10
En instrumentos de música denominados órganos, y en pianos .....	.05
En armonios, organillos de mano y arpas .....	.10
En otros instrumentos de música .....	.60
En lápices (útiles de escritorio y para carpinteros) .....	.10
En hormas y cartabones (instrumentos de artes y oficios) .....	.10
En fuelles grandes para fraguas .....	.03
En fuelles de todas clases, excepto los grandes para fraguas .....	.10
En fustes de madera desnudos, para galápagos y sillas de montar .....	.10
En baldes ó batéas .....	.03
En barriles, pipas y toneles armados ó no para empaques y envases .....	.02
En llaves para barriles y pipas .....	.03
En cajas de madera ordinarias y trabajadas en bruto, armadas ó desarmadas, para empaques .....	.02
En tablillas para cajitas de fósforos y en palitos para éstos .....	.03
En carruajes y carros para ferrocarriles .....	.00

	Oro.
En carros y carretillas para transporte de mercaderías ú otros usos semejantes.	\$0.02
En coches y carruajes de todas clases .....	.03
En velocípedos .....	.20
En buques armados ó en piezas, que se traigan para navegar en las aguas interiores del territorio colombiano .....	.01
En remos para embarcaciones .....	.03
En casas desarmadas .....	.00
En ventanas, puertas, etc., cuando vienen solas .....	.03
En máquinas para buques, artes y oficios, industrias y trabajos de campo y minas .....	.03
En bastones sin estoque .....	.60
En formas no designadas .....	.20

## FIQUE, MIMBRES Y OTROS ARTÍCULOS SEMEJANTES.

Sacos ó costales vacíos de fique ó henequén, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y la tela de la misma clase para ellos .....	.02
Heno y tamo en bruto .....	.01
Palma para hacer sombreros .....	.03
Espadafia, paja y bejuco ordinario sin manufacturar ó en esobas .....	.03
Canastos de mimbre ú otro bejuco .....	.10
Esteras ó esterrillas de todas clases .....	.03

## HIERRO Y ACERO.

Hierro en bruto .....	.01
En rieles, clavos para rieles y demás piezas para las vías férreas de uso público.	.00
En rieles para vías que no sean de uso público .....	.03
En buques ó en piezas para ellos .....	.01
En anclas y en rezones para embarcaciones menores .....	.02
En puentes para caminos públicos .....	.00
En puentes que no sean para caminos públicos .....	.03
En gasómetros, aparatos, tubos y faroles para el alumbrado público de las poblaciones .....	.00
En obras que hayan de colocarse en las casas penitenciarias al construirlas ó refaccionarlas .....	.00
En alambre para telégrafos de uso público .....	.00
En alambre de uso particular ó privado .....	.02
En alambre de fierro acerado para cercas, y las grapas y demás útiles para ponerlo .....	.01
En verjas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas .....	.00
En pararrayos .....	.00
En cañerías para los acueductos públicos de los Distritos, y las fuentes ó pilas para el uso público .....	.00
En torres para faros y fanales, y éstos .....	.01
En relojes para torres, incluyendo las muestras y campanas .....	.02
En casas y galvanizado en planchas ó láminas para cubrir los techos .....	.01
En balastradas para edificios, puertas y ventanas, etc., cuando vienen solas ..	.03
En bombos ó máquinas para apagar incendios .....	.01
En bombas ó máquinas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos y demás piezas ..	.03
En máquinas para empresas fabriles ó mineras .....	.01
En máquinas para la agricultura .....	.02
En máquinas para artes y oficios ó industrias .....	.03
En máquinas no mencionadas cuyo peso no exceda de 1,000 kilogramos .....	.03
En máquinas de cualquiera clase, cuyo total exceda de 1,000 kilogramos .....	.01

	Oro.
En prensas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía.....	\$0.02
En motores de cualquiera clase y fuerza.....	.02
Estañado en láminas ú hoja de lata.....	.03
En monitores y en grandes tubos para máquinas de beneficiar café.....	.02
En grandes calderas.....	.03
En tanques para depósito de agua potable.....	.01
En pisones para los molinos ó bocartes de que se hace uso para la trituración del mineral extraído de las minas de veta.....	.03
En yunques y garruchos.....	.03
En arados.....	.02
Manufacturado en planchas ó varillas no comprendidas en el hierro en bruto; en camas, cadenas gruesas, cajas ó cofres fuertes, clavazón y puntillas, batería de cocina sin estañar ó estañado sólo por dentro, y planchas para aplanar ropa, y en herramientas gruesas ó voluminosas para la agricultura, la cantería y la minería, como azadas y azadones, barras, barretones ú hoyaderas, garlauchas, hachas, grandes barrenos, palas, almadanas, picos, taladros y calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar.....	.03
En herramientas para herrería, cantería, carpintería y albañilería.....	.10
En hornas (instrumentos para artes y oficios).....	.10
En alambres, argollas, bisagras, goznes, tornillos y resortes para muebles.....	.10
En muebles.....	.10
En llantas, ruedas, ejes, resortes y conos para carretas y carruajes.....	.03
En básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen más de 100 kilogramos de peso.....	.05
En básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen hasta 100 kilogramos de peso.....	.10
En peines para caballos y almohazas.....	.10
En baterías de cocina y demás objetos de latón ó fierro estañado por dentro y fuera.....	.10
En cuchillos para artes y oficios, como los de encuadernación y zapatería.....	.10
En cuchillería no mencionada en otro grupo.....	.20
Armas blancas, de fuego, ó de cualquiera otra clase, inclusive escopetas.....	1.50
Navajas ó tijeras finas ó entrefinas, cuchillos y tenedores con mango de marfil, nácar, electroplata y metal británico; chimeneas para arinas de fuego; cuentas doradas ó plateadas, lapiceros, joyas y todo objeto torado ó plateado ó de los que se llaman de plata alemana ó electroplata, fino ó entrefino.....	.80
Acero en barras ó varillas propio para manufacturar, y en taladros.....	.10
Hierro ó acero manufacturado en formas no designadas.....	.20

## COBRE Ó BRONCE.

Cobre ó bronce en bruto, en barras ó en lingotes.....	.05
En planchas ó láminas, sea cual fuere su peso.....	.05
En pailas ó calderos ó artículos de otra clase cuyo peso exceda de 25 kilogramos.....	.10
En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza exceda de 500 gramos y no pase de 25 kilogramos.....	.20
En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza no exceda de 500 gramos.....	.30
En joyería, cuentas, galones, lentejuelas, flecos, canutillos, hilos y demás objetos semejantes, y en piezas de electroplata y cápsulas para armas de fuego.....	.80
En estatuas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas.....	.00

## ESTAÑO.

Estaño en lingotes.....	.05
En platos y en todo otro objeto.....	.20
En polvo y en hojas.....	.30

PLOMO.		Oro.
Plomo en lingotes para minas .....		\$0.02
En planchas, tubos y demás objetos cuyo peso exceda de cinco kilogramos, y en munición, objetos de imprenta, y en lingotes no destinados para minas ..		.03
En juguetes y en papel ó láminas delgadas .....		.50
En cápsulas para envases .....		.05
En cualquiera otra forma .....		.20
ZINC.		
Zinc no manufacturado, en planchas ó láminas, inclusive las de eubrir techos, y en tubos .....		.03
Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma .....		.20
AZOGUE.		
Azogue para minas .....		.02
Azogue para otros usos .....		.10
ORO.		
Oro en barras .....		.02
En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de novecientos milésimos .....		.00
En cualquier otro objeto .....		1.50
PLATA.		
Plata en barras .....		.02
En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de novecientos milésimos .....		.00
En cualquiera otra forma .....		1.50
PÓLVORA.		
Pólvora gruesa y ordinaria para minas, en barriles ú otro envase cuyo peso bruto pase de dos kilogramos .....		.03
Pólvora de algodón, llamada <i>tónito</i> , para minas .....		.03
Pólvora fina (mostacilla) en tarros ú otro envase, y en general la no comprendida en el párrafo anterior .....		.40
En fuegos artificiales .....		.50
PIEDRAS, MATERIALES DE CONSTRUCCIÓN Y OTRAS MATERIAS PRIMAS.		
Piedras de filtrar .....		.02
Piedras de litografía, de afilar y póñez .....		.03
Piedras de chispa .....		.05
Mármol y jaspe en baldosas y ladrillos .....		.01
Mármol y jaspe que no esté en baldosas ni ladrillos ni en piedras de litografía ..		.10
Mármol en polvo, barro, tierra ó cemento romano, cal, yeso en bruto ó en polvo, tiza, feldespato, sílice, masicote, caolín, hueso en polvo y demás materias primas para la fabricación de loza .....		.01
Mármol en estatuas y monumentos con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas .....		.00
Pizarras para techos .....		.01
Tejas de barro .....		.00
Tejamanil .....		.01
Materiales de construcción, como piedras brutas, ladrillos de barro y baldosas de barro cocido y de piedra .....		.00

	Oro.
Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada en otra parte de la tarifa .....	\$0.05
Tierra de colores para edificios .....	.03
Alabastro en cualquiera forma .....	.10
Crisoles para fundir .....	.03

## MISCELANEA.

Animales vivos .....	.00
Carbón mineral .....	.01
Alquitrán .....	.03
Brea negra aplicable á la construcción de embarcaciones .....	.03
Pez rubia .....	.01
Cola ordinaria .....	.10
Estopa ó filástica y el fieltro para empaques .....	.03
Barnices .....	.10
Pintura en polvo ó preparada .....	.10
Brochas ordinarias .....	.10
Cepillos para caballos ó para botas .....	.10
Bola ó betún para botas .....	.10
Cera negra .....	.03
Semillas, barbados y mugrones de las plantas, y plantas vivas .....	.01
Huano .....	.03
Lúpulo .....	.05
Hueso y cuerno sin manufacturar .....	.03
Tubos, mangas y canales de madera, caucho, loza, barro ó metal, propios para bombas, caños y techos, excepto las bombas de apagar incendios .....	.03
Mechas para minas .....	.03
Corcho en tablas ó en tapas para botellas, etc. ....	.05
Los útiles para laboratorios químicos y los instrumentos para meteorología ...	.05
Botones comunes de hueso, cuerno, tagua y pasta, sin forro .....	.20
Botones comunes de nácar .....	.40
Peines de cuerno ordinarios .....	.20
Pizarras y lápices de pizarra, para escribir .....	.03
Paraguas .....	.60
Los sombreros, cachuchas, gorras, etc., pagarán respectivamente como la ropa hecha de las telas ó materias de que estén formados, excepto los de paja, que se gravan en general con \$0.90 por kilogramo y con \$0.40 si son ordinarios.	
Los objetos que se introduzcan por cuenta del Gobierno nacional, de cualquier naturaleza que sean .....	.00
Los efectos que para su uso traigan consigo ó hagan traer los Ministros públicos ó Agentes diplomáticos extranjeros que se acrediten cerca del Gobierno de la República, siempre que las naciones á que pertenezcan concedan igual exención á los Ministros y Agentes diplomáticos de la República, y que se cumpla con los requisitos que la ley exija sobre la materia .....	.00
Las producciones naturales del Ecuador, los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, el Perú y demás naciones á las cuales se haya concedido ó se concediere franquicia con carácter de reciprocidad por tratados públicos .....	.00
Los equipajes de los pasajeros hasta el peso de ciento cincuenta kilogramos por persona, siempre que los efectos sean evidentemente de su uso, y sean presentados por ellos mismos al tiempo de pasar por las Aduanas y entrar en el territorio nacional. Por el exceso sin factura pagarán como las mercancías de la clase más gravada de esta tarifa .....	.00
Todos los artículos no mencionados en esta tarifa pagarán .....	.70

Dichas mercaderías forman, en consecuencia, una clase libre del impuesto, y quince gravadas así:

2ª .....	\$0.01
3ª .....	.02
4ª .....	.03
5ª .....	.05
6ª .....	.10
7ª .....	.15
8ª .....	.20
9ª .....	.30
10ª .....	.40
11ª .....	.50
12ª .....	.60
13ª .....	.70
14ª .....	.80
15ª .....	.90
16ª .....	1.50

Por el Ministerio de Hacienda se formará y publicará un resumen de la tarifa, viviéndola en las expresadas clases.

## CLASES ESPECIALES.

Tabaco manufacturado en cigarros, por cada kilo .....	\$3.00
Tabaco en cigarrillos .....	3.50
Tabaco en cualquiera otra forma .....	1.50
Brandy, champaña, whisky, chartreuse y demás pusecafé. ....	2.00
Harinas, comprendiendo el sagú, arrowroot, tapioca, maicena y demás semejantes .....	.08
Azúcar, cada kilo .....	.10
Sal, exceptuando la que se introduzca por las aduanas de Buenaventura y Tumaco, en donde seguirán causando los derechos que pagan actualmente, los 12½ kilogramos .....	1.50
Las piedras preciosas en joyas pagarán el 10 por ciento de su valor, según factura ó avalúo de peritos, si hubiere motivo para juzgar que se trata de defraudar la renta con el valor dado en las respectivas facturas.	

ART. 2º. Queda facultado el Gobierno para variar los precios de la sal tanto en las salinas marítimas como en las terrestres, y los derechos de importación por la introducción de ella.

ART. 3º. Quedan suspendidas desde la publicación del presente Decreto y mientras dure la mala situación fiscal, todas las exenciones de derechos de importación, con excepción de las estipuladas en contratos vigentes.

ART. 4º. Autorízase igualmente al Poder Ejecutivo para reglamentar el procedimiento que debe seguirse en las aduanas para el pronto despacho de los equipajes y demás efectos de los ministros diplomáticos extranjeros.

ART. 5º. Con el fin de proteger las industrias nacionales, se excluyen del recargo que se establece en el artículo 1º de este Decreto las siguientes mercaderías:

1º. Cueros ingleses y charolados, cabritillas y glasés, hilo y pita blanca de cáñamo y pita de colores en ovillos;



2°. Sustancias colorantes propias para tejidos, hilazas de lana, de algodón ó de yute, blancas ó de colores encoladas propias para tejidos.

ART. 6°. Facúltase al Poder Ejecutivo para que fije los derechos de importación sobre las mercaderías que se introduzcan por Cúcuta, Arauca, Orocuné, Ipiales y Tumaco y por las aduanas que se establezcan en el territorio del Caquetá.

En la aduana de Tumaco, mientras el Gobierno no dicte nueva tarifa para aquel puerto, regirá la misma que hoy rige allí, sin recargo alguno.

ART. 7°. Los equipajes de los ministros diplomáticos de Colombia que regresen al país gozarán de las mismas exenciones de derechos que se otorguen á los ministros diplomáticos que se acrediten ante el Gobierno de la República; y el encargado del Poder Ejecutivo gozará de las mismas franquicias que se otorgan á dichos ministros para los objetos destinados á usos oficiales.

ART. 8°. Para los efectos de la certificación consular, divídense las facturas comerciales en cuatro clases, á saber:

Primera. Las facturas que solamente expresen artículos de fierro, acero, cobre, zinc ó madera, destinados á máquinas de empresas industriales, como ferrocarriles, buques de vapor, alumbrado eléctrico, telégrafos, teléfonos, imprentas, fábricas de vidrio ó loza y de tejidos, siempre que se haya declarado que tales empresas son de utilidad pública;

Segunda. Las facturas que no sean de valor mayor de 200 pesos;

Tercera. Las facturas en que el valor pase de 200 pesos sin exceder de 500; y

Cuarta. Las facturas en que el valor sea mayor de 500 pesos.

ART. 9°. Para la certificación consular, las facturas serán gravadas del modo siguiente:

Las de la primera clase, con 9 pesos;

Las de la segunda clase, con 18 pesos;

Las de la tercera clase, con 24 pesos; y

Las de la cuarta clase, con 30 pesos por cada 1,000 pesos ó fracción de 1,000.

ART. 10. Los derechos de certificación de sobordo se cobrarán en los consulados de la República á razón de 15 pesos por los primeros 100 bultos, y de 3 pesos por cada 100 bultos restantes ó fracción de 100.

ART. 11. Las encomiendas postales pagarán el 6 por ciento sobre la factura comercial y un recargo del 25 por ciento sobre la tarifa de aduanas, en compensación de los derechos consulares que no pagan en el puerto de embarque.

ART. 12. En las encomiendas postales las piedras preciosas en general, las joyas de oro, las de plata sobredorada con piedras preciosas ó sin ellas, y los objetos de oro en general se aforarán por su valor según factura, y pagarán como derechos, en compensación de los consulares, el 10 por ciento de su valor.

ART. 13. El Poder Ejecutivo queda facultado para reglamentar el cobro de los derechos consulares y de aduana en los términos que estime convenientes para evitar todo fraude á la recaudación de las rentas; para aclarar las dudas que se susciten en lo tocante á la clasificación de la tarifa de aduanas y para determinar las penas pecuniarias que deban imponerse á los defraudadores; lo mismo que para fijar la manera de recompensar á los denunciantes y aprehensores de contrabandos.

ART. 14. Este Decreto empezará á regir desde la fecha de su publicación en el "Diario Oficial" en la capital, y desde que se reciba en las aduanas y en los consulados el aviso telegráfico de que está publicado.

ART. 15. Quedan suspendidos los artículos 3º á 18 de la Ley 63 de 1903, y todas las disposiciones legales contrarias al presente Decreto.

#### LEY NO. 43, DE 19 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1904, SOBRE EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO VACUNO.

["Diario Oficial" de 2 de diciembre de 1904, No. 12226.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Desde la publicación de la presente Ley, queda derogado en todas sus partes el Decreto legislativo No. 220 de 10 de marzo del corriente año; en consecuencia, queda suprimido todo gravamen de exportación sobre el ganado vacuno, con la limitación á que se refiere el artículo siguiente.

ART. 2º. Grávase con \$3 oro la exportación de toda res hembra.

ART. 3º. El Poder Ejecutivo cuidará de que la exportación de ganado, sea cual fuere el puerto por donde se verifique, se haga en condiciones de igualdad para todos los exportadores.

ART. 4º. El decreto No. 17 de 8 de enero de 1904, que impuso el derecho de exportación de 5 pesos oro por cada cabeza de ganado, no se considerará vigente sino 90 días después de su fecha, de acuerdo con la Constitución.

ART. 5º. La presente Ley regirá 30 días después de su publicación en el "Diario Oficial."

## COSTA RICA.

### DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

[De "La Gaceta de San José," No. 125.]

#### Importación.

Artículos.	Promedio anual de 1886 á 1893, inclusive.		Promedio anual de 1900 á 1904, inclusive.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	
Arroz .....	917,840	\$76,988	1,633,012	\$90,943
Azúcar .....	609,886	76,199	10,179	779
Frijoles .....	209,315	25,656	87,283	8,838
Manteca .....	429,862	54,916	722,026	127,102
Mantequilla .....	30,230	9,726	56,622	17,095
Queso .....	46,138	14,171	42,460	12,863
Sal .....	398,546	11,009	892,380	14,871
Ganado .....		61,048	13,819	250,682

## General de Estadística, San José de Costa Rica.

Importaciones y valores en los últimos cinco años.

Artículos.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	
Arroz .....	1,847,935	\$105,281	1,774,873	\$107,047	1,940,162	\$85,700
Azúcar .....	23,692	1,938	6,246	629	4,155	408
Frijoles .....	80,712	10,074	151,461	15,311	83,277	7,284
Manteca .....	992,021	157,552	681,201	122,975	769,528	145,605
Mantequilla .....	62, (8)	21,519	54,154	16,352	102,380	19,662
Queso .....	38,631	11,597	47,178	12,598	32,103	10,654
Ganado .....	11,445	172,318	11,245	164,925	14,587	278,179
Sal .....	999,756	14,397	752,818	13,217	1,109,542	17,798
Artículos.	1903.		1904.			
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.		
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>			
Arroz .....	1,163,688	\$77,645	1,438,405	\$79,044		
Azúcar .....	3,549	345	13,352	577		
Frijoles .....	31,722	2,901	83,229	8,622		
Manteca .....	949,907	179,062	217,472	30,322		
Mantequilla .....	26,032	11,390	38,455	16,554		
Queso .....	43,174	13,365	51,214	16,104		
Ganado .....	17,179	314,469	14,639	293,481		
Sal .....	793,193	13,274	806,592	15,672		

Renta de Aduana con la importación de los artículos que se expresan.

Artículos.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
		<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>
Arroz .....	36,958	47,329	58,204	58,184	115,072
Manteca .....	39,680	40,418	46,171	94,990	32,620
Mantequilla .....	2,483	2,888	6,142	7,809	11,536
Frijoles .....	1,734	4,138	2,498	951	2,497
Queso .....	2,704	4,402	3,370	8,634	10,242
Sal .....	19,995	20,074	33,286	47,591	48,395
Ganado .....	Libre.	Libre.	Libre.	5,617	17,021

Precios corrientes en la plaza de San José.

Artículos.	1884.	1904.
		<i>Colones.</i>
Arroz criollo .....	0.06½	0.20
Arroz extranjero .....	.07½	.20
Carne de res .....	.17½	.30
Carne de cerdo .....	.11	.35
Frijoles .....	.90	4.75
Manteca .....	.17½	.60
Mantequilla .....	.40	1.15
Queso .....	.17	.45
Sal .....	.05	.10

## CHILE.

## EMISIÓN DE BONOS PARA LA CANCELACIÓN DEFINITIVA DE LOS CRÉDITOS RECONOCIDOS POR EL GOBIERNO DE BOLIVIA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de la República de Chile del 12 de mayo de 1905.]

No. 2068.]

SANTIAGO, 11 de mayo de 1905.

Vista la nota del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, y lo dispuesto por la cláusula 5ª del Tratado de Paz y Amistad celebrado con la República de Bolivia fechado en 20 de octubre de 1904, según la cual el Gobierno de Chile destinará la suma que, en la referida cláusula se expresa, á la cancelación definitiva de los créditos reconocidos por el Gobierno de Bolivia.

Vistos los acuerdos contenidos en las actas suscritas con fecha 19 de octubre y 14 de noviembre de 1904, por los respectivos acreedores, decreto:

1º. La Dirección del Tesoro procederá á emitir bonos del Estado hasta por la cantidad de seis millones quinientos mil pesos (\$6,500,000) oro de dieciocho peniques, que ganarán cinco por ciento (5 por ciento) de interés anual y uno por ciento (1 por ciento) de amortización acumulativa, también anual, en la forma que se expresa en seguida:

(a) La emisión de estos bonos se verificará en dos parcialidades, que deberán corresponder á los dos grupos de créditos á que se refiere la nota del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores No. 257, de fecha 12 de abril del corriente año y las actas fechadas el 14 de octubre y 14 de noviembre del año próximo pasado.

(b) Los expresados bonos serán al portador y de las series y tipos que acuerde la Dirección del Tesoro, pudiendo representar fracciones menores de 100 pesos, si las hubiere.

(c) Los bonos llevarán las firmas de los directores del Tesoro y General de Contabilidad y la del contador primero de aquella oficina; y su inscripción será la que el Director del Tesoro acuerde.

(d) La emisión total será registrada conforme á la lei, en la sección de Crédito Público de la Dirección General de Contabilidad.

(e) El servicio de los bonos á que se refiere el presente decreto se hará, á opción de los tenedores de ellos, por la Tesorería Fiscal de Santiago en Chile, o por la Tesorería Fiscal de Chile en Lóndres, á cuyo efecto los referidos bonos estarán provistos de los cupones correspondientes.

(f) Los bonos cuyos servicios de intereses se desee obtener por los interesados en Europa serán anotados con tres meses á lo ménos, de anticipación en un registro que, al efecto, abrirá la Dirección General de Contabilidad.

(g) El servicio de intereses se hará el 10 de junio y el 10 de diciembre de cada año, en conformidad á lo establecido en las letras *e* y *f* de este decreto.

2°. Estos bonos se recibirán por los actuales dueños de los créditos reconocidos por el Gobierno de Bolivia, á la par, y en pago de éstos, con arreglo á lo dispuesto en la Cláusula V del Tratado de Paz y Amistad celebrado con dicho Gobierno, y á los acuerdos que constan en las actas suscritas por los interesados con fecha 14 de octubre y 14 de noviembre del año próximo pasado, acompañadas entre los antecedentes del presente decreto.

3°. La Dirección del Tesoro canjeará los bonos de la emisión por los títulos de los créditos que le presenten los acreedores á que se refieren las actas indicadas en el número anterior, debiendo, al efecto, comprobarse, por dicha oficina, la autenticidad y exactitud de cada una de las obligaciones que se le presenten; y no procederá al canje sin haberse cumplido previamente con este requisito.

La espresada Dirección, para verificar el canje, exigirá la entrega de los créditos, debidamente cancelados ó exigirá una escritura pública de cancelación.

4°. La Dirección del Tesoro queda encargada del cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Tómese razón, comuníquese y publíquese.

RIESCO.

JULIO FREDES.

#### PRESUPUESTO DE ENTRADAS DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE VALPARAÍSO PARA EL AÑO DE 1906.

[De "El Mercurio," No. 23766.]

Arrendamientos .....	\$233,720.80	Censo .....	\$2,765.00
Mercados .....	110,000.00	Parques y jardines pú- blicos .....	2,700.00
Matadero .....	105,000.00	Intereses .....	20,000.00
Contribuciones .....	781,000.00		
Patentes .....	384,800.00		
Varios ramos .....	228,000.00	Total .....	1,867,985.80

#### LOS FERROCARRILES DE CHILE.

[Escrito especialmente para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas por el Señor Don GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ SANZ, Delegado de Chile al Congreso Ferrocarrilero Internacional convocado en Washington, D. C., en mayo de 1905.]

En la República de Chile existen dos clases de líneas ferreas; á saber, fiscales y particulares.

Las primeras son las construídas y administradas por el Gobierno; y, las segundas, por particulares, pero bajo la fiscalización de aquél. Entre ambas empresas existe una marcada diferencia, que brevemente analizaremos á continuación:

El Gobierno de Chile construye y administra sus ferrocarriles sin perseguir, por ahora, utilidad en su explotación. Su objetivo principal es abaratar los fletes de las vías de comunicación, y fomentar de este modo el desarrollo de las industrias, de la agricultura y del comercio en general.

Sin embargo, conviene hacer notar que aún con las excepcionales tarifas protectoras que rijen en los ferrocarriles del Estado, éstos dejan un buen interés sobre el capital invertido.

Por otra parte, están los ferrocarriles particulares, los cuales, como toda empresa industrial, tienden á obtener los más crecidos beneficios que un servicio correcto le permite.

Por ahora, nos ocuparemos de los ferrocarriles particulares solamente, dejando para un segundo estudio los que pertenecen al Gobierno.

*The Nitrate Railways Company (Limitado).*—Esta Compañía se formó en Londres, en el año 1882, con un capital de £1,950,000. Para dar comienzo á sus operaciones compró los derechos que otra compañía poseía para explotar los ferrocarriles que construyese en la provincia de Tarapacá, gozando de las siguientes franquicias que le otorgó el Gobierno:

(a) Privilegio exclusivo por veinticinco años, durante cuyo plazo no se permitiría establecer otro ferrocarril entre el puerto de Iquique y las salitreras de la Noria.

(b) Propiedad del ferrocarril durante cuarenta años, debiendo pasar después á dominio del Estado.

(c) Concesión de los terrenos fiscales, exención de derechos de interacción para el material, etc.

(d) Facultad de transmitir, en todo ó en parte, con aprobación del Gobierno, sus derechos.

(e) Garantía Nacional del siete por ciento sobre el capital de dos millones de pesos durante los veinticinco años del privilegio, etc.

Tales fueron las facilidades que se otorgaron para construir este ferrocarril llamado á explotar los enormes depósitos de salitre, cloruro de sodio (sal de cocina), sulfato de soda, sulfato de amoníaco, borax, y en las serranías adyacentes, los minerales de cobre, plata y oro.

Para formarse un concepto del resultado halagador que ha obtenido este ferrocarril, voy á trascribir los datos que contiene una publicación hecha en Londres por don AGUSTÍN ROSS, Ministro entonces de Chile en Inglaterra, lamentando que ellos se refieran solamente á los años 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 y 1891:

Año.	Aumento.	Capital invertido.	Año.	Aumento.	Capital invertido.
	<i>Por ciento.</i>			<i>Por ciento.</i>	
1887.....	10	£1,200,000	1890.....	20	£1,380,000
1888.....	25	1,200,000	1891.....	20	1,380,000
1889.....	25	1,380,000			

El resultado financiero de los últimos años no me es posible consignarlo; pero tengo datos para creer que la compañía ha continuado aumentando la utilidad excesiva que le produce el capital invertido.

Posteriormente, se duplicó el primitivo capital de la compañía, para atender á la construcción de numerosos ramales y aumentar el equipo, á fin de servir á esa importante zona del país.

A medida que la compañía ha ido extendiendo sus ramales, se ha fomentado en forma extraordinaria la variada producción que allí existe, lo cual ha dado origen á nuevas industrias que contribuyen á la riqueza pública y privada.

Esta expectativa, comprobada con hechos posteriores, dió margen á que ya en el año 1881 se presentaran al Gobierno solicitudes para construir diversos ferrocarriles, y en esta virtud se pidieron propuestas públicas:

- 1°. El 4 de diciembre de 1899, para la ejecución de un ferrocarril entre las salitreras de Agua Santa y el puerto de Caleta Buena.
- 2°. El 1° de abril de 1890, para otro ferrocarril, desde Junín hasta el distrito Salitrero de Sal de Obispo.
- 3°. El 12 de abril de 1890, para la construcción de una línea férrea entre San Pablo y las Salitreras de Lagunas, todos estos en la misma provincia de Tarapacá.

Los puntos de mayor importancia de uno de los decretos supremos de petición de propuestas y aceptación para construir los ferrocarriles indicados, con anterioridad, fueron los siguientes:

(a) Acompañar una fianza calificada previamente por el Director del Tesoro, por la suma de \$500,000 para responder al cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contrajese el concesionario.

(b) El concesionario construiría el ferrocarril á sus expensas; lo gozaría durante veinticinco años, terminados los cuales, tanto el ferrocarril como los ramales que se hubieran construido en conformidad con lo que dispone el artículo respectivo, se entregarían al Fisco, en buen estado de servicio, con su material rodante y demás anexos, sin gravámen alguno para el Erario Nacional.

Damos á continuación, algunos datos relativos á los ferrocarriles á que hemos hecho referencia y á otras líneas férreas:

1°. *The Nitrate Railways Company (Limited)*.—Longitud aproximada, 600 kilómetros; trocha, 1.44 metros; gradiente máxima, 4.73 por ciento; peso del riel, 31.40 kilogramos por metro; capital actual de la compañía inglesa, £4,000,000.

2°. *Ferrocarril de Junín*.—Longitud, 105 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 3 por ciento; peso del riel, 18 kilogramos por metro; capital de la compañía inglesa, £350,000.

3°. *Ferrocarril de Caleta Buena á Agua Santa*.—Longitud, 105 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 3.20 por ciento; peso del riel, 18 kilogramos por metro; capital de la compañía inglesa, £600,000.

4°. *Ferrocarril de Tocopilla á las Salitreras del Toco.*—Longitud, 88 kilómetros; trocha, 1.68 metros; gradiente, 4 por ciento; capital de la compañía inglesa, \$5,000,000.

5°. *Ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Bolivia.*—Longitud, 924 kilómetros; trocha, 0.76 metro; gradiente, 2 y 4 por ciento; capital de la compañía inglesa, £2,644,377.54.

Esta es la única vía de comunicación internacional que existe en Chile y la cual fué construida con la decidada protección que siempre el Gobierno de mi país ha prestado á los constructores de obras públicas de tan reconocida utilidad.

Para su ejecución, se dictó con fecha 17 de enero de 1884, una ley que, entre otras disposiciones, establece lo siguiente:

1°. No se permitirá por el término de veinte años la construcción de otro ferrocarril que transite, por territorio chileno para entrar á Bolivia, si en alguna parte de su trayecto se acerca á una distancia menor de 75 kilómetros de la vía principal del ferrocarril de la compañía.

2°. Quedan exentos de derechos de internación los rieles, carros, máquinas y demás materiales de construcción y equipo para la vía férrea y sus estaciones.

3°. El Gobierno de Chile garantiza á la compañía de Salitres y ferrocarril de Antofagasta, el 6 por ciento de interés anual solve el capital que invierta en la construcción de la vía, en la siguiente forma.

(a) El capital garantizado será únicamente de 3,472,000 pesos, y la garantía se hará efectiva á medida que la vía sea entregrada al tráfico; se pagará por semestres y cesará en veinte años.

(b) Para los efectos de la garantía, se estimará el capital garantizado, al tipo de 38 peniques, moneda esterlina por peso.

(c) Cuando la explotación de la vía garantizada por esta lei, produzca una entrada líquida superior al 7 por ciento anual del capital invertido, la compañía reembolsará al Estado, con el exceso, las sumas que hubiese recibido á título de garantía.

Posteriormente, á virtud del decreto supremo de 21 de junio de 1884, se declararon aceptadas por la Compañía de Salitres y Ferrocarril de Antofagasta, las concesiones que le otorga y las obligaciones que le impone la precitada lei:

El 28 de mayo de 1885, se celebró un contrato entre las compañías de Huanchaca de Bolivia y de Salitres y Ferrocarril de Antofagasta, para construir el ferrocarril á Bolivia, pues la concesión de que nos hemos ocupado, se refería sólo á la provincia de Antofagasta. El 5 de mayo de 1887 la compañía de Salitres de Antofagasta vendió á la de Huanchaca de Bolivia la parte que le pertenecía en la empresa, en la suma de \$3,000,000, cesión que fué autorizada por el Gobierno de Chile. Por último, la Compañía de Huanchaca transfirió el 28



de noviembre de 1888 á una compañía inglesa sus derechos en el ferrocarril.

Esta compañía inglesa, "The Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company," explota actualmente esta importante vía de comunicación internacional, con resultados superiores á toda fundada expectativa.

Consta de un balance enviado por la misma compañía al representante del Gobierno, que el valor del ferrocarril asciende á £2,644,377.54, y la utilidad durante el año 1901, á que ese mismo balance se refiere, ascendió á \$4,424,449.19.

Conviene hacer notar, asimismo, para demostrar la decidida protección que el Gobierno de Chile dispensa á las sociedades extranjeras que invierten sus capitales en el país, que, aún con el ercrido producto líquido que arroja el balance ya citado, todavía rige el alza en las tarifas de un 25 por ciento que el mismo autorizó para cobrar, como medida de protección.

Como un dato interesante de este ferrocarril, doy el siguiente cuadro que da una idea de su perfil longitudinal:

Estaciones.	Distancias.		Alturas sobre el mar.
	Parcial.	Total.	
	Metros.	Metros.	Metros.
Antofagasta .....	0	0	0
Salár .....	36	36	315
Montes Blancos .....	32	68	769
Cuevitas .....	14	82	885
Cerrillos .....	15	97	1,017
Cárrmen Alto .....	24	191	1,290
Salinas .....	6	127	1,338
Pampa Central .....	10	137	1,384
Pampa Alta .....	14	151	1,447
Sierra Gorda .....	20	171	1,624
Cerritos Bajos .....	35	206	2,144
Cortés Blancos .....	9	217	2,199
Puente Calama .....	20	237	2,255
Calama .....	2	239	2,266
Ascacán .....	21	361	3,956
Portezuelo .....	53	695	3,883
Oruro .....	50	924	3,694

**FERROCARRIL DE TALTAL.**—Longitud, 148 kilómetros; trocha, 1.68 metros; gradiente, 3 por ciento; capital de la compañía, \$300,000.

**FERROCARRIL DE COPIAPÓ.**—Longitud, 242 kilómetros; trocha, 1.44; gradiente máxima, 5 por ciento; capital, \$200,000.

Para construir esta obra que fué la primera que se llevó á cabo en la República de Chile, el Gobierno otorgó, entre otras facilidades, las que á continuación se expresan:

Terrenos que fueren necesarios; autorización para expropiar la propiedad particular, previo pago de su importe, y libre internación para los materiales de construcción, explotación y servicio de la línea.

A esta obra, como á muchas otras de reconocida utilidad y de progreso, está ligado el nombre de GUILLERMO WHEELWRIGHT. De gran talento, espíritu cultísimo y á la vez vigorosamente emprendor,

se propuso dotar al país de los elementos que necesitaba para su creciente desarrollo, y á su iniciativa se debe esta línea férrea que desde el año 1850 explota una de las zonas más ricas de la República.

*Ferrocarril Trasadina.*—Con fecha 6 de febrero de 1903, se dictó una ley concediendo autorización al Presidente de la República para contratar esta importante obra llamada á unir á nuestro país, con la República Argentina, y otorgando también garantía sobre el capital por el término de veinte años.

Recientemente se han aceptado las condiciones propuestas por los Señores CLARK para construirla por la suma de £1,500,000. Se estima que en menos de eutro años será una realidad este ferrocarril internacional que durante tantos años ha sido una justa aspiración nacional. La parte Argentina está concluída hasta el pié de la cumbre de la Cordillera de los Andes y la parte chilena, que consta de 65 kilómetros, se explota en parte y el resto es el contratado á virtud de la citada disposición legal.

*Ferrocarril de Curanilahue.*—Longitud 91 kilómetros; trocha 1.68 metros.

Este ferrocarril, que une la ciudad de Concepción, importante centro comercial de Chile, con las minas de carbón de piedra de Curanilahue, fué construído en el año 1889 por la compañía inglesa "Arauco Limited."

El Gobierno le otorgó, entre ótras franquicias, una garantía del 5 por ciento sobre el capital invertido. Para los efectos de dicha garantía, se estimó el capital al tipo de 36 d.

Con esta breve relación de los ferrocarriles particulares chilenos, doy término á este trabajo, en la esperanza de haber dado á conocer, en parte, la red ferroviaria de la República de Chile y la brillante expectativa que este país ofrece, para la inversión de capitales, y por último, la decidida y eficaz proteccion que el Gobierno dispensa á los constructores de estas obras públicas, que contribuyen á fomentar la riqueza nacional.

**ESTADO DE LOS ANIMALES LANARES BENEFICIADOS EN EL TERRITORIO DEL MAGALLANES Y EN PATAGONIA ARGENTINA, DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904, Y CANTIDAD DE SEBO PRODUCIDO.**

[Del "Boletín Consular" de la República Argentina de marzo de 1905.]

Dueños.	Establecimientos.	Animales.	Peso en kilos.
PATAGONIA CHILENA.			
Bermúdez y Cia .....	Río Seoó .....	40,000	400,000
J. Douglas y Cia .....	Río Verde .....	32,000	320,000
S. Helmrich .....	Punta Arenas .....	20,000	200,000
J. Méndez .....	San Gregorio .....	14,000	140,000
Roig y Cia .....	Ouzi Harbor .....	27,000	270,000
Stubebrandt y Cia .....	Última Esperanza .....	22,000	224,000
M. Bergl y Cia .....	Punta Deigada .....	52,000	400,000

*Estado de los animales lanares beneficiados en el Territorio del Magallanes y en Patagonia Argentina, durante el año de 1904, y cantidad de sebo producido—Continúa.*

Dueños.	Establecimientos.	Animales.	Peso en kilos.
<b>TIERRA DEL FUEGO CHILENA.</b>			
Sociedad explotadora de Tierra del Fuego.	Josefina .....	37,000	450,000
Phillips Bay y Cia.....	Phillips Bay.....	26,000	300,000
Wehnhahn, Hobbs y Cia.....	Gente Grande .....	20,800	200,000
Exportado á Valparaiso .....		290,800	2,944,000
<b>PATAGONIA ARGENTINA.</b>			
Patagonia Meat y Cia .....		42,000	350,000
Santa Cruz .....		5,000	40,000
San Julián .....		8,000	80,000
Exportado á Europa.....		55,000	470,000

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 134 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 mayo de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. 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 mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta julio.

#### MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL.

#### I. EXTRACTO DE LA LEY DE 3 DE MARZO DE 1905, RELATIVA Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS PROCEDENTES DE LA ISLAS FILIPINAS.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 13 de marzo de 1905, n° 32.]

Queda entendido que del importe de los derechos aplicables á la importación en los Estados Unidos de productos procedentes de las Islas Filipinas, se deducirán los pagados por tales productos á su exportación de dichas islas, mediante observancia de las reglas y con-

diciones que prescriba of Secretario del Tesoro; además todos los productos del suelo y de la industria de las Islas Filipinas libres de derechos á su entrada en los Estados Unidos, que se importen directamente en este país para el consumo, gozarán de franquicia completa de derechos, á su exportación de las referidas islas.

## II. LEY DE 2 DE MARZO DE 1905, RELATIVA Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DE MERCANCÍAS PROCEDENTES DE LA ZONA DEL CANAL DEL ISTMO DE PANAMÁ.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 15 de marzo de 1905, n° 31.]

Todas las leyes relativas á la importación de mercancías y á la llegada de viajeros que vengan del extranjero á los Estados Unidos, se aplicarán igualmente á las mercancías y á los viajeros que lleguen de la zona del canal del Istmo de Panamá á un Estado ó Territorio cualquiera de los Estados Unidos ó al distrito de Colombia.

## III. DERECHOS ADICIONALES APLICABLES Á LA IMPORTACIÓN DEL AZÚCAR PROCEDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro de 1° de abril de 1905, n° 15.]

En virtud del artículo 5 del acta de 24 de julio de 1897, se ha notificado la prima que se concede en la actualidad por la República Argentina á la exportación del azúcar. Por lo que se refiere á la cobranza en los Estados Unidos de los derechos adicionales aplicables á los azúcares que se importen de dicho país, el importe de la referida prima se fija en centavos 11.25 por kilogramo

# MÉXICO.

## LA MONEDA MEXICANA ; SU EQUIVALENCIA EN MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

El "Diario Oficial" No. 40 ha publicado el siguiente decreto:

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

Que siendo necesario, para el cobro de los derechos que perciben los Ministros Diplomáticos y los Cónsules de la República, así como para los demás efectos fiscales, establecer las equivalencias entre el peso que es la unidad monetaria de la República, según el valor teórico que le asigna la ley de 25 de marzo de 1905, y las monedas extranjeras, he tenido á bien, en uso de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 2° de la ley de 21 de mayo de 1904, decretar lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. La equivalencia del "peso" con la moneda de oro de los países que tienen establecido el patrón de oro, será la que determina la siguiente tabla:

Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.	Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.
Alemania .....	2.09 marcos.	Italia .....	2.58 liras.
Argentina .....	0.516 pesos.	Imperio Otomano .....	11.36 piastras.
Austria-Hungria .....	2.45 coronas.	India .....	1.53 rupias.
Bélgica .....	2.58 francos.	Islas Filipinas .....	0.996 pesos.
Bulgaria .....	2.58 levas.	Japón .....	1.00 yens.
Brasil .....	0.912 milreis.	Liberia .....	0.498 dólares.
Canadá .....	0.498 dólares.	Mónoco .....	2.58 francos.
Chile .....	1.36 pesos.	Nortuega .....	1.86 coronas.
Costa Rica .....	1.07 colonos.	Panamá .....	0.498 balboas.
Colombia .....	0.498 dólares.	Países Bajos .....	1.25 florines.
Dinamarca .....	1.86 coronas.	Portugal .....	0.461 milreis.
España .....	2.58 pesetas.	Perú .....	1.02 soles.
Egipto .....	24.24 peniques.	Rusia .....	0.967 rublos.
Estados Unidos .....	0.498 dólares.	Rumania .....	2.58 leus.
Ecuador .....	1.02 sueros.	Suiza .....	2.58 francos.
Francia .....	2.58 francos.	Serbia .....	2.58 dinares.
Finlandia .....	2.58 marcos.	Suecia .....	1.86 coronas.
Grecia .....	2.58 draemas.	Terranova .....	0.491 dólares.
Haití .....	0.516 gourdes.	Uruguay .....	0.481 pesos.
Honduras británica .....	0.498 dólares.	Venezuela .....	2.58 bolívares.
Inglaterra .....	24.58 peniques.		

ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO. Respecto de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata, la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público fijará, en los meses de mayo y noviembre de cada año, la equivalencia del peso mexicano con las respectivas monedas, que haya de aplicarse en los semestres que empiezan el primero de julio y el primero de enero siguiente: de cada año, equivalencia que se fijará teniendo en cuenta el valor medio de la plata en el semestre anterior.

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

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á los veinticuatro días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos cinco.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

Al señor Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR,

*Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de  
Hacienda y Crédito Público Presente.*

Y lo comunico á Ud. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.

De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo segundo del decreto de esta fecha, el Presidente de la República se ha servido acordar para el semestre que comienza el primero de julio próximo, la siguiente tabla de equivalencias entre el peso mexicano y las monedas acuñadas de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata:

Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.	Países.	Valor del peso mexicano en moneda extranjera.
Bolivia .....	1.25 bolivianos.	Nicaragua .....	1.25 pesos.
Guatemala .....	1.25 pesos.	Persia .....	5.97 kranes.
Salvador .....	Id.	China .....	0.720 taelcs.
Honduras .....	Id.		

México, 24 de mayo de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

Equivalencia que con las siguientes monedas tiene el peso mexicano iniciado por la Secretaría de Hacienda, con 75 centigramos de oro puro:

Franco, París.....	2.58534
Florines, Amsterdam.....	1.24008
Marcos, Berlín.....	2.09251
Coronas, Viena.....	2.46001
Soberanos, Londres.....	1.02426
Coronas, Stockolmo.....	1.860005
Rublos, S. Petersburgo.....	.9687
Dollars, Nueva York.....	.49847
Pesos actuales, México.....	.506563

Estos son propiamente valores á la par del nuevo peso oro, expresados en las monedas de los principales países. La *par* de una moneda es su valor expresado en otra moneda, atendiendo á la cantidad de metal fino que cada una de ellas contiene legalmente.

En la fecha en que se hizo la tabla se podría llamar *peso actual* al peso oro que se acuñaba en ese tiempo. Hoy no se le podría llamar así, sino peso del sistema monetario anterior ú otra expresión equivalente.

Equivalencia de las siguientes monedas con el peso mexicano de 65. centigramos de oro puro:

Franco, París.....	0.3871
Florin, Amsterdam.....	.8064
Marco, Berlín.....	.4779
Corona, Viena.....	.4065
Soberano, Londres.....	.7631
Corona, Stockholmo.....	.5376
Rubla, S. Petersburgo.....	1.0323
Dollar, Nueva York.....	2.0061
Pesos actual, Mexico.....	1.9741

Peso actual se podría llamar cuando se hizo la tabla, pero ahora no podría llamarse ya así.

El Banco Nacional ha establecido la siguiente relación para las monedas de oro, mexicanas, en pesos mexicanos.

Moneda de \$20.....	\$39.48
Moneda de \$10.....	19.74
Moneda de \$5.....	9.87
Moneda de \$2.50.....	4.93
Moneda de \$1.....	1.97

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1904-5.

Las estadísticas del comercio exterior de México durante los primeros nueve meses del año fiscal de 1904-5 muestran que durante este período mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$69,119,877.69 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con \$57,509,168.28 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente.

Las importaciones de la República con los seis principales países extranjeros durante los períodos mencionados fueron como sigue:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

Países.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Estados Unidos .....	\$85,159,205.04	\$31,366,739.73
Alemania .....	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Bélgica .....	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
España .....	2,785,543.99	2,321,390.54
Francia .....	6,295,787.49	5,211,272.50
Gran Bretaña .....	7,696,790.23	7,431,157.83

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

[Valor en oro.]

	Marzo.		Nueve primeros meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Materias animales .....	\$694,942.74	\$502,980.58	\$5,156,866.17	\$4,161,237.12
Materias vegetales .....	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Materias minerales .....	1,837,425.78	2,614,791.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales .....	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Máquinas y aparatos .....	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,765.88	7,595,073.53
Vehículos .....	141,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Armas y explosivos .....	379,886.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Diversos .....	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total .....	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Marzo—		Nueve primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>América Central:</b>				
Guatemala .....	\$2,570.86	\$1,557.41	\$10,616.88	\$8,660.70
Honduras Británica .....	201.00		2,778.64	2,680.00
Demás países .....	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total .....	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,930.70
<b>América del Sur:</b>				
Brasil .....	231.00		22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombia .....	2,443.00	10,251.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chile .....	48.00		4,778.00	5,611.40
Ecuador .....	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	89,932.00
Perú .....	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
República Argentina .....	46.00		12,985.00	3,943.67
Venezuela .....	4,770.00		34,485.00	10,581.10
Demás países .....	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total .....	20,166.50	32,654.00	215,313.67	150,402.87
<b>América del Norte:</b>				
Canadá .....	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
Estados Unidos .....	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
Total .....	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
<b>Antillas:</b>				
Cuba .....	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Demás países .....	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
Total .....	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
<b>Europa .....</b>	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.90
<b>Asia .....</b>	65,500.35	52,973.10	512,175.25	476,117.08
<b>África .....</b>	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
<b>Oceania .....</b>	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.25	5,475.00
<b>Gran total .....</b>	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Las siguientes estadísticas publicadas en el BOLETÍN OFICIAL muestran el valor (en plata) de las exportaciones de México á los mismos seis países:

Países.	1901-5.	1903-4.
Estados Unidos .....	\$100,161,400.90	\$103,845,588.32
Alemania .....	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Bélgica .....	6,754,633.02	4,010,127.22
España .....	3,986,795.00	1,576,281.00
Francia .....	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Gran Bretaña .....	11,739,353.70	21,697,494.25

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses.	
	1905.	1904.	1901-5.	1903-4.
Oro acuñado mexicano .....			\$85,911.00	\$11,422.00
Oro acuñado extranjero .....			21,005.50	1,311.00
Oro en pasta .....	\$1,015,297.69	\$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.38
Oro en otras especies .....	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total oro .....	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Plata acuñada mexicana .....	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,268,275.00
Plata acuñada extranjera .....	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,150.00
Plata en pasta .....	4,739,612.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.91
Plata en otras especies .....	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total plata .....	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cobre .....	2,239,213.40	1,171,317.15	21,388,431.58	16,955,758.39
Plomo .....	433,867.00	668,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.46
Demás productos minerales .....	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Café .....	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,981.96
Henequén en rama .....	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Maderas .....	162,160.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.25
Palo de tinte .....	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	648,979.41
Tabaco en rama .....	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Demás productos vegetales .....	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.00
Ganados .....	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Pieles sin curtir .....	693,900.40	454,335.85	327,359.55	235,482.51
Demás productos animales .....	49,101.00	41,273.15	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Henequén, jarcia .....	250.00	351,200.00	1,314,443.00	2,456,378.00
Tabaco labrado .....	17,444.00	21,281.00	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.35
Demás productos manufacturados .....	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	390,365.00	466,560.82
Diversos .....	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,518.66	382,283.00
Gran total .....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Las exportaciones divididas en metales preciosos y demás artículos fueron como sigue:

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1901-5.	1903-4.
Metales preciosos .....	\$6,965,829.55	\$7,259,331.27	\$56,707,059.13	\$70,945,702.33
Demás artículos .....	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.52	77,220,895.48
Total .....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81



Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Marzo.		Primeros nueve meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>América Central:</b>				
Guatemala.....	\$22,769.69	\$24,545.00	\$135,771.73	\$218,677.00
Honduras Británica.....	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Demás países.....	33,186.00	215.60	55,087.42	7,859.85
Total.....	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
<b>América del Sur:</b>				
Colombia.....		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chile.....			2,430.00	
Ecuador.....			500.00	
Perú.....				75.00
República Argentina.....			33,739.00	4,709.00
Demás países.....	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
Total.....	1,487.00	6,250.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
<b>América del Norte:</b>				
Canadá.....	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Estados Unidos.....	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total.....	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
<b>Antillas:</b>				
Cuba.....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Demás países.....				2,700.00
Total.....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
<b>Europa.....</b>	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
<b>Asia.....</b>			10,500.00	5,417.00
Gran total.....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.10	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

## NICARAGUA.

### NUEVA CONSTITUCIÓN.

[Promulgada en marzo 30 de 1905.]

Los suscritos representantes del pueblo nicaragüense, reunidos para dar la Ley fundamental de la Nación, decretamos y sancionamos la siguiente Constitución política:

#### TÍTULO I.—De la Nación.

ARTÍCULO 1. Nicaragua es Nación libre, soberana é independiente; pero se considera como una sección disgregada de la República Centroamericana. En consecuencia reconoce como una necesidad primordial volver á la Unión de las demás secciones de la República disuelta.

ART. 2. La soberanía es una, inalienable é imprescriptible, y reside esencialmente en el pueblo.

ART. 3. Los funcionarios públicos no tienen más facultades que las que expresamente les da la ley. Todo acto ejecutado por ellos fuera de ley es nulo.

TÍTULO II.—*De los Nicaragüenses.*

ART. 4. Los Nicaragüenses són naturales y naturalizados.

ART. 5. Son naturales:

1°. Los nacidos en Nicaragua de padres nicaragüenses ó extranjeros domiciliados.

2°. Los hijos de padre ó madre nicaragüenses nacidos en el extranjero, si optaren por la nacionalidad nicaragüense. Los tratados pueden modificar estas disposiciones siempre que establezcan reciprocidad.

3°. Los naturales de las otras repúblicas de Centro América que residan en Nicaragua, y no manifiesten ante autoridad competente su deseo en contrario.

ART. 6. Son naturalizados:

1°. Los Hispanoamericanos que manifiesten su deseo de naturalizarse en el país ante la autoridad respectiva.

2°. Los demás extranjeros que tengan dos años de residencia en el país, y que hagan igual manifestación.

3°. Los que obtengan carta de naturaleza conforme á la ley.

4°. Los naturalizados en los otros Estados Centroamericanos que residan en el país, y que manifiesten ante autoridad competente su deseo de serlo.

TÍTULO III.—*De los Extranjeros.*

ART. 7. Los extranjeros gozarán en Nicaragua de todos los derechos civiles de los nicaragüenses.

ART. 8. Nicaragua no tiene á favor de los extranjeros otras obligaciones, ni reconoce otras responsabilidades que las que á favor de los nicaragüenses establecen la Constitución y las leyes.

ART. 9. Los extranjeros están obligados, desde su llegada al territorio de la República, á respetar las autoridades y á observar las leyes.

ART. 10. Pueden adquirir toda clase de bienes en el país; pero quedarán sujetos, en cuanto á estos bienes, á todas las cargas ordinarias ó extraordinarias á que están obligados los nicaragüenses.

ART. 11. Los extranjeros no podrán ocurrir á la vía diplomática, sino en los casos de denegación de justicia. Los que reclamen indebidamente perderán el derecho de habitar en el país.

ART. 12. Es prohibida la extradición por delitos políticos, aunque por consecuencia de éstos resulte un delito común.

ART. 13. La ley establecerá la forma y casos en que pueda negarse á un extranjero la entrada al país, ú ordenarse su expulsión.

TÍTULO IV.—*De los Ciudadanos.*

ART. 14. Son ciudadanos todos los nicaragüenses mayores de diez y ocho años.

ART. 15. Son derechos de los ciudadanos: 1° el sufragio, 2° el optar á los cargos públicos, y 3° el tener y portar armas, todo con arreglo á la ley.

ART. 16. Se suspenden los derechos de ciudadano:

1°. Por auto de prisión ó declaratoria de haber lugar á formación de causa.

2°. Por sentencia de inhabilitación para el ejercicio de derechos políticos, durante el término de la condena.

3°. Por sentencia que imponga pena más que correccional.

4°. Por admitir empleo de otras naciones con excepción de las de Hispanoamérica, sin licencia del Poder legislativo, si el que lo admite reside en Nicaragua.

5°. Por incapacidad mental.

ART. 17. El voto activo es irrenunciable y obligatorio para los ciudadanos.

ART. 18. El sufragio será directo y secreto.

TÍTULO V.—*De los Derechos y Garantías.*

ART. 19. Se garantiza á los habitantes de la Nación, sean Nicara güenses ó extranjeros, la libertad, la seguridad individual, la igualdad y la propiedad.

ART. 20. La pena de muerte sólo podrá aplicarse por los delitos militares graves que la ley determine.

ART. 21. La Constitución reconoce la garantía del habeas corpus. En consecuencia, todo habitante tiene derecho al recurso de exhibición de la persona.

ART. 22. La detención para inquirir en los delitos comunes no podrá pasar de ocho días, salvo en los distritos judiciales donde las vías de comunicacion no sean expeditas, en los cuales se agregará además el término de la distancia á efecto de poner el reo á disposición del juez competente.

ART. 23. No podrá proveerse auto de prisión, sin que preceda plena prueba de haberse cometido un hecho que merezca pena más que correccional, y sin que resulte al menos, por presunción grave, quien sea su autor.

ART. 24. Nadie puede ser juzgado por comisiones especiales, ni por otros jueces que los designados por la ley, con anterioridad al hecho que origina el proceso.

ART. 25. Nadie puede ser privado del derecho de defensa. El proceso será siempre público.

ART. 26. Se prohíbe la aplicación de penas perpetuas y toda especie de tormentos.

ART. 27. La habitación de todo individuo es un asilo sagrado que no podrá allanarse sino en los casos siguientes:

1°. Para extraer á un criminal sorprendido *in fraganti*.

2°. Por cometerse delito en el interior, por desorden que exija pronto remedio, ó por reclamación del que la habita.

3°. En caso de incendio, terremoto, inundación, epidemia ú otro análogo.

4°. Para extraer objetos perseguidos en virtud de un proceso, precediendo semiplena prueba de la existencia de dichos objetos, ó para ejecutar una disposición judicial legalmente decretada.

5°. Para libertar á una persana secuestrada ilegalmente.

6°. Para aprehender, á un reo contra quien se haya proveído auto de prisión ó detención, existiendo al menos semiplena prueba de que se oculta en la casa que debe allanarse.

En los tres últimos casos, no se podrá verificar el allanamiento, sino con orden escrita de autoridad competente.

Siempre que el domicilio que haya de allanarse, no sea el del reo á quien se persigue, la autoridad ó sus agentes solicitarán previamente el permiso del morador.

ART. 28. El allanamiento del domicilio en los casos á que se refieren los incisos 4° y 6° del artículo anterior, no se podrá verificar desde las siete de la noche hasta las seis de la mañana, sino con el permiso de su dueño.

ART. 29. En ningún caso el Poder Ejecutivo ni sus agentes podrán sustraer, abrir ni detener la correspondencia epistolar ó telegráfica. La sustraída de las estafetas ó de cualquier otro lugar no hace fe contra ninguno.

ART. 30. Se prohíbe dar leyes proscriptivas, confiscatorias, retroactivas ó que establezcan penas infamantes.

ART. 31. Se prohíbe la prisión por deudas, aunque estas procedan de agricultura.

ART. 32. El Estado no tiene ni protege religión alguna, pero permite todos los cultos en el interior de los templos.

ART. 33. La emisión del pensamiento por la palabra hablada ó escrita, es libre y la ley no podrá restringirla.

ART. 34. La enseñanza es laica, la primaria obligatoria, y gratuita la costeada con fondos públicos.

ART. 35. Ninguna autoridad podrá impedir las reuniones que tengan fines lícitos.

ART. 36. Se prohíben los establecimientos conventuales y toda especie de instituciones monásticas.

ART. 37. Toda persona legalmente capaz es libre de disponer de sus propiedades por venta, donación, testamento ó cualquier otro título legal.

ART. 38. Son prohibidas las vinculaciones y toda institución á favor de manos muertas.

ART. 39. Ninguna autoridad podrá desoir las peticiones que se le dirijan y deberá resolverlas en los términos fijados por la ley.

ART. 40. Nadie puede ser privado de su propiedad sino en virtud de sentencia fundada en ley ó por causa de utilidad pública. La expropiación por causa de utilidad pública no se verificará sin previa indemnización conforme á la ley. En caso de guerra no es indispensable que la indemnización sea previa.

ART. 41. El derecho de reivindicar los bienes confiscados es imprescriptible.

ART. 42. En los delitos comunes no se impondrá pena más que correccional, sin que preceda declaratoria de un jurado sobre la culpabilidad delincuente.

ART. 43. Es prohibido todo monopolio.

ART. 44. Todos tienen derecho de transitar en el territorio de la República y de permanecer en él, sin más restricciones que las que la ley establece.

ART. 45. Las garantías expresadas, con excepci3n de las que prohíben dar leyes confiscatorias y las que consagran la inviolabilidad de la vida humana, podrán suspenderse temporalmente por la declaratoria de estado de sitio.

ART. 46. Las leyes que reglamenten el ejercicio de estas garantías serán ineficaces en cuanto las disminuyan, restrinjan ó adulteren.

ART. 47. El funcionario que sin facultad legal restringiese cualquiera de las garantías consignadas en este Título, estará obligado á una indemnización proporcional al daño causado, sin perjuicio de las demás responsabilidades legales.

#### TÍTULO VI.—*De la forma de Gobierno.*

ART. 48. El Gobierno de Nicaragua es republicano, democrático y representativo. Se compone de tres Poderes independientes: el Legislativo, el Ejecutivo y el Judicial.

ART. 49. El Poder Legislativo se ejerce por una Asamblea de Diputados, que se reunirá en la capital de la República cada dos años, el día 1º de diciembre, sin necesidad de convocatoria.

ART. 50. Habrá cuarenta sesiones en cada reuni3n ordinaria, que podrán aumentarse hasta sesenta, á juicio de la Asamblea.

ART. 51. El Poder Legislativo tendrá también sesiones extraordinarias cuando sea convocado por el Ejecutivo, y en tal caso sólo tratará de los asuntos que éste le someta.

ART. 52. Instalada la Asamblea en la capital, podrá acordar trasladarse á otra poblaci3n.

ART. 53. Cinco días antes de la fecha señalada para la instalaci3n de la Asamblea, se reunirán los Diputados en Juntas Preparatorias y con

la concurrencia de cinco, por lo menos, organizarán Directorio, y dictarán las providencias necesarias para la reunión de los demás, y la solemne instalación de la Asamblea.

ART. 54. La mayoría absoluta de los Diputados electos para formar la Asamblea, con arreglo á la ley, será suficiente para celebrar sesiones.

ART. 55. Un número de diez Diputados podrá convocar extraordinariamente la Asamblea para cualquier lugar de la República, cuando el Ejecutivo la haya disuelto ó haya impedido las sesiones.

ART. 56. Los Diputados durarán en el ejercicio de su cargo seis años y se renovarán por terceras partes cada dos años.

ART. 57. Para ser Diputado se requiere la calidad de ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, pertenecer al estado seglar y haber sido electo popularmente.

ART. 58. No pueden ser Diputados:

1º. Los empleados de nombramiento del Ejecutivo.

2º. Los Magistrados de las Cortes de Justicia y los jueces de distrito.

3º. Los deudos del Presidente de la República, dentro del segundo grado de consanguinidad ó afinidad.

4º. Los que hubiesen administrado ó recaudado fondos públicos, mientras no hubiesen finiquitado sus cuentas.

ART. 59. Los Diputados, desde que estén electos, gozarán de las siguientes prerrogativas:

1ª. Inmunidad personal para no ser juzgados por los tribunales, si la Asamblea no los declara previamente con lugar á formación de causa.

2ª. No ser demandados civilmente desde treinta dias antes hasta quince dias después de las sesiones de la Asamblea.

3ª. No ser llamados al servicio militar sin su consentimiento.

4ª. No ser extrañados de la República confinados ni privados de su libertad por ningún motivo.

ART. 60. Los Diputados no podrán obtener empleos del Poder Ejecutivo durante el período de sesiones, salvo los de Agentes diplomáticos, Ministros de Estado y profesores de enseñanza. Por la aceptación de cargos diplomáticos y de profesores no perderán su calidad de Diputados; pero sí por la de Ministros de Estado.

En receso de la Asamblea podrán obtener cualquier otro nombramiento del Ejecutivo, y por la aceptación perderán también su calidad de Diputados.

El Ejecutivo dará cuenta á la Asamblea, si esta estuviese reunida, de los nombramientos que haya hecho, para que ella mande reponer las vacantes; no estando reunida, las mandará reponer el Ejecutivo.

ART. 61. Para elegir Diputados á la Asamblea se dividirá el territorio de la República en distritos electorales, que constarán de diez mil habitantes ó de una fracción que no baje de cinco mil.

TÍTULO VII.—*De las Atribuciones del Poder Legislativo.*

ART. 62. Corresponden á la Asamblea legislativa las atribuciones siguientes:

1.<sup>a</sup> Abrir y cerrar sus sesiones, calificar la elección de sus miembros, aprobar ó no sus credenciales y recibirles la promesa de ley.

2.<sup>a</sup> Llamar á los suplentes respectivos, en caso de falta absoluta ó de legítimo impedimento de los propietarios, y mandar reponer las vacantes que ocurran.

3.<sup>a</sup> Admitir las renunciaciones que presentan los Diputados, si las fundan en causas legales debidamente comprobadas.

4.<sup>a</sup> Formar su reglamento interior.

5.<sup>a</sup> Decretar, interpretar, reformar y derogar las leyes.

6.<sup>a</sup> Crear y suprimir empleos, establecer pensiones, decretar honores y conceder amnistías.

7.<sup>a</sup> Disponer todo lo conveniente á la seguridad y defensa de la República.

8.<sup>a</sup> Hacer el escrutinio de votos en la elección de Presidente de la República, y proclamar electo al ciudadano que hubiere obtenido mayoría absoluta.

9.<sup>a</sup> En caso de no haber mayoría absoluta, declarar electo Presidente de la República al que hubiere obtenido mayoría relativa. Si hubiere empate en la votación popular, la Asamblea elegirá Presidente entre los ciudadanos que tuvieren igual número de votos.

10.<sup>a</sup> Cuando concurren en un mismo individuo diversas elecciones, será determinada la preferencia en el orden siguiente: 1.<sup>o</sup> Presidente de la República; 2.<sup>o</sup> Diputado propietario; 3.<sup>o</sup> Diputado suplente.

11.<sup>a</sup> Recibir la promesa constitucional á los funcionarios que elija ó declare electos, y admitirles ó no su renuncia.

12.<sup>a</sup> Designar cada dos años tres de sus miembros para reponer al Presidente de la República, cuando ocurra su falta absoluta, ó temporal. En los Designados no podrá recaer ninguna otra elección ni nombramiento del Poder Ejecutivo, si no es el de profesores de enseñanza.

13.<sup>a</sup> Declarar con lugar á formación de causa al Presidente de la República, Secretarios de Estado, Diputados, Agentes diplomáticos y Magistrados de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, y de las Cortes de Apelaciones.

14.<sup>a</sup> Cambiar la residencia de los Supremos Poderes por causas graves.

15.<sup>a</sup> Decretar premios y conceder privilegios temporales á los autores ó inventores, y á los que hayan introducido industrias nuevas de utilidad general, ó perfeccionado las existentes.

16.<sup>a</sup> Acordar subvenciones para objetos de utilidad pública, y subsidios ó primas que tiendan á promover nuevas industrias ó mejorar las existentes.

17.<sup>a</sup> Conceder ó negar permiso á los nicaragüenses para aceptar empleos de otras naciones que no sean las de Hispano-América.

18.<sup>a</sup> Aprobar ó improbar la conducta del Ejecutivo.

19.<sup>a</sup> Aprobar, modificar ó improbar los tratados celebrados con las naciones extranjeras.

20.<sup>a</sup> Reglamentar el comercio marítimo y arrestre.

21.<sup>a</sup> Aprobar ó improbar las cuentas de los gastos públicos.

22.<sup>a</sup> Fijar cada dos años el presupuesto de gastos.

23.<sup>a</sup> Imponer contribuciones.

24.<sup>a</sup> Decretar la enajenación ó arrendamiento de los bienes nacionales, y su aplicación á usos públicos, ó autorizar al Ejecutivo para que lo haga sobre bases convenientes á la República.

25.<sup>a</sup> Decretar empréstitos extranjeros y reglamentar el pago de la deuda nacional, ó acordar las bases para que lo haga el Poder Ejecutivo.

26.<sup>a</sup> Habilitar puertos, crear, trasladar, suprimir aduanas, ó dictar las reglas con que deba hacerlo el Ejecutivo.

27.<sup>a</sup> Decretar el peso, ley y tipo de la moneda nacional.

28.<sup>a</sup> Declarar la guerra y hacer la paz, ó autorizar para que lo haga el Ejecutivo.

29.<sup>a</sup> Fijar en cada reunión ordinaria el número de fuerzas que deban mantenerse en pie.

30.<sup>a</sup> Permitir ó negar el tránsito de tropas de otro país por el territorio de la República, y autorizar la salida de tropas nacionales fuera del territorio de Nicaragua. En estado de guerra, tendrá estas atribuciones el Poder Ejecutivo.

31.<sup>a</sup> Declarar en estado de sitio la República ó parte de ella, conforme á la ley.

32.<sup>a</sup> Conferir grados de General de División ó de Brigada, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo.

33.<sup>a</sup> Decretar el escudo de armas y el pabellón de la República.

34.<sup>a</sup> Conceder indultos ó commutación de penas, á iniciativa del Poder Ejecutivo, previo informe favorable del Poder Judicial.

35.<sup>a</sup> Conceder premios ó recompensas por servicios eminentes prestados á la Nación.

36.<sup>a</sup> Aprobar ó no los contratos que celebre el Ejecutivo con particulares ó compañías, sobre empréstitos extranjeros, colonización, navegación y demás obras de utilidad, siempre que entrañen privilegios temporales y comprometan las rentas públicas ó bienes de la Nación, ó cuando en ellos se disponga de sumas no votadas en el presupuesto.

37.<sup>a</sup> Delegar en el Poder Ejecutivo la facultad de legislar, en su receso, en los ramos de Hacienda, Guerra, Policía, Fomento y Marina, sin oponerse al espíritu de la Constitución y las leyes.

ART. 63. El Poder Legislativo no podrá suplir ó declarar el estado civil de las personas, ni conceder títulos académicos y literarios.



TÍTULO VIII.—*De la Formación, Sanción y Promulgación de la Ley.*

ART. 64. Tienen exclusivamente la iniciativa de la ley los Diputados, el Presidente de la República, por medio de los Secretarios de Estado, y la Corte Suprema de Justicia en asuntos de su competencia.

ART. 65. Ningún proyecto de ley será definitivamente votado, sino después de dos deliberaciones efectuadas en distintos días, salvo el caso de urgencia, calificada, por cuatro quintos de votos, en que se dará un solo debate.

ART. 66. Todo proyecto de ley, una vez aprobado por la Asamblea, se pasará al Ejecutivo á más tardar dentro de tres días de haber sido votado, á fin de que le dé su sanción y lo haga promulgar como ley.

ART. 67. Si el Presidente, de acuerdo con el Consejo de Ministros, encontrase inconvenientes para sancionar el proyecto de ley, lo devolverá á la Asamblea dentro de diez días, exponiendo las razones en que funde su desacuerdo. Si en el término expresado no lo objetase, se tendrá por sancionado y lo publicará como ley. Cuando el Ejecutivo devolviese el proyecto, la Asamblea lo sujetará á una nueva deliberación, y si fuese ratificado por dos tercios de votos, lo pasará de nuevo al Ejecutivo, con esta fórmula: "Ratificado constitucionalmente," y aquél lo hará publicar sin demora.

ART. 68. Los proyectos de ley que la Asamblea vote en los cinco últimos días de sesiones, y que el Ejecutivo juzgue inconveniente sancionar, serán devueltos á la Asamblea con las observaciones correspondientes en los diez primeros días de las sesiones inmediatas.

ART. 69. Cuando un proyecto de ley fuere desechado, no podrá proponerse de nuevo sino hasta en la legislatura siguiente.

ART. 70. No es necesaria la sanción del Ejecutivo en los decretos y resoluciones siguientes:

1. En las elecciones que el Congreso haga ó declare, y en las renunciaciones que admita ó deseche.
2. En las declaratorias de haber ó no lugar á formación de causa.
3. En la ley del presupuesto.
4. En los decretos que se refieran á la conducta del Ejecutivo.
5. En los reglamentos que expida para su régimen interior.
6. En los acuerdos para trasladar su residencia á otro lugar, para suspender sus sesiones, ó prorrogarlas.

ART. 71. Siempre que un proyecto de ley que no proceda de iniciativa de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, tenga por objeto reformar ó derogar disposiciones contenidas en los Códigos Civil, Penal, de Comercio, de Minas, ó de Procedimientos, no podrá discutirse sin oír la opinión de aquel Tribunal, quien la emitirá durante las mismas sesiones, ó en las siguientes, según la extensión, importancia, ó urgencia del proyecto.

TÍTULO IX.—*Del Poder Ejecutivo.*

ART. 72. El Poder Ejecutivo se ejerce por un ciudadano que se denomina Presidente de la República.

ART. 73. El Presidente de la República debe ser ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, del estado seglar, y natural de Nicaragua, ó de cualquiera otra de las Repúblicas de Centro América.

ART. 74. El Presidente de la República será electo directamente por el voto de los nicaragüenses.

ART. 75. El período presidencial será de seis años y comenzará el primero de enero del año siguiente á la elección.

ART. 76. En caso de falta absoluta ó temporal del Presidente de la República, el Poder Ejecutivo quedará á cargo de uno de los Designados, sacado á la suerte por el Consejo de Ministros de entre los tres que haya electo la Asamblea.

ART. 77. Mientras recibe la Presidencia el llamado por la ley, ejercerá el Poder Ejecutivo el Ministro de la Gobernación, quien dará posesión al Designado correspondiente, cuando no estuviese reunida la Asamblea.

ART. 78. Cuando el Presidente de la República tenga que depositar el poder, lo hará en cualquiera de los Diputados á la Asamblea legislativa. Si la Asamblea estuviere reunida, ella designará la persona en quien deba hacerse el depósito.

ART. 79. Siempre que el Presidente de la República quiera ponerse al frente del Ejército, encargará las funciones de Jefe Supremo de la nación al que debe sustituirlo constitucionalmente, y quedará investido sólo del carácter de General en Jefe y con las atribuciones de Comandante general.

TÍTULO X.—*De los deberes y atribuciones del Poder Ejecutivo.*

ART. 80. El Presidente de la República es el Jefe Supremo de la Nación y el Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de tierra y mar; tiene á su cargo la administración general del país y las atribuciones siguientes:

1. Defender la independencia, el honor de la Nación y la integridad de su territorio.
2. Ratificar definitivamente los tratados que tengan por objeto la unión de Nicaragua con uno ó más Estados de Centro América.
3. Ejecutar y hacer cumplir las leyes, expidiendo al efecto los decretos y órdenes conducentes, sin alterar el espíritu de aquéllas.
4. Nombrar los Secretarios y Subsecretarios de Estado y los demás empleados del Ejecutivo, conforme á la ley.
5. Conservar la paz y seguridad interior de la República y repeler todo ataque y agresión exterior.
6. Vigilar por la pronta y cumplida administración de justicia, dando á los funcionarios del Poder Judicial los auxilios y fuerza que necesiten para hacer efectivas sus providencias.

7. Remover á los empleados de su libre nombramiento.
8. Conceder, en receso de la Asamblea, amnistía cuando lo exija la conveniencia pública y conmutar la pena de muerte á los reos condenados á ella por delitos militares.
9. Convocar á la Asamblea á sesiones extraordinarias.
10. Presentar, por medio de los Secretarios de Estado, durante los primeros quince días de la instalación de la Asamblea, un informe de todos los ramos de la administración.
11. Celebrar tratados y cualesquiera otras negociaciones diplomáticas, y someterlas para su ratificación á la Asamblea en sus próximas sesiones.
12. Dirigir las relaciones exteriores, y nombrar Agentes Diplomáticos y Consulares de la República, recibir Ministros y admitir Cónsules de las naciones extranjeras.
13. Hacer que se recauden las rentas de la República y reglamentar su inversión con arreglo á la ley.
14. Decretar, en los casos de invasión ó rebelión, si los recursos del Estado fuesen insuficientes, empréstitos generales, voluntarios ó forzosos, de cuya inversión dará cuenta á la Asamblea en sus próximas sesiones.
15. Conferir grados militares hasta el de Coronel en tiempo de paz y los de Generales de División y de Brigada en campaña, y hacer iniciativa á la Asamblea para que dé estos mismos grados en tiempo de paz.
16. Mandar las fuerzas militares, organizarlas y distribuirlas de conformidad con la ley y según las necesidades de la República.
17. Conceder patentes de corso y cartas de represalia.
18. Declarar en estado de sitio la República, ó parte de ella, en los casos de agresión extraña ó rebelión interior, en receso de la Asamblea y de conformidad con la ley.
19. Conceder cartas de naturalización.
20. Fomentar la instrucción pública y difundir la enseñanza popular.
21. Sancionar las leyes, usar del veto en los casos que corresponde y promulgar sin demora aquellas disposiciones legislativas que no necesiten de la sanción del Ejecutivo.
22. Mandar reponer las vacantes de Diputados en receso del Poder Legislativo, de conformidad con la ley, á más tardar dentro de un mes de ocurridas.
23. Publicar mensualmente el estado de ingresos y egresos de las rentas públicas.
24. Vigilar sobre la exactitud legal de la moneda, cuidar de la uniformidad de las pesas y medidas, y ejercer la suprema dirección de la policía.
25. Atender á la seguridad interior y defensa exterior del país.
26. Celebrar toda clase de contratos para proveer á las necesidades de la Administración, y someter á la ratificación de la Asamblea

Legislativa los que versen sobre empréstitos extranjeros, colonización, navegación y demás obras de utilidad, siempre que entrañen privilegios temporales ó compromentan las rentas públicas y propiedades de la Nación, ó cuando en ellos se disponga de sumas no votadas en el presupuesto.

27. Declarar la guerra, cuando le haya autorizado la Asamblea, y hacer la paz cuando lo requieran las conveniencias nacionales.

28. Dirigir las operaciones de la guerra como Jefe Supremo del Ejército y de la Marina nacional.

29. Cuidar de que la Asamblea se reúna en el día señalado por la Constitución, dando con oportunidad las disposiciones necesarias al efecto.

30. Conceder patentes para garantizar, por determinado tiempo, la propiedad literaria y las invenciones útiles, aplicables á nuevas operaciones industriales, ó á la perfección de las existentes.

31. Señalar el lugar á donde deban trasladarse transitoriamente los poderes del Estado, cuando haya graves motivos para ello.

31. Dictar las medidas conducentes para la formación del censo de población y demás ramos de estadística nacional.

33. Establecer el régimen especial con que deban gobernarse temporalmente regiones despobladas, ó habitadas por indígenas no civilizados.

34. Levantar la fuerza necesaria para repeler toda invasión ó sofocar rebeliones.

35. Disponer de la fuerza armada de mar y tierra para defensa y seguridad de la República, para mantener el orden y tranquilidad de ella y para todos los demás objetos que exija el servicio público.

36. Rehabilitar, conforme á la ley, á los ciudadanos que estén suspensos en el ejercicio de sus derechos.

37. Tomar, medidas de seguridad en los casos graves ó imprevistos de ataque exterior, ó conmoción interior, mientras se dicta el decreto de estado de sitio, y dar cuenta de ellas á la Asamblea Legislativa en sus próximas sesiones.

38. Dictar las providencias necesarias para que las elecciones se verifiquen en el tiempo fijado por la ley, y para que se observen las reglas establecidas en ella.

39. Cerrar puertos ó habilitarlos en receso de la Asamblea.

40. Fijar las reglas á que debe sujetarse la ocupación ó enajenación de terrenos baldíos, y destinarlos al fomento de la colonización y empresas útiles.

41. Enagenar las propiedades nacionales ó arrendarlas.

ART. 81. Las providencias del Poder Ejecutivo que no se expidan por el Ministerio correspondiente, no son legales. El Presidente y sus Ministros serán responsables por las disposiciones que dicten contrarias á la Constitución y las leyes.

TÍTULO XL.—*De los Secretarios de Estado.*

ART. 82. Los Ministros del Poder Ejecutivo deben ser nicaragüenses, del estado seglar y ciudadanos en el ejercicio de sus derechos. También pueden serlo los demás centroamericanos y los hispanoamericanos naturalizados.

ART. 83. No pueden ser Secretarios de Estado los contratistas de obras ó servicios públicos, por cuenta de la nación, los que de resultas de esas contratas tengan reclamaciones de interés propio, y los deudores ó acreedores de la hacienda pública.

ART. 84. Los Secretarios de Estado pueden asistir á las sesiones del poder legislativo y tomar participación en los debates, pero sin voto; y deberán concurrir á la Asamblea siempre que se les llame para contestar á la interpelación de un Diputado, sobre asuntos de la Administración Pública. En este caso el Ministro puede excusar la respuesta cuando se trate de asuntos de guerra ó de relaciones exteriores, de carácter reservado; la Asamblea tomará en consideración la excusa, y si no la juzgase admisible, obligará al Ministro á responder.

TÍTULO XII.—*Del Poder Judicial.*

ART. 85. El Poder Judicial se ejerce por una Corte Suprema, por las Cortes de Apelaciones y los demás funcionarios que la ley determine.

ART. 86. Los Magistrados serán electos por la Asamblea Legislativa y durarán seis años en el ejercicio de sus funciones. El nombramiento de los demás funcionarios del Poder Judicial se hará con arreglo á la ley orgánica de Tribunales, que fijará el período de sus cargos, sus atribuciones y demás detalles para la administración de justicia.

ART. 87. Para ser Magistrado se requiere ser ciudadano en ejercicio de sus derechos, del estado seglar, abogado y mayor de veinticinco años.

ART. 88. La facultad de juzgar y de ejecutar lo juzgado pertenece exclusivamente al Poder Judicial. Ningún Poder ni sus agentes podrán avocarse causas en estado de tramitación, ni detener su curso, ni abrir juicios fenecidos.

ART. 89. La ley establecerá el recurso de revisión en lo criminal, en casos graves, cuando fenecido un proceso se pueda demostrar con precisión la inocencia del reo.

ART. 90. En todo juicio civil las partes pueden someter á un jurado la calificación y decisión de los hechos. Pronunciado el veredicto del jurado, el Juez se limitará á la aplicación de las leyes.

ART. 91. La Corte Suprema de Justicia hará la elección y nombramiento de los funcionarios y empleados que le correspondan, de conformidad con la ley, les admitirá sus renunciaciones y concederá las licencias que la misma ley autoriza.

ART. 92. La Corte Suprema tendrá además las atribuciones siguientes:

1<sup>a</sup>. Hacer su Reglamento Interior y aprobar los de las Cortes de Apelaciones.

2<sup>a</sup>. Conocer de los delitos oficiales de los altos funcionarios, cuando se les haya declarado con lugar á formación de causa.

3<sup>a</sup>. Aplicar las leyes en los casos concretos sometidos á su examen, interpretarlas para el mismo fin, conforme al espíritu de la Constitución, y no aplicarlas cuando sean contrarias á ella, bajo su propia responsabilidad.

4<sup>a</sup>. Autorizar á los abogados y notarios, nacionales y extranjeros, para el ejercicio de su profesión, suspenderlos en ella, y rehabilitarlos, con sujeción á la ley.

5<sup>a</sup>. Conocer de todos los recursos y apelaciones del Tribunal de Cuentas.

ART. 93. La administración de justicia es gratuita en todo clase de juicios y en todas las instancias.

ART. 94. Los Magistrados no pueden ejercer ningún otro empleo, salvo el de profesores de enseñanza. Tampoco pueden ser llamados al servicio militar.

ART. 95. En ningún juicio puede haber más de tres instancias, y los mismos jueces no pueden conocer en más de una de ellas.

ART. 96. Los funcionarios de justicia podrán requerir el auxilio de la fuerza armada ó de los ciudadanos, para el cumplimiento de sus resoluciones.

#### TÍTULO XIII.—*Del Presupuesto.*

ART. 97. El Presupuesto de gastos ordinarios será votado por la Asamblea con vista del proyecto que presente el Ejecutivo.

ART. 98. Todo gasto que se haga fuera del Presupuesto es ilegítimo, y serán responsables solidariamente por la cantidad gastada el Presidente de la República, el Ministro de Hacienda y el empleado pagador, sin perjuicio de las penas á que hubiere lugar conforme á la ley.

ART. 99. El Presupuesto de gastos ordinarios de la administración pública no podrá exceder de los ingresos probables calculados por el Ministerio de Hacienda.

#### TÍTULO XIV.—*Del Tesoro Público.*

ART. 100. Forman el Tesoro Público de la Nación:

1<sup>o</sup>. Todos sus bienes muebles y raíces.

2<sup>o</sup>. Todos sus créditos activos.

3<sup>o</sup>. Todos los derechos, impuestos y contribuciones que paguen los habitantes de la República.

ART. 101. La administración de los fondos públicos se hará por medio de una Tesorería General y demás oficinas que sean necesarias.

ART. 102. El Tesorero General será nombrado por el Poder Ejecutivo. Para ejercer ese cargo se requiere no ser acreedor de la Hacienda Pública, ni tener cuentas pendientes con ella.

ART. 103. El Poder Ejecutivo no podrá celebrar contratos que comprometan los fondos nacionales, sin previa publicación de la propuesta en el periódico oficial y licitación pública. Exceptúanse de estas formalidades los que tengan por objeto proveer á las necesidades de la guerra y los que por su naturaleza no puedan celebrarse, sino con persona determinada.

ART. 104. Para fiscalizar la administración del Tesoro Nacional habrá una Contaduría Mayor ó Tribunal encargado de examinar y finiquitar las cuentas de los que administren intereses públicos.

ART. 105. Los miembros de este Tribunal tendrán las mismas condiciones que el Tesorero General; su número, organización y atribuciones serán determinados por la ley.

#### TÍTULO XV.—*Del Ejército.*

ART. 106. La fuerza pública está instituida para asegurar los derechos de la Nación, el cumplimiento de la ley, y el mantenimiento del orden público.

ART. 107. La disciplina del Ejército será regida por las leyes y ordenanzas militares. La fuerza armada no puede deliberar, ni ejercer el derecho de petición.

ART. 108. El servicio militar es obligatorio. La ley lo reglamentará.

ART. 109. Los delitos puramente militares cometidos por individuos del Ejército, en actual servicio, serán juzgados por tribunales militares, con sujeción al Código de la materia.

#### TÍTULO XVI.—*Del Gobierno Departamental.*

ART. 110. Para la administración política se dividirá el territorio de la República en Departamentos, cuyo número y límites fijará la ley. En cada uno de ellos habrá los funcionarios administrativos que la misma determine.

#### TÍTULO XVII.—*Del Gobierno Municipal.*

ART. 111. El gobierno local de los pueblos estará á cargo de municipalidades electas popular y directamente por los ciudadanos de las respectivas poblaciones.

ART. 112. El número de individuos que deben componer las municipalidades será determinado por la ley, tomando en cuenta su población.

ART. 113. Todas las atribuciones de los municipios y las reglas para su organización serán objeto de leyes especiales.

ART. 114. Las atribuciones de las municipalidades serán puramente económicas y administrativas.

ART. 115. Ningún miembro de las municipalidades podrá ser obligado á aceptar otro nombramiento, ni llamado al servicio militar.

TÍTULO XVIII.—*De la Responsabilidad de los Empleados Públicos.*

ART. 116. Todo funcionario público es responsable por sus actos.

ART. 117. Los miembros de los Supremos Poderes, Magistrados de las Cortes de Apelaciones, Secretarios de Estado, y Ministros Diplomáticos, por delitos que se les imputen, responderán ante la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, la cual declarará si ha lugar ó no á formación de causa; si hay lugar los pondrá inmediatamente á disposición del Tribunal competente.

ART. 118. Cuando un funcionario público, á quien se hubiese declarado con lugar á formación de causa, fuere absuelto, volverá al ejercicio de sus funciones.

TÍTULO XIX.—*Reformas de la Constitución.*

ART. 119. Toda reforma deberá ser decretada por la Asamblea legislativa con dos tercios de votos en sesiones ordinarias, y verificada por una Asamblea Constituyente que se convocará al efecto. La reforma absoluta sólo podrá decretarse después de diez años.

ART. 120. Los Diputados á la Asamblea Constituyente serán electos en la misma forma que los Diputados á las Asambleas Legislativas y en igual número.

ART. 121. Quedan derogadas la Constitución de diez de diciembre de 1893 y sus reformas de 15 de octubre de 1896.

ART. 122. La presente Constitución comenzará á regir desde su publicación.

Dado en el salón de sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente, en Managua, á los 30 días del mes de marzo de 1905.

**IMPORTACIÓN POR PAÍSES DURANTE LOS AÑOS DE 1902 Y 1903.**

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2436.]

Países.	1902. <sup>a</sup>	1903. <sup>a</sup>	Países.	1902. <sup>a</sup>	1903. <sup>a</sup>
Estados Unidos.....	\$1,201,557.35	\$1,457,156.90	Belize.....	\$1,017.74	\$1,558.00
Francia.....	209,967.98	157,761.85	Costa Rica.....	2,693.00	651.00
Alemania.....	250,387.93	259,515.91	México.....	282.90	65.00
Inglaterra.....	393,324.47	517,875.87	Guatemala.....	12,301.52	18,741.14
San Juan del Norte..	25,852.33	8,580.68	Perú.....	.....	81.00
Bélgica.....	17,760.18	10,553.16	Escocia.....	4,675.00	4,227.56
Italia.....	22,455.37	15,758.80	Chile.....	301.00	63.00
Colombia.....	8,042.80	2,230.17	Benador.....	2,575.00	492.25
El Salvador.....	2,773.30	23,535.57	Cuba.....	220.00	200.00
Honduras.....	1,455.45	1,065.23			
China.....	2,441.67	101.75	Total.....	2,169,510.26	2,460,942.32
España.....	6,442.27	1,232.94			

<sup>a</sup> Valor en oro.



## IMPORTACIÓN.

## Resumen por aduanas de la importación de 1903.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en oro.
Corinto.....	101,409	6,957,796	\$1,101,277.51
San Juan del Sur.....	11,779	644,265	86,062.08
El Castillo.....	26,555	1,261,364	199,109.97
El Bluff.....	245,724	10,545,681	865,068.14
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios.....	22,282	1,097,143	149,500.22
Total.....	407,389	20,506,249	2,460,942.92

## EXPORTACIÓN.

## Resumen por meses de la exportación de 1903.

Meses.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en moneda nacional.
Enero.....	132,085	1,266,118	\$2,107,767.49
Febrero.....	144,499	1,510,567	2,017,185.87
Marzo.....	199,507	1,295,008	2,105,902.46
Abril.....	354,707	1,796,728	2,546,265.34
Mayo.....	202,527	1,970,928	2,789,371.72
Junio.....	304,491	1,177,793	1,861,095.10
Julio.....	147,320	887,345	1,369,891.46
Agosto.....	149,276	1,204,558	1,776,753.92
Septiembre.....	262,483	239,000	1,427,301.87
Octubre.....	232,236	427,282	1,137,498.64
Noviembre.....	239,174	243,741	1,392,496.89
Diciembre.....	191,479	1,751,199	1,386,108.32
Total.....	2,630,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

## Exportación por países durante los años de 1902 y 1903.

[Valor declarada en moneda nacional.]

Países.	1902.	1903.	Países.	1902.	1903.
Estados Unidos.....	\$5,014,551.51	\$13,201,056.84	Chile.....	\$485.00	\$2,230.00
Francia.....	960,977.71	1,717,139.89	Holanda.....	22,447.50	91,461.38
Alemania.....	1,854,069.77	2,935,278.79	Austria.....	11,846.32	45,818.74
Inglaterra.....	1,277,550.18	1,804,763.27	Suecia.....	6,909.10	35,548.40
San Juan del Norte.....	100,840.51	24,381.32	Bélica.....	7,428.74	172,124.26
Bélica.....	300.00	3,658.00	México.....	.....	2,611.75
Italia.....	219,118.25	248,850.78	Ecuador.....	130.00	.....
Colombia.....	31,556.47	15,347.77	España.....	7,575.00	.....
El Salvador.....	214,003.95	208,159.73	Perú.....	6,817.50	.....
Honduras.....	140,637.20	192,575.41	Cuba.....	2,430.00	.....
Costa Rica.....	672,375.10	1,191,263.50	Total.....	10,630,852.71	21,913,742.08
Guatemala.....	48,656.00	21,431.55			

## Resumen de la exportación por aduanas.

Aduanas.	Bultos.	Peso en kilos.	Valor.
Corinto.....	164,300	10,851,765	\$7,472,941.41
San Juan del Sur.....	21,939	1,733,541	254,560.84
Rivas.....	18,737	.....	1,151,312.00
Nueva Segovia.....	320	.....	12,800.00
El Castillo.....	15,729	949,221	1,629,269.01
El Bluff.....	2,427,661	171,586	10,826,364.72
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios.....	2,108	14,154	566,594.10
Total.....	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

**ARRENDAMIENTO DE LA RENTA DE PÓLVORA, FULMINANTES,  
PLOMO Y CARTUCHOS DE REVÓLVER Ó ESCOPETAS.**

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2499.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa decreta:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Aprobar el contrato celebrado entre el Señor Ministro de Hacienda, en representación del Gobierno, y el Doctor Don TELÉMACO LÓPEZ, por sí, el 8 de noviembre de 1904, en los términos siguientes:

I. El Gobierno da en arriendo á Don TELÉMACO LÓPEZ la renta de pólvora, fulminantes, plomo y cartuchos de revólver, rifle Winchester ó escopetas, en la costa atlántica, por el término de cuatro años, á contar del 1° de enero de 1905, artículos que importará al país por su propia cuenta.

II. El Señor LÓPEZ pagará al Gobierno en la Subtesorería de Bluefields, la suma de diez mil pesos plata anualmente. Este pago lo hará por semestres adelantados, debiendo hacer el entero dentro los primeros treinta días de cada semestre.

III. El Señor LÓPEZ se compromete á hacer aumentar ese canon anualmente, así: un diez por ciento el segundo año, un veinte por ciento el tercero y un treinta por ciento el cuarto.

IV. El Señor LÓPEZ tomará las existencias que el 1° de enero tenga el Gobierno en la costa atlántica, á principal y costos y las que estuvieren en buen estado.

V. Asimismo concede el Gobierno al Señor LÓPEZ, el derecho para importar dinamita, fulminates y guía para vender á los mineros de aquel litoral durante el término de este contrato; y es entendido que estos artículos los tendrá á la orden del Gobierno á principal y costos. Tanto el Señor LÓPEZ como los mineros ó personas á quien venda, se sujetarán en lo referente á este derecho, á las disposiciones dictadas ó que se dicten sobre la materia.

VI. Este contrato no podrá traspasarlo LÓPEZ á ninguna persona ó corporación sin el consentimiento del Gobierno y claudica por el hecho de no pagar las cuotas en los términos expresados, ó por emplear los materiales ó explosivos en planes que traten de alterar la paz.

VII. Caso de guerra ó cualquier otro disturbio en el país, el Gobierno rebajará al contratista el veinticinco por ciento de la cuota correspondiente al año en que ésto ocurra.

En fe de lo cual firmamos el presente contrato en Managua, á los 8 días del mes de noviembre de mil novecientos cuatro.

\* \* \* \* \*

Ejecútese.

Palacio Nacional, Managua, 28 de abril de 1905.

J. S. ZELAYA.

## PARAGUAY.

### COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL.

[Del Informe de la Legación argentina en el Paraguay para marzo de 1905.]

Las cifras recién se publican en formas apreciables, del modo siguiente, que demuestran cuáles son las fuerzas vivas del Paraguay:

#### Importación.

Los sumados de 1902:	Oro.
Importación .....	\$2, 406, 381
Exportación .....	3, 890, 658
Ó un total de .....	6, 297, 039

mientras que en 1903 esos sumados llegaron á:

	Oro.
Importación .....	\$3, 551, 824. 92
Exportación .....	4, 253, 652. 00
Ó sea un total de .....	7, 805, 476. 92

lo que da un aumento, para 1903, de pesos oro 1,508,437.92 correspondiendo á la exportación un aumento de pesos oro 362,994, sobre el año de 1902.

Durante el año de 1902 el mayor valor en la importación paraguaya corresponde á la Gran Bretaña con pesos oro 863,455, siguiendo después los demás países en el siguiente orden, por el cual se ve que la República Argentina ocupa el cuarto lugar:

	Oro.		Oro.
Francia .....	\$412, 455. 00	España .....	\$79, 415. 00
Alemania .....	325, 185. 00	Bélgica .....	15, 945. 00
Argentina .....	295, 300. 00	Uruguay .....	7, 050. 00
Italia .....	202, 350. 00	Brasil .....	4, 140. 00
Estados Unidos .....	109, 115. 00	Varios .....	91, 536. 00

Este movimiento en 1903 fué:

	Oro.		Oro.
Gran Bretaña .....	\$1, 139, 045. 70	Estados Unidos .....	\$122, 505. 39
Alemania .....	517, 785. 45	Bélgica .....	30, 443. 79
Argentina .....	421, 153. 19	Brasil .....	27, 604. 50
Francia .....	328, 988. 40	Uruguay .....	16, 971. 92
Italia .....	269, 095. 99	Varios .....	491, 558. 72
España .....	186, 671. 77		

Por el anterior movimiento se ve que la República Argentina ha aumentado sus importaciones, pasando del cuarto al tercer lugar, ganando uno sobre las importaciones procedentes de Francia. El valor total de la importación está repartido en los siguientes ramos:

Tejidos .....	\$1,032,035.28	Confeciones .....	\$35,919.47
Comestibles .....	621,830.99	Perfumería .....	29,975.20
Ferretería .....	329,818.99	Cueros y pieles .....	21,461.45
Bebidas .....	265,846.30	Locería y cristales .....	12,253.86
Droguería .....	151,461.52	Lamparería .....	8,693.50
Mercería .....	121,464.03	Mueblería .....	6,175.38
Librería y papelería .....	46,274.70	Zapatería .....	6,654.21
Sombrerería .....	77,579.27	Talabartería .....	2,719.93
Armería .....	33,758.58	Varios .....	748,062.26

Si comparamos ahora la importación del año 1903 con la importación total de los años 1882 y 1902, se notará claramente cuáles son los ramos de mayor importación, los que han aumentado, los que han aumentado debido al progreso del país y á su crecimiento de población, y cuáles han disminuido debido á la implantación de industrias en el Paraguay.

Así, tendremos en valores, y por ramos de importación extranjera al Paraguay, las cifras siguientes:

[Pesos oro.]

Ramos.	1882.	1902.	1903.
Comestibles .....	230,742.82	404,800.06	621,830.99
Bebidas .....	165,578.87	193,008.83	265,846.30
Tejidos .....	407,656.12	625,803.43	1,032,035.28
Armería .....	6,498.25	14,031.77	33,758.58
Zapatería .....	28,287.05	4,249.67	6,654.21
Droguería .....	35,332.06	22,202.09	151,461.52
Mercería .....	62,548.63	74,435.82	121,464.03
Ferretería .....	79,585.97	170,720.88	329,818.99
Confeciones .....	85,314.90	24,054.23	35,919.47
Talabartería .....	3,388.25	754.31	2,719.93
Varios .....	32,388.21	818,212.91	950,315.82

La producción del Paraguay ha aumentado en comparación con los años anteriores, aun cuando el precio que se obtiene, según dicen, por la mayoría de los frutos, no es tan remunerador como lo desean.

El aumento de la población, paulatino, pero fijo ha hecho aumentar los consumos y el trabajo, así como para llenar sus necesidades los ha obligado á cuidar más la agricultura y la explotación forestal y gran parte del tiempo dedicarlo á la ganadería.

La agricultura, tan rica en productos, tiene ancho campo de acción en este país, y esto se demuestra con el hecho de que en los últimos años han venido exportando productos que antes no importaban, tales como la alfalfa, maíz, etc.

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

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

De esencia de naranjo, aun cuando su precio, en el principal mercado de consumo, ha venido bajando debido, á la gran producción, la ex-

portación aumentó. En 1898 se exportó por valor de \$9,598 oro; en los años sucesivos \$12,212, \$19,020, \$26,750, \$29,154 oro, para llegar en 1903 á \$35,914.40 oro.

El extracto de quebracho con la implantación de las nuevas fábricas de los ciudadanos argentinos, Señores CASCADO HERMANOS, en el "Puerto Casado" y otros, toma gran incremento desde hace dos años.

Su consumo en Europa puede decirse que es ilimitado, como su producción en el Paraguay.

La exportación ha sido—

	Kilos.	Oro.		Kilos.	Oro.
1900.....	316, 030	\$25, 280	1902.....	2, 752, 050	\$220, 160
1901.....	1, 174, 800	93, 894	1903.....	3, 757, 856	300, 628

Tan importante industria ha aportado al Paraguay fuertes capitales, aumentando su riqueza pública.

En cuanto á productos forestales, el Paraguay exporta: Almendras de coco, cáscara de curupay, cedro en vigas, durmientes, hojas medicinales, maderas duras en vigas, naranjas, palmas, postes, rollizos de quebracho, tablas, tablones y varillas.

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

	Oro.		Oro.
1900.....	\$956, 596	1902.....	\$1, 300, 335
1901.....	1, 178, 693	1903.....	915, 757.

Entre los productos forestales se anotan los naranjos, á causa de que su cultivo recién comienza á ser cuidado de una manera especial.

En el año último ha sufrido, según anotan, una pequeña baja la exportación de naranjas; pues habiendo sido, en 1900, de 86,529,000 frutas, subió en 1901 á 114,115,000 frutas, en 1902 á 126,712,600, bajando, en 1903, á 105,500,000.

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

	Metros.		Metros.
1900.....	1, 130, 000	1902.....	1, 400, 976
1901.....	1, 150, 212	1903.....	1, 411, 839

Es digno de mencionarse el impulso que ha tomado la ganadería. Lo exportado hasta ahora es: animales en pié, astas, cerda carne, tasajo, cueros vacunos, grasa, garras, huesos, lana, lenguas y otros; sebo vacuno, etc., con los siguientes valores:

	Oro.		Oro.
1900.....	\$905, 099	1902.....	\$1, 486, 602
1901.....	1, 188, 309	1903.....	1, 687, 121

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

Años.	Cueros secos.	Cueros salados.	Total.
1900.....	131,088	94,125	225,213
1902.....	90,941	147,901	238,842
1903.....	92,451	171,298	271,749

Ha disminuido la exportación de los cueros seos, aumentando la de los salados:

*Exportación de tasajo.*

Años.	Kilos.	Valor (oro).	Años.	Kilos.	Valor (oro).
1900.....	157,636	\$15,610	1902.....	932,215	\$95,495.00
1901.....	774,927	74,994	1903.....	2,637,053	497,115.90

Existen dos saladeros en el país.

La industria ganadera es la que ofrece en el Paraguay más aliciente.

*Importaciones de trigo y de harina argentinos, procedentes del Diamante, de la provincia de Entre Ríos y del Rosario de Santa Fe.*

HARINA.

Años.	Cantidad de kilos.	Valor en oro.	Derechos generales.	
			Oro.	Papel.
1898.....	1,941,410	\$97,070.50	\$12,619.17	\$16,501.99
1899.....	1,767,820	88,391.00	11,490.83	15,026.47
1900.....	1,585,485	79,674.25	18,364.95	.....
1901.....	2,606,795	130,333.75	30,043.30	.....
1902.....	1,977,346	98,868.30	22,789.14	.....
1903.....	2,635,615	134,780.75	35,110.34	.....

Durante los años 1898 y 1899, los derechos eran 8 por ciento oro sobre el capital, 5 por ciento adicional, más 7 por ciento curso legal adicional y 5 centavos curso legal de eslinguje, por cada 10 kilogramos de peso.

En los años 1900 á 1903, los derechos han sido modificados por 20 por ciento oro sobre el capital, 1 por ciento oro adicional, medio por mil de estadística y un centavo oro de eslingaje, por cada 10 kilogramos. Por ley de 14 de julio de 1903 se aumentaron estos derechos en 3 por ciento oro adicional sobre el capital.

TIGO.

Años.	Cantidad de kilos.	Valor en oro.	Derechos generales.	
			Oro.	Curso legal.
1898.....	4,848,040	\$96,960.80	.....	\$24,240.20
1899.....	5,739,802	114,796.04	.....	28,699.01
1900.....	5,435,840	108,716.80	\$10,926.43	.....
1901.....	5,871,772	117,435.44	11,802.25	.....
1902.....	5,575,442	110,308.84	11,086.03	.....
1903.....	5,739,857	114,797.14	12,685.19	.....

Durante los años 1898 y 1899, 5 centavos curso legal los 10 kilogramos de eslingaje como único derecho, y de 1900 á 1903 paga 5 por ciento oro de derecho de gobierno, un centavo oro, los 10 kilogramos de eslingaje; medio por mil oro de estadística, más 3 por ciento oro adicional, desde el 14 de julio de 1903.

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PERU.

**NUEVOS YACIMIENTOS DE ESTAÑO Y BISMUTO EN EL PERÚ.**

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería," no. 87.]

Hasta poco se consideraban como muy raros los minerales de estaño en el Perú, citando solamente el profesor RAIMONDI la *Cassiterita* en el distrito de Moho, provincia de Huancané, en el departamento de Puno, en cuya localidad descubrió también una nueva especie, constituida por un triple sulfuro de plomo, estaño y antimonio á la que denominó Plumbostannita, señalando posteriormente el ingeniero adscrito al departamento mencionado, Señor CARLOS POSTH, el primero de los indicados, en los cerros de Pataoca y Acoabina del distrito de Vilque, en cada uno de los cuales corre un filón de *Cassiterita* cristalizada, cuyo criadero es una ganga cuarzosa.

Sin embargo, fundados en que la molibdenita, mineral que acompaña á los de estaño, es muy esparcida entre nosotros, abrigamos la convicción de que el yuraktiti (plomo blanco) del Imperio Incaico debía encontrarse en otras regiones del Perú, circunstancia que en 1902 al extractar de los "Anales des Mines" (Tomo XIX, 1901) un interesante trabajo del Señor MAURICIO FROUOT sobre el "Estaño en Bolivia," nos permitió decir: "Aunque sólo se ha comprobado existir el metal indicado en el Departamento de Puno, no sería extraño que algún día, dada la riqueza mineral del suelo peruano, apareciera el estaño como resultado de nuevas exploraciones, en condiciones de poderse trabajar ventajosamente," y apenas transecurrido cortísimo lapso, nuestra idea quedó confirmada; pues habiendo remitido el Señor Doctor AZZALI á la Escuela de Ingenieros algunas muestras de minerales para ser ensayadas, una de ellas procedente de la Provincia de Cajatambo, resultó ser, según las investigaciones de los profesores ingenieros Señores FERNANDO C. FUCHS y FRANCISCO B. GAMARRA, jefe y sub-jefe, respectivamente, del Laboratorio de Docimasía, nada menos que cassiterita, acusando el botón obtenido 44.78 por ciento de estaño metálico.

Con el hecho anotado, se abre pues, nuevo campo de explotación para la Provincia de Cajatambo y tal vez, para algunas otras del Departamento de Ancachs.

En cuanto al bismuto, el sabio naturalista RAIMONDI señaló la existencia de la chiviatita en el Distrito de San Mateo, Provincia de Huarochiri en el Departamento de Lima, manifestando á la vez que la jamesonita del Distrito de Huaraz, en el Departamento de Ancachs, aunque presenta semejanza con la Estremadura en España, que contiene algo de fierro, de bismuto y zinc, se diferencia de ésta, por contener aquella pequeña proporción de cobre y de plata.

Después el distinguido minero y paleontologista Doctor LEONARDO PFLUCKER Y RICO constató la bismutinita y la chiviatita en Yaulí y actualmente podemos indicar otro yacimiento, del metal de que tratamos, en el mismo Departamento, á saber, la Provincia de Jauja, partiendo del resultado del análisis ejecutado, también, por los Señores FUCHS y NORIEGA, en la muestra enviada de aquella localidad por el minero Señor PABLO SOLFS, que, es como sigue:

	Por ciento
Sesquióxido de bismuto .....	48.84
Sesquióxido de fierro .....	23.42
Arcilla .....	5.80
Ácido carbónico.....	3.20
Ácido sulfúrico.....	3.80
Cal y magnesia.....	2.74
Agua .....	12.20
Total.....	100.00

Este mineral, en masas compactas de estructura terrosa y de color amarillo, podría considerarse como una mezcla de bismuthocre, especie señalada por PISANI en Sajonia, donde acompaña á otros minerales de bismuto.

## SALVADOR.

### EXTRACTO DEL INFORME DEL CONSUL DE EL SALVADOR EN BIRMINGHAM, INGLATERRA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL MES DE MARZO DE 1905.

#### FACTURAS.

Durante el mes de marzo he firmado facturas como sigue:

Números .....	385,408
• Kilogramos .....	104,861½
• Bultos.....	3,043
Valor .....	£2,085 17s. 7½



## METALES.

Generalmente los negocios van bien. El tipo de descuento del Banco de Inglaterra ha bajado y no hay escasez de dinero. El volumen de los negocios de exportación ha crecido bastante y muchos valores han mejorado. En el hierro galvanizado los pocos fabricantes interesados han hecho un "trust" ó arreglo y han subido el precio.

## FRUTOS.

*Café.*—Durante casi todo el mes de marzo el mercado ha continuado muy flojo. Al principio los precios bajaron todavía más, pero á fines del mes los valores tan bajos llamaron la atención de los compradores y hubo un movimiento con una alza pequeña.

Las existencias europeas eran el 1° de marzo:

	Toneladas.
1905.....	368, 600
1904.....	452, 290
1903.....	447, 450

En Londres el estado era:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
En tierra hasta el 27 de marzo.....	10, 418	10, 013	17, 708
Entregado.....	12, 032	8, 858	9, 796
Existencias.....	33, 528	33, 853	32, 141

De la cosecha del Brasil desde el 1° de julio de 1904 hasta el 27 de marzo de 1905 los recibos son:

	Sacos.
1904-5.....	9, 100, 000
1903-4.....	9, 375, 000
1902-3.....	10, 401, 000

Precio de café de Santos:

Corriente para marzo.....	34.9
Corriente para julio.....	35.6
Corriente para diciembre.....	36.4½

*Café de El Salvador.*—Precios irregulares todo el mes; principios del mes algo flojo, pero un poco firme más tarde.

Se vendieron unos 8,000 sacos á los precios siguientes:

Grano grande verde.....	48-53.6
Grano mediano.....	45-49.0
Grano pequeño.....	34-42.6
Caracol.....	50-58.0

*Añil*.—El día 14 de marzo hubo subasta pública en Londres y ofrecieron 154 zurrones. Se vendieron 104 á una alza de 3 d. Hay 661 zurrones en existencia en Londres, má cantidad muy pequeña.

## HULE.

Mercado muy firme y los precios muy subidos. El fino se vende de 5.7½ peniques á 5.9 peniques la libra. De América Central han vendido unos 124 bultos, á los precios siguientes:

	Peniques.
Plancha buena .....	3.8½
Borrucha algo fermentada .....	3.7½
Borrucha inferior .....	3.2½

**RESUMEN DEL CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LOS INGRESOS Y EGRESOS HABIDOS ENTRE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE LOS AÑOS DE 1905 Y 1904.**

## DEBE.

	1905.	1904.	Alza.	Baja.
A rentas de importación .....	\$1,204,983.10	\$1,002,290.05	\$202,693.05	.....
A rentas de exportación .....	581,125.57	478,517.35	102,608.22	.....
A rentas de licores .....	567,515.78	571,729.78	.....	\$4.20
A rentas de diversas .....	147,680.37	85,465.82	62,214.55	.....
A servicios .....	95,177.22	80,082.05	15,095.17	.....
A ingresos varios .....	364,413.40	253,351.57	111,061.83	.....
Total .....	2,960,925.44	2,471,436.62	493,702.82	4.20
Por Asamblea Nacional .....	29,400.33	24,019.63	5,380.70	.....
Por Presidencia de la República .....	9,205.00	6,495.00	2,710.00	.....
Por cartera de Gobernación .....	358,233.82	282,513.63	75,740.19	.....
Por cartera de Fomento .....	300,706.63	173,308.70	127,397.93	.....
Por cartera de Instrucción Pública .....	140,744.94	137,282.51	3,462.43	.....
Por cartera de Beneficencia .....	41,572.88	45,383.26	.....	810.38
Por cartera de Relaciones Exteriores .....	16,150.47	8,546.15	7,604.32	.....
Por cartera de Justicia .....	163,409.91	145,381.49	18,028.42	.....
Por cartera de Hacienda .....	136,759.32	124,763.98	11,995.34	.....
Por cartera de Crédito Público .....	1,109,424.02	971,285.97	138,138.05	.....
Por cartera de Guerra y Marina .....	466,679.44	425,461.57	41,217.87	.....
Por egresos varios .....	187,226.21	70,756.38	116,469.83	.....
Total .....	2,962,532.97	2,415,197.37	548,145.98	810.38

NOTA.—En egresos varios van incluidos:

Subasta de bonos (Banco Occidental) .....	\$68,266.44
Anticipos .....	11,700.00
Devoluciones .....	1,567.15
Depósitos .....	4,047.69
Depósitos en New York á favor de la Tesorería General .....	2,494.00
Depósitos en el Banco Salvadoreño .....	99,150.90
Total .....	187,226.21

## COMPARACIÓN DEL DEBE.

Primer trimestre de 1905 .....	\$2,960,925.44
Primer trimestre de 1904 .....	2,471,436.62
Alza á favor de 1905 .....	489,488.82

## COMPARACIÓN DEL HABER.

Primer trimestre de 1905 .....	\$2,962,532.97
Primer trimestre de 1904 .....	2,415,197.37
Alza á favor de 1905 .....	547,335.60

VENEZUELA.

NUEVA ADUANA EN EL PUERTO DE CARENERO.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se crea en el puerto de Carenero una aduana habilitada para la importación de sólo su consumo, para la exportación y el cabotaje.

ART. 2°. La jurisdicción de esta aduana queda comprendida entre el Cabo Codera y las bocas del Río Unare.

ART. 3°. Por resolución separada se designará el personal y presupuesto de esta aduana.

ART. 4°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á veintidos de mayo de mil novecientos cinco. Año 94° de la Independencia y 47° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público,

[L. S.]

J. C. DE CASTRO.

ADUANAS EN CAÑO COLORADO, BARRANCAS, Y RÍO CARIBE.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Provisional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las facultades extraordinarias, que me confirió el Congreso Constituyente por decreto de 2 de mayo de 1904, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se restablece la aduana de Caño Colorado para el comercio de exportación y para el de importación de los artículos destinados á su consumo, en los términos previstos en la Ley XIV del Código de Hacienda y con la jurisdicción que tenía antes de su clausura.

ART. 2°. Se crea en el puerto de Barrancas la aduana de Barrancas para la exportación de ganados y demás productos naturales y la importación de los artículos de su consumo.

SECCIÓN ÚNICO. La jurisdicción de esta aduana comprenderá el curso y riberas de todos los Caños del Delta del Orinoco, desde la bifurcación de este río por el Caño Piacoa hasta sus bocas.

ART. 3°. Se crea asimismo y en los términos que la anterior otra Aduana en el puerto de Río Caribe, con jurisdicción desde la ensenada de Carúpano hasta el Promontorio de Paria.

ART. 4º. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público queda encargado de la ejecución de este Decreto, cuya reglamentación se hará por resoluciones especiales de este mismo Ministerio.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el Sello del Ejecutivo Federal, y refrendado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á veinte de mayo de mil novecientos cinco—Año 94º de la Independencia y 47º de la Federación.

[L. s.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público,

[L. s.]

J. C. DE CASTRO.

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OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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## DEATH OF JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics since 1898, died at his home in Newbury, New Hampshire, in the morning of July 1, 1905, the end coming very unexpectedly.

The high esteem in which Secretary HAY was universally held at home and abroad is manifested by the messages which have been received by the Government and family of the late Secretary.

The formal proclamation announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN HAY was promulgated by President ROOSEVELT on July 3, 1905, the following being the text of the announcement:

### "A PROCLAMATION.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State of the United States, died July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the President of this country a national bereavement, and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

"He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and for well nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life work by serving as Secretary of State with such foresightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country,

but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

"I further order that on the day of the funeral the Executive Departments in the city of Washington be closed and that on all the public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

"Done at the city of Washington this 3d day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,

"*Acting Secretary of State.*"

Among the numerous expressions of profound regret received at the Department of State of the United States were those of the following Latin-American Ministers:

The Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, in New York, telegraphed:

"I just received your sad communication, and, thanking you for your courtesy, ask you kindly to convey to the President my deepest sense of the great loss the country and himself has suffered in the person of Mr. HAY. Please accept my condolence for yourself and the Department of State."

From the Haitian Minister:

"I have heard with sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN HAY. In my name and in the name of the Haitian Government I beg to convey a heartfelt condolence to the people and the Government of the United States.

"J. N. LEGER."

From the Costa Rican Minister:

"In the name of my Government and the Costa Rican people, I convey to you and, through you, to his Excellency the President, and the people of the United States of America, the expression of the most profound grief for the death of the eminent statesman, whose departure will be mourned not only in this great nation, but in the whole world at large. Joining myself in the expression of the deepest regrets, I beg you to accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"J. B. CALVO."

From the Peruvian Minister:

"Permit me to express to you and to the officials of the State Department my heartfelt sympathy for the loss you sustained with the disappearance of your illustrious chief."

From the Uruguayan Minister:

"Since my arrival at Washington I have been indebted to the Hon. JOHN HAY, in the capacity with which I am vested, for attentions that I supremely appreciated and which I have ever endeavored to acknowledge by professions of my high and respectful affection. On this day of his demise, unexpected and sorrowful, it behooves me to present Your Excellency in the name of my Government and in my own the most profound condolences for this great loss, and I beg that you may be so good as to transmit them to His Excellency the President, of whom the illustrious deceased was a prominent associate in the arduous duties of state, as well as a pure glory of the United States for the leading part he took in the international questions of the greatest importance for mankind and universal civilization. Your Excellency will, therefore, consider me a true and grieved participant in the mourning of the great American nation for the austere citizen who has been taken away from it and of whose talents and virtues I was a close admirer.

"EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ."

From the Chargé of the Nicaraguan Legation:

"It is with the greatest sorrow that I have learned of the unexpected death of such an eminent and well-known American statesman who played so brilliant a rôle in the political history of civilized nations during the last decade, and I earnestly desire to express to Your Excellency's Government, in the name of Minister COREA and in my own, how the Government of Nicaragua joins us to lament this deplorable loss to the present Administration.

"N. VELOZ."

Among the messages addressed to President ROOSEVELT were those sent by the Presidents of the South American Republics.

From President MORALES, of Santo Domingo:

\* "Accept sympathy for death of Secretary HAY."

From President ESTRADA PALMA, of Cuba:

"Will Your Excellency receive sincere sympathy in view of the death of the illustrious statesman Hon. JOHN HAY, whose memory will always be preserved by Cubans as that of a good friend?"

From President PARDO, of Peru:

"My Government unites with the United States in deploring the death of the illustrious Secretary."

From President AMADOR, of Panama:

"The Government of Panama unites with the United States in mourning the death of your eminent Secretary of State."

From President ZELAYA, of Nicaragua:

"I feel sadly the death of the eminent Secretary of State."

The sincere sentiments and condolence of President QUINTANA and the people of the Argentine Republic "for the irreparable loss sustained by the American people" were communicated by the first secretary of the Argentine legation.

A special meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics was held on Monday, July 3, 1905, in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The meeting was called to order by Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica. Señor Don FEDERICO GAMBOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, acted as Secretary.

The following members were also present: Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Minister of Chile; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ, Minister of Uruguay; Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, Minister of Panama; Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua; Señor Don ANTONIO MARTÍN RIVERO, Chargé d'Affaires of Cuba; Señor Don N. VELOZ-GOITICOA, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Señor Don CARLOS E. ZAVALÍA, Secretary of the Argentine Legation. Honduras and Ecuador were represented by the Minister of Costa Rica. Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director of the Bureau, was also present.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called to give expression to the feelings of the Board upon the death of the late Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State and, *ex-officio*, Chairman of the Board.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Chairman and unanimously adopted:

1. To express to His Excellency the President of the United States, in suitable form, our most profound condolence at the lamented loss of the illustrious citizen, the Hon. JOHN HAY, whose departure the Chief Magistrate, his Government, and the American people mourn.

2. That a similar expression be sent to Mrs. HAY.

3. That a wreath with an inscription to read, "The International Union of the American Republics," be placed at the funeral.

Eulogistic speeches were made by the Ministers of Chile and Bolivia.

Expressions of sympathy with the object of the meeting were received by telegram and letter from the following members who were unable to be present: The Ambassador of Brazil; Ministers of Haiti, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia; Chargés d'Affaires of Ecuador, of the Dominican Republic, and Consuls-General of Paraguay, Honduras, and Salvador.



Upon request of the Chairman, the Director of the Bureau invited Acting Secretary of State PEIRCE to the meeting. Mr. PEIRCE thereupon appeared, was given by the Chairman the presiding place and informed by him of the action of the Board. Mr. PEIRCE responded feelingly on behalf of the President of the United States, whom, he said, he would advise of the action taken, similar information being furnished to the wife of the dead statesman.

On motion of the Minister of Costa Rica, it was ordered that the Bureau be closed on the day of the funeral.

The meeting then adjourned.

The remarks of the Costa Rican Minister proposing the expression of the regrets of the Governing Board as well as those of the Chilean Minister were as follows:

The Minister of Costa Rica, Mr. CALVO:

"GENTLEMEN: Last November I said that it was no wonder that the announcement by His Excellency the President of the United States that the Hon. Mr. HAY would continue at the head of the Department of State during the present period caused universal satisfaction, his name being known to the whole world as a symbol of harmony and good will; that the glory that encompasses the success of his exertions in this epoch of general development and agitation therefrom was too great for me to assume the pretension of adding a word of gratification, but that I could not refrain from the desire to utter it, having been fortunate enough to have the honor of witnessing many occasions in which my country received proofs of most friendly consideration never to be forgotten.

"Now, gentlemen, we are here united in the same feeling of deepest sorrow at the sad announcement of the death of that eminent statesman and distinguished friend of ours.

"My honorable colleague, the Minister of Chile, and I took the initiative to call this meeting, with the idea of taking proper action to express, as the representatives of the Latin-American countries, our grief at the death of the Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Therefore, this being the motive which prompted us, we respectfully submit to you the following proposition:

"First. To express to His Excellency the President of the United States, in suitable form, our most profound condolence at the lamented loss of the illustrious citizen, the Hon. JOHN HAY, whose departure mourn the Chief Magistrate, his Government, and the American people.

"Second. That a similar expression be sent to Mrs. HAY.

"Third. That a wreath with an inscription to read, 'The International Union of the American Republics,' be placed at the funeral."

Señor WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, the Minister of Chile, said:

"In the death of the Hon. JOHN HAY we, the representatives of the American Republics, lose a Chairman who brought about with zeal the development and progress of the International Union, of which we form a part. We lose a Secretary of State before whom we presented ourselves with the intimate satisfaction of being sure to encounter a spirit always elevated and always animated by friendly sentiments; we lose a friend who deserved our consideration and our respect, and to whom we owed good will and often loving attentions.

"But great as may be, and is, our loss it yields to that profounder loss which weighs down the leal and loving companion of the greater part of Mr. HAY's life. It yields to that patriotic sorrow with which the President of the Republic sees stricken from his side one of his wisest counselors, who was at the same time one of the most enlightened citizens and one of the most prominent statesmen of the United States.

"The resolution that, with my colleague from Costa Rica, I have presented, embraces therefore three points:

"The flowers that are to be deposited in our name on the tomb of Mr. HAY will give affectionate testimony of the loving recollection that his memory leaves among us; the letters of condolence to the President and to Mrs. HAY will show: to the first, that we associate ourselves in the sorrow of his country; and to the second, that we join ourselves in the grief of his family."

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## ADMISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA INTO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN announces the fact that the Republic of Panama on July 1, 1905, entered the International Union of the American Republics, represented by the Bureau of the same name.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### TRADE VALUATIONS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The classification of imports into the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1905, their respective valuations, and the increase or decrease noted in the same, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Classification.	Valuation.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).
Live stock.....	\$348,484	+ \$19,592
Food stuffs.....	2,787,187	- 546,917
Tobacco.....	1,017,684	- 5,174
Wines and spirits.....	1,746,357	+ 18,334
Textiles.....	14,102,357	- 224,170
Oils.....	1,231,993	- 183,476
Chemicals and drugs.....	1,644,717	+ 360,942
Colors and dyes.....	256,351	+ 21,169
Lumber and manufactures.....	3,139,981	+ 849,610
Paper and manufactures.....	980,548	+ 75,928
Leather and manufactures.....	356,291	+ 61,248
Iron, etc., and manufactures.....	5,394,157	+ 1,513,015
Agricultural implements.....	4,181,597	- 408,727
Locomotives and appliances.....	3,702,908	+ 1,931,007
Various metals.....	1,058,933	+ 258,097
Pottery, glass, etc.....	3,612,880	+ 514,857
Electrical goods.....	500,990	+ 218,255
Miscellaneous goods.....	1,160,312	+ 146,101

Export classifications were as follows:

Classification.	Valuation.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).
Pastoral products.....	\$46,672,384	+ \$12,221,933
Agricultural products.....	40,285,192	+ 2,845,523
Forest products.....	1,384,395	+ 616,756
Mineral products.....	49,906	- 74,729
Products of the chase.....	1,114,528	+ 50,780
Various.....	600,922	+ 242,618

The customs duties produced the sum of \$13,907,785 gold and \$358,243 paper, an increase of \$699,601 gold and \$220,540 paper.

**EXPORTS, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1905.**

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the first four months of the year 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1904.	Article.	1905.	1904.
Oxhides:			Maize.....	288,224	293,131
Dry.....	704,725	726,272	Linsced.....	335,506	580,254
Salt.....	451,928	488,982	Flour.....	40,349	30,014
Horsehides:			Bran.....	44,175	37,814
Dry.....	45,564	18,851	Pollards.....	43,348	89,089
Salt.....	93,878	41,832	Oilseed.....	67,026	71,859
Sheepskins.....	20,228	24,011	Hay.....	369,354	156,925
Hair.....	2,794	1,242	Quebracho.....	94,319	100,069
Tallow.....	12,353	8,749	Tobacco.....	5,571	4,325
Do.....	34,811	24,385	Butter.....	98,014	101,464
Do.....	6,964	7,093	Sugar.....	10,426	5,232
Goatskins.....	5,373	1,836	Mutton.....	1,107,890	1,161,338
Wool.....	264,725	249,323	Beef.....	544,537	322,530
Wheat.....	1,329,209	1,324,748	Quebracho extract.....	11,926	8,236

## PORT MOVEMENTS DURING MARCH, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement of the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of March, 1905:

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES.		BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Germany:		France:	
Wheat..... tons..	14,474	Wheat..... tons..	2,581
Corn..... do.....	417	Corn..... do.....	1,907
Linseed..... do.....	7,140	Linseed..... do.....	1,800
Flour..... do.....	255	Wool..... do.....	9,152
Wool..... do.....	5,214	Sheepskins..... do.....	1,550
Sheepskins..... do.....	89	Oxhides—	
Oxhides—		Dry..... do.....	122
Dry..... do.....	107	Salted..... do.....	110
Salted..... do.....	2,138	Various hides..... do.....	35
Horsehides—		Hair..... do.....	5
Salted..... do.....	55	Jerked beef..... do.....	85
Dry..... do.....	55	Conserved meat..... do.....	10
Various hides..... do.....	40	Blood, dry..... do.....	115
Half..... do.....	2	Bones and bone ash..... do.....	113
Intestines..... do.....	127	Horns..... do.....	0
Tallow..... do.....	286	Tallow..... do.....	1
Oils and grease..... do.....	60	Bran..... do.....	2,705
Bran..... do.....	4,931	Birdseed..... do.....	38
Turnip seed..... do.....	21	Guano..... do.....	3
Seeds..... do.....	67	England:	
Flax cakes..... do.....	1,020	Wheat..... do.....	33,353
Malt..... do.....	165	Corn..... do.....	1,906
Casein..... do.....	191	Linseed..... do.....	5,813
Quebracho extract..... do.....	1,370	Flour..... do.....	5,403
Minerals..... do.....	14	Wool..... do.....	1,579
Belgium:		Sheepskins..... do.....	22
Wheat..... tons..	10,336	Oxhides, dry..... do.....	2
Corn..... do.....	417	Various hides..... do.....	2
Linseed..... do.....	4,845	Hair..... do.....	4
Flour..... do.....	44	Jerked beef..... do.....	56
Wool..... do.....	4,155	Frozen mutton..... do.....	2,36
Sheepskins..... do.....	7	Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	4,705
Oxhides—		Frozen meat..... do.....	81
Dry..... do.....	86	Conserved meat..... do.....	1
Salted..... do.....	605	Conserved tongues..... do.....	7
Hair..... do.....	127	Meat extract..... do.....	37
Bones and bone ash..... do.....	125	Bones and bone ash..... do.....	40
Horns..... do.....	111	Horns..... do.....	1
Tallow..... do.....	156	Tallow..... do.....	1,160
Oils and grease..... do.....	25	Oils and grease..... do.....	116
Hay..... do.....	814	Hay..... do.....	16
Oats..... do.....	91	Oats..... do.....	2,280
Barley..... do.....	4	Bran..... do.....	714
Bran..... do.....	1,088	Birdseed..... do.....	613
Turnip seed..... do.....	288	Flax cakes..... do.....	64
Birdseed..... do.....	44	Guano..... do.....	0
Flax cakes..... do.....	23	Casein..... do.....	15
Casein..... do.....	100	Molasses..... do.....	12
Feathers..... kilos..	1,375	Butter..... do.....	331
Sheep..... head..	6,079	Quebracho, in rolls..... do.....	336
Holland:		Quebracho extract..... do.....	280
Wheat..... tons..	4,034	Feathers..... kilos..	1,511
Linseed..... do.....	2,970	Horses..... head..	30
Flour..... do.....	550	Italy:	
Tallow..... do.....	51	Wheat..... tons..	5,941
Oils and grease..... do.....	6	Corn..... do.....	1,465
Birdseed..... do.....	199	Wool..... do.....	339
Casein..... do.....	2	Sheepskins..... do.....	204
Quebracho in rolls..... do.....	1,030	Oxhides, dry..... do.....	19
Spain:		Oxhides, dry..... do.....	1
Wheat..... do.....	5,625	Various hides..... do.....	1
Corn..... do.....	192	Hair..... do.....	5
Flour..... do.....	46	Bones and bone ash..... do.....	1
Wool..... do.....	107	Horns..... do.....	0
Oxhides, dry..... do.....	43	Intestines..... do.....	1
Jerked beef..... do.....	19	Tallow..... do.....	332
Bones and bone ash..... do.....	69	Quebracho extract..... do.....	2,16
Intestines..... do.....	11	Feathers..... kilos..	2,19
Tallow..... do.....	406		

per-  
cent  
of

tons.

2,581  
1,907  
1,803  
9,129  
1,589

123  
119  
20  
3  
1  
10  
155  
120  
4  
2,766  
567  
20

33,331  
1,938  
5,833  
3,431  
45,675  
238  
21  
2  
2,345  
4,708  
334  
1  
7  
409  
1  
1,106  
116  
16  
2,220  
74  
634  
15  
42  
333  
338  
289  
1,530  
30  
5,944  
1,263  
1,083  
294  
18  
1  
1  
1  
332  
2,138

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Brazil:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	5,332
Corn . . . . . do	355
Flour . . . . . do	9,190
Jerked beef . . . . . do	370
Tallow . . . . . do	82
Hay . . . . . do	735
Bran . . . . . do	120
Birdseed . . . . . do	64
Seeds . . . . . do	1
Horses . . . . . head	12
Cattle . . . . . do	1,211
Sheep . . . . . do	151
Mules . . . . . do	87
South Africa:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	3,517
Corn . . . . . do	821
Jerked beef . . . . . do	1
Hay . . . . . do	751
Bran . . . . . do	15
Butter . . . . . do	240
Horses . . . . . head	266
Mules . . . . . do	50
Asses . . . . . do	130
United States:	
Wool . . . . . tons	689
Sheepskins . . . . . do	70
Oxhides, dry . . . . . do	252
Horsehides—	
Salted . . . . . do	51
Dry . . . . . do	4
Various hides . . . . . do	78
Hair . . . . . do	14
Jerked beef . . . . . do	251
Bones and bone ash . . . . . do	1,380
Intestines . . . . . do	4
Birdseed . . . . . do	58
Quebracho—	
Rolls . . . . . do	1,570
Extract . . . . . do	548
Feathers . . . . . kilos	1,086
Other countries:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	1,619
Corn . . . . . do	272
Linseed . . . . . do	173
Flour . . . . . do	298
Wool . . . . . do	104
Sheepskins . . . . . do	48
Jerked beef . . . . . do	527
Oil and grease . . . . . do	8
Hay . . . . . do	56
Barley . . . . . do	2
Bran . . . . . do	6
Birdseed . . . . . do	100
Flax cakes . . . . . do	1
Sugar . . . . . do	139
Quebracho—	
Rolls . . . . . tons	636
Extract . . . . . do	41
Feathers . . . . . kilos	635
Tobacco . . . . . do	1,000
Horses . . . . . head	6
Cattle . . . . . do	2
Sheep . . . . . do	25
Orders:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	51,309
Corn . . . . . do	4,513
Linseed . . . . . do	4,651
Flour . . . . . do	15
Bones and bone ash . . . . . do	30
Hay . . . . . do	88
Bran . . . . . do	104
Cattle . . . . . head	100
Sheep . . . . . do	99
ROSARIO.	
Germany:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	22,176
Linseed . . . . . do	5,223
Bran . . . . . do	2,557
Quebracho . . . . . do	3,154
Hay . . . . . do	371
Barley . . . . . do	122

Port, country, etc.	Exports.
ROSARIO—continued.	
Germany—Continued.	
Minerals . . . . . tons	11
Birdseed . . . . . do	30
Itye . . . . . do	45
Belgium:	
Wheat . . . . . do	5,321
Linseed . . . . . do	2,251
Bran . . . . . do	1,545
Birdseed . . . . . do	44
Oxhides, dry . . . . . do	317
England:	
Wheat . . . . . do	9,274
Linseed . . . . . do	1,187
Quebracho . . . . . do	1,370
Flour . . . . . do	197
Corn, grated . . . . . do	42
Brazil:	
Wheat . . . . . do	10,229
Hay . . . . . do	1,839
Holland:	
Linseed . . . . . do	667
South Africa:	
Hay . . . . . do	1,601
Italy:	
Oxhides, dry . . . . . do	22
Other countries:	
Sugar . . . . . do	42
Orders:	
Wheat . . . . . do	129,514
Linseed . . . . . do	30,032
Bran . . . . . do	208
Quebracho . . . . . do	1,177
LA PLATA.	
England:	
Frozen mutton . . . . . tons	420
Frozen intestines . . . . . do	62
Frozen beef quarters . . . . . do	3,266
Claws . . . . . do	21
Horns . . . . . do	11
Oxhides, salted . . . . . do	460
Oats . . . . . do	50
Wool . . . . . do	49
Horsehair . . . . . do	1
Guano . . . . . do	224
Wheat . . . . . do	8,010
Meat extract . . . . . do	2
Oil . . . . . do	4
Hay . . . . . do	1
Tallow . . . . . do	541
Conserved meat . . . . . do	5
Dry blood . . . . . do	49
Horses . . . . . head	6
South Africa:	
Frozen mutton . . . . . tons	360
Frozen intestines . . . . . do	24
Frozen beef quarters . . . . . do	490
Belgium:	
Wheat . . . . . do	11,586
Hay . . . . . do	100
Bran . . . . . do	180
Sheep . . . . . head	1,474
Holland:	
Wheat . . . . . tons	23,357
Linseed . . . . . do	487
Brazil:	
Wheat . . . . . do	3,162
Hay . . . . . do	12
Flour . . . . . do	223
ZÁRATE.	
England:	
Frozen mutton . . . . . tons	848
Frozen meat . . . . . do	54
Frozen beef quarters . . . . . do	1,538
Bones . . . . . do	92
Oils . . . . . do	5
Conserved meat . . . . . do	11
Intestines . . . . . kilos	90
South Africa:	
Frozen mutton . . . . . tons	425
Frozen meat . . . . . do	29
Frozen beef quarters . . . . . do	951

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
SAN NICOLÁS.		VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.	
Orders:		Brazil:	
Linseed ..... tons..	14,810	Wheat ..... tons..	19,122
Wheat ..... do.....	16,686	Holland:	
Corn ..... do.....	21	Wheat ..... do.....	400
SANTA FÉ.		Orders:	
England:		Wheat ..... do.....	14,464
Quebracho ..... tons..	9,144	Linseed ..... do.....	901
Wheat ..... do.....	2,797	BAHIA BLANCA.	
Linseed ..... do.....	1,748	England:	
Italy:		Wheat ..... tons..	2,230
Quebracho ..... do.....	1,677	Bran ..... do.....	100
SAN PEDRO.		Barley ..... do.....	99
Orders:		Wool ..... do.....	45
Linseed ..... tons..	2,915	Frozen mutton ..... do...	134
Wheat ..... do.....	498	Frozen intestines ..... do...	25
PARANÁ.		Brazil:	
Belgium:		Wheat ..... do.....	3,208
Wheat ..... tons..	1,738	Germany:	
England:		Wool ..... do.....	511
Wheat ..... do.....	1,107	Belgium:	
Linseed ..... do.....	2,425	Wool ..... do.....	300
Orders:		Wool ..... do.....	3,441
Wheat ..... do.....	7,069	Other countries:	
Linseed ..... do.....	4,612	Wheat ..... do.....	4,904
Bran ..... do.....	245	Orders:	
Turnip seed ..... do.....	57	Wheat ..... do.....	58,277
Bones ..... do.....	51		

**COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.**

[From "La Prensa," No. 12665.]

*Exports from Spain to the Argentine Republic.*

	Gold.		Gold.
1901 .....	\$7,094,510	1903 .....	\$8,541,612
1902 .....	7,889,470	1904 .....	11,431,722

These figures show a yearly average of \$8,739,303 gold, in comparison with the average for the five years from 1896 to 1900, inclusive, of \$5,362,500 gold. The average from 1891 to 1895 was only \$5,226,600 gold annually.

*Exports from the Argentine Republic to Spain.*

	Gold.		Gold.
1901 .....	\$10,442,900	1903 .....	\$11,906,800
1902 .....	10,741,300	1904 .....	12,124,300

The annual average exports during the period referred to amounted to \$11,303,840, as compared with the averages for 1896-1900 and 1891-1895, of \$8,363,000 gold and \$8,616,400 gold, respectively.

**NATIONAL BANKS OF THE REPUBLIC.**

"Le Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) publishes the following summary of the conditions of the native or national banks of the Argentine Republic.

The native banks, which are generally known as "the national banks" for the sake of distinction, are eight in number, as follows:

Bank.	Capital.	
Banco de la Nación.....	\$50,000,000	Paper.
Banco Español del Río de la Plata.....	20,000,000	Do.
Banco Francés del Río de la Plata.....	4,000,000	Gold.
Banco de Comercio.....	6,000,000	Paper.
Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.....	5,000,000	Gold.
Nuevo Banco Italiano.....	3,000,000	Paper.
Banco Popular Argentino.....	3,462,000	Do.
Banco del Río de la Plata.....	500,000	Do.

The above eight banks held on December 31, 1904, a total of \$32,224,000 gold and \$108,448,000 paper, with bills of exchange amounting to \$11,292,000 gold and \$245,724,000 paper. Their deposit and current accounts amounted to \$10,178,000 gold and \$349,042,000 paper, while their current account overdrafts were \$1,965,000 gold and \$20,028,000 paper. The cash held by these banks consequently represented 45 per cent of their liabilities, and showed an increase of 11 per cent on the cash of the previous year, the current account deposits having increased by no less than 62 per cent.

As to their discount business, enormous increases are shown for 1904 over the business done in 1903, as follows:

Banco de la Nación.....	\$20,000,000
Banco Español.....	12,000,000
Banco de Italia.....	7,000,000
Banco Francés.....	6,000,000
Banco del Comercio.....	4,000,000
Nuevo Banco Italiano.....	1,000,000
Banco Popular Argentino.....	300,000

The bank rate, which in 1902 was from 6 to 7 per cent, went down to 4 and 4½ in 1904, and the interest on mortgages from 9 and 10 to 7 and 8 per cent.

The fiduciary circulation of paper money at the beginning of 1902 was \$296,048,000, and at the beginning of 1905 was \$407,680,000, an increase of 37 per cent. The difference between the increase in cash held by the banks—namely, 11 per cent—and the above figures has consequently been invested in trade. Of the total amount of paper in circulation, \$111,633,000 were guaranteed by the gold in the Caja de Conversion, which was payable in exchange for notes, while \$296,048,000 were covered by the conversion fund, which, on January 1, 1905, totaled \$6,210,545 gold.

The gold existing in the country on December 31, 1904, was estimated as follows: In the national banks, \$31,721,000; in the Caja de Conversion, \$50,341,000; in the foreign banks, \$10,000,000; in all, about \$92,000,000 gold.

## NEW RAILWAY FROM PAMPA TO MENDOZA.

[From "La Prensa," No. 12687.]

The Great Western Argentine Railway has finished its plans and surveys of the new branch which it proposes to construct to connect San Rafael station on the main line with Santa Rosa de Toay, the capital of Pampa Central, which has railway communication with Bahía Blanca by means of the Bahía Blanca and Northwestern Railroad. The new railway will penetrate a rich country in the Andine region and in the great plains of the Pampa Central, and will open a new commercial route for the exports of those regions, enabling direct imports to be made from Bahía Blanca and other Argentine cities to the Andine country and even to Chile. The construction company, after its plans and estimates have been accepted by the Argentine Government, will begin at once to build the railway.

## CROP STATISTICS.

The Division of Statistics and Rural Economy of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has published an estimate of the Argentine maize crop of 1904-5, which is given below in comparison with the figures for the four previous years, hectares and metric tons being reduced to their equivalents in acres and bushels:

Province.	Area.		Production.	
	Hectares.	Acres.	Metric tons.	Bushels of 56 pounds.
Buenos Ayres.....	1,131,515	2,796,019	1,228,001	48,344,250
Santa Fe.....	639,810	1,580,996	1,445,083	56,890,389
Cordoba.....	172,431	427,319	280,225	11,031,968
Entre Rios.....	106,074	262,113	128,487	5,068,366
Other Provinces and Territories.....	236,710	584,920	492,357	19,383,233
Total—1904-5.....	2,287,040	5,651,367	3,574,153	140,708,148
1903-4.....	2,100,000	5,189,184	4,450,000	175,188,713
1902-3.....	1,801,644	4,451,934	3,770,105	148,422,436
1901-2.....	1,405,796	3,473,778	2,134,165	84,018,346
1900-1.....	1,255,346	3,102,010	2,510,692	98,841,550

In this estimate the figures on area may be regarded as final, but those on production are given as a prognostication and must therefore be regarded as subject to revision. Taken as they stand, however, they show the present crop to be smaller by nearly one-fifth than the maize crop of 1903-4, about 5 per cent smaller than that of 1902-3, and larger than either of the two earlier crops covered by the table, though the excess in comparison with the crops of 1900-1901 is very slight.

The average yield per acre was 24.9 bushels in 1904-5, against 33.8 bushels in 1903-4, 33.3 bushels in 1902-3, 24.2 bushels in 1901-2, and 31.9 bushels in 1900-1901.



The exports of maize from the Argentine Republic during the last four calendar years are stated as below:

Year.	Metric tons.	Bushels of 56 pounds.
1903-4 .....	2,469,548	97,221,783
1902-3 .....	2,101,381	82,845,915
1901-2 .....	1,192,829	46,959,590
1900-1901 .....	1,111,290	43,788,911

The British Consul at Rosario reports to his Government that the cultivation of cotton is undergoing a series of experiments in the Argentine Republic. One of these was in the northern part of the Province of Santa Fe, where a large area was planted. Out of the resulting crop samples were sent to the United Kingdom, but reports on their quality had not been received when the Consul wrote.

From January 1 to about the end of May, 1905, there were shipped from the Argentine Republic 65,213,000 bushels of wheat, 18,651,000 bushels of maize, and 17,208,000 bushels of flaxseed. For the corresponding part of 1904 the figures were, respectively, 60,584,000, 16,879,000, and 28,196,000 bushels.

The area under wheat for the crop of 1905-6 is expected to be larger than last year. The weather, as reported late in May, was favorable for agricultural operations.

## BOLIVIA.

### OFFICIAL VALUATION OF THE BOLIVAR.

The British Consul at La Paz states in a recent report that the Bolivian Congress promulgated, in December last, a law making the British sovereign legal tender at the rate of 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos*, and decreeing that from January 1, 1905, 50 per cent of the custom-house duties should be paid in gold at the said valuation.

In case of a part or all of the 50 per cent being paid in silver, the portion so paid shall be assessed 5 per cent. Fractions less than 12 *bolivares* 50 *centavos* in value may be paid without assessment.

The exportation of coined silver is declared free and its importation into the Republic is prohibited under the penalty of the law.

The Executive Government is empowered further to order the suspension of the coinage of silver.

## BRAZIL.

## COFFEE MOVEMENT, APRIL, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of April, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Item.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	50,925	110,171	149,399	176,965
Shipments.....	104,401	228,028	547,630	280,423
Sales.....	39,000	157,000	197,117	274,000
Daily average of entries.....	1,697	4,672	2,987	5,888
Daily average of shipments.....	3,924	7,600	10,952	9,947
Entries from July 1.....	2,254,753	3,615,919	7,028,930	5,992,716
Shipments from July 1.....	2,561,133	3,640,830	6,762,811	5,830,811
Stock on hand April 30.....	254,230	677,349	825,504	819,313

## COFFEE MOVEMENT, MAY, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of May, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Items.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	72,108	132,840	162,269	159,786
Shipments.....	128,851	157,186	156,977	355,098
Sales.....	54,500	116,000	191,812	324,000
Daily average of entries.....	2,326	4,285	5,234	5,799
Daily average of shipments.....	3,503	5,266	5,063	11,474
Entries from July 1.....	2,326,861	3,748,759	7,191,199	6,172,562
Shipments from July 1.....	2,669,729	3,804,076	6,919,788	6,186,519
Stock on hand May 31.....	219,295	618,003	849,641	623,619

## CHILE.

## GOVERNMENT ISSUE OF GOLD BONDS.

[Extract from the "Diario Oficial" of Santiago of May 12, 1905.]

1. The Treasury Department shall issue State bonds to the amount of 6,500,000 *pesos*, of a value of 18 pence gold, which shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and an additional 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization interest, as follows:

(a) These bonds shall be issued in installments corresponding to the groups of credits referred to in the communication of the Secretary of Foreign Relations No. 257, dated April 12 of the current year, and

in conformity with the minutes of the 14th of October and the 14th of November of the past year.

(b) Said bonds shall be payable to bearer, shall be of the series and designs that may be selected by the Department of Finance, and may represent amounts of less than 100 pesos.

(c) The bonds shall be signed by the Secretary of Finance, and by the Chief Auditor of the Department of Finance, and their inscription shall be such as the Secretary of Finance may determine.

(d) The entire issue shall be registered in conformity with the law as provided in the section of Public Credit of the General Accounting Department.

(e) The payment of the bonds referred to in the present decree shall be made in the Office of the General Treasurer at Santiago, Chile, or at the Treasurer's office of the Government of Chile in London, at the option of the holders of the bonds, and to this end the bonds shall be provided with the necessary coupons.

(f) Bonds whose interest coupons are to be paid in Europe shall be so registered at least three months in advance in the registry kept for this purpose in the General Bureau of Accounts.

(g) Interest payments shall be made on the 10th of June and December, respectively.

2. These bonds shall be given to the owners of credits acknowledged by the Government of Bolivia, at par, in payment of said credits, in accordance with clause 5 of the treaty of peace and amity celebrated with said Government, and in conformity with the provisions of the proceedings of the 14th of October and the 14th of November last, signed by the parties in interest.

#### THE RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

[Contributed especially for the International Bureau of the American Republics by Señor GUILLERMO RAMÍREZ SANZ, delegate of Chile to the International Railway Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1905.]

In the Republic of Chile there are two classes of railways, to wit, those belonging to the Government and those owned by private persons. The first are constructed and operated by the Government, and the second by private persons under the partial supervision of the Government. Between the two classes there is a marked difference.

The Government of Chile constructs and operates its railways without deriving, at least for the present, any profit from their exploitation, its principal object being to decrease the freight rates, and to encourage, in this manner, the development of the industrial arts, agriculture, and commerce in general. Nevertheless, it is proper to note that, even with the exceptionally low tariffs in force on the State railways, a fair interest is earned on the capital invested. On the other hand, private railways are the ones which, like all private indus-

trial enterprises, succeed in obtaining the greatest profits compatible with good service. In the present paper, only private railways are under consideration, leaving for a second article the railways that belong to the Government.

*The Nitrate Railway Company (Limited).*—This company was organized in London in 1882 with a capital of £1,950,000. For the purpose of commencing operations it bought the rights that another company possessed for the exploitation of the railways that said company might construct in the Province of Tarapacá, thereby acquiring from the Government the following franchises:

(a) The exclusive privilege for twenty-five years, during which period the Government would permit no other railway to be constructed between the port of Iquique and the Noria nitrate deposits;

(b) The ownership of the railway for forty years, after the expiration of which term it should revert to the State;

(c) A concession of public lands and the exemption from import duties of material, etc., imported for the use of the railway;

(d) The power to transfer its rights, in whole or in part, to third persons, upon the approval of the Government;

(e) A Government guaranty of 7 per cent interest on a capital of 2,000,000 *pesos*, during the twenty-five years of exclusive privilege already referred to.

Such were the inducements granted for the construction and exploitation of this railway, which line was to be used in the transportation of the immense deposits of nitrate, sodium chloride (common salt), sulphate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and borax contained in this portion of the nitrate belt, as well as to transport the copper, silver, and gold ores encountered in the mountains adjacent thereto.

In order to give a correct idea of the brilliant results obtained by this company, data taken from a publication issued in London by Mr. AUGUSTIN ROSS, Chilean Minister at that time near the Government of Great Britain, may be quoted the figures cited referring to the years 1887 to 1891, inclusive:

Year.	Gain.	Capital Invested.	Year.	Gain.	Capital Invested.
	<i>Per cent.</i>			<i>Per cent.</i>	
1887.....	10	£1,200,000	1890.....	20	£1,380,000
1888.....	25	1,200,000	1891.....	20	1,380,000
1889.....	25	1,380,000			

It has not been possible to secure the financial results obtained by this company during the last few years. Certain data, however, indicates that the railway has continued to increase the excessive gain realized on its invested capital. Formerly the original capital was doubled for the purpose of constructing numerous branch lines and to

increase the equipment, so as to more properly meet the needs of that important zone of the Republic.

As the company extended its branches the various productions of the territory penetrated were stimulated to an extraordinary degree, giving rise to new industries and a consequent increase both of public and private wealth. These prospects, being verified by former facts, gave rise, as early as 1881, to petitions to the Government for the construction of various other railways, and in virtue thereof the following public bids were requested:

1. On December 4, 1899, for the construction of a railway between the nitrate deposits of Agua Santa and the port of Coleta Buena;
2. On the 1st of April, 1890, for another railway from Junin to the nitrate district of Sal de Obispo;
3. On the 12th of April, 1890, for the construction of a railway between San Pablo and the nitrate deposits of Lagunas, all of which are in the Province of Tarapacá.

The most important points in one of the Government decrees, specifying the conditions for proposals or bids and the acceptance of the same concerning the construction of the railways previously referred to, are the following:

(a) Must be accompanied by a bond for \$500,000, previously certified to by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the obligations that the concessionaire shall have contracted:

(b) The concessionaire shall construct the railway at his own expense, and shall have the full enjoyment of the same for a term of twenty-five years, at the expiration of which period the railway, as well as the branches built in accordance with the provisions of the article relating thereto, shall be delivered to the Government in good condition for operation, together with the rolling stock and other accessories, without any expense whatever to the State.

Below is some data relating to the railways in reference as well to other railway enterprises:

1. *The Nitrate Railway Company (Limited).*—Approximate length, 600 kilometers; gauge, 1.44 meters; maximum gradient, 4.73 per cent; weight of rail, 31.4 kilograms per meter; present capital of the English company, £4,000,000.

2. *The Junin Railway.*—Length, 105 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 3 per cent; weight of rail, 18 kilograms per meter; capital of the English company, £350,000.

3. *The railway from Coleta Buena to Agua Santa.*—Length, 105 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 3.2 per cent; weight of rail, 18 kilograms per meter; capital of the English company, £600,000.

4. *The railway from Tocopilla to the Toco nitrate deposits.*—Length, 88 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters; gradient, 4 per cent; capital of the English company, \$5,000,000.

5. *Railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia.*—Length, 924 kilometers; gauge, 0.76 meter; gradient, 2 and 4 per cent; capital of the English company, £2,644,377.

The last-named railway is the only international railway line in Chile. It was constructed under the pronounced protection of the Government of Chile, which protection is always accorded the builders of public works that promise to be of undoubted benefit to the country. With respect to the construction of this railway, a law was passed on January 17, 1884, in which, among other things, were the following provisions:

(1) The construction of any other railway through Chilean territory for the purpose of entering Bolivia shall not be permitted for a period of twenty years, provided any portion of said railway runs within a distance less than 75 kilometers from the main line of the railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia;

(2) The rails, cars, machinery, and other construction materials and equipment for the railway and its stations are exempt from the payment of importation duties;

(3) The Government of Chile guarantees to the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta 6 per cent annual interest on the capital invested in the construction of the road, in the following form:

(a) The capital guaranteed shall only be 3,472,000 *pesos*, and the guaranty shall become effective as the road is opened to traffic, shall be payable semiannually, and shall cease at the end of twenty years;

(b) With respect to the guaranty, the capital guaranteed shall be valued at 38 pence English money to the Chilean *peso*;

(c) When the exploitation of the road guaranteed under this law produces a net income greater than 7 per cent interest annually on the capital invested the company shall pay back to the State from the excess the amounts that may have been received on account of the guaranty.

Subsequently, by virtue of the supreme decree of June 21, 1884, the concessions granted and the obligations incurred in accordance with the aforesaid law were declared accepted by the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta.

On May 28, 1885, a contract was made between the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia and the Nitrate and Railway Company of Antofagasta for the construction of the railway to Bolivia, inasmuch as the concession already considered referred solely to the Province of Antofagasta. On May 5, 1887, the Nitrate Company of Antofagasta sold to the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia the part of the enterprise belonging to it for \$3,000,000, said transfer being authorized by the Government of Chile. Later, on November 28, 1888, the Huanchaca Company transferred all of its rights in the railway to an English company. This English company, under the name of "The Antofa-

gasta and Bolivian Railway Company," now exploits this important international highway, realizing much greater profits than had ever been hoped for.

A balance sheet or statement sent by this company to a representative of the Government shows the value of the railway to be £2,644,377 5s. 4d., and the profits during the year 1901, to which said balance sheet refers, amounted to \$4,424,449.19.

It should also be observed, for the purpose of demonstrating the substantial protection which the Government of Chile grants to foreign companies that invest their money in the country, that, even with the large net profits shown by the balance sheet already mentioned, the increase in the railway tariff rates of 25 per cent, which the Government authorized the railway company to collect as a precautionary measure, is still in force.

Below is a table showing the stations, the length of the line, and the altitude above sea level at the stations mentioned.

Station.	Distances.		Altitude above sea level.
	Partial.	Total.	
	Meters.	Meters.	Meters.
Antofagasta .....	0	0	0
Salár .....	36	36	315
Montes Blancos .....	32	68	769
Cuevitas .....	14	82	885
Cerrillos .....	15	97	1,017
Carmen Alto .....	24	191	1,290
Salinas .....	6	127	1,338
Pampa Central .....	10	137	1,384
Pampa Alta .....	14	151	1,447
Sierra Gorda .....	20	171	1,624
Cerritos Bajos .....	35	206	2,144
Cortes Blancos .....	9	217	2,199
Puente Calama .....	20	237	2,255
Calama .....	2	239	2,266
Ascatan .....	21	361	3,956
Portezuelo .....	53	695	3,883
Oruro .....	50	924	3,694

*Taltal Railway.*—Length, 148 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters; gradient, 3 per cent; capital of the company, £300,000.

*Copiapó Railway.*—Length, 242 kilometers; gauge, 1.44 meters; maximum gradient, 5 per cent; capital, \$4,200,000.

For the construction of the latter railway, which was the first work of the kind completed in Chile, the Government granted, among other concessions, the following: The lands that were necessary, power to expropriate private property upon the payment of its value, and free introduction of the materials for the construction, exploitation, and operation of the line.

The name of WILLIAM WHEELRIGHT is connected with this work, as it is with many other enterprises of worth and progress in Chile. He was a man of great talent, noble ideals, and highly progressive. He proposed to give to the Republic the elements it needed in its increasing development and growth, and this railway is due to his

enterprise and initiative. This railway dates from 1850, and penetrates one of the richest zones of the Republic.

*The Transandine Railway.*—On February 6, 1903, a law was passed authorizing the President of the Republic to contract this important work destined to unite Chile with the Argentine Republic, and granting also a guarantee on the capital invested for a period of twenty years. Recently the conditions proposed were accepted by Messrs. CLARK for the construction of the line for the sum of £1,500,000. It is estimated that within about four years this railway, which for so long a time has been a national aspiration, will become a reality. The Argentine part of the line is completed up to the foot of the highest range of the Andes, and the Chilian portion, which consists of 65 kilometers, is now partly in operation, and the remainder will be contracted in accordance with the law already mentioned.

*The Curanilahue Railway.*—Length, 97 kilometers; gauge, 1.68 meters.

This railway, which connects the city of Concepcion, an important commercial center of Chile, with the coal mines of Curanilahue, was constructed in 1889 by an English company known as the "Araneo Limited." The Government of Chile granted, among other franchises, a guarantee of 5 per cent on the capital invested. For the purposes of said guarantee the capital of the company is calculated at 36 pence to the peso.

#### SLAUGHTER-HOUSE STATISTICS.

Following is a statement of the number of sheep slaughtered in the territory of Magellan and in Argentine Patagonia during the year 1904, and the quantity of tallow produced.

[From the "Boletín Consular" of the Argentine Republic of March, 1905.]

Owner.	Place.	Number of sheep.	Weight.
PATAGONIA (CHILE).			
Bermúdez & Co .....	Río Seco .....	40,000	<i>Kilos.</i> 400,000
J. Douglas & Co .....	Río Verde .....	32,000	320,000
S. Hehrich .....	Punta Arenas .....	20,000	200,000
J. Méndez .....	San Gregorio .....	14,000	140,000
Roig & Co .....	Quil Harbor .....	27,000	270,000
Stubenrauch & Co .....	Última Esperanza .....	22,000	220,000
M. Bergl & Co .....	Punta Delgada .....	52,000	400,000
TIERRA DEL FUEGO (CHILE).			
Sociedad Explotadora de Tierra del Fuego .....	Josefina .....	37,000	450,000
Philips Bay Co .....	Philips Bay .....	26,000	300,000
Wehrhahn Hobbs & Co .....	Gente Grande .....	20,800	200,000
Exported to Valparaiso .....		290,800	2,941,000
ARGENTINE PATAGONIA.			
Patagonia Meat Co .....		42,000	350,000
Santa Cruz .....		5,000	40,000
San Julián .....		8,000	80,000
Exported to Europe .....		55,000	470,000



**BUDGET OF RECEIPTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF VALPARAÍSO  
FOR 1906.**

[From "El Mercurio," No. 23766.]

Leases .....	\$233, 720. 80	Census.....	\$2, 765. 00
Markets .....	110, 000. 00	Public parks and gardens .	2, 700. 00
Slaughterhouse.....	105, 000. 00	Interest.....	20, 000. 00
Taxes .....	781, 000. 00		
Licenses .....	384, 800. 00	Total .....	1, 867, 985. 80
Miscellaneous .....	228, 000. 00		

**COLOMBIA.**

**CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 12207, of January 28, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. Foreign goods imported into the National Territory shall be dutiable according to the tariff established by law No. 63 of 1903 with a surcharge of 70 per cent and in accordance with the classification of the law No. 36 of 1886.

With the view of protecting national industry and in order that articles of luxury be subject to the highest tariff rates, certain goods capable of promoting the development of industry are hereby excepted from the surtax of 70 per cent, and the duties on other products such as spirits, tobacco, sugar, etc., are hereby increased.

Articles which have been transferred to another class in consequence of the adoption of the classification established by law No. 36 of 1886 shall be dutiable at the following rates with the additional 70 per cent, but goods which, under the present decree, form special classes shall pay the duties hereby respectively assessed thereon.

COMESTIBLES AND CONDIMENTS.

[Duties (gold) per kilogram.]

Pesos.

Sweet potatoes or yams, potatoes, onions, maize, rice, chick-peas, lentils, beans, and all other kinds of vegetables, pot herbs, and fruits, fresh.....	0. 01
Garlic .....	. 03
Salt codfish and meat in brine and, in general, fish and meat not prepared.	. 03
Hazelnuts, nuts, and almonds, in the shell, and, in general, all alimentary products not prepared and not elsewhere mentioned.....	. 05
Vermicelli and other alimentary pastes .....	. 05
Alimentary products, prepared, such as bologna sausages, salmon, hams, sweetmeats, confectionery, preserved and dried fruits, etc., fruits preserved in vinegar, and condiments of all kinds not specially mentioned.....	. 10
Olives, in barrels.....	. 05
Tea.....	. 50
Cinnamon .....	. 15

	Pesos.
Saffron .....	0.90
Aniseed .....	.10
Ice .....	.01

## BEVERAGES.

Beer and other fermented beverages .....	.03
Barley must and other materials, fermented or not, liquid or solid, for the manufacture of beer and condensed beer .....	.02
Wines:	
Red, common, in casks, barrels, or demijohns .....	.02
White, sweet and dry, in casks or barrels .....	.03
Other .....	.20

## LIQUIDS, OTHER.

Vinegar, in barrels .....	.03
Olive oil .....	.05
Linseed oil for preparing paint .....	.05
Inks:	
Black, for writing .....	.03
Colored, for writing .....	.05
Printing, for bookbinders and lithographers (liquid or solid) .....	.01
Liquids of all kinds, with the exception of perfumery and liquids specially mentioned .....	.10

## COTTON.

Cotton manufactured into unbleached tissues, without white or colored parts, not figured and without needlework .....	.20
Cotton, fulled (" <i>en fulas</i> "), blue, and tissues, white, or unbleached with white parts, plain, neither dyed nor figured, without needlework or embroidery, such as those known as " <i>bogotanas</i> ," <i>calicos</i> , " <i>liencillos</i> ," <i>mada-polams</i> , " <i>bramantes</i> ," etc .....	.30
Drills and other tissues, white or colored, not otherwise mentioned .....	.40
Counterpanes, tissues called " <i>marsellas</i> ," and figured or damasked tissues not included in any other category; velvet, ferret, and ribbons .....	.50
Shawls, with or without woolen fringes .....	.40
Handkerchiefs, with or without common embroidery; common printed tissues and cotton tissues in the piece for their manufacture .....	.60
Stockings and other kinds of hosiery, such as undershirts, drawers, and gloves; muslins, lawns, and other transparent tissues; damasks, table covers, and hammocks; ready-made clothing, without embroidery, lace, or other ornamentation, composed of materials subject to higher duties ..	.70
All kinds of tissues, embroidered or with network, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same articles in ready-made clothing not otherwise mentioned .....	.90
Thread:	
White .....	.20
Colored .....	.40
Fringes, galloons, cords, tapes, tassels, and other similar articles .....	.70
Wicks for lamps and tinder boxes .....	.10
Wicks for candles and matches .....	.05
Brille reins .....	.10

HEMP AND FLAX.

Pesos.

0.90	Sacks or bags, empty, of coarse cloth, tarred or not, with or without water-proof paper, and coarse tissue of the same description for the manufacture of such bags.....	0.02
.10	Cloth, unbleached ("coleta").....	.05
.01	Common unbleached tissues, such as cretonne ("crehuclas"), sail and tent canvas, domestics, with the exception of drills.....	.15
.03	Cretonnes, white or striped, common.....	.20
.02	Fine unbleached tissues, with the exception of drills and other tissues mentioned in the following categories.....	.40
.02	Drills, unbleached, white or colored, cretonnes, "platillas," damasks; stuffs for table cloths, napkins, and towels; bed covers, stuffs for mattresses, ribbons, sheeting, and other similar materials not mentioned in another number of the tariff, provided that they be without needlework or embroidery.....	.60
.03	Handkerchiefs, caps, stockings, gloves, Brittany cloth, "coquilla," very thin and loose-woven tissues ("estopillas"), "picardias," Irish linen, "lavales," "uarandofs," batistes, striped stuffs in imitation of cotton; fringes, galloons, sashes, tapes, ribbons, cords, tassels, and other similar articles; ready-made clothing without embroidery, lace, or other trimmings, composed of materials subject to higher duty.....	.80
.05	Tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lacework, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and the same tissues in ready-made clothing not otherwise mentioned.....	.90
.01	Thread.....	.20
.10	Cordage and cables, tarred.....	.03
	Cordage not otherwise mentioned.....	.10
.20	Oilecloth for roofing of farm houses and decks.....	.03
	Common cloth prepared or varnished for floors; common oilecloth for carriages, not including that used for table covers.....	.10

WOOL.

.30	Wool, unmanufactured.....	.03
.40	Blankets.....	.30
.50	Yarns.....	.40
.40	Carpets, rugs, and table covers.....	.50
	Baize, frieze, and flannels.....	.70
.60	Loose-woven or transparent tissues, tissues of all kinds, embroidered or with lace work, and imitations thereof, including lace, insertions, etc., and ready-made clothing.....	.90
	All other tissues and articles not specially mentioned.....	.80

SILK.

.70	Silk thread, tissues, etc.....	.90
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VARIOUS TISSUES AND THREADS.

.20	Brocades and other tissues embroidered with gold, silver, or other metals, also threads, etc., of the same materials.....	1.50
.40	Tissues of horsehair or other materials not specially mentioned.....	.40
.70	Oilecloth for furniture and table covers not specially mentioned.....	.40
.10	Small samples, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight.....	Free.
.05	Tissues made of several materials shall be subject to the duty leviable on the most highly taxed component material.	
.10		

	Pesos.
CAOUTCHOUC.	
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....	0.20
Boots and shoes of all kinds of caoutchouc; life-preservers, tissues for making leggings ("zamarros"), and waterproof cloaks ("ruanas"), without wool or silk.....	.60
Conduits, pipes, and tubes for pumps, drains, and roofs; caoutchouc prepared for machines and flooring, except hose for fire engines, which only pays 1 centavo per kilogram.....	.03
Stoppers for recipients.....	.05
Elastics for shoes.....	.40
Buttons not covered.....	.20
Caoutchouc manufactured into all other articles.....	.80
HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHER.	
Hides, skins, and leather, unmanufactured, except patent leather.....	.10
Patent leather, unmanufactured.....	.15
Boots and shoes.....	.80
Gloves, caps, furs for trimming clothing, etc., pocketbooks, cigar cases, game bags, and other similar articles.....	.90
Hides, skins, and leather, manufactured into articles not specially mentioned.....	.80
Harness for carts and carriages.....	.05
EARTHENWARE.	
Articles of all kinds of common faïence and stoneware.....	.05
Articles of all kinds of porcelain and of Talavera.....	.10
Pots, pans, bottles, large or small flasks, empty, of earthenware, destined to be used as recipients and, in general, common crockery.....	.02
Conduits, pipes and tubes, for pumps, drains, and roofs.....	.03
CRYSTAL AND GLASS.	
Demijohns and common bottles of black glass or of common white glass....	.01
Flasks, large and small, of common glass.....	.02
Plate glass, not silvered.....	.03
Mirrors:	
Not exceeding 25 centimeters.....	.10
Exceeding 25 centimeters.....	.20
Beads, pearls, quills, bugles, imitation precious stones or jewels, for watch and optical glasses, and other similar articles.....	.40
All other articles of glass.....	.10
ARTICLES FOR LIGHTING, ETC.	
Wax, white, yellow, and laurel colored:	
Unmanufactured.....	.15
Manufactured into candles or other articles.....	.20
Spermaceti:	
Unmanufactured.....	.10
Manufactured into candles, etc.....	.15
Stearine and paraffine:	
Unmanufactured.....	.08
Manufactured into candles, etc.....	.10
Tallow, unmanufactured.....	.01
Tallow or other candles not specially mentioned.....	.10
Stearic acid.....	.01

	Pesos.
Petroleum .....	0. 05
Matches of wood .....	. 10
Matches of wax .....	. 40

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Drugs and medicines of all kinds, with the exception of those enumerated below .....	. 15
Sulphur and alum .....	. 20
Sulphuric acid and saltpeter .....	. 05
Caustic potash and soda, soda ashes and salts, pine resin, subcarbonates of potash and of soda .....	. 02½
The term "medicines" comprises certain articles used in case of sickness, such as trusses, braces, etc., but not the recipients and utensils of earthenware, etc., used by druggists, nor surgical instruments, etc., and other similar articles which are dutiable according to their respective numbers of the tariff.	

## PERFUMERY AND SOAP.

Florida, Divina, and Kananga waters .....	. 15
All other articles of perfumery and for toilet, such as essences, soaps, creams, razor strops, tooth and clothes brushes, etc., not specially mentioned ....	1. 50
Common oil soap .....	. 10
Common resin and tallow soap .....	. 03

## PAPER AND CARDBOARD.

Journals, pamphlets, and printed sheets .....	Free.
Paper:	
White, not sized, and colored, for printing .....	. 03
Gray ("estraya") paper and all other common paper for wrapping and packing .....	. 03
Polishing paper .....	. 03
Cigarette paper .....	. 03
Writing paper, envelopes, and all other paper not specially mentioned; stationery not specially mentioned .....	. 10
Tissue paper .....	. 05
Music paper .....	. 15
Blank books, ruled or not, and notebooks .....	. 20
Books, printed .....	. 05
Pictures, maps, and engravings of all kinds, and music in manuscript or printed .....	. 20
Paper, entirely gilt or silvered .....	. 20
Wall paper, and paper marbled or painted for bookbinding and other purposes .....	. 10
Cardboard:	
For printing, bookbinding, lithography, and other industrial uses ....	. 03
In other articles, with the exception of playing cards .....	. 10
Playing cards .....	1. 50

## WOOD.

Building woods, such as shingles, beams, sleepers for railways, planks and boards, neither planed nor finished .....	Free.
Common woods, planed, and cabinetmakers' woods, planed or not, unwrought, with the exception of veneers .....	. 01

	Pesos.
Veneers .....	0.10
Moldings, carvings, and ornaments for furniture; and frames, gilt or not...	.15
Furniture:	
Bedsteads, large dining tables, wardrobes, and large chests of drawers for clothes or other uses, without mirrors, carvings, nor inlaid work.	.03
Of all kinds, with mirrors, carvings, inlaid work, or upholstered with woolen or silk tissues.	.15
Not specially mentioned .....	.10
Furniture, whatever be the quality, does not include mattresses, pillows, etc. When these articles are imported separately they shall be dutiable according to the stuff covering the same.	
Statues, images, and altars for churches.....	.10
Musical instruments:	
Organs and pianos.....	.05
Harmoniums, barrel-organs, and harps .....	.10
Other .....	.60
Pencils, writing and carpenters' .....	.10
Molds and rules (for mechanical purposes) .....	.10
Bellows for forges .....	.03
Bellows, other .....	.10
Saddletrees, uncovered.....	.10
Buckets and tubs.....	.03
Barrels, pipes, and casks, mounted or not, for dry goods or liquids .....	.02
Taps for barrels or casks .....	.03
Common wooden boxes, roughly made, mounted or not, for packing .....	.02
Small boards for match boxes and wood for matches.....	.03
Vehicles:	
Carriages and trucks for railways.....	Free.
Carts and wagons for the transport of goods and other similar uses.....	.02
Coaches and carriages of all kinds .....	.03
Velocipedes.....	.20
Boats, mounted or not, intended for navigation on the inland waters of the Republic .....	.01
Oars.....	.03
Houses, not adjusted .....	Free.
Windows, doors, etc., imported separately .....	.03
Machines: Marine engines; mechanical, industrial, agricultural, and mining machines .....	.03
Walking sticks, without swords .....	.60
Manufactures of wood not specially mentioned .....	.20

## PITA, OSIER, AND OTHER SIMILAR ARTICLES.

Empty sacks or bags of jute or sisal hemp, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and tissues of said materials for the manufacture of these sacks.....	.02
Hay and straw.....	.01
Palm leaves for the manufacture of hats.....	.03
"Espadaña" ( <i>Sagitta aquatica</i> ), straw and common twigs, unwrought or in brooms .....	.03
Baskets of osiers or other vegetable material .....	.10
Mats of all kinds .....	.03

## IRON AND STEEL.

	Pesos.
Iron, crude .....	0. 01
Rails, spikes, and other materials for public railways .....	Free.
Rails for private railways .....	.03
Vessels or parts of the same .....	.01
Anchors and grapnels for small boats .....	.02
Bridges for public roads .....	Free.
Bridges for private roads .....	.03
Gasometers, apparatus, conducts, and lamps for public lighting .....	Free.
Articles of iron intended for the construction or repair of penitentiary establishments .....	Free.
Telegraph wire:	
For public use .....	Free.
For private use .....	.02
Iron wire (barbed wire) for fencing, and staples and other accessories for fixing the same .....	.01
Railing for ornamenting public buildings and squares .....	Free.
Lightning conductors .....	Free.
Conducts for public drains of the districts and for public fountains or basins .....	Free.
Lighting apparatus, etc., for light-houses, also light-houses and lanterns ...	.01
Tower clocks, including dials and bells .....	.02
Iron houses and galvanized iron in plates and sheets for roofing .....	.01
Balustrading for buildings; also doors, windows, etc., imported separately ..	.03
Fire engines and apparatus .....	.01
Hydraulic pumps and machinery, with their pipes and other accessories ...	.03
Machines:	
For mechanical purposes or mining .....	.01
For agricultural purposes .....	.02
For arts, trade, or industry .....	.03
Not mentioned, the weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms ..	.03
Of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms .....	.01
Presses for printers, bookbinders, and lithographers .....	.02
Motors of all kinds and of any power .....	.02
Tin plate .....	.03
"Monitors" and large cylinders for coffee-preparing machines .....	.02
Boilers, large .....	.03
Tanks for potable water .....	.01
Stampers for ore-crushing machines and mills .....	.03
Anvils and pulley blocks .....	.03
Plows .....	.02
Plates or rods not included in roughly wrought iron; beds, large chains, safes, nails, and tacks; kitchen cooking utensils, not tinned or only tinned on the interior; flatirons; large implements for agricultural purposes, for quarries and for mines, such as hoes and picks, levers, shovels, drill bits, large hooks ("garlanchas"), axes, large crowbars for mines, spades, hammers, pickaxes, drills, machetes and other knives for felling timber .....	.03
Tools for blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and bricklayers .....	.10
"Hornas" (instruments for arts and trades) .....	.10
Wire, rings, buttons, hinges, screws, and springs for furniture .....	.10
Furniture .....	.10
Tires, wheels, axles, springs, and pins for carriages and carts .....	.03
Scales, balance, Roman, etc., for weighing more than 100 kilograms .....	.05

	Pesos.
Scales, balances, for weighing 100 kilograms and less.....	0.10
Currycombs and brushes.....	.10
Cooking utensils and other articles of tin, or of iron tinned both on the interior and on the exterior.....	.10
Knives for arts and industry, such as bookbinders' and shoemakers' knives.....	.10
Cutlery not otherwise mentioned.....	.20
Side arms, firearms, and other arms, including sporting guns.....	1.50
Razors and scissors, fine or half-fine; knives and forks, with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, Britannia metal or with electro-plated handles; nipples for guns; beads, gilt or silvered; pencil cases, jewelry, and all gilt or silvered articles, also those of German silver, or electro-plated, fine or half-fine.....	.80
Steel in bars or rods, for manufacturing purposes, and steel drills.....	.10
Iron and steel manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned.....	.20

COPPER AND BRONZE.

Copper or bronze, unwrought, in bars and ingots.....	.05
Plates or sheets of whatever weight.....	.05
Pans or boilers, or other articles the weight of which exceeds 25 kilograms.....	.10
Articles the weight of which exceeds 500 grams, but does not surpass 25 kilograms.....	.20
Articles the weight of which does not exceed 500 grams.....	.30
Jewelry, beads, galloons, spangles, wire and similar articles, electro-plated articles, and percussion caps for firearms.....	.60
Statues for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares.....	Free

TIN.

Tin, in ingots.....	.05
Tin, plates and all other articles.....	.20
Tin, powder or sheets.....	.30

LEAD.

Lead in ingots, for mines ("para minas").....	.05
Slabs, pipes, and other articles exceeding 5 kilograms in weight; also shot, and accessories for printing; lead in ingots, which are not destined for mines.....	.05
Toys, foil, and thin sheets.....	.30
Capsules for recipients.....	.05
Lead in any other shape.....	.20

ZINC.

Zinc, unwrought, in plates and sheets, including those for roofing, and in pipes.....	.05
Manufactured into any other articles.....	.20

MERCURY.

Mercury for mines.....	.20
Mercury for all other purposes.....	.20

GOLD.

Gold in bars.....	.20
Gold coins of a fineness of not less than 900 thousandths.....	Free
Gold, all other manufactures.....	1.00



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SILVER.

Pesos.

Silver in bars .....	0.02
Silver coins of a fineness of not less than 900 thousandths .....	Free.
Silver, all other manufactures .....	1.50

EXPLOSIVES.

Gunpowder:

Large and ordinary, for mines, in barrels and other recipients the gross weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms .....	.03
Gun cotton (called "tonite") for mines .....	.03
Fine (known as "mostacilla"), in cans or other recipients and, in general, that not mentioned in the foregoing paragraph .....	.40
Fireworks .....	.50

STONES, BUILDING MATERIAL, AND OTHER RAW MATERIAL.

Stones, filtering .....	.02
Stones, lithographic, whetstones, and pumice stone .....	.03
Stones, flint .....	.05
Marble and jasper, in slabs and tiles .....	.01
Marble and jasper, otherwise than in slabs, tiles, and lithographic stones .....	.10
Stones in powder, clay, earth, or Roman cement, lime, gypsum, raw or in powder, chalk, feldspar, silica, massicot, kaolin, bone in powder, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery .....	.01
Statues and monuments destined for the ornamentation of public buildings and squares .....	Free.
Slates for roofing .....	.01
Clay tiles .....	Free.
Roofing tiles .....	.61
Building material, such as unwrought stone, clay bricks, and tiles made of burnt clay and stone .....	Free.
Gypsum manufactured in any manner not elsewhere mentioned in the tariff .....	.05
Coloring earths for buildings .....	.03
Alabaster in whatsoever form .....	.10
Crucibles .....	.03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Animals, live .....	Free.
Coal .....	.01
Tar .....	.03
Pitch, black, for shipbuilding .....	.03
Resin, yellow .....	.01
Glue, common .....	.10
Tow or rope yarn and felt for packing purposes .....	.03
Varnishes of all kinds .....	.10
Paints, in powder or prepared .....	.10
Paint and whitewash brushes .....	.10
Horse and boot brushes .....	.10
Blacking for shoes .....	.10
Wax, black ("cera negra") .....	.03
Seeds, shoots and graftings of plants, and live plants .....	.01
Guano .....	.03
Hops .....	.05
Bone and horn, unwrought .....	.03

	Pesos.
Conducts, pipes, and tubes of wood, caoutchouc, earthenware, clay, or metal, for pumps, drains, and roofs, with the exception of those for fire engines.	0.03
Fuses for mines .....	.03
Cork, in planks or in stoppers, etc.....	.05
Accessories for chemical laboratories and meteorological instruments.....	.05
Buttons, common—	
Of bone, horn, "tagua" (vegetable ivory), and of composition, not covered.....	.20
Of mother-of-pearl .....	.40
Combs of horn, common.....	.20
Slates and slate pencils .....	.03
Umbrellas .....	.60
Hats, caps, bonnets, etc., shall pay, respectively, as ready-made clothing according to the tissues or materials of which composed, with the exception of straw hats which, in general, pay 90 centavos per kilogram and 40 centavos per kilogram if common.	
Articles imported on account of the Government, whatever their nature....	Free.
Personal effects of foreign ministers or diplomatic agents accredited to the Government, provided that the governments to whom they belong grant the same privilege to the ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic, and on compliance with the formalities relative to the matter .....	Free.
Natural products of Ecuador, the United States of Venezuela, Peru, and of other countries which have granted, or which in the future may grant by treaty, the same privilege to Colombian products .....	Free.
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 the custom-house on entry into the country. Any excess of said weight not accompanied by an invoice shall be dutiable as the most highly taxed article mentioned in the tariff.....	Free.
All articles not otherwise mentioned.....	.70

Said goods form, in consequence, one class exempt from duty and fifteen classes paying the following rates:

2 .....	\$0.01	10 .....	\$0.40
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
9 .....	.30		

The Minister of Finance shall publish an abridgment of the tariff divided into classes as above.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

	Pesos.
Tobacco:	
Cigars .....	3.00
Cigarettes.....	3.50
Otherwise manufactured .....	1.50
Brandy, champagne, whisky, chartreuse, and other liqueurs .....	2.00
Flour, including sago, arrowroot, tapioca, maizena, and the like.....	.65
Sugar.....	.10

Pesos.

Salt, except when introduced through the custom-houses of Buenaventura and Tumaco, where it remains subject to the existing duty<sup>a</sup>, per 12½ kilograms. 1.50  
 Precious stones set in jewelry shall pay 10 per cent of their invoice value or of the appraisement, in case there should be reasons for supposing that the value appearing on the invoice is false.

ART. 2. The Government is authorized to modify the price of sea and rock salt, as also the duty leviable on the importation of the same.

ART. 3. All exemptions granted on imports, save such as are provided for in standing contracts, shall be suspended from the date of publication of the present decree, and pending an improvement of the financial situation of the country.

ART. 4. The Executive is likewise empowered to determine the formalities to be complied with at the customs for the prompt dispatch of luggage and other articles belonging to foreign diplomatic representatives.

ART. 5. With the view of protecting the national industry the surcharge established in Article 1 of the present decree shall not be levied on the following goods:

1. English and patent leather, kid and "glacé," thread of white pita and hemp, and of colored pita in balls.
2. Substances for coloring tissues; woolen, cotton, or jute yarns, white or colored, sized and prepared for weaving.

ART. 6. The Executive is authorized to assess import duties on goods imported through Cúcuta, Arauca, Orocué, Ipiales, and Tumaco, and through the custom-houses to be established in the Territory of Caquetá.

Until the Government has established a new tariff for Tumaco the tariff now in force in that port shall continue to be applied without surtax.

ART. 7. Luggage of Colombian diplomatic representatives returning to the country shall be entitled to the same exemptions as are granted to foreign ministers accredited to the Government of the Republic, and the Executive shall enjoy the same privileges in respect to articles required for official purposes.

ART. 8. For the purposes of consular legalization, commercial invoices are divided into four classes, viz:

1. Invoices relating to articles of iron, steel, copper, zinc, or wood intended for industrial undertakings, such as railways, steamships, electric lighting, telegraphs, telephones, printing works, glass, faïence, and textile factories, provided they have been declared to be of public utility.

<sup>a</sup> Under decree No. 116 of February 4, 1904, this duty is at the rate of 10 centavos gold.

2. Invoices of a value not exceeding 200 *pesos*.
3. Invoices of a value exceeding 200 but not exceeding 500 *pesos*.
4. Invoices of a value exceeding 500 *pesos*.

ART. 9. The consular fees on certification of invoices shall be charged on the following scale:

On invoices of the—	Pesos.
First class.....	9
Second class.....	18
Third class.....	24
Fourth class, for every 1,000 <i>pesos</i> or fraction of 1,000 <i>pesos</i> .....	30

ART. 10. The charges payable to consuls of the Republic for authenticating bills of lading shall be 15 *pesos* for the first 100 packages and 3 *pesos* for every extra hundred packages or fraction of a hundred.

ART. 11. As a compensation for the consular fees which are not leviable on postal packages in the port of shipment, these shall be subject to 6 per cent of the amount of the commercial invoice and to a surcharge of 25 per cent of the import duties.

ART. 12. Precious stones of all kinds, jewelry of gold, of gilt silver, set with precious stones or not, and gold articles of every description imported by parcels post shall be assessed according to invoice value and pay, in compensation of the consular fees, 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

ART. 13. \* \* \*

ART. 14. The present decree shall enter into force, namely, in the capital, on the day of publication thereof in the "*Diario oficial*," and at custom houses and consulates on receipt of a telegram notifying such publication.

ART. 15. Articles 3 to 18 of Law No. 63 of 1903, as well as all enactments inconsistent with the present decree, are hereby repealed.

[ "*Diario oficial*" No. 12,226, of December 2, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of publication of the present law the legislative decree No. 220, dated March 10, 1904, is hereby repealed; accordingly the charges leviable on the exportation of neat cattle are removed subject to the provisions of the following article.

ART. 2. Female neat cattle shall be liable to an export duty of \$3 gold per head.

ART. 3. The Executive shall take steps so that the exportation of neat cattle, through whatever port clearance may take place, be effected under the same conditions for all exporters alike.

ART. 4. Decree No. 17, dated January 8, 1904, imposing an export duty of \$5 gold per head of neat cattle shall be deemed to have only come into operation 90 days after its date, in accordance with the constitution.

ART. 5. The present law shall enter into force from and after the date of its publication in the "*Diario oficial*."

DUTIES ON IVORY NUT.

United States Consul Luther T. Ellsworth, Cartagena, Colombia, reports that the Colombian Government has issued a decree to the effect that ivory nut or vegetable ivory, when exported from ports on the Pacific Ocean, shall pay a duty of 75 cents gold per 100 pounds; when exported from other ports, it shall pay a duty of 35 cents per 100 pounds. This decree to go into effect as soon as promulgated at the various custom-houses.

COSTA RICA.

STATISTICAL DATA.

[From "La Gaceta" of San José, No. 125.]

Imports.

Article.	Annual average from 1886 to 1893, inclusive.		Annual average from 1900 to 1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Rice .....	917,840	\$76,988	1,633,012	\$90,943
Sugar .....	609,886	76,199	10,179	779
Beans .....	209,315	25,656	87,283	8,838
Lard .....	429,862	51,946	722,026	127,103
Butter .....	30,230	9,726	56,622	17,095
Cheese .....	46,138	11,171	42,460	12,863
Salt .....	398,546	11,009	802,380	14,871
Cattle .....		61,048	13,819	250,662

Imports and values during the past five years.

Article.	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Rice .....	1,847,935	\$105,281	1,774,873	\$167,047	1,940,162	\$85,708
Sugar .....	23,692	1,958	6,246	629	4,155	400
Beans .....	80,712	10,074	151,461	15,311	83,277	7,284
Lard .....	992,021	157,552	681,201	122,975	769,528	145,605
Butter .....	62,089	21,519	51,151	16,352	102,380	19,602
Cheese .....	38,631	11,597	47,178	12,568	32,103	10,654
Cattle .....	11,445	172,318	11,245	164,925	14,587	278,179
Salt .....	999,756	11,397	752,848	13,217	1,109,542	17,798

Article.	1903.		1901.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Rice .....	1,163,688	\$77,645	1,438,406	\$79,044
Sugar .....	3,549	345	13,352	577
Beans .....	31,729	2,901	83,239	8,622
Lard .....	949,907	179,062	217,472	30,322
Butter .....	26,032	11,390	38,455	16,554
Cheese .....	43,174	13,365	51,214	16,104
Cattle .....	17,179	344,409	14,639	293,481
Salt .....	793,193	13,274	806,592	15,672

*Customs duties on imports.*

Article.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>
Rice .....	36,958	47,329	58,204	58,184	115,072
Lard .....	39,680	40,418	46,171	91,990	32,620
Butter .....	2,483	2,888	6,142	7,809	11,586
Beans .....	1,734	4,138	2,498	951	2,497
Cheese .....	2,704	4,402	3,370	8,634	10,242
Salt .....	19,995	20,071	33,286	47,591	48,305
Cattle .....	Free.	Free.	Free.	5,617	17,621

*Current prices in San Jose.*

Article.	1884.	1904.
	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>
Native rice .....	0.061	0.30
Foreign rice .....	.071	.30
Beef .....	.174	.30
Pork .....	.11	.35
Beans .....	.90	4.75
Lard .....	.174	.60
Butter .....	.40	1.15
Cheese .....	.17	.45
Salt .....	.05	.10

**SETTLEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.**

The "South American Journal" for June 3, 1905, publishes the following with regard to the plans agreed upon between the Government of Costa Rica and Messrs. SPEYER & Co., of New York, for the settlement of the debt of the Republic. The proposals were considered by the committee of Costa Rica bondholders, and the committee unanimously resolved to recommend their acceptance by a public meeting of the bondholders as soon as the agreement has been ratified by the Costa Rican Congress.

Following is a summary, in United States gold, of the indebtedness of the Republic:

(A) Bonded debt (outstanding April 1, 1905):	
1. Exterior debt .....	\$11,690,925.00
2. Interior debt .....	693,315.00
3. Pacific Railway bonds .....	1,449,000.00
(B) Unfunded debt (outstanding January 1, 1905):	
1. Floating debt .....	\$991,928.24
2. Consolidated debt .....	458,382.44
	1,450,310.68
	15,283,550.68

The Republic will create and issue its 5 per cent refunding United States gold bonds for \$11,500,000 in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, payable to bearer, and dated July 1, 1905, and carrying interest from such date. The loan may be increased to \$13,239,000 for the purpose

of exchange for the outstanding 6 per cent Pacific Railway gold bonds for \$1,449,000.

Principal and interest of refunding bonds are payable at Messrs. SPEYERS & Co., New York, or, at the holders' option, at a fixed rate of exchange of \$4.85 per pound sterling in London, at Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS, and at 2.50 guilders per dollar in Amsterdam, at Messrs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS. The bonds are exempt from all taxes, and will be repayable on July 1, 1955, or previously, by the operation of a cumulative sinking fund or at least 1 per cent of the nominal amount of the loan, to be payable as from January, 1910, by monthly installments, and to be applied by Messrs. SPEYER & Co. in the purchase of bonds at not exceeding par and interest, or by drawings at par and interest, thirty days' notice at least of the drawings to be given. The Republic reserves the right to at any time pay any further sums to the credit of the sinking fund.

The loan constitutes a direct obligation of the Republic, and will be secured by a first charge on all customs receivable by the Republic whether imposed on imports or exports, and also secured (if the customs receipts prove insufficient to meet the necessary monthly payments for interest, sinking fund, and expenses, and if such deficiency be not paid by the Republic) by a first charge (subject only to the charge in respect of the \$1,449,000 Pacific Railway bonds) on the amounts receivable by the Republic on the sale of liquors.

A customs agency (to be designated by Messrs. SPEYER & Co. until default shall have been made by the Republic, when the designation may be made by the President of the United States of America, and failing him, by Messrs. SPEYER & Co.) is to be established and is to have the sole right to issue (1) certificates with which all customs upon imports and exports receivable by the Republic alone are to be paid, and (2) (if the proceeds of the issue of the above certificates shall in any month be insufficient, and such deficiency shall not be met by the Republic) certificates in which alone the purchase price of all liquor sold by the Republic shall be payable.

The agency is to remit monthly to Messrs. SPEYER & Co., of New York (who are to act as agents and bankers of the Republic in America, Great Britain, and the Continent of Europe), for the service of the loan, one-twelfth of the amount necessary to provide for interest, sinking fund, and expenses.

The Republic is under obligation so long as any of the bonds remain outstanding not to create any further charge or hypothecation in priority to or ranking *pari passu* with the bonds, and also not (without the assent of Messrs. SPEYER & Co. after notice to them) to vary or change the customs on exports or imports, or assign, pledge, or otherwise deal with the right of manufacture of liquor.

If the amounts received from customs is at any time insufficient and default is made by the Republic, either in payment or otherwise, then upon the request of either party to the agreement, or of the President of the United States of America, the Republic is forthwith to submit the matter for arbitration to The Hague Tribunal, or in case that tribunal should cease to exist or decline to act, or the Republic and the President of the United States should agree, the matter can, on the request of such President, be submitted to three arbitrators to be appointed by them, as provided in the agreement.

It is also provided that the holders of the refunding bonds and Messrs. SPEYER & Co. shall be entitled to apply to the United States of America for protection against any violation of and for and in the enforcement of the agreement and the refunding bonds.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. SPEYER & Co. whereby the latter will act in the conversion of the series A bonds and the series B bonds of the present exterior debt of the Republic, and whereby provisions will be made for the retirement for cash of the certificates in respect of arrears of interest on such bonds from January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1897, on the basis of the agreement of 1897, and for payment in cash of the interest accruing from April 1, 1901, to July 1, 1905, on the same basis on such bonds as shall be tendered for conversion.

The holders of both A and B bonds will, upon conversion, be entitled, in addition to payment in cash of the arrears of interest, to receive such a nominal amount of the 5 per cent new bonds as will produce an income equivalent to that payable in respect of the A and B bonds under the arrangement of 1897.

The Republic is to primarily apply any balance of the proceeds of the bonds received by it to the payment off of the floating and consolidated debts of the Republic.

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## CUBA.

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL, 1904 AND 1905.

The Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States through its Bureau of Statistics, presents the latest available statistics of trade of that country with Cuba during April, 1905, and for the ten months ending with April, 1905, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, from which it is seen that the trade with Cuba, both as regards imports and exports, is for the present fiscal year the largest on record.

During the ten months ending with April last, exports from the United States to Cuba were valued at \$31,319,520, as against \$21,855-



745 during the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year and \$9,560,920 during a like period of the fiscal year 1898.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 43.3 per cent and imports from Cuba have increased 22.4 per cent, comparing the ten months' figures of the present fiscal year with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The exports to Cuba during the ten months ending April 30, 1905, were valued at \$31,319,520, a gain of \$9,463,775, or 43.3 per cent, while imports from Cuba in the ten-month period ending April 30, 1905, were \$69,441,259 in value, an increase of \$12,717,819, or 22.4 per cent, as compared with a like period of the preceding year.

Meantime imports into the United States from Cuba have also increased rapidly. Again, comparing the figures of the present fiscal year with those of 1898, the last year of Spanish control over the island of Cuba, it is found that imports into the United States from Cuba during the ten-month period under review have increased from \$13,760,366 in 1898 to \$56,723,440 in 1904 and \$69,441,259 in the present year ending April 30.

Thus exports to Cuba have increased \$22,000,000, and imports from Cuba have increased \$56,000,000, when the ten-month period of the present fiscal year is compared with a like period of the fiscal year 1898. In the ten months ending with April, 1898, imports into the United States from Cuba exceeded exports from the United States to Cuba but a little more than \$4,000,000; in the same period of the present year the excess of Cuban imports into the United States over exports to Cuba was \$38,000,000.

The large increases noted in the exports from the United States to Cuba are illustrated by an analysis of the trade by principal articles. Comparing the exports during the ten-month period of the present year with the corresponding ten months of 1904, increases occur as follows: Corn, 406,000 bushels over the exports of 1904 to April 30; flour, nearly 30,000 barrels; coal, 67,000 tons; coffee, 1,500,000 pounds; cotton cloths, 10,000,000 yards; eggs, over 500,000 dozen; boots and shoes, nearly 300,000 pairs; refined mineral oil, about 1,000,000 gallons; bacon, 1,500,000 pounds; salted or pickled pork, 1,000,000 pounds; lard, nearly 3,000,000 pounds; lard compounds, over 2,000,000 pounds; boards, etc., 16,500,000 M feet; cattle, 14,000 head; and rice, a marked increase of 33,000,000 pounds over the exports recorded for the ten-month period of 1904. Only a few important items show decreases, viz: Crude mineral oil, 420,000 gallons; tallow, 468,000 pounds; hams, 770,000 pounds; and cheese, 210,000 pounds.

The values of the principal articles exported to Cuba from the United States during the ten months ending with April 30, 1904 and 1905, respectively, are shown by the following table:

Article.	Ten months ending April 30—	
	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel manufactures <sup>a</sup> .....	\$2,858,363	\$5,061,386
Flour.....	2,200,273	2,819,568
Bituminous coal.....	1,122,523	2,280,479
Cattle.....	1,900,615	1,513,066
Lard.....	1,205,162	1,343,390
Boards, deals, planks, joists, scantling.....	996,870	1,258,633
Lard compounds.....	1,196,946	1,082,731
Boots and shoes.....	718,822	973,625
Rice.....	4,035	940,547
Corn.....	540,208	815,417
Cotton cloths.....	266,928	688,878
Coffee.....	345,720	592,518
Vegetables.....	444,783	563,178
Milk.....	298,767	507,894
Carriages, cars, and cycles.....	358,155	502,846
Furniture.....	337,401	442,692
Hams.....	453,725	375,001
Bacon.....	257,995	364,197
Refined mineral oil.....	226,099	353,701
Crude mineral oil.....	371,760	337,621
Cotton manufactures, except cloths.....	218,009	318,855
Paper, and manufactures of.....	223,747	305,463
Pork, salted or pickled.....	235,662	287,566
Leather.....	117,718	194,362
Books, maps, etc.....	93,446	192,457
Agricultural implements.....	84,663	152,811
Fruits and nuts.....	73,153	116,541
Naval stores.....	91,058	105,879
Anthracite coal.....	67,182	99,108
Tobacco manufactures.....	100,239	95,430
Cotton-seed oil.....	31,441	65,336
Typewriting machines and parts of.....	25,258	56,299

<sup>a</sup> Includes for 1905 builders' hardware, \$403,127; sewing machines, \$277,288; locomotives, \$208,381, and numerous other items.

The schedule of enumerated articles of importation from Cuba is not so extensive as that of exports, and comprises chiefly sugar, tobacco, fruits, and nuts. While the quantity of sugar imported from Cuba during the ten months of the present year amounted to 1,677,000,000 pounds, it fell about 468,000,000 pounds short of the imports during the corresponding period of the preceding year—2,145,000,000 pounds. The value of the sugar shows an increase, being \$41,375,366 in 1904 and \$52,123,218 in 1905 to the date named, indicating a considerable advance in the import price.

Last year, for the period under review, the import price was but 1.9 cents per pound, as against 3.1 cents during the present year. Leaf tobacco imported from Cuba by the United States increased from 17,602,235 pounds, valued at \$8,498,871, in the ten months of 1904, to 18,236,420 pounds, valued at \$9,173,143, in the same months of the present year; cigars, cigarettes, etc., from 517,273 pounds, valued at \$2,381,553, to 657,887 pounds, valued at \$3,324,322.

Bananas decreased from \$1,072,782 to \$870,294; iron ore also decreased from \$993,298 to \$757,912; molasses showed a decrease of about 85,000 gallons from the total of 12,574,512 gallons imported during the ten months of 1904, but the value increased from \$610,323 during the latter period to \$669,039 in the ten months of the present year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into the United

States from and of the exports from the United States to Cuba in each fiscal year from 1895 to 1905, the months of May and June, 1905, being estimated:

Commerce with Cuba, 1895 to 1905.

Year ending June 30—	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.	Year ending June 30—	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.
1895.....	\$52,871,259	\$12,807,661	1901.....	\$43,423,088	\$25,964,801
1896.....	40,017,790	7,530,880	1902.....	34,694,681	26,623,500
1897.....	18,504,815	8,259,776	1903.....	62,942,790	21,761,638
1898.....	15,232,477	9,561,656	1904.....	76,983,418	27,377,465
1899.....	25,408,828	18,616,377	1905.....	90,000,000	38,000,000
1900.....	31,371,704	26,513,400			

MEXICO.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF MEXICAN COINS.

According to an Executive decree issued on May 24, 1905, and promulgated through the Department of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico, the equivalents in foreign moneys of the peso of the Mexican Republic are scheduled as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The equivalent value of the peso in terms of the gold coins of gold-standard countries will be as determined in the following table:

Country.	Peso value in foreign coin.
Germany.....	2.09 marks.
Argentine Republic.....	0.516 peso.
Austria-Hungary.....	2.45 crowns.
Belgium.....	2.58 francs.
Bulgaria.....	2.58 leva.
Brazil.....	0.912 milreils.
Canada.....	0.498 dollar.
Chile.....	1.36 pesos.
Costa Rica.....	1.07 colones.
Colombia.....	0.498 dollar.
Denmark.....	1.86 crowns.
Spain.....	2.58 pesetas.
Egypt.....	24.24 pence.
United States.....	0.498 dollar.
Ecuador.....	1.02 sucres.
France.....	2.58 francs.
Finland.....	2.58 marks.
Greece.....	2.58 drachmas.
Haiti.....	0.516 gourde.
British Honduras.....	0.498 dollar.
England.....	24.58 pence.
Italy.....	2.58 lire.
Ottoman Empire.....	11.26 piastres.
India.....	1.53 rupees.
Philippine Islands.....	0.996 peso.
Japan.....	1.00 yen.
Liberia.....	0.498 dollar.
Monaco.....	2.58 francs.
Norway.....	1.86 crowns.
Panama.....	0.498 balboa.
Netherlands.....	1.23 florins.
Portugal.....	0.461 milreils.
Peru.....	1.02 soles.
Russia.....	0.967 ruble.
Roumania.....	2.58 lei.
Switzerland.....	2.58 francs.
Servia.....	2.58 dinars.
Sweden.....	1.86 crown.
Newfoundland.....	0.491 dollar.
Uruguay.....	0.481 peso.
Venezuela.....	2.58 bolivares.

ART. 2. With respect to the countries which have the silver standard, the Department of Finance and Public Credit will, in the months of May and November, fix the equivalent value of the Mexican peso in terms of the several coins, said value to be applied in semesters beginning on the 1st of July and the 1st of January following in each year; and the equivalent value in question will be determined on the basis of the mean value of silver in the previous half year.

#### EQUIVALENTS IN SILVER COINS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

In accordance with the provisions of article 2 of the decree of May 24, 1905, the President of the Republic has approved, for the semester beginning July 1, 1905, the following table of equivalents between the Mexican peso and the coins of the silver-standard countries, and the standard has been officially promulgated by the Department of Finance and Public Credit:

Country.	Value.
Bolivia .....	1.25 bolivianos.
Guatemala .....	1.25 pesos.
Salvador .....	1.25 pesos.
Honduras .....	1.25 pesos.
Nicaragua .....	1.25 pesos.
Persia .....	5.97 kranes.
China .....	0.720 taels.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1904-5.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1904-5 (July-March) show that during that period, foreign goods to the value of \$69,119,877.69 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with \$57,509,168.28 imported during the same period of the previous fiscal year.

According to figures compiled by the Mexican Bureau of Statistics, the six leading countries engaged in commerce with Mexico figure as follows in importations during the first nine months of the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1903-4:

Country.	1904-5.	1903-4.
United States .....	\$35,159,205.01	\$31,366,739.72
Germany .....	7,412,235.71	7,142,215.72
Belgium .....	1,019,779.03	1,756,450.72
Spain .....	2,785,549.99	2,321,340.54
France .....	6,286,787.49	5,211,272.36
Great Britain .....	7,686,790.23	7,434,157.38

The United States was the principal country of origin for the import trade, showing an increase of \$3,792,465.31 over the preceding

year. Of the six countries mentioned, Belgium is the only one to show a decrease, which amounts to \$706,671.69.

The import trade in detail during the month of March and first nine months of the present fiscal year was as follows:

[Gold valuation.]

	March—		Nine months—	
	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.
Animal substances.....	\$694,912.74	\$502,980.58	\$5,156,866.17	\$4,161,237.12
Vegetable substances.....	1,497,094.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,003.44
Mineral substances.....	1,837,425.78	2,611,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,861.95
Dry goods.....	820,211.97	858,114.40	8,305,283.78	7,254,261.94
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	317,518.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Beverages.....	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.01	2,348,790.10
Paper and its applications.....	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Machinery and apparatus.....	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.53
Vehicles.....	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Arms and explosives.....	573,886.96	162,998.21	2,056,316.43	1,563,071.81
Miscellaneous.....	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,332,380.52</b>	<b>7,511,355.94</b>	<b>63,119,877.69</b>	<b>57,509,168.28</b>

The following table shows the valuation of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries.	March—		Nine months—	
	1935.	1934.	1934-5.	1933-4.
<b>Central America:</b>				
Guatemala.....	\$2,570.86	\$1,657.41	\$10,646.88	\$8,660.70
British Honduras.....	201.00	.....	2,778.64	2,080.00
Other countries.....	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,388.86</b>	<b>3,186.41</b>	<b>38,586.96</b>	<b>13,930.70</b>
<b>South America:</b>				
Brazil.....	231.00	.....	22,882.00	10,936.20
Colombia.....	2,413.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chile.....	48.00	.....	4,778.00	5,611.40
Ecuador.....	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,982.00
Peru.....	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
Argentine Republic.....	46.00	.....	12,985.00	8,943.67
Venezuela.....	4,770.00	.....	31,485.00	10,581.10
Other countries.....	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,166.50</b>	<b>32,654.00</b>	<b>215,343.67</b>	<b>150,402.87</b>
<b>North America:</b>				
Canada.....	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
United States.....	4,143,631.29	3,921,834.36	35,139,205.01	31,366,739.73
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,149,004.29</b>	<b>3,925,060.86</b>	<b>35,175,889.04</b>	<b>31,393,212.73</b>
<b>West Indies:</b>				
Cuba.....	19,507.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Other countries.....	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,685.00</b>	<b>9,682.00</b>	<b>85,862.75</b>	<b>89,456.00</b>
<b>Europe.....</b>	<b>3,073,268.52</b>	<b>3,485,962.57</b>	<b>27,009,805.76</b>	<b>25,331,376.90</b>
<b>Asia.....</b>	<b>65,500.35</b>	<b>52,973.10</b>	<b>512,175.25</b>	<b>176,117.08</b>
<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>4,976.00</b>	<b>261.00</b>	<b>54,209.00</b>	<b>49,197.00</b>
<b>Oceania.....</b>	<b>1,328.00</b>	<b>1,536.00</b>	<b>28,005.26</b>	<b>5,475.00</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>7,332,380.52</b>	<b>7,511,355.94</b>	<b>63,119,877.69</b>	<b>57,509,168.28</b>

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The following table, contained in the official bulletin, shows the values (in silver) of Mexico's exports to the leading six European countries:

Country.	1904-5.	1903-4.
United States.....	\$100,161,400.90	\$103,845,568.02
Germany.....	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Belgium.....	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Spain.....	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
France.....	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.58
Great Britain.....	11,739,353.70	21,697,494.26

Of these countries, Germany shows the greatest increase, with Belgium following close. All the other countries show a falling off, that of Great Britain being the largest.

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

[Silver valuation.]

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$85,911.00	\$11,422.00
Foreign gold coin.....			21,005.50	1,311.00
Gold in bars.....	\$1,045,297.69	\$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Gold in other forms.....	117,551.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total gold.....	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Mexican silver coin.....	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Foreign silver coin.....	10,490.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Silver in bars.....	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.94
Silver in other forms.....	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total silver.....	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.91
Copper.....	2,239,213.49	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.30
Lead.....	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Other mineral products.....	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Coffee.....	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Henequen, in fiber.....	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Woods.....	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,082,700.77
Dyewoods.....	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Tobacco, in leaf.....	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Other vegetable products.....	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.45
Cattle.....	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Raw hides.....	693,800.40	454,203.85	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Other animal products.....	49,104.00	41,279.15	390,365.00	466,560.83
Henequen, manufactured.....	250.00	351,200.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	17,444.00	21,281.00	327,259.55	255,482.31
Other manufactures.....	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Miscellaneous.....	143,634.50	41,817.60	551,518.66	382,293.00
Grand total.....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,567.81

The exports, divided into precious metals and other articles, are shown in the following table:

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Precious metals.....	\$6,965,829.55	\$7,250,334.27	\$56,707,059.13	\$70,945,702.33
Other articles.....	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.72	77,230,855.68
Total.....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,567.81

Following is a statement of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

	March—		Nine months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>Central America:</b>				
Guatemala.....	\$42,769.69	\$24,545.00	\$135,771.73	\$218,677.00
British Honduras.....	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.29
Other countries.....	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,859.85
Total.....	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	541,676.05
<b>South America:</b>				
Colombia.....		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chile.....			2,490.00	
Ecuador.....			500.00	
Peru.....				75.00
Argentine Republic.....			33,759.00	4,799.00
Other countries.....	1,487.00	4,790.00	57,912.80	4,790.00
Total.....	1,487.00	6,350.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
<b>North America:</b>				
Canada.....	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
United States.....	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total.....	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
<b>West Indies:</b>				
Cuba.....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Other countries.....				2,700.00
Total.....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
<b>Europe.....</b>	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
<b>Asia.....</b>			10,500.00	5,417.00
<b>Grand total.....</b>	19,396,293.63	17,874,441.80	138,130,099.85	148,168,597.81

**MAIL SERVICE IN MARCH, 1905.**

The operations of the Mexican mail service during March, 1905, the ninth month of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same month of the preceding fiscal year, as reported in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic, were as follows:

	March—	
	1904.	1905.
Sale of postage stamps.....	\$228,646.07	\$250,310.76
Rental of post-office boxes.....	195.00	243.00
Fines, etc.....	1,277.23	4,313.03
<b>Premiums on postal money orders:</b>		
Interior.....	25,300.41	26,420.16
International.....	308.10	665.02
<b>Premiums on editor's drafts.....</b>	3,314.42	3,626.41

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of \$259,453.22 in March, 1904, as against a total of \$285,296.99 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of \$25,843.77, or 9.96 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first

nine months of the current fiscal year (July-March) amounts to \$2,461,705.43, as compared with \$2,266,792.04 in 1903-4 for the same period.

#### MAIL SERVICE IN APRIL, 1905.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during April, 1905, the tenth month of the current fiscal year, as compared with the same month of the preceding fiscal year, as reported in detail by the Postmaster-General of the Republic, were as follows:

	April—	
	1904.	1905.
Sale of postage stamps.....	\$218,011.53	\$230,890.00
Rental of post-office boxes.....	18,945.00	20,286.00
Fines, etc.....	1,803.20	1,655.00
Premiums on postal money orders:		
Interior.....	24,318.26	24,585.15
International.....	345.75	638.11
Premiums on editor's drafts.....	2,695.16	2,669.73

The foregoing figures show a total revenue from the sources noted of \$266,118.90 in April, 1904, as against a total of \$280,165.11 in the corresponding month of the present fiscal year, an increase in the latter period of \$14,046.21, or 5.28 per cent.

The total revenue received from the mail service during the first ten months of the current fiscal year (July-April) amounts to \$2,741,870.54, as compared with \$2,532,910.94 in 1903-4 for the same period.

#### REPORT OF THE MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAY, 1904.

The National Railway of Mexico reports gross earnings for the year 1904 of \$11,569,247 (Mexican currency), an increase of \$225,228 over those of 1903 and \$2,306,388 over those of 1902. During 1904 the company operated an average of 1,587 miles of road, as compared with 1,453 miles in 1903 and 1,350 miles the year before that. Operating expenses were \$7,704,671, or 66.59 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 67.30 per cent the year before.

Freight and miscellaneous earnings show a decrease of nearly \$200,000 from those of the previous year, but receipts from the transportation of passengers and mail and express matter show an increase of approximately \$600,000. Mercantile trade has been somewhat interfered with by fluctuations in the rate of exchange between Mexico and the gold-standard countries, but now that Mexico has been placed upon a gold standard, it is believed that the country's industries will develop more rapidly, creating a larger volume of traffic for the railroads. The cost of conducting transportation was reduced, but maintenance charges were made on a somewhat more liberal scale. The following is the detailed earnings and expense account:



	1901.	1903.	1902.
<i>Gros.</i>			
Freight.....	\$8,527,433	\$8,713,540	\$7,062,167
Passengers, mail, etc.....	2,109,587	1,677,307	1,533,989
Express.....	599,677	493,800	453,338
Telegraph.....	13,689	15,865	12,585
Miscellaneous.....	318,862	444,007	189,781
Total.....	11,569,247	11,344,019	9,262,800
<i>Operating expenses.</i>			
Maintenance of way and structures.....	962,733	930,788	723,088
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,198,845	1,157,096	946,529
Conducting transportation.....	5,015,026	5,054,369	3,975,687
General.....	528,068	492,336	403,380
Total.....	7,704,671	7,631,589	6,048,684

Net earnings of \$3,864,576 in Mexican currency became \$1,786,884 in United States currency. As fixed charges are paid principally in the gold-standard countries, the following income account is given in United States dollars:

	1904.	1903.
Net.....	\$1,786,884	\$1,561,086
Add interest, discount, etc.....	5,047	23,358
Deduct exchange, tax, etc.....	21,563	.....
Add interest on balance, bonds, etc.....	683,280	491,232
Total income.....	2,420,647	2,077,676
Charges, taxes, etc.....	2,230,129	1,896,685
Balance.....	190,518	180,991
Cost of changing gauge of road.....	118,898	72,262
Surplus.....	71,620	108,729
Previous surplus.....	141,673	32,944
Total surplus.....	213,293	141,673

The balance sheet as of December 31, 1904, shows total assets and total liabilities of \$118,230,009 each. The company has \$62,182,950 capital stock and \$49,743,500 of bonded debt. The current assets include \$888,864 accounts receivable and \$889,432 cash, besides \$567,500 materials and supplies. Of current liabilities the principal items are: Surplus, \$213,294; loans, \$2,376,344; interest, \$805,740; accounts payable, \$856,161.

#### TAX ON TEXTILE FACTORIES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1905.

The taxes levied upon the 127 cotton and woolen factories in Mexico during the second half of the current fiscal year, that is, from January to June 30, 1905, amount to \$1,191,400.

## NICARAGUA.

## NEW CONSTITUTION.

[Promulgated March 30, 1905.]

We, the undersigned representatives of the Nicaraguan people, assembled for the purpose of enacting the fundamental law of the Nation, do hereby decree and sanction the following political Constitution:

TITLE I.—*The Nation.*

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua is a free, sovereign, and independent Nation; but it considers itself a segregated section of the Republic of Central America. Therefore, it recognizes as a primordial necessity to return to the Union with the other sections of the dissolved Republic.

ART. 2. The sovereignty is one, inalienable, and imprescriptible, and is vested essentially in the people.

ART. 3. Public functionaries have no other powers than those expressly given them by law. Every act performed by them outside of the law is void.

TITLE II.—*Nicaraguans.*

ART. 4. Nicaraguans are either native or naturalized.

ART. 5. Native Nicaraguans are:

1. Those born in Nicaragua of Nicaraguan parents or domiciled foreigners.

2. Children of Nicaraguan fathers or mothers born in foreign countries, if they choose the Nicaraguan nationality. This provision may be changed by international conventions, if the principle of reciprocity is observed.

3. Natives of the other Republics of Central America who reside in Nicaragua and do not declare before the competent authority their desire to the contrary.

ART. 6. Naturalized Nicaraguans are:

1. Spanish-American citizens who declare before the respective authority their desire to become naturalized in the country.

2. All other aliens who have resided two years in the country and make the same declaration.

3. Those who obtain naturalization papers according to law.

4. Naturalized citizens of the other Central American States who reside in the country and declare before the competent authority their desire to be Nicaraguans.

TITLE III.—*Foreigners.*

ART. 7. Foreigners shall enjoy in Nicaragua the same civil rights as Nicaraguans.

ART. 8. Nicaragua has not in favor of foreigners any other obligations, nor does she recognize any other responsibilities, than those established by the constitution and the laws in favor of Nicaraguans.

ART. 9. Foreigners are bound from the day of their arrival in the territory of the Republic to respect its authorities and observe its laws.

ART. 10. They can acquire all kinds of property in the country; but they shall be subject to the same ordinary and extraordinary taxation as Nicaraguans.

ART. 11. Foreigners shall not resort to diplomatic interposition, except in cases of denial of justice. Those making undue claims shall lose the right to inhabit the country.

ART. 12. Extradition for political offenses is hereby forbidden, even in case that a common offense has been committed in consequence thereof.

ART. 13. The law shall establish the manner and the cases in which a foreigner can be refused admission into the territory of the Nation, or be expelled therefrom.

#### TITLE IV.—*Citizens.*

ART. 14. Nicaraguan citizens are all Nicaraguans over eighteen years of age.

ART. 15. Citizens shall have the following rights: 1, the right to vote; 2, the right to hold public office, and 3, the right to carry arms, all of which is subject to law.

ART. 16. The rights of citizenship are suspended:

1. By an order of arrest or a declaration that the party concerned should be subject to criminal proceedings.

2. By a sentence imposing disability for the exercise of political rights during the term of the sentence.

3. By sentences imposing penalties of graver character than the purely correctional ones.

4. By accepting employment in the service of foreign nations, excepting those of Spanish America, without permission of the legislative power, if the person referred to resides in Nicaragua.

5. For mental incapacity.

ART. 17. The right to vote can not be waived and is compulsory for all citizens.

ART. 18. Suffrage shall be direct and secret.

#### TITLE V.—*Rights and guarantees.*

ART. 19. Liberty, individual security, equality, and property are guaranteed to the inhabitants of the Nation, whether Nicaraguans or foreigners.

ART. 20. The penalty of death shall only be imposed for grave military offenses, designated by law.

ART. 21. The constitution recognizes the writ of *habeas corpus*. In consequence thereof every inhabitant has the right to demand that he be brought personally before the court.

ART. 22. Detention for the purposes of investigation in cases of common offenses shall not exceed eight days, except in the judicial districts where the means of communication are difficult, in which case the time required on account of the distance to place the prisoner at the disposal of the competent court shall be added.

ART. 23. No order of imprisonment shall be issued without full proof that an offense, punishable with a penalty greater than a purely correctional one, has been committed, and without grave presumption, at least, that the party against whom it is issued is guilty.

ART. 24. No one shall be tried by special commissions, or by any other courts than those established by law previous to the act which gave rise to the proceedings.

ART. 25. No one shall be deprived of the right of defense. Trials shall always be public.

ART. 26. The imposition of perpetual penalties and of torture of all kinds is forbidden.

ART. 27. The dwelling place of every individual is a sacred asylum which shall not be entered except in the following cases:

1. When a criminal, surprised in *flagrante delicto*, is sheltered in it.
2. When an offense is committed in the interior, when some disturbance requiring prompt remedy has taken place therein, or at the request of the tenants.
3. In case of fire, earthquake, inundation, epidemics, or any other analogous emergency.
4. To take possession, by order of the court, of objects to be found therein, or to execute a judicial decree legally issued.
5. To release a person unlawfully sequestered.
6. To arrest parties whose imprisonment has been ordered, provided that there is sufficient proof that they are concealed in the place.

In the three cases mentioned, the dwelling place shall not be entered except upon written order of competent authority.

When the place to be entered is not the domicile of the party pursued, the authority or its agents shall previously ask the permission of the tenant.

ART. 28. The entering of a domicile in the cases referred to in clauses 4th and 6th of the preceding article shall not be made between the hours of seven p. m. and six a. m., except by permission of the owner.

ART. 29. In no case shall the Executive power or its agents have authority to take possession of epistolary or telegraphic correspondence, or open or retain it. Intercepted letters or telegrams shall not be admitted as evidence.

ART. 30. The enactment of proscription, confiscation, and *ex post facto* laws, or laws imposing penalties carrying with them infamy, is forbidden.

ART. 31. Imprisonment for debts, even if incurred in agricultural pursuits, is forbidden.

ART. 32. The State does not profess or protect any religion; but permits all kinds of worship inside the temples.

ART. 33. The expression of thought, orally or in writing, is free, and the law shall not restrict it.

ART. 34. Education shall be laical, and primary instruction compulsory. When supported by public funds it shall be gratuitous.

ART. 35. No authority shall prevent the holding of meetings for lawful purposes.

ART. 36. Convents and all kinds of monastic institutions are forbidden.

ART. 37. Every person legally capable of exercising his rights shall be free to dispose of his property by sale, donation, last will and testament, or any other legal way of conveyance.

ART. 38. The entailment of property and every endowment in favor of dead hands is forbidden.

ART. 39. No authority shall ignore the petitions addressed to it, but shall act upon them in the manner provided by law.

ART. 40. No one shall be deprived of his property except by judicial decision founded on law, or through condemnation for public use. The latter shall not be made without previous indemnification according to law. In case of war it is not indispensable for the indemnification to be previous.

ART. 41. The right to recover confiscated property shall never be barred by limitation.

ART. 42. No penalties of a graver character than the purely correctional ones shall be imposed in cases of common offenses, without proper conviction by jury.

ART. 43. Monopolies of all kinds are forbidden.

ART. 44. Everyone has the right to travel through the territory of the Republic, or remain therein, without any other restrictions than those established by law.

ART. 45. The guarantees above named, excepting those relating to confiscation, and to the inviolability of human life, may be temporarily suspended by the declaration of a state of siege.

ART. 46. Laws regulating the exercise of these guarantees shall be inefficient in everything which diminishes, restricts, or adulterates the same.

ART. 47. The functionary who, without legal authority, should restrict any of the guarantees set forth in the present title shall be bound to pay an indemnity proportional to the evil done, independently of incurring any other legal responsibilities.

TITLE VI.—*Form of government.*

ART. 48. The Government of Nicaragua is republican, democratic, and representative. It consists of three independent powers, namely, legislative, executive, and judicial.

ART. 49. The legislative power is vested in an Assembly of Deputies, which shall meet in the capital of the Republic every two years, on the 1st of December, without the necessity of previous convocation.

ART. 50. There shall be forty meetings in each ordinary session, which may be increased to sixty at the will of the Assembly.

ART. 51. The legislative power shall also meet in extra session when called to do so by the Executive, and in this case it shall only deal with the business submitted to it by the latter.

ART. 52. The Assembly, after having met in the capital, may resolve to move to some other city.

ART. 53. Five days before the meeting of the Assembly the Deputies shall hold preparatory meetings and shall, with the concurrence of at least five of its members, resolve what may be necessary for the attendance of the others and the solemn opening of the Assembly.

ART. 54. An absolute majority of the members of the Assembly shall be sufficient quorum to transact business.

ART. 55. Ten Deputies shall have power to call an extra session of the Assembly to be held at any place in the Republic, when the Executive has dissolved it or impeded its meetings.

ART. 56. Deputies shall serve for six years and shall be renewed by thirds every two years.

ART. 57. To be a Deputy, it shall be necessary to be a citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights as such, not to belong to the clergy, and be elected by the people.

ART. 58. The following can not be deputies:

1. Employees appointed by the Executive.
2. The justices of the tribunals and the district judges.
3. The relatives of the President of the Republic within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity.
4. Those who have managed or collected public funds, pending the auditing and approval of their accounts.

ART. 59. Deputies shall enjoy from the day of their election the following privileges:

1. Personal immunity against trial by the courts, if the Assembly does not previously declare that there is reason to proceed against them.
2. Not to be sued before the civil courts during a period beginning thirty days before and ending fifteen days after the sessions of the Assembly.
3. Not to be called to the military service without their consent.

4. Not to be banished from the Republic, compelled to reside in a certain place, or deprived of their liberty for any reason whatever.

ART. 60. Deputies shall not obtain positions from the Executive power during the sessions of the Assembly, excepting those of diplomatic agents, ministers of state, and professors. For the acceptance of diplomatic positions and professorships they shall not lose their seats in the Assembly, but they shall lose them by becoming ministers of state.

When the Assembly is not in session they may obtain any other office from the Executive, but by their acceptance thereof they shall also lose their seats.

The Executive shall report to the Assembly, if it is in session, the appointments he may have made, in order that a resolution be passed ordering the places to be filled. If the Assembly is not in session, this order shall be made by the Executive.

ART. 61. For the election of Deputies to the Assembly, the territory of the Republic shall be divided into electoral districts, each one containing ten thousand inhabitants or a fraction thereof consisting of not less than five thousand.

#### TITLE VII.—*Powers of the legislative body.*

ART. 62. The following powers are vested in the Legislative Assembly:

1. To open and close its sessions, be the judge of the election of its members, approve or disapprove their credentials, and to receive from them the promise of law.

2. To call the respective substitutes in case that the regular members can not through legitimate cause be present, and order new elections in cases of vacancy.

3. To accept the resignation of its members, if tendered upon legal causes duly established.

4. To make rules for its interior government.

5. To enact, construe, amend, and repeal the laws.

6. To create and abolish offices, grant pensions, honors, and amnesties.

7. To provide everything conducive to the security and interior defense of the Republic.

8. To count the votes for President of the Republic and proclaim the election of the citizen who has obtained absolute majority.

9. To declare elected President of the Republic, in case that there is no absolute majority, the citizen who has obtained relative majority. In case of a tie vote the Assembly shall elect the President from among the citizens having equal number of votes.

10. When the same individual has been elected for several positions the order of preference shall be as follows: First, President of the Republic; second, Deputy; third, substitute Deputy.

11. To receive the constitutional promise to the functionaries elected or declared elected by it, and to accept or refuse to accept their resignations.

12. To appoint every two years three of its members to replace the President of the Republic, when an absolute or temporary vacancy occurs. These "Designados" are not eligible for any other position, nor shall they be qualified to exercise any executive office, unless it is as professors.

13. To grant permission for the criminal prosecution of the President of the Republic, secretaries of state, Deputies, diplomatic agents, justices of the supreme court and of the courts of appeals.

14. To order for grave reasons the change of residence of the supreme powers.

15. To grant rewards and temporary privileges to authors and inventors, and to those who have introduced new industries of general usefulness or improved those in existence.

16. To grant subsidies, bounties, and rewards for purposes of public utility, and the promotion of new industries or the improvement of the existing ones.

17. To grant or refuse permission to Nicaraguans to accept offices from foreign nations, except the nations of Spanish America.

18. To approve or disapprove of the conduct of the Executive.

19. To approve, amend, or disapprove the treaties concluded with foreign nations.

20. To regulate the commerce by land and sea.

21. To approve or disapprove the accounts of the public expenses.

22. To appropriate every two years the amount required to meet the national expenses.

23. To levy taxes.

24. To order national property to be sold, leased, or applied to public uses, or authorize the Executive to do the same, in the manner most profitable to the Republic.

25. To decree foreign loans and make rules for the payment of the national debt, or establish the bases upon which the Executive power may do the same.

26. To establish ports of entry, and create, transfer, or abolish custom-houses, or make rules according to which the Executive may do the same.

27. To decree the weight, fineness, and denominations of the national coin.

28. To declare war and make peace, or authorize the Executive to do the same.

29. To fix in each ordinary session the number of troops composing the standing army.

30. To permit or refuse to permit troops from other countries to



pass through the territory of the Republic, and authorize national forces to leave the Nicaraguan territory. During a state of war the Executive shall be vested with these powers.

31. To declare according to law the territory of the Republic, or a portion thereof, in a state of siege.

32. To appoint major-generals or brigadier-generals, upon nomination by the Executive.

33. To decree the coat of arms and the flag of the Republic.

34. To grant pardons or commutations of sentences upon recommendation of the Executive and previous favorable report of the judicial power.

35. To grant rewards or recompenses for eminent services rendered to the Nation.

36. To approve, or disapprove, the contracts entered into by the Executive with private individuals or companies respecting foreign loans, colonization, navigation, and works of public utility, whenever the said contracts imply the concession of temporary privileges, affect the public revenue or the property of the Nation, or involve the payment of moneys not included in the budget.

37. To delegate to the Executive the power to legislate, during its recess, on the subjects of Finances, War, Police, Promotion of Public Welfare, and the Navy, without opposing the spirit of the Constitution and the laws.

ART. 63. The legislative power shall not make any alteration of, or any declaration in regard to, the civil status of any person, nor shall it grant academic or literary titles.

#### TITLE VIII.—*The Enactment, Approval, and Promulgation of Laws.*

ART. 64. Exclusive power to originate legislation is vested in the Deputies, the President of the Republic through the secretaries of state, and the supreme court of justice in matters within its jurisdiction.

ART. 65. No bill shall be finally voted upon which has not been discussed in two meetings held on different days, except in case of urgency, when declared to exist by a four-fifths vote, in which case only one debate shall be permitted.

ART. 66. All bills after having been approved by the Assembly shall be sent to the Executive within three days after their passage, in order that they may be approved and promulgated.

ART. 67. If the President, upon the advice of the council of ministers, should object to a bill, he shall return it to the Assembly within ten days, with an explanation of the reasons upon which he bases his disapproval. If no objection is made to a bill during the period aforesaid, it shall be considered approved, and published as law. When the Executive returns a bill, the Assembly shall submit it to a new deliberation, and if it is ratified by a two-thirds vote it shall be sent

again to the Executive with this indorsement: "Constitutionally ratified." The Executive shall then publish it without delay.

ART. 68. Bills passed by the Assembly in the last five days of the session, which the Executive does not deem it advisable to approve, shall be returned to the Assembly with the proper objections, during the first ten days of the immediate session.

ART. 69. Rejected bills shall not be reintroduced until the next session of the Assembly.

ART. 70. The following decrees and resolutions shall not require the approval of the Executive:

1. Those relating to elections made or declared by the Assembly or to acceptances or refusals to accept resignations.
2. Those granting permission for criminal prosecutions.
3. Appropriation bills.
4. Acts and resolutions relating to the conduct of the Executive.
5. Rules for the interior government of the Assembly.
6. Resolutions providing for a temporary transfer of the place of meeting of the Assembly, or for its adjournment.

ART. 71. No bill having for its object the amendment or repeal of any provision contained in the Civil, Penal, Commercial, Mining, or Procedure codes of the Republic, not originated in the Supreme Court of justice, shall be discussed without first hearing the opinion of said court, said opinion to be given according to the importance, urgency, or magnitude of the reform, either during the same session of the Assembly or in the next.

#### TITLE IX.—*Executive power.*

ART. 72. The Executive power is vested in a citizen to be known as the President of the Republic.

ART. 73. The President of the Republic shall be a citizen in the full exercise of his rights, not a member of the clergy, and a native of Nicaragua or of any of the other Republics of Central America.

ART. 74. The President of the Republic shall be elected by direct vote of the Nicaraguan people.

ART. 75. The Presidential term shall be six years, to begin on the first of January, in the year following the election.

ART. 76. In case of absolute or temporary vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic, the Executive power shall be entrusted to one of the "designados" chosen by lot by the council of ministers, out of the three appointed by the Assembly.

ART. 77. Until the office of President is filled by the person called by law, the Executive power shall be vested in the secretary of government, who shall give possession thereof to the corresponding "Designado" when the Assembly is not in session.

ART. 78. When the President of the Republic has to deposit the power, he shall turn it over to any one of the Deputies of the Legislative Assembly. If the Assembly is in session it shall designate the one to whom the power shall be entrusted.

ART. 79. Whenever the President of the Republic decides to put himself at the head of the army, he shall transfer the functions of supreme chief of the nation to the functionary constitutionally called to replace him, and shall remain vested only with the power of General in Chief and Chief Commander.

TITLE X.—*Duties and powers of the Executive.*

ART. 80. The President of the Republic is the supreme chief of the nation and the commander in chief of the forces of land and sea; he has in his charge the administration of the general government of the country and the following duties and powers:

1. To defend the independence and honor of the nation, and the integrity of its territory.

2. To finally ratify the treaties having for their object the union of Nicaragua to one or more States of Central America.

3. To execute and cause others to execute the laws, for which purpose he shall issue the proper orders and decrees without changing the spirit of said laws.

4. To appoint according to law the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and all other executive officials.

5. To preserve the peace and internal safety of the Republic and repel all foreign attacks or aggressions.

6. To watch for the prompt and faithful administration of justice, render to the functionaries of the judicial powers all the assistance required for the enforcement of their decisions.

7. To remove officials whose appointment belongs solely to him.

8. To grant amnesties, when Congress is in recess, if so required by the public good, and to commute the death penalty when imposed for military offenses.

9. To call the Assembly to convene in extra session.

10. To submit through the Secretaries of State, within the first fifteen days after the meeting of the Assembly, a report on all the branches of the administration.

11. To conclude treaties and all kinds of diplomatic arrangements, and submit them for ratification to the Assembly at the next session.

12. To conduct the foreign relations, appoint diplomatic and consular agents of the Republic, and receive ministers and consuls of foreign nations.

13. To cause the revenues of the Republic to be collected, and to regulate the expenditure of the same according to law.

14. To contract, in cases of invasion or revolution, if the resources of the State are insufficient, general loans, either voluntary or forced, the use of which shall be reported to the Assembly at the next session.

15. To make, in times of peace, all military appointments up to that of colonel, inclusive, and to nominate for the positions of general of division and brigadier-general, and to make the latter appointments in times of war.

16. To command the military forces, and organize and distribute them according to law and the necessities of the Republic.

17. To grant letters of mark and reprisals.

18. To declare in conformity with the law the territory of the Republic, or a portion thereof, in a state of siege, in cases of foreign aggression, or domestic rebellion, when the Assembly is not in session.

19. To grant letters of naturalization.

20. To promote public instruction and diffuse popular education.

21. To approve the laws, or veto them, as the case may be, and promulgate without delay all legislative measures not requiring the approval of the Executive.

22. To order during the recess of the Assembly the vacant places of deputies to be filled according to law, the election to be made at the latest within one month after the vacancies occur.

23. To publish monthly a statement of the Government receipts and expenditures.

24. To watch over the legal correctness of the national coin, fix the standard of weights and measures, and exercise supreme direction of the police.

25. To attend to the internal safety of the country and its defense against foreign aggression.

26. To enter into all classes of contracts to provide for the necessities of the administration, and to submit to the Legislative Assembly for its ratification those entered into concerning foreign loans, colonization, navigation, and works of utility, when involving temporary privileges or affecting the public revenue and the property of the Nation, or entailing the expenditure of moneys not provided for in the budget.

27. To declare war when authorized to do so by the Assembly, and make peace when required for the good of the Nation.

28. To conduct the operations of war as the supreme chief of the national army and navy.

29. To see that the Assembly meets on the day appointed by the Constitution, and to issue for that purpose the necessary orders.

30. To grant patents, guaranteeing for a certain period of time the ownership of literary productions, and of useful inventions applicable to new industrial operations or to the improvement of those now in existence.

31. To designate the place to which the powers of the State should temporarily move when justified by grave reasons.

32. To issue proper measures for the taking of the census of population and all other branches of national statistics.

33. To establish the special system under which the unpopulated regions of the country or those inhabited by uncivilized Indians shall be temporarily governed.

34. To raise the necessary forces to repel invasion or put down rebellion.

35. To use the armed forces on land and sea for the defense and safety of the Republic, to preserve the order and the peace thereof, and all other purposes which public service require.

36. To remove from citizens, according to law, the disabilities to which they may be subject through the suspension of their rights of citizenship.

37. To take measures of safety in grave and unforeseen cases of foreign aggression or domestic disturbance before the decree of a state of siege is issued, and report thereon to the Legislative Assembly at its next session.

38. To take all the measures necessary to cause the elections to be held at the time fixed by law and see that the rules established for such elections shall be complied with.

39. To close or open ports during the recess of the Assembly.

40. To make rules for the occupation or sale of vacant lands and grant the ownership of the said lands for colonization and other useful purposes.

41. To sell or lease the national property.

ART. 81. The measures of the Executive power, not taken through the proper department of the Government, are illegal. The President and his ministers shall be held responsible for everything done by them contrary to the Constitution and the laws.

#### TITLE XI.—*The secretaries of state.*

ART. 82. The secretaries of state shall be Nicaraguans, not members of the clergy, and citizens in the exercise of their rights. Central Americans and naturalized Spanish Americans may also be secretaries of state.

ART. 83. The following can not be secretaries of state: Contractors of public works or services on account of the nation; those who in consequence of these contracts have claims in their own name; and the debtors or creditors of the treasury.

ART. 84. The secretaries of state may attend the meetings of the Assembly and take part in the debates, but shall have no vote; and they shall be bound to appear before the Assembly whenever sum-

moned to answer the interpellations of any Deputy on matters relating to the public administration. In this case the secretaries of state may ask to be excused from answering when the question relates to matters of war and foreign relations of confidential character. The Assembly shall take into consideration such a request, but may overrule it and compel the secretary to answer.

TITLE XII.—*The judicial power.*

ART. 85. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, in the courts of appeals, and in the judicial functionaries established by law.

ART. 86. The members of the courts shall be elected by the Legislative Assembly and shall serve for six years. The appointment of the other functionaries of the judicial power shall be made in accordance with the organic law of the tribunals, which shall fix the duration of their terms of office, their duties, powers, and everything else relating to the administration of justice.

ART. 87. To be a member of a court it shall be necessary to be a citizen in the exercise of his rights, not a member of the clergy, a lawyer, and over twenty-five years of age.

ART. 88. The power to give judgments and cause them to be enforced belongs exclusively to the judicial power. No other power, or agents thereof, shall assume jurisdiction in cases which have not been terminated, or stop their prosecution, or reopen cases already settled.

ART. 89. The law shall grant the remedy for reviewing decisions in grave criminal cases, when after the termination thereof proof can be given that the convicted party was innocent.

ART. 90. In civil cases the parties may have the facts passed upon by a jury. The verdict having been rendered, the judge shall limit his action to the application of the law.

ART. 91. The Supreme Court of Justice shall make the election and appointment, according to law, of the functionaries and employees under its control, accept their resignations, and grant leaves of absence permitted by law.

ART. 92. The Supreme Court shall have, furthermore, the following powers:

1. To make rules for its interior government, and approve those of the courts of appeal.

2. To take cognizance of the cases of impeachment of the high functionaries when the prosecution thereof has been ordered.

3. To apply the laws in the individual cases submitted to its examination, to interpret their provisions in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, or not to apply them, on its own responsibility, when they prove to be contrary to the said Constitution.

4. To grant authority to lawyers and notaries, whether citizens or foreigners, to practice their professions, and suspend or reinstate them according to law.

5. To take cognizance of all the remedies granted by law against the decisions of the tribunal of accounts.

ART. 93. The administration of justice is gratuitous in all classes of cases and in all stages of the proceedings.

ART. 94. The members of the courts shall not be qualified to exercise any other function except that of professors. They shall be exempted from military service.

ART. 95. No more than three instances shall be allowed to any case, and the same judge shall not act in more than one.

ART. 96. Judicial functionaries may demand military assistance or the assistance of private citizens to enforce their decisions.

#### TITLE XIII.—*The budget.*

ART. 97. The budget shall be voted upon by the Assembly after examination of the estimates submitted by the Executive.

ART. 98. Expenses not authorized by the budget are illegal, and the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officer who made the payment shall be jointly responsible for the amounts of money expended in this way. They shall also be liable to punishment according to law.

ART. 99. The sum appropriated to meet the expenses of the Government shall not exceed the probable receipts as estimated by the Department of the Treasury.

#### TITLE XIV.—*The public treasure.*

ART. 100. The public treasure of the Nation consists of:

1. All national property, real and personal.
2. All the debts due to the Nation.
3. All duties, taxes, and contributions paid by the inhabitants of the Republic.

ART. 101. The public funds shall be administered by a general treasurer and all other necessary officers.

ART. 102. The general treasurer shall be appointed by the Executive power. No one shall be general treasurer who is a creditor of the Government or has accounts pending therewith.

ART. 103. The Executive power shall not enter into contracts affecting national funds without previous publication of proposals in the official newspaper inviting public competition. An exception to this rule shall take place in regard to those contracts entered into to meet necessities of war, or which, according to the nature of the business to which they refer, can only be negotiated with certain persons.

ART. 104. For the proper vigilance over the management of the National Treasury there shall be a comptroller's office, or tribunal of accounts, whose functions shall be to examine, audit, and approve the accounts of all managers of public funds.

ART. 105. The members of this tribunal shall have the same qualifications as the general treasurer; their number, duties, and powers shall be determined by law.

TITLE XV.—*The Army.*

ART. 106. Public force is established to protect the rights of the Nation, the fulfilment of the law, and the preservation of public order.

ART. 107. The discipline of the Army shall be maintained by military laws and ordinances. Armed forces shall not deliberate or exercise the right of petition.

ART. 108. Military service is compulsory. The law shall regulate it.

ART. 109. Offenses purely military, committed by members of the Army in actual service, shall be tried by military courts, according to the military code.

TITLE XVI.—*The departmental government.*

ART. 110. For political purposes the territory of the Republic shall be divided into Departments, the number and boundaries of which shall be fixed by law. Each one of these Departments shall have the executive functionaries which the law shall provide.

TITLE XVII.—*The municipal government.*

ART. 111. The local government of the towns shall be administered by municipal corporations directly elected by the people.

ART. 112. The number of members of the municipal corporations shall be fixed by law, the population of the towns being taken into consideration for that purpose.

ART. 113. The powers of the municipal corporations and the rules for their organization shall be the object of special laws.

ART. 114. The powers of the municipal corporations shall be purely economical and administrative.

ART. 115. No member of a municipal corporation shall be compelled to accept another position or called to render military service.

TITLE XVIII.—*Responsibilities of public functionaries.*

ART. 116. All public functionaries shall be responsible for their acts.

ART. 117. The members of the supreme powers, justices of the courts of appeals, secretaries of state and diplomatic ministers, shall be responsible before the Legislative Assembly for the offenses com-



mitted by them. The Assembly shall declare whether or not criminal proceedings shall be instituted against them. If the decision is affirmative the Assembly shall place them at the disposal of the competent court.

ART. 118. Public functionaries who have been tried and acquitted shall be reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

TITLE XIX.—*Amendments to the Constitution.*

ART. 119. All amendments to the Constitution shall be ordered to be made by a resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly in ordinary session, and a constitutional convention assembled for that purpose shall give them the proper form. Absolute reform shall not be ordered except after the lapse of ten years.

ART. 120. The delegates to the constitutional convention shall be elected in the same manner and the same number as the representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

ART. 121. The Constitution of the tenth of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the amendments thereto of October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, are hereby repealed.

ART. 122. The present Constitution shall go into effect on the day of its publication.

**TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**

*I—Decree of December 12, 1904, relating to the exportation of silver coin or bullion.*

ARTICLE 1. Silver coin is authorized to be exported without restriction.

ART. 2. The export duty on silver coin shall be at the rate of 2 per cent in gold on the face value in silver.

ART. 3. There shall be levied a duty of 80 *centavos* in gold upon every kilogram of silver bullion exported.

ART. 4. In effecting payment of the duties aforesaid, the provisions of article 3 of the decree dated 14th May, 1904, shall be complied with, and the persons paying duty may, at their option, discharge the sums due either in coin or notes of the public treasury.

ART. 5. The present decree, which shall enter into force on the day of its publication, repeals the decree dated 5th February, 1903, and all other provisions inconsistent herewith.

*II—Decree dated December 1, 1904, as to the importation of bicycles.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* of December 8, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The customs duties at present leviable on imported bicycles and accessories thereof are reduced by 50 per cent.

ART. 2. The present decree shall enter into effect from and after the date of publication thereof in the "*Diario Oficial*."

## III—Decree of January 23, 1905, relating to the exportation of hides and skins.

[*"Diario Oficial"* of January 25, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. The export duty on neat-cattle hides and cayman skins, known in the country under the name of "*lagarto*," shall be at the rate of 1 *centavo* in American gold per kilogram, and deer skins shall be liable to an export duty, payable in the same money, at the rate of 2 *centavos* per kilogram.

ART. 2. For the purposes of collecting the duty the provisions of the decree dated May 14, 1904, shall be complied with.

ART. 3. The present decree shall enter into operation on the date of its publication, and all provisions inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1902 AND 1903.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 2436.]*Imports by countries.*

Country of origin.	1902. <sup>a</sup>	1903. <sup>a</sup>	Country.	1902. <sup>a</sup>	1903. <sup>a</sup>
United States.....	\$1,204,537.35	\$1,457,156.90	British Honduras....	\$1,017.74	\$1,533.00
France.....	209,967.98	137,761.85	Costa Rica.....	2,693.00	651.00
Germany.....	250,387.13	259,615.91	Mexico.....	282.90	65.00
England.....	393,324.47	517,875.87	Guatemala.....	12,301.52	18,741.14
San Juan del Norte.....	25,852.33	8,580.68	Peru.....		81.00
Belgium.....	17,760.18	10,553.16	Scotland.....	4,675.00	4,227.38
Italy.....	22,455.37	15,758.80	Chile.....	394.00	63.00
Colombia.....	8,042.80	2,230.17	Ecuador.....	2,575.00	492.25
Salvador.....	2,773.30	23,535.57	Cuba.....	220.00	300.00
Honduras.....	1,455.45	1,065.23			
China.....	2,441.67	101.75	Total.....	2,169,510.26	2,460,942.22
Spain.....	6,442.27	1,232.94			

<sup>a</sup> Values in gold.

## IMPORTS.

*Recapitulation of the imports in 1903, by ports.*

Port.	Packages.	Weight.	Value in national money.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Corinto.....	101,049	6,957,796	\$1,161,277.31
San Juan del Sur.....	11,779	644,265	86,062.00
El Castillo.....	26,555	1,261,364	199,109.47
El Bluff.....	245,724	10,545,681	865,003.14
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios.....	22,282	1,097,143	149,500.22
Total.....	407,389	20,506,249	2,460,942.22

## EXPORTS.

*Recapitulation of the exports in 1903, by months.*

Month.	Packages.	Weight.	Value in national money.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
January .....	132,085	1,266,118	\$2,107,767.49
February .....	145,499	1,510,567	2,017,185.87
March .....	199,507	1,295,008	2,105,902.46
April .....	354,797	1,796,728	2,546,365.34
May .....	292,527	1,970,928	2,789,371.72
June .....	304,491	1,177,793	1,861,095.10
July .....	147,320	887,345	1,369,894.46
August .....	149,276	1,204,568	1,776,753.92
September .....	262,483	239,000	1,427,301.87
October .....	232,296	427,282	1,137,498.64
November .....	239,174	243,741	1,392,496.89
December .....	191,479	1,751,199	1,386,108.32
Total .....	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

*Exports by countries during the years 1902 and 1903.*

[Declared value in national money.]

Destination.	1902.	1903.	Country.	1902.	1903.
United States .....	\$5,014,551.51	\$13,201,056.84	Chile .....	\$435.00	\$2,220.00
France .....	960,977.71	1,717,139.89	Holland .....	22,447.50	91,461.38
Germany .....	1,854,069.77	2,935,278.79	Austria-Hungary .....	11,803.32	45,818.74
England .....	1,277,750.18	1,804,763.27	Sweden .....	6,909.00	35,598.40
San Juan del Norte .....	100,890.51	21,381.32	British Honduras .....	7,428.74	172,124.25
Belgium .....	390.00	3,658.00	Mexico .....		2,611.75
Italy .....	219,118.25	218,850.78	Ecuador .....	120.00	
Colombia .....	31,556.47	15,347.77	Spain .....	7,575.00	
Salvador .....	244,003.95	208,159.73	Peru .....	6,817.50	
Honduras .....	140,637.20	192,575.41	Cuba .....	2,430.00	
Costa Rica .....	672,375.10	1,191,263.50	Total .....	10,630,852.71	21,913,742.08
Guatemala .....	48,656.00	21,431.55			

*Recapitulation of the exports by custom-houses.*

Custom-house.	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Corinto .....	164,300	10,851,765	\$7,472,941.41
San Juan del Sur .....	21,939	1,753,541	254,560.84
Rivas .....	18,737		1,151,312.00
Nueva Segovia .....	320		12,800.00
El Castillo .....	15,729	949,221	1,629,269.01
El Bluff .....	2,427,661	171,586	10,826,364.72
El Cabo de Gracias á Dios .....	2,108	14,151	566,594.10
Total .....	2,650,794	13,770,267	21,913,742.08

**CONCESSION FOR THE IMPORTATION OF POWDER, CAPS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.**

[From the "Diario Oficial" of Managua, No. 2499.]

The National Legislative Assembly decrees:

SOLE ARTICLE. The contract made by the Minister of Finance, in representation of the Government, and Dr. TELÉMACO LOPEZ, in representation of himself, on November 8, 1904, in the following terms, is hereby approved:

I. The Government leases to TELÉMACO LOPEZ the income from powder, caps, lead, and revolver, Winchester rifle and gun cartridges, on the Atlantic coast, for a period of four years, counting from January 1, 1905, that he may import, for his own account, into the country.

II. Mr. LOPEZ shall pay to the Government at the subtreasury in Bluefields, the sum of \$10,000 silver annually. He shall make this payment semiannually in advance, delivering the amount within the first thirty days of each period of six months.

III. Mr. LOPEZ agrees to increase said annual payments as follows: Ten per cent the second year, 20 per cent the third year, and 30 per cent the fourth year.

IV. The stock of these materials which the Government has on hand on the Atlantic coast on April 28, 1905, and which is in good condition, shall be taken over by Mr. LOPEZ at its actual cost.

V. The Government also grants to Mr. LOPEZ the right to import dynamite, caps, and fuse to sell to the miners of that section during the life of this contract; and it is understood that these articles are at the disposal of the Government at cost. Mr. LOPEZ, as well as the miners or persons to whom he sells, are subject, with respect to this right, to the laws now in force or which may in future be enacted concerning this subject.

VI. Mr. LOPEZ shall not transfer this contract to any person or corporation without the consent of the Government, and the contract will be forfeited if the payments named therein are not paid as agreed, or if the articles or explosives referred to should be used to endanger peace.

VII. In case of war or other disturbance in the country, the Government shall reduce the payments of the concessionaire, corresponding to the year in which the disturbance occurs, 25 per cent.

The foregoing contract was signed on November 8, 1904, and was promulgated by President ZELAYA on April 28, 1905.

## PARAGUAY.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1902 AND 1903.

[Extract from report of the Argentine legation at Asunción published in the Argentine Consular Reports in March, 1905.]

#### *Imports and exports.*

1902:		Gold.
Imports	.....	\$2, 406, 381. 00
Exports	.....	3, 890, 658. 00
Total	.....	<u>6, 297, 039. 00</u>

1903:		Gold.
Imports .....		\$3,551,824.92
Exports .....		4,253,652.00
Total .....		7,805,476.92

A comparison of the foreign commerce during the two years mentioned shows an increase in 1903 over the foreign commerce of 1902 of \$1,508,437.92, made up as follows:

Excess of imports in 1903 over those of 1902 .....	\$1,145,443.92
Excess of exports in 1903 over those of 1902 .....	362,994.00

Total excess of foreign commerce in 1903 as compared with 1902. 1,508,437.92

The following tables show the commerce of importation by countries for the years 1902 and 1903:

[Values in gold.]

Country.	1902.	1903.
Great Britain .....	\$863,455.00	\$1,139,045.70
France .....	412,455.00	328,988.40
Germany .....	325,185.00	517,785.45
Argentina .....	295,300.00	421,153.19
Italy .....	202,350.00	269,095.99
United States .....	109,115.00	122,505.39
Spain .....	79,415.00	186,671.77
Belgium .....	15,945.00	30,413.79
Uruguay .....	7,050.00	16,971.92
Brazil .....	4,140.00	27,604.50
Other countries .....	91,536.00	491,558.72

The imports in 1903 were made up of the following items:

Woven fabrics .....	\$1,032,035.28	Ready-made articles .....	\$35,919.47
Groceries .....	621,830.99	Perfumery .....	29,975.20
Hardware .....	329,818.99	Hides and skins .....	21,461.45
Beverages .....	265,846.30	Glassware and chinaware .....	12,253.86
Drugs .....	151,461.52	Lamps .....	8,693.50
Notions .....	121,464.03	Furniture .....	6,175.38
Books and stationery .....	46,274.70	Boots and shoes .....	6,654.21
Hats .....	77,579.27	Saddlery .....	2,719.93
Arms .....	33,758.58	Miscellaneous .....	748,062.26

The following table shows the imports of foreign merchandise into Paraguay during the years 1882, 1902, and 1903:

[Values in gold.]

	1882.	1902.	1903.
Groceries .....	\$230,742.82	\$404,830.06	\$621,830.99
Beverages .....	165,578.87	193,008.83	265,846.30
Woven fabrics .....	407,656.12	625,803.43	1,032,035.28
Arms .....	6,493.25	14,031.77	33,758.58
Boots and shoes .....	28,287.05	4,249.67	6,654.21
Drugs .....	35,332.06	22,202.09	151,461.52
Notions .....	62,548.63	74,435.82	121,464.03
Hardware .....	79,595.97	170,720.88	329,818.99
Ready-made articles .....	85,314.90	24,054.23	35,919.47
Saddlery .....	3,388.25	734.31	2,719.93
Miscellaneous .....	32,388.21	818,212.91	950,315.62

130 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The following tables show some of the exports of Paraguayan products during the years 1900 to 1903, inclusive:

*Exports of extract of quebracho.*

Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).	Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).
1900.....	316,000	\$25,280	1902.....	2,752,050	\$220,160
1901.....	1,174,800	93,894	1903.....	3,757,856	300,628

*Exports of cocoanut kernels, curupay bark, cedar logs, ties, medicinal leaves, logs of hard wood, oranges, palms, posts, ironwood sleepers, boards, slabs, and beams.*

Year.	Value (gold).	Year.	Value (gold).
1900.....	\$956,596	1902.....	\$1,300,335
1901.....	1,178,693	1903.....	915,737

The exports of oranges in 1900 were to the number of 86,529,000; in 1901, 114,115,000; in 1902, 126,712,600, and in 1903 the oranges exported numbered 105,500,000.

*Exports of hard-wood beams or joists.*

Year.	Meters.	Year.	Meters.
1900.....	1,130,000	1902.....	1,400,976
1901.....	1,150,212	1903.....	1,411,839

*Exports of cattle on the hoof, horns, hair, meat, jerked beef, oxhides, grease, hoofs, bones, wool, tongues, tallow, etc.*

Year.	Value (gold).	Year.	Value (gold).
1900.....	\$905,099	1902.....	\$1,486,692
1901.....	1,188,309	1903.....	1,687,121

*Exports of dry and salted hides.*

Year.	Dry hides.	Salted hides.	Total.
1900.....	131,088	94,125	225,213
1902.....	90,941	147,901	238,842
1903.....	92,451	171,298	271,749

*Exports of jerked beef.*

Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).	Year.	Kilos.	Value (gold).
1900.....	157,636	\$15,610.00	1902.....	932,215	\$95,498.00
1901.....	774,927	74,994.00	1903.....	2,657,053	497,115.90

*Imports of wheat and flour from the Argentine Republic.*

## FLOUR.

Year.	Kilos.	Value in gold.	Duties.	
			Gold.	Paper.
1898.....	1,941,410	\$97,070.50	\$12,619.17	\$16,501.99
1899.....	1,767,820	88,391.00	11,490.83	15,026.47
1900.....	1,593,485	79,674.25	18,364.95	.....
1901.....	2,606,795	130,339.75	30,043.30	.....
1902.....	1,977,366	98,868.30	22,789.14	.....
1903.....	2,695,615	134,780.75	35,110.34	.....

## WHEAT.

1898.....	4,848,040	\$96,960.80	.....	\$24,240.20
1899.....	5,739,802	114,796.04	.....	28,699.01
1900.....	5,435,840	108,716.80	\$10,926.43	.....
1901.....	5,871,772	117,435.44	11,802.25	.....
1902.....	5,575,442	110,308.81	11,086.03	.....
1903.....	5,739,857	114,797.14	12,685.19	.....

## PERU.

## DEPOSITS OF TIN AND BISMUTH IN PERU.

[Extract from the "Boletin de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería," No. 87.]

Until lately tin ores were considered rare in Peru, the only deposits known to exist being those described by Professor RAIMONDI in the district of Moho, Province of Huancané, Department of Puno, in which locality the eminent authority referred to encountered a new ore deposit containing sulphur, lead, tin, and antimony. Mineral veins and veinlets containing tin were afterwards described by Engineer CARLOS POSTH as existing in quartz formations in the Pataoca and Acaobina spurs of the Andes in the Vilque district. Nevertheless as molybdenum, a mineral which usually accompanies ores containing tin, is widely distributed in Peru, it has long been prophesied that tin would be found in other Provinces of the Republic. This has actually happened, inasmuch as among some samples of ores sent to the School of Engineers by Doctor AZZALI to be analyzed one of these, which came from the Province of Cajatambo, was rich in metallic tin.

RAIMONDI was also the first to make known the existence of bismuth in the district of San Mateo, Province of Huarochiri, Department of Lima. Afterwards Dr. LEONARDO PFLUCKER Y RICO found bismuth in Yauli, and at the present time a deposit containing this element is known to exist in the Province of Jauja, the analysis of the ore from the Janja deposit being as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Sesquioxide of bismuth .....	48.84	Lime and magnesia .....	2.74
Sesquioxide of iron .....	23.42	Water .....	12.20
Clay .....	5.80		
Carbonic acid .....	3.20	Total .....	100.00
Sulphuric acid .....	3.80		

## THE RAILWAY FROM OROYA TO CERRO DE PASCO.

The following is the decree whereby the railway from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco was opened to public traffic:

The company of the railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco having completed the extra works specified in the resolution of July 26 last for the definite opening to public traffic of this railroad;

And as it has presented its by-laws, and from the report of the inspecting engineer of the said line, Mr. JOAQUIN RÉGAN, it is evident that the aforesaid railroad is in condition to render comfortable, easy, and safe service: It is

*Resolved*, That the railroad from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco be definitely opened to public traffic.

Let it be registered, communicated, and published.

(Signed) BALTA.

LIMA, June 2, 1905.

## HYDRAULIC POWER FROM ANDEAN WATERS.

The United States Consul at Callao, in a report concerning the possibility of using the waters of the Andean highlands for irrigation and industrial purposes, furnishes the following data by Mr. C. REGINALD ENOCK, an English engineer, whose extensive travels through the interior of Peru, and numerous reports on engineering subjects published in England and the United States, have made him competent to speak authoritatively in the matter:

"Peru possesses a valuable element in the yet undeveloped hydraulic power which exists on both the eastern and western slopes of the Cordillera of the Andes. The source of this water supply is the ice cap above the line of perpetual snow which crowns the summit of the range and the continual and exceedingly heavy snow and rain storms of the high plateaus. All along this vast chain, from Ecuador to Chile, there exists a series of lakes, practically astride the summit of the Andes, at altitudes varying from 12,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, and these, together with the streams to which they give rise, form the source of enormous hydraulic energy. The volumes of water which descend upon the Pacific side are not necessarily very great, but they are numerous and constant and their fall is exceedingly rapid.

"As an example, the river Rimac, which rises in the ice cap of the Cordillera, at an elevation of more than 17,000 feet, debouches on the coast at Callao, with a course not more than 80 miles long. This river is already used as motive power for generating electricity for the railway between Lima and Callao, and could furnish constant and unlimited power over any portion of its course. Similar conditions exist, more or less, with the numerous other rivers and streams all along the 1,500 miles of Pacific littoral belonging to Peru.



"On the eastern slope of the Cordillera the volume of the streams is greater, for the rainfall is far heavier, due to the well-known climatic conditions to which the Andes give rise. In short, the Andes may be considered as a mighty engine, continually intercepting and storing up the moisture of the continent upon its summits, and thence discharging it again under such conditions as create energy in a limitless form and available for the uses of man."

## SALVADOR.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FIRST QUARTERS OF 1904 AND 1905.

## RECEIPTS.

	1904.	1905.
From imports.....	\$1,002,290.05	\$1,204,983.10
From exports.....	478,517.35	581,125.57
From liquors.....	571,729.78	567,515.78
From sundries.....	85,465.82	147,680.37
From services.....	80,082.05	95,177.22
Other receipts.....	253,351.57	364,443.40
Total.....	2,471,436.62	2,467,925.41

## EXPENDITURES.

For National Assembly.....	\$24,019.63	\$29,400.33
For the Presidency.....	6,495.00	9,205.00
For Home Affairs.....	282,543.63	358,253.82
For Fomento.....	173,308.70	300,766.63
For Public Instruction.....	137,282.51	140,744.94
For Charity.....	45,383.26	44,572.88
For Foreign Affairs.....	8,546.15	16,159.47
For Justice.....	145,381.49	163,409.91
For the Treasury (Finance).....	124,763.98	136,759.32
For Public Credit.....	971,285.07	1,109,424.02
For War and Navy.....	425,461.57	465,679.44
For Miscellaneous.....	70,756.38	187,226.21
Total.....	2,415,197.37	2,962,532.97

## TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, MARCH, 1905.

In March, 1905, the Consul of Salvador at Birmingham, England, issued 82 consular invoices, covering 104,861½ kilograms of merchandise, comprising 3,043 packages, valued at £2,085. Coffee from the Republic of Salvador to the quantity of about 8,000 sacks was sold in England during the month of March at prices varying from 48s. to 58s., according to class and quality. The rubber market remained firm during the month, and the sales from Central America aggregated 124 bales.

## 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 May, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1905, 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 May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i> ):	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central America.....	7,420	.....	7,420	35,36
Mexico.....	876	.....	876	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	.....	.....	698	0
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	26,234	5,760	144,465	54,22
Brazil.....	3,841	41,208	1,014,570	1,175,33
Other South America.....	144,163	311,384	1,877,435	1,608,00
Coffee ( <i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America.....	625,056	724,937	4,013,058	5,682,86
Mexico.....	304,850	416,793	1,974,115	1,830,00
Brazil.....	2,490,129	3,586,855	45,555,079	62,645,00
Other South America.....	960,537	423,590	9,458,898	7,851,00
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	149,777	302,217	1,402,558	2,830,00
South America.....	120	56	3,552	15,00
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Colon, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	21,120	13,581	462,304	441,33
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Hennequen; Henequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,264,342	1,236,743	14,707,459	13,777,00
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	398,589	445,159	3,379,455	3,901,00
Cuba.....	357,240	271,179	1,429,992	1,141,00
South America.....	92,066	82,858	515,625	544,00
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Central America.....	408	8	6,281	2,75
Mexico.....	1,610	1,121	60,351	45,00
Cuba.....	.....	12	3,663	2,00
Fur skins ( <i>Pielos brutos; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	19,729	33,931	207,721	224,00

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Hides and skins (Cuecos y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America .....	39,475	44,109	475,243	610,511
Mexico .....	223,370	284,694	2,977,675	3,098,762
South America .....	1,009,787	1,183,900	10,964,914	11,330,523
<b>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc):</b>				
Central America .....	63,103	93,851	635,867	787,726
Mexico .....	24,273	39,851	128,514	145,746
Brazil .....	1,458,215	895,446	21,769,111	27,443,986
Other South America .....	49,593	92,642	875,287	1,139,552
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingüados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.):</b>				
Mexico .....	216,794	176,761	2,986,552	3,161,074
South America .....		9	58,711	9,962
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</b>				
Central America .....	25,401	10,756	108,229	106,170
Mexico .....	1,355	117,905	14,629	577,343
Cuba .....	7,285,106	6,721,985	48,660,472	58,845,203
Brazil .....		421,080	200,096	1,266,275
Other South America .....	2,544	95,344	2,257,975	2,714,022
<b>Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles):</b>				
Mexico .....	8,965	1,821	25,611	34,157
Cuba .....	691,280	840,960	9,190,151	10,014,103
<b>Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogno; Acajou):</b>				
Central America .....	62,840	1,837	754,773	570,212
Mexico .....	25,512	38,440	555,418	278,782
Cuba .....	3,713	697	301,070	87,886
South America .....			24,021	41,684
<b>Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	725,145	217,951	2,167,133	7,058,771
Class 2 (combing) .....	22,298	16,154	292,832	493,662
Class 3 (carpet) .....	69,259	20,140	798,659	607,010

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):</b>				
Central America .....	1,159	1,824	10,173	17,249
Mexico .....	25,016	35,935	341,902	331,666
Cuba .....	24,332	21,785	108,995	177,596
Argentine Republic .....	122,907	203,853	3,714,917	4,528,502
Brazil .....	5,902	7,894	45,032	143,100
Chile .....	3,593	6,562	230,947	243,464
Colombia .....	117	96	2,428	3,196
Venezuela .....	64	8	1,089	1,856
Other South America .....	1,459	15,962	200,689	148,036
<b>Breads-luffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):</b>				
Central America .....	2,933	84,729	32,517	392,165
Mexico .....	381	16,029	273,295	281,571
Cuba .....	50,949	57,629	591,157	873,046
South America .....	2,800	25,581	19,720	109,765
<b>Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):</b>				
Central America .....	5,055		27,328	13,168
Mexico .....	4,535	6,039	641,670	26,980
South America .....		14	24,583	266
<b>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):</b>				
Central America .....	116,412	187,060	1,092,082	1,579,414
Mexico .....	17,099	22,074	149,414	217,742
Cuba .....	194,819	265,022	2,401,122	3,084,620
Brazil .....	96,903	125,732	1,665,035	1,146,868
Colombia .....	70,035	15,196	512,342	877,880
Other South America .....	123,226	181,789	1,620,700	1,952,463

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b> Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, cars et parties de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	42,117	25,974	135,227	187,661
Mexico.....	153,173	124,560	2,000,787	1,097,665
Cuba.....	8,492	24,981	329,230	497,654
Argentine Republic.....	30,781	192,576	429,755	1,048,104
Brazil.....	5,961	2,969	56,230	56,341
Chile.....	1,345	15,048	43,859	164,464
Colombia.....	2,265	2,829	37,555	25,442
Venezuela.....	2,688	18	22,903	8,462
Other South America.....	7,807	11,686	194,901	157,537
<b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	156	258	2,916	4,000
Mexico.....	2,793	5,296	40,210	45,460
Cuba.....	3,329	3,225	18,480	32,778
Argentine Republic.....		588	10,589	16,172
Brazil.....	591	733	11,094	9,942
Colombia.....	231	120	1,629	3,465
Venezuela.....	13	135	604	461
Other South America.....	1,090	1,160	15,540	12,252
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cuivre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	50,021	86,574	814,760	1,000,307
<b>Cotton:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	49,071	215,267	3,265,568	3,723,377
South America.....				25,998
<b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tijidos de algodón; Escudras de algodón; Coton, manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	113,646	110,351	1,070,690	1,348,241
Mexico.....	17,980	33,840	191,658	247,775
Cuba.....	57,177	114,918	324,105	803,796
Argentine Republic.....	18,422	40,682	150,105	346,280
Brazil.....	28,614	64,565	627,286	678,725
Chile.....	43,205	90,599	627,399	684,000
Colombia.....	58,063	26,818	718,841	764,566
Venezuela.....	15,093	30,172	481,176	398,125
Other South America.....	29,232	63,411	369,892	431,022
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	38,670	46,623	503,345	640,690
Mexico.....	41,227	59,006	472,658	658,740
Cuba.....	27,371	38,516	245,983	359,371
Argentine Republic.....	17,634	56,949	98,315	333,065
Brazil.....	6,735	11,711	98,865	70,562
Chile.....	3,044	1,309	20,489	19,633
Colombia.....	9,659	1,897	104,567	75,930
Venezuela.....	2,745	2,487	44,636	20,284
Other South America.....	3,752	5,092	45,366	47,580
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Apuratos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatos électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	6,351	13,796	120,013	113,005
Mexico.....	38,711	60,933	511,652	612,779
Argentine Republic.....	5,696	19,683	143,170	217,046
Brazil.....	50,064	29,240	275,298	331,495
Chile.....	5,893	9,571	62,623	83,705
Venezuela.....	9,787	14,972	63,579	96,714
Other South America.....	6,957	15,941	219,010	174,461
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,954	3,352	80,458	288,042
Mexico.....	46,911	38,671	371,355	764,672
South America.....	45,380	185,766	74,421	1,307,000
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	19,728	19,685	148,507	213,871
Mexico.....	68,169	93,760	726,689	737,342
Cuba.....	23,564	49,995	334,751	453,232

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Previous months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1901.	1905.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
<b>Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Argentine Republic.....	48,354	47,587	358,271	525,621
Brazil.....	23,482	40,633	266,010	308,857
Chile.....	8,534	14,014	152,053	136,013
Colombia.....	9,063	4,494	128,327	69,586
Venezuela.....	4,130	2,214	42,923	34,652
Other South America.....	14,062	19,318	195,110	191,156
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	5,407	5,223	77,212	91,168
Mexico.....	58,422	60,886	508,582	507,037
Cuba.....	34,714	41,581	205,533	318,869
Argentine Republic.....	20,709	65,178	217,850	444,888
Brazil.....	7,677	18,621	97,063	128,204
Colombia.....	8,925	2,445	80,977	87,806
Other South America.....	22,079	21,138	225,277	272,523
<b>Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	8,900	.....	37,150	60,810
Mexico.....	406,300	11,800	1,609,857	362,626
Cuba.....	.....	8,420	145,436	216,801
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	87,596	207,448
Brazil.....	42,045	.....	129,791	117,086
Colombia.....	8,126	.....	47,251	19,330
Other South America.....	.....	6,625	219,207	78,316
<b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):</b>				
Central America.....	1,125	5,631	12,651	33,806
Mexico.....	28,556	27,833	230,102	237,216
Cuba.....	4,448	5,647	29,733	61,936
Argentine Republic.....	3,386	6,210	38,660	74,368
Brazil.....	1,373	2,731	16,330	30,811
Colombia.....	1,196	469	6,969	7,645
Other South America.....	6,406	14,215	79,342	127,065
<b>Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero no para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles):</b>				
Central America.....	8,296	14,287	98,708	135,138
Mexico.....	7,112	9,807	52,505	70,489
Cuba.....	13,450	16,331	131,168	210,693
Argentine Republic.....	4,011	26,842	111,610	215,967
Brazil.....	15,195	9,981	109,195	90,145
Chile.....	3,757	5,827	34,316	34,304
Colombia.....	1,121	47,690	.....	22,268
Venezuela.....	8,165	3,134	62,021	48,093
Other South America.....	3,021	18,196	47,007	55,392
<b>Boots and shoes (Calzado; Chaussures):</b>				
Central America.....	20,181	17,011	215,662	249,791
Mexico.....	55,280	108,087	731,369	1,006,521
Colombia.....	13,843	2,945	127,859	105,937
Other South America.....	10,056	19,805	126,112	184,361
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatran; Réine et goudron):</b>				
Central America.....	513	823	12,019	15,311
Mexico.....	1,184	533	11,705	14,383
Cuba.....	3,436	5,507	46,054	56,201
Argentine Republic.....	16,475	1,292	208,305	215,889
Brazil.....	22,416	41,129	367,792	275,597
Chile.....	3,375	1,889	31,307	16,797
Colombia.....	3,365	248	17,002	15,610
Venezuela.....	2,630	1,562	30,737	26,872
Other South America.....	7,932	7,437	79,315	151,612
<b>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguarra; Terébinthine):</b>				
Central America.....	1,434	1,531	14,111	22,307
Mexico.....	493	318	6,391	7,261
Cuba.....	6,728	4,120	53,168	59,305
Argentine Republic.....	24,950	7,210	153,364	177,261
Brazil.....	3,293	5,968	83,120	85,890
Chile.....	1,155	2,256	64,776	53,532
Colombia.....	638	706	8,473	6,041
Venezuela.....	645	290	8,669	6,384
Other South America.....	3,279	1,716	48,011	51,735

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
<b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>				
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Acetites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):</b>				
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	500	63,737	663,306	732,751
Cuba.....	32,515	137,813	404,275	475,434
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acetites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	22,213	17,897	244,500	267,451
Mexico.....	21,726	18,271	201,777	201,422
Cuba.....	10,018	10,578	236,117	364,279
Argentine Republic.....	115,837	227,909	1,600,819	2,153,192
Brazil.....	151,840	132,565	2,234,657	2,215,485
Chile.....	60,948	90,019	778,909	755,974
Colombia.....	11,377	7,175	166,935	106,919
Venezuela.....	8,802	12,423	144,677	132,660
Other South America.....	85,904	114,693	725,930	702,355
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Acetites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,495	1,821	18,853	27,514
Mexico.....	50,501	39,761	1,146,544	633,357
Cuba.....	3,421	5,847	34,862	71,365
Argentine Republic.....	1,161	1,937	60,014	37,101
Brazil.....	91,716	21,035	321,781	178,960
Chile.....	194	1,444	7,206	41,000
Other South America.....	10,453	13,921	146,715	124,476
<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.....	1,389	3,132	16,925	20,467
Mexico.....	877	1,118	17,837	37,401
Cuba.....	300	1,441	6,024	9,764
Argentine Republic.....	20	27	713	352
Brazil.....	137	302	7,809	6,010
Colombia.....	589	327	9,240	4,504
Other South America.....	2,071	2,101	25,436	21,549
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vacca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salpada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,918	3,214	41,823	66,282
Mexico.....	3	449	1,148	2,736
Cuba.....	191	.....	1,648	2,830
Brazil.....	30	648	2,171	1,428
Chile.....	200	.....	4,877	5,401
Colombia.....	1,598	400	11,991	11,116
Other South America.....	15,800	16,523	179,896	132,230
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,717	6,383	90,621	98,110
Mexico.....	1,456	2,417	8,445	27,735
Cuba.....	1,189	.....	34,074	9,308
Brazil.....	.....	.....	3,212	1,327
Chile.....	1,432	.....	13,850	4,457
Colombia.....	1,737	480	9,141	6,638
Other South America.....	4,450	2,766	54,616	47,102
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Tuncinco; Lard faulé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,379	794	28,415	15,803
Mexico.....	4,088	3,155	41,644	38,237
Cuba.....	21,098	44,959	279,093	409,134
Brazil.....	5,011	6,594	93,591	64,656
Colombia.....	360	85	2,477	901
Other South America.....	2,423	1,318	18,941	9,904
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,686	8,618	35,349	55,708
Mexico.....	6,759	10,184	75,249	112,111
Cuba.....	29,158	42,095	482,883	417,125
Brazil.....	301	52	2,626	1,330
Colombia.....	946	256	11,765	6,837
Venezuela.....	.....	2,565	42,448	38,584
Other South America.....	2,380	2,422	38,947	30,235
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	10,143	10,187	122,208	132,350
Mexico.....	12,707	24,944	238,369	312,510
Cuba.....	464	4,867	33,401	55,665
Brazil.....	683	210	10,300	8,116
Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other South America.....	20,428	14,255	255,676	186,570
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,907	61,226	136,802	241,932
Mexico.....	13,795	25,663	215,588	311,372

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

ending 905.	Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
	<b>Lard—Continued.</b>				
	Cuba.....	117,318	194,116	1,322,430	1,537,496
	Argentine Republic.....	277	92	3,416	2,443
	Brazil.....	15,123	13,003	309,530	190,220
	Chile.....	4,625	7,845	52,222	58,789
	Colombia.....	26,431	30,114	294,701	125,920
	Venezuela.....	8,128	30,729	319,058	257,239
	Other South America.....	23,775	21,394	323,671	351,308
	<b>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</b>				
	Central America.....	5,047	7,260	53,745	74,030
	Mexico.....	11,154	13,917	94,956	118,751
	Cuba.....	865	1,338	21,459	21,562
	Brazil.....	6,297	5,009	119,134	91,607
	Colombia.....	1,571	656	19,173	12,950
	Venezuela.....	4,075	3,924	82,435	51,778
	Other South America.....	1,939	689	24,386	16,486
	<b>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</b>				
	Central America.....	2,322	4,180	26,992	43,880
	Mexico.....	5,781	2,352	41,632	38,516
	Cuba.....	1,567	2,837	10,794	13,650
	Brazil.....	21	.....	48	.....
	Colombia.....	301	258	5,350	3,484
	Other South America.....	60	22	975	504
	<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
	Central America.....	6,501	2,737	40,550	52,194
	Mexico.....	11,145	21,687	151,187	132,897
	Argentine Republic.....	7,500	.....	38,696	84,818
	Colombia.....	40	.....	41,189	19,512
	Other South America.....	6,786	6,369	74,136	71,382
	<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</b>				
	Central America.....	9,815	6,658	70,203	98,846
	Mexico.....	2,538	853	21,426	16,686
	Cuba.....	11,260	6,621	111,499	102,051
	Argentine Republic.....	47	15	6,501	.....
	Brazil.....	70	70	41	70
	Colombia.....	108	370	25,945	11,798
	Other South America.....	2,792	2,237	45,956	48,681
	<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
	<b>Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</b>				
	Central America.....	25,858	36,651	120,562	392,091
	Mexico.....	69,301	114,112	474,796	613,836
	Cuba.....	3,200	584	10,137	37,891
	Argentine Republic.....	830	4,556	25,474	35,439
	Brazil.....	684	684	4,111	8,961
	Chile.....	11,650	16,211	18,296	30,979
	Colombia.....	70	.....	12,836	17,527
	Other South America.....	31,742	3,200	143,828	64,432
	<b>Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):</b>				
	Central America.....	21,864	20,395	127,011	353,968
	Mexico.....	164,174	155,325	1,984,975	1,799,270
	Cuba.....	113,599	126,599	1,110,465	1,425,232
	Argentine Republic.....	253,869	152,172	2,059,858	2,057,886
	Brazil.....	56,420	29,759	480,581	568,656
	Chile.....	27,171	48,573	397,610	304,616
	Colombia.....	3,758	6,183	63,476	53,199
	Venezuela.....	3,097	569	15,232	12,886
	Other South America.....	28,951	62,421	712,268	533,689
	<b>Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):</b>				
	Central America.....	5,420	9,720	56,977	141,403
	Mexico.....	63,219	54,774	557,558	579,775
	Cuba.....	33,726	55,420	371,127	498,012
	Argentine Republic.....	1,918	29,190	101,631	192,261
	Brazil.....	1,493	2,389	22,803	24,839
	Chile.....	1,336	5,769	18,908	33,650
	Colombia.....	4,151	4,857	37,423	41,753
	Venezuela.....	629	16,546	8,462	31,855
	Other South America.....	3,613	10,568	63,335	84,908

## 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 Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1905, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 103,287 packages of merchandise. During the same period 12 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 189,844 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month mentioned were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales	37	Honey.....barrels	46
Broom root.....packages	911	Ixtle.....bales	3,440
Chicle gum.....bales	2,473	Jalap.....sacks	150
Cigars.....boxes	12	Lead bullion.....bars	17,667
Coffee.....sacks	16,588	Mahogany.....logs	86
Copper bullion.....bars	3,074	Metals.....boxes	51
Deerskins.....bales	265	Ores.....sacks	7,510
Fustic.....logs	18,698	Pepper.....do	51
Garlic.....sacks	2,016	Rubber, crude.....bales	151
Goatskins.....bales	834	Sarsaparilla.....do	331
Hair.....do	45	Sugar.....sacks	6,668
Henquen.....do	11,869	Tobacco, leaf.....bales	1,565
Heron plumes.....boxes	4	Vanilla.....boxes	134
Hides.....bales	2,647	Wine.....kegs	17
Hides, loose.....number	1,537		

The Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the shipments from that port to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur in the month of May, 1905, aggregated 4,059 packages of merchandise, weighing 251,893 kilograms, valued at \$28,656.93, a detailed statement of which is as follows:

Article.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
Flour.....	1,519	<i>Kilos.</i> 102,855	\$5,599.27	590	<i>Kilos.</i> 40,120	\$2,502.8
Groceries.....	663	38,681	4,892.19	238	27,922	1,980.64
Hides for shoes.....	11	572	1,419.04			
Rice.....				500	11,000	650.20
Cotton fabrics.....	57	6,203	2,630.71			
Silks.....	22	1,103	5,905.75			
Corn.....	122	6,832	200.00			
Horned cattle.....				111	7,057	1,225.25
Machinery.....	37	1,057	300.00			
Paints.....				55	2,600	499.75
Sundry goods.....	101	5,888	761.50			
Total.....	2,535	163,194	21,798.46	1,524	88,699	6,858.6

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of May, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of 318,907 pesos, made up of the following items:



Mexican silver.

Silver ores .....	\$59,748
Gold coin .....	1,000
Gold bullion .....	20,566
Silver bullion .....	168,942
Sundry merchandise .....	68,711
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>318,907</b>

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$124,948, of which sum \$117,123 was the value of American merchandise exported and \$7,825 the value of foreign merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican pesos to Hongkong in May, 1905, consisted of 629,684 pesos.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York has compiled the following comparative statement showing the exports in bolivares from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports during January, 1904, and January, 1905:

Port.	Remarks.	January, 1904.		
		Packages.	Weight.	Value.
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	27,542	<i>Kilos.</i> 2,059,812.39	<i>Bolivares.</i> 813,706.40
Do .....	Silver	39	5,409.00	401,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise	7,564	311,794.25	215,054.80
Maracaibo .....	do	9,223	531,625.75	375,555.05
Do .....	Gold	4	99.00	300,000.00
Caripano .....	Merchandise	2,336	126,376.00	58,711.00
Guanta .....	do			
Cumana .....	do			
Ciudad Bolivar .....	do			
Cristobal Colon .....	do			
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>46,708</b>	<b>3,038,116.39</b>	<b>2,167,026.75</b>

Port.	January, 1905.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Packages.	Weight.	Value.	
La Guaira.....		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
Do .....	29,258	2,086,363.80	701,083.95	-109,620.45
Do .....	10,775			-401,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....	10,775	519,143.99	197,921.65	-17,172.65
Maracaibo .....	9,106	460,669.25	263,954.25	-111,700.80
Do .....				-300,000.00
Caripano .....	2,132	119,095.60	\$3,249.95	-25,461.05
Guanta .....	410	29,249.00	13,685.00	+ 13,685.00
Cumana .....	524	25,906.20	3,720.35	+ 3,720.35
Ciudad Bolivar .....	3,385	149,000.40	234,551.00	+234,551.00
Cristobal Colon .....	17	417.00	205.00	+ 305.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23,607</b>	<b>3,300,244.55</b>	<b>1,451,373.15</b>	

Decrease .....	Bolivares.
Increase .....	967,913.55
	252,261.35
<b>Total decrease .....</b>	<b>715,652.60</b>

FOREIGN COMMERCE, MAY, 1905.

The figures published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor of the foreign commerce of the country during May, 1905, show an increase of exports from \$89,886,925 last year to \$123,942,789

this year for the month of May, and from \$1,367,602,405 to \$1,397,557,400 for the eleven months. It will be observed that the increase for the month of May more than covers that for the whole eleven-months' period, for which it was \$29,954,995. The "banner" fiscal year for exports was that of 1900-1901, but the record for eleven months now exceeds that for the corresponding period ending with May, 1901, when it was \$1,384,990,728.

The increase in imports is still more notable, and it has run more regularly through the year and through a series of years. For May the value of imports was \$92,828,437, against \$80,698,161 last year, but for the eleven months the increase is from \$909,930,136 to \$1,027,768,839, a gain of \$117,838,703. The figures for May are the largest on record for that month, and the total for eleven months exceeds by more than \$56,000,000 any previous record. May is not a heavy month for either exports or imports. The former reached \$162,427,943 last October and the latter attained \$110,431,188 in March, but the comparison by corresponding months shows a significant gain. In the fiscal year 1900-1901, when the high record for exports was made, the heaviest month was October with \$163,389,680, and the exports for May amounted to \$124,567,911, which is a little better than this last month. That year's record has been exceeded in the current year in September, November, February, March, and April. The high monthly record for imports that year was \$78,642,703 in May.

For the last month this excess was \$31,114,352, against \$9,188,764 in May last year, but for the eleven months it was \$369,788,561, against \$457,672,269, a reduction of \$87,883,708. In the eleven months ending with May, 1901, it was \$630,223,220.

The gold movement for the month of May was an uncommonly light one, involving the import of \$2,656,803 and the export of only \$481,570. May is usually a month for an excess export of gold. For the eleven months' period the movement was heavy, the export being \$88,563,142 and the import \$51,499,570, an excess of \$37,063,572. The bulk of the exports went out in the four months from November to February, inclusive, and were due to European needs, and not to heavy demands for payment on our own account, like those of April and May, 1904. There was an excess of silver exports for the eleven months amounting to \$18,950,344.

#### 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 June 27, 1905, of the recognition of the following Latin-American consular officers:

CLIFFORD STEVENS WALTON, Consul-General of Paraguay at Washington, District of Columbia.

RODMAN WANAMAKER, Consul-General of Paraguay at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CARLOS A. GALARCE, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Boston, Massachusetts.

RODOLFO PEREZ, Consul of Panama at New Orleans, Louisiana.

RICHARD BARTHEL, Consul of Peru at New Orleans, Louisiana.

WALDEMAR E. LEE, Vice-Consul of Brazil at San Juan, Porto Rico.

FRANCIS RUSSELL HART, Vice-Consul of Colombia at Boston, Massachusetts.

CARLOS HALL ADAMS, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Boston, Massachusetts.

SALOMON BRASH, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Apalachicola, Florida.

#### APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. This authority was given the Department by an act of the last Congress and becomes operative on July 1, after which date the agents will start upon their mission. The five agents selected are: Professor LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, University of California; CHARLES M. PEPPER, HARRY R. BURRILL, RAYMOND F. CRIST, and Dr. EDWARD BEDLÖE. MESSRS. BURRILL and CRIST will go to the Orient. Professor HUTCHINSON is assigned to South America, and already has entered upon his work. He will visit all the seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of that continent. Mr. PEPPER will go to Canada and subsequently to Mexico, extending his investigations to the Central American countries. Doctor BEDLÖE will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year, and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for Congress in January.

Detailed instructions have been prepared for the agents, which require them to make full investigation into American trade with the countries to be visited; what proportion of the entire trade is shared by the United States, and what methods may be adopted to increase its volume. While the instructions are comprehensive, including methods of handling, packing, and transportation, the tastes of the people and relative popularity of textiles and other products, the agents are admonished that the entire scope of their duties is "to investigate trade conditions abroad with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States."

## URUGUAY.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1905.

The customs receipts of Uruguay for the month of April, 1905, were as follows:

Importation.....	\$710,805.68
Exportation.....	81,627.12
Departments, estimate.....	86,000.00
Total.....	878,432.80

The figures quoted compare with those for the same month in previous years, as follows:

1904.....	\$924,239	1899.....	\$1,078,362
1903.....	863,850	1898.....	1,018,950
1902.....	954,976	1897.....	702,631
1901.....	990,898	1896.....	1,039,614
1900.....	1,012,882		

## VENEZUELA.

DECREE ESTABLISHING A CUSTOM-HOUSE AT THE PORT OF  
CARENERO.

Under date of May 22, 1905, President CASTRO promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. A custom-house is hereby established at the port of Carenero for the importation of articles for consumption, the exportation of products, and the transaction of coastwise trade.

"ART. 2. The jurisdiction of this custom-house is embraced between Cabo Codera and the mouths of the Unare River.

"ART. 3. The personnel and budget relating to this custom-house shall be designated in a separate decree.

"ART. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of this decree."

CUSTOM-HOUSES AT CAÑO COLORADO, BARRANCAS, AND RÍO  
CARIBE.

I, CIPRIANO CASTRO, Provisional President of the United States of Venezuela, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Constituent Congress in decree of May 2, 1904, decree:

ARTICLE 1. The custom-house at Caño Colorado, with respect to exports and imports of articles intended for its consumption, is hereby reestablished in conformity with the provisions of Law XIV of the

Treasury Code, and with the jurisdiction that it had before it was closed.

ART. 2. There is hereby established at the port of Barrancas the Barrancas custom-house for the exportation of stock and other natural products and the importation of articles for consumption in said port.

§ SOLE PARAGRAPH. The jurisdiction of this custom-house comprises the course and shores of all the mouths of the Delta of the Orinoco from the fork of this river at Caño Piacoa to its mouths.

ART. 3. There is hereby likewise established, and in the same terms as those mentioned in the foregoing article, another custom-house at the port of Río Caribe, whose jurisdiction extends from Carúpano Bay to Paria Promontory.

ART. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit is charged with the execution of this decree, whose rules shall be made by special resolutions of said Department.

Given, signed, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit in the Federal Palace at Caracas on May 20, 1905, the ninety-fourth year of the Independence and the forty-seventh of the Federation.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

UNIFICATION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

Below will be found the material clauses of the contract for the unification of the Venezuelan debt, which has been signed by Mr. J. A. VELUTINI, on behalf of the Government of Venezuela; by Lord AVERBURY, for the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Committee of the Holders of the Bonds of the Consolidated Debt of 1881; and by Doctor SALOMONSONN and Herr SCHLIEPER, for the *Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft*:

“ART. 1. The Government of Venezuela, in virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the law of April 16, 1903, ratified on April 16, 1904, shall issue, bolivares gold 132,049,925, equal to £5,229,700, in bonds of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt, denominated “3 per cent diplomatic debt of the United States of Venezuela, issue of 1905,” destined for the unification and conversion of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent loan of 1896.

“ART. 2. The bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be to bearer, expressed in bolivares gold and in pounds sterling in certificates of—

505 bolivares gold .....	£20
2,525 bolivares gold .....	100
12,625 bolivares gold .....	500

“ART. 5. The bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall bear interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable half yearly on July 1

and January 1, in Venezuela in bolivares gold, in London in pounds sterling, and in Berlin in reichsmarks at the sight rate of exchange on London. The first coupon, which will mature on July 1, 1905, and represents the interest accrued since January 1, 1905, shall, as an exception, be paid on August 1, 1905.

"ART. 8. The coupons which shall not have been presented for encashment within the five years following their due date shall be prescribed to the benefit of the Government of Venezuela; the period of prescription for amortized bonds shall be twenty years.

"ART. 10. The service of interest and amortization of this debt shall be effected by an annuity of 4 per cent, commencing from January 1, 1905.

"ART. 11. The amortization of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be effected in a period of, at the most, forty-seven years, either by half-yearly drawings or by purchases on the market, or by means of tenders, and shall take place on July 1 and January 1 of each year, with the exception of the first amortization, which shall take place on August 1, 1905. Consequently, the Government shall provide annually for the integral service of interest and amortization a fixed sum of £209,188, equal to bolivares gold 5,281,997, increased by the commission for the administration of the service by the cost of remittances, and by all other accessories.

"ART. 13. The drawings shall take place in London on June 1 and December 1 of each year, and the bonds drawn shall be paid on July 1 and January 1 following. The numbers of the bonds drawn at the drawings shall be published at the expense of the Government of Venezuela, immediately after each drawing, in two newspapers in London and in three in Berlin.

"ART. 15. In the event of the price of the bonds being below par on the day before that fixed for the drawing—that is to say, May 31 and November 30—the drawing shall not take place; the integral portion of the annuity destined for the amortization having then to be applied to the purchase of bonds on the market, or by means of tenders.

"ART. 17. If, on the day fixed for the opening of the tenders, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft should not be in possession of any reasonable offer or should not have sufficient tenders to be able to employ the amount destined for amortization, the sum remaining unemployed shall be applied to drawings to be held on June 20 and December 20 following, unless before these dates it should have been possible to apply it to purchases of bonds on the market. The bonds purchased by tender shall be paid on July 1 and January 1 following.

"ART. 20. The amount of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, to be issued in accordance with the present contract, shall constitute a direct engagement of the State, which shall insert each year in its estimates

of expenditure the sum required to meet the integral service of the said debt in respect of interest, amortization, and accessories.

"ART. 21. The diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall, in addition, be guaranteed by the irrevocable and preferential assignment of 25 per cent of the ordinary customs duties. It is, nevertheless, understood that until the total payment of the liabilities to which 30 per cent of the revenues of the custom-houses of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello is assigned in virtue of the protocols signed at Washington on February 13, 1903, there shall be assigned to the diplomatic debt of 1905—in temporary substitution of the 25 per cent of the ordinary customs duties—60 per cent of the ordinary customs duties of all the other ports of Venezuela.

"ART. 23. The customs duties assigned to the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be encashed by the Bank of Venezuela, which shall credit therewith a special account denominated 'Account of the service of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt of the United States of Venezuela, issue of 1905.' The settlement of the said account shall take place on the 1st and 15th of each month, the Bank of Venezuela paying, in pounds sterling, to the debit of that account, by the application of the sums encashed in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the twenty-fourth part of the sum required to meet the integral annual service of the interest, amortization, and accessories of the bolivares gold 132,049,925, equal to £5,229,700 of this diplomatic debt, issue of 1905. One moiety of the sum corresponding to this service shall be delivered in pounds sterling, on the day of each fortnightly settlement, into the hands of the Minister Resident in Venezuela of the German Government, the other moiety, also in pounds sterling, into those of the Minister Resident in Venezuela of the British Government. The sums received by the German and British Ministers Resident shall be remitted to the Council of Foreign Bondholders and to the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

"ART. 24. In the event of the sums encashed from the customs duties assigned to the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, not producing in any fortnight the amount necessary to cover the twenty-fourth part of the integral service, the Government undertakes to immediately make up the sum necessary for such service.

"ART. 26. In order that the service in London and Berlin may not suffer any delay, the integral amount in respect of the interest, amortization, and accessories necessary to meet the half-yearly service, at the periods fixed in the contract, must be in the hands of the Ministers Resident mentioned in article 23 six weeks before each due date—that is to say, on May 15 and November 15 of each year for the succeeding date of payment. The whole sum required to pay in pounds sterling, in London and Berlin, the coupons maturing on July 1, 1905 (payable on August 1, 1905), increased by the amortization and other corre-

sponding expenses, must be in the hands of the already-mentioned Ministers Resident on July 1, 1905.

"ART. 27. The bonds and coupons of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be forever exempt from all Venezuelan imposts, taxes, stamp duties, or charges whatsoever, present or future, and the service shall be faithfully maintained, as well in time of war as in time of peace.

"ART. 28. The Government of Venezuela can not contract any loan abroad without the product of the new loan being applied to the repayment of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, to be created in accordance with the present contract.

"ART. 29. Inasmuch as the present contract does not include the internal debts of Venezuela now in circulation, it is stipulated that any arrangement relating to these debts shall provide for a treatment the conditions of which shall be neither the same as nor more favorable than those applied to the consolidated debt of 1881 in the present contract.

"ART. 30. The Government undertakes not to change the existing gold standard of its coinage, nor to give forced currency to banknotes, and also not to proceed to any direct or indirect issue of paper money during the duration of this contract.

"ART. 31. The capital of the consolidated debt of 1881 shall be exchanged at the rate of  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and that of the 5 per cent loan of 1896 at par, for bonds of the 3 per cent diplomatic debt, issue of 1905. The bonds of the 5 per cent loan, 1896, drawn at the drawings and unpaid or partially paid shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as the undrawn bonds.

"ART. 32. The interest in arrear on the two debts, calculated up to December 31, 1904, shall be exchanged at par.

"ART. 34. The Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft are charged with the operations of the conversion and with the arrangement of all the details relating thereto.

"ART. 35. The conversion shall remain open during a period of three years after the date at which it is opened. At the end of this period the balance of the bonds of the diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be placed by the Council of Foreign Bondholders, and by the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft at the Bank of England, which, acting as trustee for the Government of Venezuela and for the holders of the old bonds, shall be charged by the Government of Venezuela with the continuance of the exchange of the old debts on the conditions provided above, for a period of twenty years for the bonds and of five years for the matured coupons, dating from the commencement of the conversion. The bonds and coupons of the old debts not presented within the period fixed in this article shall be excluded from subsequent exchange, and after twenty years the balance of the bonds of the



diplomatic debt, issue of 1905, shall be returned by the Bank of England to the Government of Venezuela.

"ART. 41. Within a period which shall not exceed fifteen days after the signature of this contract, a resolution ratifying the same having been passed by a general meeting of the holders of the bonds of the consolidated debt of 1881, the Council of Foreign Bondholders shall transmit this ratification to the Government of Venezuela. Within the same period, the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft shall transmit to the Government of Venezuela the concurrence of the holders of the majority of the bonds of the 5 per cent loan of 1896. Immediately after it has received the above-mentioned ratification of the bondholders, the Government of Venezuela shall issue the decrees necessary in order to put into force the present contract, and shall bring the same to the cognizance of the Council of Foreign Bondholders and of the Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft."

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### LATIN AMERICA IN 1904.—A REVIEW.

General conditions in Mexico, Central and South America, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti during the year 1904 show satisfactory indications of commercial and industrial progress, and while in a few instances internal disorders rather retarded development along certain lines, yet the main trend was toward a greater appreciation of the possibilities inherent in each Republic and a greater concert of effort in their application to practical advancement.

The total exports from South America to the United States amounted to \$120,000,000, and the imports made by South America reached a valuation of \$51,000,000. Since 1886 the exports have increased more than \$54,000,000, while, on the other hand, South American imports from the United States have advanced but \$24,500,000. The year 1904, however, shows a decided increase in the latter regard, so that out of a total import valuation of \$375,000,000 for South America the share of the United States is shown to have been 13 per cent.

The figures of trade of South American countries in the year show that they imported from the United Kingdom \$120,000,000 worth of merchandise, chiefly manufactures; from Germany, \$54,000,000; from France, \$35,000,000; from Italy, \$24,000,000, and from Spain, \$8,000,000, while, as already indicated, the United States contributed \$51,000,000. The exports from Brazil to the latter country in 1904 amounted to over \$76,000,000, while the imports from the United States amounted to \$11,000,000. From Chile the exports to the United States in 1904 were over \$10,750,000, and the imports amounted to \$5,000,000. From Colombia the exports to the United States amounted

to \$8,000,000 and the imports to \$4,750,000. The exports from Venezuela were \$7,000,000 and the imports \$3,000,000. The exports and imports of the Argentine Republic and Paraguay are equal, and sometimes the imports exceed the exports.

The figures published in the following résumé of affairs in Latin America during the year 1904 are compiled from the latest available official data furnished by the several countries; and it has been found more satisfactory to retain the units of value employed by the original sources of information, thereby obviating, as far as possible, inaccuracies growing out of the fluctuations in currency values.

*Argentine Republic.*—For the Argentine Republic the year of 1904 was one of great and uninterrupted prosperity. The most important event of the year was the election of Dr. MANUEL QUINTANA as President of the Argentine Republic in succession to General ROCA. He took office on the 12th of October, 1904, the transmission of power being peacefully accomplished, the Republic maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the world, and especially with the nations of America.

The Argentine Republic was one of the countries participating in the St. Louis Exposition, exhibits in the following branches being made: Education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy.

A new valuation tariff for the assessment of customs duties in the Argentine Republic became effective on January 1, 1905. Numerous modifications of the former valuations were introduced and a number of new classifications made. Lower valuations were set upon various articles which come under the headings of textiles, hardware, earthenware, glass, and drugs. On the other hand, certain kinds of ready-made clothing are valued at a higher rate than in the former tariff.

The Government and private schools were attended by 560,000 pupils, and during the year there were 199,888 immigrants and 105,360 emigrants. The prevailing nationalities among the immigrants were: Italians, 54,611; Spaniards, 34,377; Russians, 3,278; French, 2,496; Turks, 2,441; Germans, 1,012; Austrians, 1,742, and British, 689.

The estimated amount of revenue in 1904 was \$42,936,339 gold and \$64,155,000 paper, or converting gold to paper at the rate of 44 cents to the dollar, \$161,737,588. The actual receipts amounted to \$52,254,428 gold and \$70,004,834 paper, making a total of \$188,764,894 paper, thus showing an excess of \$27,027,306 paper over the estimate. The expenditure authorized by the Budget was \$160,190,585 paper, so that there was an actual surplus of \$28,574,307 paper. The surplus was expended in accordance with special Congressional laws in payments for public works in cash instead of in bonds, in addition to the conversion fund, in payment of floating debts contracted prior to 1904, and in increasing the Treasury reserves. The detail

of receipts in gold was as follows: Import duties, \$37,963,832.68; additional 2 per cent, \$2,332,972.28; export duties, \$2,258,761.58; warehouse and lighterage dues, \$1,632,578.52; port, wharf, and dock dues, \$1,384,695.58; other receipts, \$1,155,804.21. In paper currency the receipts amounted to: Alcohol, \$15,601,405.59, \$2,600,000 in excess of the estimate; tobacco, \$13,810,792.21, exceeded the estimates by \$1,810,792; stamped paper, \$7,332,831.90, an excess of \$833,000 over the estimate; post-office and telegraphs, \$5,347,727.77 and \$1,555,702.58, respectively, an aggregate excess of more than \$700,000; State railways, \$6,232,406.19, an increase of \$1,023,400; beer, \$1,797,942.46, exceeded the estimates by \$297,972; sanitary works, \$5,806,649.08; other receipts, \$13,389,255.75. The foreign debt was reduced by \$5,072,119 gold, and stood on December 31 at \$370,772,667 gold. The internal debt was also reduced during the year by \$82,500 gold.

The year was very favorable for agriculture, the crops having been splendid and free from any mishaps, while the area under cultivation was largely extended. Of the cultivated area, 3,753,613 hectares were devoted to wheat, 1,268,556 produced linseed, and 2,106,819 maize. The quantity of wheat produced was 3,379,100 tons, the production of linseed amounted to 937,601, and of maize 4,449,134, showing an average yield per hectare of 900 kilograms wheat, 739 kilograms linseed, and 2,112 kilograms maize. The exports of wheat, maize, and linseed augmented to a notable degree, all three showing increases for the year as follows: Wheat to the amount of 2,341,884 tons, as against 1,672,233 in 1903; maize, 2,447,079 tons, against 2,161,653 tons; linseed, 888,872 tons, against 587,750 tons; flour, 110,980 tons, against 75,562 tons.

The only South American country producing cereals for export is the Argentine Republic. Thirty years ago it imported cereals from the United States, from Chile, and even from Turkey, but in 1902 the value of the quantity exported was \$65,000,000, and exceeded \$100,000,000 in 1904.

The grain elevators, which are already beginning to work, and the mills which make the flour encourage the hope that the quality of this article will be improved, and, being more completely cleared of impurities, the grain will reach the markets drier and in better condition generally.

The Argentine Republic has also begun the attempt to supply fresh fruit to the European market, and although its efforts in this direction have not yet met with success, it should be remembered that similar results were experienced in the opening of this trade from nearly every country now in this business. The industry is still in its infancy. Fresh fruit does not figure in the exports of the Republic for more than \$21,000. Such a country, which possesses all climates, and which produces fine grapes and peaches, also apples, pears, plums, and

oranges, might export these in large quantities, and will do so when refrigerating chambers in steamers are more general, and the voyages to Europe and the United States are shortened.

The cultivation of cotton was begun during the year upon a commercial scale, and before many years are over the export of this article from the Argentine Republic will have to be reckoned with in the markets of the world. The heavy fall in the price of cotton gave this young industry a severe setback, but the land is so well suited to the cotton plant that there is every possibility of the rapid advance of this line of development. The Louisiana variety has had the best results, the average return being about 1 ton per acre.

The Argentine Republic has the greatest number of sheep of any country. There has been, however, a decrease in the number during the last few years. No general live-stock census has been taken for some time, but it is evident that the pastoral industry devoted to the production of wool is gradually being abandoned to make way for the exportation of meats, which is a much more lucrative employment. When it is borne in mind that the Republic, during the last few years, has remained practically free from the ravages of great epidemics or devastating diseases affecting sheep, it will be seen that, generally speaking, the times have been exceedingly favorable for the development of the sheep industry in all its multifarious branches, and that the production of wool per head has continued to remain normal.

The live stock in the country is estimated, in round numbers, as follows: Horses, 5,000,000; cattle, 28,000,000; sheep, 110,000,000; hogs, 800,000. Stock raising in the Argentine Republic, like agriculture and other allied industries, has greatly progressed and expanded during the last two years. This is especially true with respect to dairying and the preparation of meats intended for the export trade. The number of animals slaughtered by the beef-salting and meat-extract factories during the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with the preceding one, was 1,607,500 in 1903-4 and 1,471,100 in 1902-3. The live-stock exports during the calendar year 1904 from the port of Buenos Ayres were 6,112 cattle against 181,860 in 1903; 14,952 sheep against 167,745; horses, 5,361 against 13,903; donkeys, 2,954 against 20,652; mules, 8,462 against 30,668, and pigs, 73 against 54. The pedigree stock importations into the Republic for the year were cattle, 1,193; sheep, 3,264; pigs, 492, and horses, 180.

The sugar crop of 1903-4, beginning in May, 1903, and concluded by November, showed 142,895,134 kilograms, distributed among the following provinces: Province of Tucuman, 124,861,045 kilograms; Provinces of Salta, Jujny, Santiago, 11,768,373 kilograms; Province of Corrientes and Territories of El Chaeo and Formosa, 6,265,716 kilograms. The crop of 1904-5, up to December 31, 1904, amounted to 126,550,172 kilograms, of which the Province of Tucuman

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produced 109,249,839 kilograms; Provinces of Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago, 13,152,152 kilograms; and the Provinces of Corrientes and Territories of El Chaco and Formosa, 4,148,181 kilograms. The exports of sugar in 1904 showed a decrease of 12,000 tons, the figures for the past four years showing a progressive decrease.

In Mendoza the wine industry is in a prosperous condition; better wine is being made and the price has risen from 7 to 20 centavos per liter. About 50,000 acres are in bearing and the land under cultivation is being increased. The output of wine in 1903 from Mendoza and San Juan was 200,000 tons, but the figures for 1904 show a decline to 160,000 tons. There is no trade in raisins, but 8,000 tons of fresh grapes were sent to the coast from the interior in 1904.

The year witnessed the employment of a large amount of Argentine capital in gold-dredging enterprises on Bolivian territory in the Rio San Juan del Oro. Some progress was made in the important undertakings of Famatina, Rinconada, and Capillitas copper, silver, and gold mines, while the mineral resources of the country, though not yet fully explored, are known to be enormous. Official investigations continue to demonstrate with undeniable proofs that the Argentine Republic contains deposits of coal which can be economically exploited. The coal question is one of real importance, inasmuch as within a period of ten years the Argentine Republic bought foreign coal to the amount of \$58,854,550 gold.

The figures covering the total foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic show import valuations (exclusive of gold) in 1904 of \$187,305,969 gold, of which \$142,457,294 was subject to duty, the total exceeding that for 1903 by \$56,099,369. The total value of exports for the year was \$264,157,525 gold, exceeding those of 1903 by \$43,173,001. The amount subject to duty was \$78,203,586, being \$4,461,894 less than in 1903. The amount of gold imported was \$24,917,951, and the amount exported was \$1,604,292.

The trade of the Republic with foreign countries during the year was as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa .....	\$126, 016	\$4, 941, 314	France .....	\$17, 109, 716	\$30, 596, 559
Germany .....	24, 926, 278	29, 522, 112	Italy .....	19, 127, 902	4, 344, 952
Belgium .....	9, 069, 123	17, 566, 034	Holland .....	1, 007, 639	3, 500, 834
Bolivia .....	108, 243	392, 498	Paraguay .....	1, 569, 119	216, 468
Brazil .....	6, 032, 973	10, 427, 012	United Kingdom .....	64, 517, 103	36, 445, 139
Cuba .....	571, 870	282, 719	Uruguay .....	862, 020	5, 020, 526
Chile .....	469, 534	1, 440, 266	Various .....	12, 536, 560	11, 068, 602
Spain .....	4, 797, 996	1, 923, 892	Orders .....		96, 253, 609
United States .....	21, 473, 877	10, 214, 989			

In imports the United States ranked after Great Britain and Germany; in exports after Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Brazil. The imports from the United States for 1904 were

\$24,473,877, against \$16,684,954 in 1903, an increase of \$7,788,923. Exports to the United States were \$10,214,989, against \$8,126,346 in 1903, an increase of \$1,998,643. The four principal imports from the United States were, agricultural implements, \$4,468,215; wood and manufactures thereof, \$2,940,875; naval stores, \$2,925,770; iron and steel manufactures, \$1,008,887. The following were the principal exports, other than grain, in the year 1904: Frozen sheep and lambs, 3,673,778 quarters; frozen beef, 1,209,998 quarters; wool, 168,599 tons; sheepskins, 76,280 pieces; hides, 3,716,400 pieces; tallow, 128,526 tons, in pipes, casks, and hogsheads; horsehair, 4,597 bales; butter, 5,220 tons; quebracho and extract, 289,839 tons; sugar, 26,845 tons; hay, 837,300 bales; tobacco, 28,711 bales. Seven of these items showed an increase, frozen beef being the largest, namely, 213,975 quarters.

Figures of British reports show the export trade of the Argentine Republic during the year 1904, as follows: Wheat, £7,522,331; maize, £5,518,693; fresh beef, £2,482,704; fresh mutton, £2,491,210; wool, sheep or lambs', £403,830; tallow and stearin, £472,175; linseed, £2,292,750. Imports into Brazil from Great Britain were: Coal, coke, etc., £1,019,510; cotton manufactures, £2,354,045; jute manufactures, £206,616; linen piece goods, £102,944; woolen tissues, £431,933; worsted tissues, £404,609; carpets, £38,688; cutlery, £31,034; hardware, £71,972; iron manufactures, £31,552; galvanized sheets, £581,796; cement, £24,878; earthen and china ware, £101,002.

Among the various items of export showing increases for the year were horses, an advance of 30,000 being noted over the preceding year. The whole of these were sent to Uruguay. Shipments of frozen beef increased by 16,000 tons, all of which was sent to the United Kingdom. The establishment of new freezing works at La Plata has given a great impetus to this trade. Frozen mutton increased by 10,000 tons, sundry destinations being mentioned, though the bulk probably was sent to South Africa, and though some small trial shipments were made to the Continent of Europe, they were not very successful. The increase to the United Kingdom was 2,000 tons. Goatskins increased 500 tons, the United States being the largest consumer. Hides, dry and salted, show no increase over 1903, in spite of increased slaughterings at the freezing works. This is due to diminished slaughterings at the salting works and fewer deaths from disease. Germany is the largest buyer of salted hides, as the United States is of dry. The United Kingdom has slightly increased purchases of both. Wool decreased 24,000 tons. France is the best customer, followed by Germany and Belgium.

Butter was stationary, four-fifths of the exports going to Great Britain. Tallow and bones both show a decrease, as in the case of hides. Large increases are noted in linseed, maize, and wheat flour.

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Of the destinations specified, Germany takes most linseed, and the United Kingdom most maize and wheat, while Brazil takes most flour. A very large amount of grain was shipped "for orders." There has been a great increase in bran shipments, Germany taking the largest quantity. The increase in quebracho and quebracho extract was large, more especially in the former. The United States takes most of the former and Germany most of the latter. A large quantity of logs goes to "order" and possibly is destined eventually for the United Kingdom. This industry is being developed and organized, the value of the quebracho forests being greatly increased and extract factories being established. The business is largely in the hands of the Germans. There was an increase of 400 tons in the exports of marble and of 300 tons in those of bar copper, both new items of export, and also an increase in gold and silver ores of 2,800 kilos. Hog bristles and cow hair are new articles of export, but their destinations are not mentioned in the returns. It will be seen from the above that apart from quebracho the increase in trade is due to the abundant harvest, which in its turn is the result of fine weather. An exception to this is the casein business, the increase in which has been very marked—1,700 tons having been exported in 1904 against 300 tons in 1903.

In 1894 the weight of the quebracho exported in logs was 74,358 tons, valued at \$743,582; in 1900 it had risen to 239,836 tons, valued at \$2,398,362, and in 1902 to 254,723 tons, valued at \$2,457,233. In 1903 there was a decline to 200,201 tons, valued at \$2,002,010, but in 1904 the quantity again rose to 252,723 tons, with a value of \$2,527,227. Of the exports in 1903, the quantity consigned to Germany direct was only 4,322 tons, or 15,877 tons less than in 1902, while the United States received 23,511 tons; Portugal, 30,893; and 130,747 tons (11,332 tons less than in 1902) were dispatched on British account "for orders." It is regarded as quite likely that a large proportion of this last-mentioned quantity went to Germany. As regards quebracho extract, the total quantity exported in 1895 was 402 tons, valued at \$40,167; in 1900 it rose to 5,957 tons, valued at \$595,701, and in 1903 it was 12,040 tons, valued at \$1,204,049, while in 1904 it reached 20,111 tons, valued at \$2,011,130. In 1903 Germany received 2,812 tons (409 more than in 1902), the United States 6,352 tons, and the United Kingdom only 1,214, besides 200 on British account "for orders." According to the statistical department, the value of quebracho extract in Buenos Ayres is \$100 gold per ton and that of quebracho logs \$10 gold per ton, while other authorities give slightly differing valuations.

As regards imports, the six leading classes, which includes food stuffs, liquors, textiles, wood, iron, and earthenware, all show increases. Food stuffs include all animal substances, fruits, condiments, cereals and pease, tea, coffee, and flour, and in each of these subdivisions

there were increases, including such articles as ham, of which 273 tons were received in 1904, condensed milk, lard, and cheese. In bottled sauces there was an increase of 45 tons. There was an increase in chicory of 280 tons; in chocolate, of 50 tons; in hops, of 78 tons; in tea, of 280 tons; in starch, of 120 tons, and in sweetmeats, of 80 tons. Liquors, wines, beer, and mineral waters all show increases, with the exception of port and vermouth. In brandy the increase was 23,000 dozens; in whisky, 21,000 dozens; in cider, 15,000 dozens, and in mineral waters, 92,000 dozens. A very large quantity of soda water is produced in the country. Textiles show a general increase as follows: Silk; special increase in silk and union ribbons, in silk and union handkerchiefs, and in union piece goods. Woolen goods and wool show a large general increase, especially in yarn; in woolen piece goods, 400 tons; piece goods of wool and cotton, 1,400 tons. In cotton there was a general increase of 31 per cent over 1903. In cotton yarns there was an increase of 83½ tons; in sewing thread, of 1,000,000 dozens; in cotton piece goods, of 5,300 tons; in domestics, of 1,200 tons, and in towels, of 140 tons. There is a considerable demand for cotton wicks, matches, and candles, the United States furnishing the larger quantity of the latter article. A general increase in sundry textiles is noted, the largest individual increase being of goods connected with the harvest, such as: Bags, 4,000 tons increase; hessians, 1,600 tons; binding twine, 3,500 tons; sewing twine, 200 tons; canvas, 700 tons; waterproof cloth for tarpaulins, 260 tons.

Wood shows a general increase over the imports for 1903. Among the imports of raw material there was a large increase of 190,000 square meters in walnut veneer which (in 1903) came from the countries of Germany and France; in staves and empty barrels (United States, chiefly); in white and pitch pine (chiefly United States); in spruce (United States, chiefly), and a decrease in oak veneer which is chiefly of German origin. In manufactured wooden goods the principal increase was in carts (1,903 from the United Kingdom); in pianos (1,100), which, as a rule, came from Germany, and in straw hats 25,000 dozens, chiefly from Italy.

In imports of iron there was a general increase of 57 per cent, divided as follows: Raw material; large increase in fencing wire, amounting to 22,000 tons, of which Germany furnished the largest share; bar and flat iron, 39,000 tons, and steel rails, 52,000 tons, the United Kingdom being the principal source of supply; iron columns and joists, 48,000 tons, Germany and France supplying four-fifths of the total; bolts and nuts, 3,300 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France, while fencing posts came chiefly from Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany sharing the remainder. Of agricultural implements and machinery, furnished principally by the United States, there was a general increase of 30 per cent. The implements



most in use are plows, sulky or riding, plow and furrow; harrows, peg tooth, and also disk; seeders, broadcast, 14 feet and drills 9 feet; binders, 7 feet; headers, 12 feet; thrashers, 4½, 5, and 5½ feet, driven by traction engine, burning straw. Of other articles of iron there was a general increase of about 57 per cent; special increases in cooking utensils, 1,000 tons, from the United Kingdom and Germany; in iron pipes, 7,000 tons, chiefly from the United Kingdom; locomotives, increase of 43, chiefly British; railway materials, mostly from the United Kingdom; electric appliances, mostly German; spare parts and repairs, mostly from the United States; wheels and axles, British; screws, increase of 105 tons, mostly French.

Stones, earths, earthenware, and coal show a general increase of some 34 per cent, raw material showing an increase of 2 per cent, largely due to coal increase of 350,000 tons, all British; cement, increase 16,000 tons, three-fourths British. In manufactured articles of this class there was a general increase of 71 per cent, the special increases being in glass bottles, 700,000 dozens, mostly German; earthenware, increase of 90 per cent, divided between the United Kingdom and Germany; porcelain, increase 50 per cent, mostly German. While the percentages of increase in the foregoing have reference to the year 1904, the countries of origin are in most cases the same as are credited with the supplies mentioned for 1903, as the character of the trade varies little from year to year.

There were also imported in 1904 automobiles to the number of 129, an increase over 1903 of 67, and their use is growing for both government and private business enterprises.

There are many factories throughout the country; the total number, including small workshops, is reported as 24,000, five-sixths of which belong to foreigners. The total number of employees is 16,000 and the total horsepower of the machinery is 35,000.

There are various factories of furniture and iron bedsteads and of appliances connected with agriculture and stock keeping. All the wax matches used are made in the country, protected by an import duty. Candles and soap of an inferior quality are also made, the importation of candles in 1904 amounting to 360 tons, of which amount the Netherlands furnished one-third and the United Kingdom about the same quantity. Soap imports for the year amounted to 480 tons, three-fifths being British. There is one paper factory in Buenos Ayres and two for the manufacture of cardboard. A good deal of tanning is done, but much of the leather is imported. The flour mills in the country are of the most modern type, and the largest can turn out 300 tons of flour a day. In the provinces of Jujuy and Tucuman there are 51 sugar-boiling factories. Of distilleries there are 131 which employ sugar, wine, or grain in their processes. Some of the largest have closed down, as it has been found impossible to work at a

profit in consequence of the heavy taxes. The output has diminished one-third since 1898.

The directors of the *Refinería Argentina*, in their report for the year ended April 30, 1904, state that a larger quantity of sugar was refined by the company than in the previous year, and by reason of greater economy being practiced, the results were more favorable. The profit on the year's working amounted to \$112,683.89 gold, which, after meeting various charges, allows for a dividend of \$10 gold on the preferred share and \$3 gold on the ordinary share, and preferred shares to the value of \$24,330 were amortized, and the sum of \$31,860.88 carried forward.

A large meat-freezing plant began operations in July, 1904, and two others are nearly completed. The seven companies now working have a daily capacity of 54,300 carcasses of 56 pounds each. The canning of fruit, fish, and vegetables is done on a scale insufficient to supply the local demand, and the only tinned-meat works are those connected with the freezing companies. There is a large output of beer, wine, and other liquors. Manufactories for shirts, ties, gloves, corsets, white underclothing, hats, caps, umbrellas, and walking sticks are numerous, and while there are no silk mills, there are mills of considerable importance for the fabrication of woolen textiles, of cotton, and jute. Most of the yarn employed is imported. No flax is worked in the country in spite of the fact that there are 1,000,000 tons of stalks available in an ordinary year. Many fiber plants, such as ramié, cáñamo, jute, esparto, and various agaves, grow freely, but they are not made use of commercially. Sawmills for working up imported lumber and the poplar and willow which grow so freely on the islands of the Parana are numerous.

The development of railroads in the Argentine Republic is progressing without cessation, both in building new lines and extending old ones. The value of the old lines is being increased by the use of stone ballast, better rails, heavier sleepers, and faster trains. Real-estate values are also increasing, and the various exploitations of the country require better railroad facilities. The financial condition of many railroads has been bettered, owing both to their development and to the good crops.

From the results known it is evident that the year 1904 was the best ever experienced by Argentine railways. The total length of line at the close of the year was 19,238 kilometers, against 18,404 in 1903, and 2,462 kilometers in construction. The gross earnings were approximately \$61,675,515 gold, and the working expenses, \$32,349,705, making the net receipts aggregate \$29,325,810. The interest earned was 5.12 per cent on the capital, which amounted to \$573,089,585.

The railways show, almost without exception, large increases in traffic receipts. The receipts show an increase of 16 per cent, as

against 26 per cent of 1903 on 1902. The expenses have increased 21 per cent, as against 9 for the year 1903, when compared with 1902. The net receipts show an increase of 11½ per cent, as against 30 per cent for the previous year. Passenger traffic shows a steady increase, and freight shows an increase of 16 per cent, as against 21 for the previous year.

Other data available shows that the number of passengers carried was 22,519,220, and the freight aggregated 20,344,324 tons. It is further stated that not a single line worked at a loss, which establishes a record in the history of Argentine railways.

In 1903 there were constructed and in exploitation in all the territory of the Argentine Republic 18,294 kilometers of railroads, of which 2,024 kilometers are of the Government and 16,270 kilometers belong to private companies; and at the beginning of 1904 there were in construction 2,617 kilometers more, of which 1,512 kilometers belong to the Government and 1,105 kilometers are of the private companies. In the course of 1904 there were granted concessions for the construction of various other lines, and the Federal Government, as well as the different governments of the Provinces, specially that of the Province of Buenos Aires, have under study divers projects of railroad lines to run in every direction, for the construction of which the necessary funds have been appropriated.

The works of the construction of the railroad from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso have again entered into their period of activity. The conclusion of this railway line will put in direct communication, within thirty hours, Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso and with Santiago, the capital of the sister Republic of Chile. When finished this railway line will have in all 1,436 kilometers (893 miles), and will cross through elevations of over 3,000 meters (10,000 feet) above the sea level. At present there are constructed and in exploitation 1,388 kilometers, therefore lacking only 48 kilometers for its accomplishment.

A good deal of work was done in establishing electric traction, the results being most satisfactory to the companies and to the public.

At the end of the year 1904 there were 1,878 post-offices in the Republic, 94 being opened during the year and 26 closed. The correspondence numbered 390,950,810 letters, etc., an increase of 6.9 per cent for the year. The Dead-Letter Office holds 451,335 letters, etc., the movement of this branch representing 0.11 per cent of the total. The correspondence per inhabitant is 75.3, matter received being 40.3 and matter sent 35 per cent. The employees, including the Department of Telegraphs, number 6,870, and the expenditure for the year was \$7,642,476, while the revenue was \$6,969,403, as against \$6,104,275 for 1903.

The National Government owns and operates 14,375 miles of tele-

graphs, in addition to the systems maintained by the provincial governments and the various railway companies.

*Bolivia.*—The foreign relations of Bolivia with the States of America and the European Powers were maintained and cultivated with particular care during 1904, the following being some of the important affairs of external policy receiving attention.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Bolivia and Chile, this treaty replacing the treaty of peace and friendship of May 18, 1895, which, in its turn, replaced the pact of indefinite truce of April 4, 1884. Señor JOSÉ MARÍA ESCALIER, accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission near the Argentine Government for the purpose of conducting, in conjunction with the Minister of Peru, Señor OSMA Y PARDO, the acceptance of the arbitration *juris* agreed upon with that nation, advised that he had been successful in his efforts, and gave official notice of the acceptance of the Argentine Government as arbitrator in our boundary disputes with Peru. In accordance with the compact of November 17, 1903, and for the purposes of the arbitration agreed to concerning the claims arising out of the uprisings and warlike conditions in Acre, the Government of Brazil appointed as its representative the distinguished statesman Mr. CARLOS AGUSTO DE CARVALHO. The meeting of this tribunal or court of claims was held on November 10, 1904. In conformity with the Treaty of Petropolis, the Government of Brazil placed to the order of the Government of Bolivia, through the Rothschilds, the sum of £2,000,000, corresponding to the fund of indemnization. This amount is at the disposal of the National Government, and draws interest at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. Señor IGNACIO CALDERON, accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near the Government of the United States of North America, was officially received by President ROOSEVELT on the 27th of May, 1904. Señor CALDERON was also charged with the negotiation of the formation of a railway constructing company, a work which he undertook with energy and success, and forwarded reports thereon which will be submitted to the Congress by the proper department of the Government. On April 29, 1904, the Government acknowledged the independence of the new Republic of Panama, the presentation of the document according recognition having been delivered personally by Mr. IGNACIO CALDERON while in transit through the Isthmus. The opening of the canal will be an act which will affect advantageously the commerce of the Pacific.

On August 14, 1904, Señor YSMAEL MONTES was elected President of the Republic of Bolivia for a term of four years.

The estimated population and population per square mile of the Departments and Territories in 1904 was as follows: National Territory, 192,200 square miles, 38,159 inhabitants, or an average of 0.3

per square mile; La Paz, 53,760 square miles, 534,732 inhabitants, average of 9.9 per square mile; El Beni, 102,080 square miles, 38,616 inhabitants, 0.3 per square mile; Oruro, 19,120 square miles, 103,297 inhabitants, 5.4 per square mile; Cochabamba, 23,320 square miles, 393,796 inhabitants, 16.8 per square mile; Santa Cruz, 141,330 square miles, 251,510 inhabitants, 1.7 per square mile; Potosí, 48,790 square miles, 392,738 inhabitants, 8.0 per square mile; Chuquisaca, 26,410 square miles, 245,320 inhabitants, 9.2 per square mile; Tarija, 70,870 square miles, 123,464 inhabitants, 1.7 per square mile; Litoral, 25,520 square miles, 59,784 inhabitants, 2.3 per square mile, making a total of 703,400 square miles, 2,181,415 inhabitants, an average of 3 per square mile.

The budget for 1905, founded on the figures for the preceding year, estimates the receipts at 7,928,730 *bolivianos*, the revenue being derived mainly from customs duties, spirit duties, silver mining, rubber export, patents, and stamps. The chief branches of expenditure are finance, war, and public works.

The expenditures are given at 9,473,577.35 *bolivianos*, showing a deficit of 1,544,847.35 *bolivianos*. The largest item of the expenditure is for the War Department, 2,081,119 *bolivianos*; the Department of Government and Public Works coming second with 2,021,427.82 *bolivianos*; Justice and Public Instruction, 1,878,941 *bolivianos*; Treasury and Industry, 1,462,259.33 *bolivianos*; Foreign Affairs, 930,478.20 *bolivianos*; Colonization, 845,560 *bolivianos*; and Legislative, 253,792 *bolivianos*.

Of the 2,300,000 *bolivianos* (\$970,600) in nickel which the Government has ordered coined at different times, only 190,258 *bolivianos* (\$80,288.88) remain on hand unissued. Of the amount of nickel coin which has already been placed in circulation, there are in the vaults of the banks the sum of 92,126 *bolivianos* (\$38,877.17).

The Bolivian Government promulgated on November 7, 1904, a decree for the issue of bonds, to be known as "bonds of the State," to the amount of 2,000,000 *bolivianos*, for the cancellation of the total of the debt due by the Government to the several local banks.

The latest figures for production in the Republic of Bolivia are mainly for 1903, the mineral resources covering the largest items.

The mineral wealth of Bolivia includes silver, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold, and borate of lime. In 1903, the weight of silver and silver ores exported from Bolivia amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms, valued at 7,277,060 *bolivianos*. In 1903, the silver output amounted to 38,676,313 kilograms. Of great importance now is tin, which is produced in large quantities on the border of the table-land extending south from Lake Titicaca. The chief tin-mining center is in the Huanuni district, but the metal is found almost wherever silver is worked. In 1903, tin and the ores were exported to the

amount of 22,132 metric tons. During the year 1904 the total amount dispatched from Oruro reached the large figure of 8,000 tons of metallic tin, or over 10 per cent of the world's production. In 1903 it was about half this amount. Copper of fine quality is found in the Corocoro district, the annual output, in the form of barilla, being about 3,000 tons; in 1903, 4,093 metric tons were exported from Bolivia. Gold is found in small quantities throughout Bolivia, both in rivers and in quartz reefs. Mining enterprises have been begun, but there is no information as to results. Large deposits of common salt are found near Lake Poopo and in the south of Bolivia, and mineral oil is also met with. The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 2,000 gross tons, valued at \$590,000.

Wheat, maize, barley, beans, and potatoes are produced for local consumption, and coffee is exported to Chile and the Argentine Republic. Sugar is grown for the purpose of distillation, but distilled spirit is largely imported from Peru. The export of rubber, mostly from the Acré region, amounted in 1903 to 1,321 metric tons. The export of coca in 1903 was 211,595 kilograms, about three-fourths of the total being from Yunges, in the department of La Paz. Cinchona bark is also exported. Cattle, sheep, and llamas are numerous. The wool produce is woven into coarse cloth for the use of the Indians. Llamas, as well as mules and donkeys, are employed for transport purposes.

The total foreign trade of Bolivia during the calendar year 1903 amounted to 42,254,357.70 *bolivianos*, of which the exports were 25,909,458.31 *bolivianos* and the imports 16,344,899.39 *bolivianos*. The exports consisted of minerals to the value of 21,674,629.04 *bolivianos*; agricultural produce, 3,507,991.34 *bolivianos*; animal produce, 438,288.20 *bolivianos*; manufactures, 232,027.66 *bolivianos*; and various, 56,522.07 *bolivianos*. The chief exports were silver and silver ore, 7,277,060.09 *bolivianos*; tin and tin ores, 11,830,073.87 *bolivianos*; copper ore, 1,801,249.33 *bolivianos*; bismuth, 186,901.40 *bolivianos*; other minerals, 239,404 *bolivianos*; rubber, 2,977,819.32 *bolivianos*; coca, 330,372.25 *bolivianos*; quina, 105,112.16 *bolivianos*. The exports were distributed to the following countries: Littoral, 11,448,699.53 *bolivianos*; England, 6,314,783.15 *bolivianos*; Germany, 2,553,997.49 *bolivianos*; Peru, 1,695,982.65 *bolivianos*; Argentine Republic, 198,117.14 *bolivianos*; Chile, 169,529.03 *bolivianos*; Belgium, 130,105 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 69,275.50 *bolivianos*; France, 34,511.14 *bolivianos*; Brazil, 33,503.02 *bolivianos*; United States, 13,599.03 *bolivianos*; destination unknown, 3,247,355.27 *bolivianos*. The principal imports were cottons, woollens, cattle, provisions, machinery and hardware, wines, spirits, and clothing. The following countries were instrumental in furnishing these imports: Peru, 3,165,266.37 *bolivianos*; Germany, 2,982,099.17 *bolivianos*; England, 2,749,871.46 *bolivianos*; United States, 1,080,620.02 *bolivianos*; Chile, 1,074,710.27 *bolivianos*; Argen-

tine Republic, 840,789.93 *bolivianos*; Belgium, 736,875.21 *bolivianos*; France, 463,323.62 *bolivianos*; Italy, 406,107.46 *bolivianos*; Spain, 100,816.94 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 36,440.43 *bolivianos*; Brazil, 18,378.50 *bolivianos*; Paraguay, 3,911.35 *bolivianos*; Ecuador, 3,868.02 *bolivianos*; Central America, 2,765 *bolivianos*; Portugal, 1,118.10 *bolivianos*; Cuba, 1,088.20 *bolivianos*; Colombia, 157.60 *bolivianos*; origin unknown, 2,584,781.95 *bolivianos*. The customs duties amounted to 2,863,433 *bolivianos*.

The imports and exports of Bolivia during 1904 amounted to 1,914,114 *bolivianos*, of which 1,597,187 *bolivianos* were imports and 334,926 *bolivianos* exports.

Concessions were granted during the year for railway lines which are being studied and will soon be built, notably one from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier, to join the line from Mollendo, on the Pacific coast, to Puno, on Lake Titicaca. This line is half completed. Another runs from the river Paraguay, in the east of the Republic, to the city of Santa Cruz; from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Challapata, near Oruro, to Colquechaca. The route for an international railway from Bolivia to the Argentine Republic is now being surveyed. There are about 1,430 miles of cart roads connecting the more important towns. New roads are being constructed in many parts of the country, and 6 bridges have been recently built or are purchased to be placed over rivers. A project was also authorized by Government for the establishment of a steamboat service on the Bolivian portion of Lake Titicaca.

Following this same policy, the present President has secured from Congress authorization to apply the \$10,000,000 received from Brazil to the construction of other railroads that will not only open the way to the Amazon River by facilitating the navigation of the tributaries of this great river, but will connect the cities of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, etc., and develop the enormous mineral wealth that makes Bolivia one of the richest mineral countries in South America. Besides, the Argentine Republic is now pushing the construction of a railroad from Jujuy to Tupiza, in Bolivia, and when this is completed and the Bolivian system extended to Tupiza the most important link of the Pan-American Railroad will be established.

Bolivia has a great network of rivers, the larger ones of which are navigable, as are also some of the branches or tributaries. Many of these streams are now being navigated with steam launches, and canoes, and rafts are gradually being displaced in the larger rivers as means of transportation. Some of the Bolivian rivers contain rapids which impede navigation, especially during the dry season when the water is low, but it is contended that many of these obstacles could be removed with but little trouble by dredging and blasting. Lakes Titicaca and Poopó are navigable bodies of water, and a large com-

merce is borne upon their waters. Water communication to the Atlantic can be had from parts of Bolivia via the Amazon region, and from other portions of the Republic by way of the Paraguay River.

The Peruvian corporation owning and operating the Southern Railway of Peru from Mollendo on the Pacific to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and operating lake steamers in connection therewith between Puno and Guaquai, has acquired control and taken possession of the Guaquai-La Paz Railway from Guaquai, the Bolivian Lake Titicaca port of entry, to the city of La Paz, for the term of seven years from June 1, 1904, under a contract or lease.

The efficiency of the Post-Office Department advanced during the year, and every effort was made to establish the postal service in a manner which will satisfy the exigencies of the public and at the same time observe the treaties made abroad. The conventions celebrated with some of the neighboring Republics with respect to postal money orders facilitated the dispatch and receipt of letters and printed matter as well as the interchange of parcels.

Great attention was also given to the Department of Telegraphs; notwithstanding some new lines were built and the old ones repaired and equipped with the necessary telegraphic supplies and materials. There is a line of telegraph between Puno, on Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, and from La Paz to Oruro, Cochabamba, and Colquechaca, and to Santa Cruz midway between the two oceans; another from Sucre to Colquechaca; another between the capital and Potosi and the Argentine Republic on the one hand and the Pacific coast on the other. The total length of line is 3,100 miles; 68 telegraph and telephone offices.

Certain modifications of the tariff were made during the year, as noted from time to time in the BULLETIN.

*Brazil.*—With the year 1904 ended the second year of office of President RODRIGUES ALVES, who was installed in power at the close of 1902. Under the administration of his predecessor Brazil made substantial progress, and the anticipations entertained, on the accession of the present President, that the Republic would continue its progressively recuperative development, have not been disappointed.

As regards foreign relations, it may be stated that Brazil is at present on cordial terms with all foreign powers. By the terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Brazil and Peru, and signed at Rio de Janeiro July 12, 1904, the claims of Brazilian and Peruvian citizens for pecuniary or other losses which they may have suffered on the upper Jurúa and upper Purús since 1902 were to be submitted to a mixed arbitration tribunal. By another agreement of the same date it was decided that the diplomatic negotiations for a treaty to define the boundary between Brazil and Peru should begin August 1 and terminate December 31, 1904, which was

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afterwards extended to May 31, 1905. Pending these negotiations the territories of the upper Jurúa and upper Purús were declared neutral, and are to be administered by mixed police commissions. The £2,000,000 indemnity due Bolivia by the terms of the treaty of November 17, 1903, was paid to the representative of that country on June 10, 1904, and March 31, 1905. Other matters affecting the foreign relations of the Republic and which were peaceably settled during the year include the following: The boundary treaty concluded with Ecuador May 6, 1904, was approved by both Governments; negotiations were entered into for the establishment of the boundary with Dutch Guiana; and also that with Colombia and Venezuela; the boundary dispute with British Guiana was finally adjusted by the award of the King of Italy on May 6, 1904; the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with the Government of Persia July 16, 1903, was approved by the Brazilian Congress.

The time of the provisional trade agreement concluded between the Governments of Italy and Brazil, July 5, 1900, has been extended to December 31, 1906. By this agreement the import duty on Brazilian coffee in Italian ports was reduced from 150 to 130 liras per 100 kilograms, while in return Brazil conceded preferential tariff rates to Italian products imported into Brazil.

By an exchange of notes between the French and Brazilian Governments, dated January 11, 1904, the *modus vivendi* of 1900 between the two countries, which was denounced on June 15, 1903, was reestablished. The renewed *modus vivendi* is not to terminate until one year after it has been denounced by either of the contracting parties, this constituting the only modification of the former agreement.

Important works of sanitation were executed in the city and port of Rio de Janeiro, the beneficial effect of which is already manifest in the improved public health, a rise in the exchange, and higher quotations for Brazilian securities abroad.

In connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis, United States of America, during the year, Brazil's participation was shown by exhibits in the following lines: Education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, varied industries, electricity, transportation, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy, anthropology, machinery.

The financial and economic situation of the country notably improved during 1904, and its productive energies are gradually being placed on a wider and more assured basis. The high rate of exchange, which is now above 16 pence per *milreis*, and the excellent quotations of the bonds of the public debt, some of which are above par, may be cited as proof of the prosperous condition of the country.

The budget for the fiscal year 1904 estimated the general revenue at 47,515,510\$ gold and 251,281,000\$ paper; the revenue actually received

during that period was 50,566,571\$ gold and 342,782,191\$ paper, showing an increase over the estimated receipts of 4,051,060\$ gold and 91,501,191\$ paper. The general expenditure of the Republic was estimated at 46,941,368\$ gold and 253,161,461\$ paper; the amount actually expended was 48,476,413\$ gold and 352,292,166\$ paper. The amortization fund comprised on April last (1904) 19,406 bonds, representing a value of 18,350,200\$.

The national debt of Brazil up to and including December 31, 1904, reached the sum of 2,804,083,878 *milreis*. The foreign funded standing debt amounted to 1,315,033,540 *milreis*; internal funded gold debt, 60,608,249 *milreis*; internal funded currency debt, 537,408,536 *milreis*; floating debt, 216,633,562 *milreis*; paper money in circulation up to April, 1905, was 673,176,991 *milreis*.

The increase of indebtedness from 1903 to 1904, amounting to £1,458,993, or 13,571,867 *milreis*, is exclusively in the floating debt, and is largely nominal, representing liability for securities and valuables, against which the securities and valuables themselves are held in deposit, with the exception, of course, of the issue of 6,000,000 *milreis* of Treasury bills. For the twelve months ended December, 1904, the total revenue recovered at the customs amounted to 208,489,043 *milreis*, as against 202,193,360 *milreis* last year, an increase of 6,295,683 *milreis*, and the consumption duties in 1904 amounted to 35,193,480 *milreis*.

The movement of population in 1904 shows immigrants numbering 27,751 and emigrants to the number of 32,179, an excess of emigration of 4,428.

Coffee growing retained its position of preeminence as a national product, but it is, nevertheless, satisfactory to observe welcome indications of agricultural activity in other directions. The world is too much accustomed, when speaking of Brazil, to imagine that, except as regards coffee production, its agricultural and other potentialities are inconsiderable. Nothing can be more at variance with the truth, for, in fact, no country on the face of the earth excels Brazil as to the diversity and value of the products it is capable of contributing to the requirements of universal consumption and commerce. A large part of Brazil is well adapted to cattle raising, and it seems inevitable that the future will see a great increase in this industry, inasmuch as the countries which have furnished the largest exports of meat are now needing more for home use, and the area for ranches is being encroached upon for other purposes. The States of Bahia and Alagoas offered various prizes for the purpose of promoting agriculture and allied industries throughout the year, notably for the stimulation of the production of cotton, sugar, and tobacco.

The mineral resources of Brazil are enormous, and their development has hitherto been much retarded by antiquated regulations, the

effect of which has been to discourage the development of its riches in this direction. Under more liberal and up-to-date regulations a new era will be inaugurated, and the prosperity of the Republic immensely increased. The Brazilian iron-ore display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition called attention to the possibilities of that country as a source of iron ore, and to the probability of the developments of these deposits for home trade. Brazil is also making very rapid strides in the shipment of manganese, the total reaching 161,926 tons in 1903, as against 157,295 tons in 1902. When it is taken into consideration that the ores were first seriously mined in 1894, the progress must be allowed to be very striking.

In addition to the mines of diamonds, sapphires, topazes, amethysts, and rubies found in the Republic, the following useful mineral deposits are under recent exploitation: A rich lead mine has been discovered at Machadinho, municipal district of Abaeté, in the State of Minas Geraes. A rich deposit of amianthus has been recently discovered at San Thomé das Lettras, municipal district of Campanha, in the State of Minas Geraes. The mercury mines, situated at Maciél on the Tripuhy, State of Minas Geraes, are being actively worked. Large quantities of quicksilver, cinnabar, and gold have been found; also monazitic sands containing a large percentage of thorium. A monazite deposit has been recently discovered in the municipal district of Iconha, State of Espirito Santo.

According to the Brazilian trade returns for 1904, the imports were valued at 524,053,056 *milreis*, compared with 505,538,114 *milreis* in 1903 and the value of the exports was 776,217,443 *milreis*, against 744,704,836 *milreis* in 1903. This shows an increase of 50,027,549 *milreis* in the foreign trade of Brazil in 1904, compared with 1903. The articles of export in which increases are noted are monazitic sands, rubber, cacao, cotton seed, carnauba wax, bran, yerba maté, manganese, skins, and hides. Coffee exports showed a decrease of 4,735,270 kilograms in quantity and an increase in value.

In 1904 the United States alone took half of the total exports of Brazilian merchandise, the share of Germany and Great Britain combined aggregating about 30 per cent. The shipments to the United States, however, are almost entirely for consumption and use by that country, while those of Germany and Great Britain are largely reexported. Brazil exported to the United States in 1904 a valuation of \$94,673,789, as against \$69,636,414 in 1903. The principal items were: Cocoa, \$1,253,430; coffee, \$63,446,518; rubber, \$25,024,665; sugar, \$101,476. Imports from the United States by Brazil were valued at \$10,724,389 in 1904, as compared with \$10,486,755 in 1903, the leading items being: Agricultural implements, \$52,248; breadstuffs, \$1,652,916; carriages and cycles, \$53,790; cotton, manufactures of, \$754,728; electrical and scientific apparatus, \$281,696; iron and steel, manufactures

of, \$545,509; leather, \$39,705; naval stores, \$396,663; oils, \$2,661,325; provisions, meat and dairy products, \$519,934; wood, manufactures of, \$634,525.

The trade of Brazil with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Brazil from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £707,366; yarns and textile fabrics, £2,150,624; metals and manufactures thereof, £162,115; cement, £12,105; earthen and china ware, £83,570; seed oil, £47,034. Exports from Brazil to Great Britain during the year were: Coffee, £251,235; sugar, £32,295; cotton, raw, £629,988; wet hides, £49,222.

Argentine statistics for the first half of 1904 show an increase of \$410,595, or 14.6 per cent, for imports from Brazil into the Argentine Republic and an increase of \$909,116, or 22.4 per cent, for exports to Brazil.

There was a general movement of foreign commerce, and exportation was favored by high prices, notably in the case of rubber. Brazil supplies the largest share of rubber imports of the United States. Of the 62,000,000 pounds of india rubber imported by the United States in 1904, 34,500,000 pounds came from Brazil. The rubber production of Pará from July, 1903, to June, 1904, amounted to 11,362 tons, valued at £2,807,641. The exports of coffee from Brazil in 1904 were 10,024,536 bags, valued at £19,957,569, as compared with 12,927,239 bags and a value of £19,076,277 in the preceding year. The sugar exports in 1904 to the United States amounted to 7,851,450 bags, as against 21,888,998 bags in 1903. To Liverpool, England, the exports of sugar were 68,682 bags. During the first six months of 1904 there was a total decrease in imports of flour into Brazil of 95,157 barrels, of which decrease the share of the United States was 86,600 barrels.

A Brazilian decree of April 16, 1904, granted a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties on the following articles coming from the United States: Wheat, flour, condensed milk, manufactured rubber articles included in article 1033 of the customs tariff, clocks, inks mentioned in article 173 of the tariff, with the exception of writing inks, and varnish. The Federal budget for 1905 was published the 1st of January, 1905, and the authorization to grant preferential duties to foreign products was withdrawn from the Executive Power, consequently, the imports from the United States ceased to benefit from the 20 per cent reduction allowed the above-mentioned article in virtue of this authorization up to December 31, 1904.

Other modifications of the existing tariff have been noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Various new industries have attracted the attention of Brazilian enterprise, and during the year great strides were made in adapting the native products to the demands of the world's markets. The wool-growers of Rio Grande have already taken advantage of the natural

conditions to establish themselves in a firm manner, as is demonstrated by the products of the Rheinjautz woolen factory, which find a ready and profitable market. The Government added stimulus to the industry by adopting the homemade woollens for the military uniforms of the country, and as a result of this policy another factory was speedily established at Rio de Janeiro. In the front rank of those industries which are in a flourishing condition in Brazil must be placed the manufacture of household furniture. In addition to the production of high-grade or art furniture, Brazilian manufacturers supply many cheaper lines of substantial and tastefully designed articles.

The materials used in the preparation of the hides and dressing the leather are found in abundance and of such superior quality as to assure for Brazilian leathers a durability and softness entitling them to rank with the products of any other country. The leather thus prepared is suitable for all commercial purposes, such as belts, chair seats, art work, etc. The principal agents used in the preparation of the hides are "*barba tinco*," containing 90 per cent of tannin; *maugue*, which has been found superior to oak bark; *aroeira*, and several other barks. The superiority of the Brazilian hides is fast becoming known to the world, and already a great number of manufacturers of Europe and America have representatives in the Brazilian market.

Another promising Brazilian industry is connected with the cultivation of cotton and its manufacture into cloth, and also the manufacture of straw, silk, wool, and felt hats. The States of São Paula and Rio Grande, as well as the city of Rio de Janeiro, have large hat manufacturers who dispose of their entire product to the home market. The importation of hats is confined entirely to those of extra fine quality, and though all raw materials used in this branch of manufacturing industry are found in Brazil in large quantities, the import lists still report numbers of them.

A number of the railway lines were extended during the year and new lines built, and the Government hoped to begin the construction of the railway from Madeira to Mamoré, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between Brazil and Bolivia.

The harbor works at Rio de Janeiro, Manóos, and Santos progressed satisfactorily, and similar works at Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará, and Rio Grande were under consideration.

*Chile.*—For Chile, the year 1904 was on the whole prosperous, President JERMAN RIESCO continuing as Chief Executive. The most satisfactory feature of internal development was the improvement in the nitrate industry, upon which so many of the people depend and from which the National Treasury receives such a large proportion of its revenue. It would seem from the trade report that the demand for nitrate of soda in Europe is greater and the price higher than they have been for many years, and the prospects of the conditions continu-

ing are very encouraging. This improvement has been indicated in the quotations of the nitrate companies shares, the quotations for which are nearly all several points higher than twelve months ago. The fears of the exhaustion of the nitrate fields has been removed by the discovery of other extensive deposits both in Antofagasta and Taltal, which are considered to surpass even those of Tarapaca, so that the exploitation will continue for many years longer than was at one time believed. Copper, another important product of Chile, also advanced in price during the year, which will enable more mines to be worked. The general trade of the country was very satisfactory. The position of the Treasury is regarded as exceptionally strong, and a substantial surplus is anticipated for 1906. Unfortunately the conversion of the paper currency was again postponed. A bill to this effect was approved in June, 1904, and a law definitely postponing the conversion and authorizing the issue of 30,000,000 *pesos* paper was promulgated on December 30, 1904.

Legislation, however, was not fruitless in 1904, since several important measures were passed. Principal among them was the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Bolivia, ratified in December, 1904, whereby the latter ceded to Chile all the Pacific littoral, accepting the limits fixed by the preliminary agreement, which includes Antofagasta, while Chile undertook to pay to Bolivia £200,000 to settle war claims and to guarantee the construction of a railway from Tacna to La Paz, touching at Viacha, Oruro, Cochabamba, and Potosi; the delimitation of the Chiclaya frontier to be submitted to arbitration; Bolivian products to enter Chile on payment of duties on the most-favored-nation basis; Bolivia accords to Chile the most-favored-nation treatment, Germany to act as arbitrator. A very important provision is that Chile has undertaken to pay the entire cost of constructing the railway from Arica to the Bolivian frontier, and to spend £2,000,000 more in carrying the line onward through Bolivian territory, so that Bolivia will not be called upon to find money for building the line nor to pay interest upon capital, but only to refund the cost by a sinking fund of 3 per cent, which will pay it off in about twenty years.

Another important measure was the completion of the contract for constructing the Chilean section of the Transandine Railway, which has been pending for so many years. The opening of this line will have a marked effect upon Chilean commerce and upon the country generally. Many other important public works are projected in Chile. These include a great longitudinal railway to complete land communication from north to south of the Republic, with many branches to the coast and to the Cordilleras; numerous other broad and narrow gauge railways, maritime and fluvial works, roads and bridges, and sanitary works. Principal among these are the drainage of Santiago and the

improvement of the port of Valparaiso. For the latter undertaking a law was approved by Congress sanctioning the expenditure of £2,570,000.

An extradition convention between Chile and Belgium, negotiated, concluded, and signed on May 29, 1899, was promulgated by the President of Chile on March 30, 1904.

The year 1903 closed with a surplus of \$14,628,762.74, and the revenue for 1904 was calculated at \$155,899,931.74, while the expenditure for the year was fixed at \$159,299,462.91, thus necessitating a deficit for the year of \$3,399,531.17. For 1905 the revenue is estimated at \$142,983,333.33 and the expenditure at \$126,668,563.15, a surplus of \$16,314,770.18 being thus indicated.

The internal debt on December 31, 1903, is stated to have been \$75,301,716.51, the service of which cost \$976,274.27. The foreign debt outstanding on the same date was \$221,991,999.97. In this statement are not included the £1,000,000 owing to the bank of Tarapacá and the £1,500,000 owing to Rothschild.

The total customs revenue for 1904 amounted to \$81,189,137, as compared with \$78,416,418 in 1903. Export duties contributed to the revenue in 1904 with \$50,852,701, as compared with \$49,549,014 in 1903; and import duties contributed, in 1904, with \$30,336,436, as compared with \$28,867,404 in 1903, showing an increase in the total customs revenue of \$2,777,719 in 1904 over the preceding year. The Arica custom-house, which is subject to special stipulations under the treaty with Bolivia, yielded in 1903 the sum of \$98,957 and in 1904 \$105,395.

Chile produces annually large quantities of cereals, besides excellent wine, fruit, and vegetables. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in its minerals, especially in the northern provinces of Atacama and Tarapacá. The chief metallic product is copper, the output of which is large. Other metals worked are gold and silver. Cobalt mining has proved unsuccessful; sulphur mining is being restricted; borate lime is extracted and shipped in large quantities from Peruvian ports; coal and guano are also worked. The nitrate fields of Chile are estimated to cover 89,177 hectares, and to contain 2,316,000,000 metric quintals of the nitrate of commerce. The production for 1904 is stated as 33,893,292 Spanish quintals, and exceeding that of 1903 by 1,604,614 quintals. The export quantity for 1904 is given as 32,609,756 quintals, an excess of 914,902 over the year previous. The deliveries for consumption in 1904 totaled 32,755,543 quintals, or 128,062 quintals more than in 1903.

The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 33,000 gross tons valued at \$9,471,000.

The soil and climate of Chile indicate that the sugar industry would

prosper in the Republic, if properly exploited, not only to the extent of supplying the domestic needs of the nation with that important product of prime necessity, but also in such quantities as would leave a considerable surplus for export to foreign markets. The sugar beet is one of the tubers that flourishes most luxuriantly in the lands of the central zone of the Republic. In addition to the natural adaptability of the soil and climate of Chile for the growth of this tuberous root, the country also possesses deposits of nitrate and guano which are recognized to be the best and most appropriate fertilizers in the cultivation of this highly saccharine-producing tubercle. Unfortunately the cultivation of the sugar beet has not been sufficiently extended, due perhaps to circumstances foreign to the industry itself, and at the present time there are two factories in the country capable of extracting and refining sugar from the sugar beet.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted to \$10,685,189, of which the largest items were nitrate of soda, \$11,434,892; minerals, \$1,523,591; iodine, \$957,889; hides, \$212,920; walnuts, \$93,872, and wool and cotton, \$54,307.

The exports to the United States in the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$10,896,564, as against \$9,926,837 in 1903. The imports from the United States were represented by \$5,202,890 in 1904, and \$4,381,725 in 1903. The imports in detail were as follows: Agricultural implements, \$264,317; carriages, \$69,491; cotton, manufactures of, \$746,258; electrical and scientific apparatus, \$86,136; builder's hardware, \$163,193; leather, \$35,863; naval stores, \$72,145; oils, \$860,695; provisions, meat, and dairy products, \$68,678; wood, manufactures of, \$409,605.

The trade of Chile with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Exports from Chile to Great Britain—wheat, £327,303; copper ore, £236,245; regulus and precipitate, £144,857; copper, wrought and unwrought, £950,459; alpaca, vicuña, and llama wool, £82,628. Imports into Chile from Great Britain were: Coal, coke, etc., £261,620; yarns and textile fabrics, £1,210,209; metals and manufactures therefrom, £173,910.

The Territory of Magellanes, which has an extent of 19,000,000 hectares, is destined to a great future. This part of the Chilean territory owes its present prosperity to sheep raising and to the discovery of gold mines. The annual exports of wool abroad amount to 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 kilograms. Sheepskins figure in the exports for the sum of 230,000 to 250,000 *piasters*. Sheep raising is distributed as follows: Terra del Feugo, 1,200,000 head; adjacent islands, 225,000 head; Territory of Magellanes, 2,750,000 head. The sheep which grow in this region seem to be native to the country and furnish a strong silky, and white wool. To gain an idea of the profits which this commerce yields it is only necessary to note the fortunes realized in a short time by the cattle raisers of Magellanes. Stock raisers who



began with a capital of 20,000 to 40,000 *piasters* ten or fifteen years ago are now owners of 60,000 to 90,000 head.

During the year, 59 agricultural, nitrate, and banking companies were incorporated in Chile, with a total capital of about \$30,000,000. There were also incorporated 7 foreign concerns, with \$8,000,000 capital. Commercial and industrial enterprises of all kinds, representing hundreds of millions of dollars, were organized.

The Permanent Industrial Exhibition inaugurated during the year owes its origin to the efforts of the *Sociedad de Fomento Fabril* (Society for Furthering Manufactures), an active organization that secures subsidies from the State for the support of technical education and which aims, above all things, at the protection of Chilean industries. The tariff legislation of Chile during the last six or seven years is traceable to this organization, particularly to the opinions submitted by its experts to the Chilean Government. Hitherto the society has supported an industrial museum in Santiago, Chile's capital. In this were exhibited machines, implements, tools, etc., of Chilean and foreign production. Most of the space was taken up by machines and furniture. In the new permanent museum or exposition, in which Chile's exhibit in the Paris Exposition of 1900 is to have a permanent place, foreign as well as Chilean samples and models will be exposed. It is hoped and expected that the new venture will so commend itself to the country as to secure a healthy and steady growth.

The Commission appointed by the Government of Chile to treat with a French firm for the establishment of the iron industry in that country terminated their labors and drafted an agreement *ad referendum* for presentation to Congress. By this agreement the President of the Republic is authorized to enter into a contract with M. CARBONEL for the establishment of the iron industry in Chile, subject to certain specified conditions. It is stipulated that the Chilean Government shall pay to M. CARBONEL a bounty on the iron and its derivatives produced in Chile for home and foreign consumption. No bounty will be paid, however, on the articles for home consumption when these articles are protected by an import duty equal or superior to the bounty.

The act of Congress authorizing the construction of harbor works in the Bay of Valparaiso in accordance with the KRAUSS plans was officially promulgated on Saturday, November 19, 1904, thereby becoming a law of the Chilean Republic.

The extension of the State railway from Chañaral to the Inca gold district was completed and opened to traffic during the year, and the Government voted 70,000 *pesos* for the laying out of the continuation of the line 100 miles to Copiapo. This line will pass through the important mineral districts and will undoubtedly be the means of opening up mines hitherto worked on a small scale only. It will also afford

a direct line of communication by rail between the ports of Caldera and Chañaral. The line is part of the projected longitudinal Government railway, and will eventually connect with Vallenor, in the south, a distance of 160 miles.

In three years Chile has extended its central railway system from south latitude  $37^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$ , and has advanced not a little the branches which, united in the north, will enable it before long to have a single system to the lowest point of latitude  $20^{\circ}$ . At the same time it is climbing and tunneling the Andes through the east. By the end of the present year (1905) Valparaiso will be within forty hours of Buenos Ayres, and in two years more that journey, with the trains traversing heights of 4,000 meters, will be as short and easy as the trip from Washington to St. Louis. Chile has also just contracted with Bolivia the obligation to carry its locomotives from the Pacific to the central plateau, which is 12,000 feet above sea level. Various other railway extensions and developments occurred during the year, all tending to the promotion of closer internal communication.

*Colombia.*—The official announcement of the inauguration of General RAFAEL REYES as President of the Republic of Colombia on August 7, 1904, was forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics by the United States Department of State under date of August 12, 1904, the Constitutional Assembly of Colombia having approved, on May 2, 1904, the new Constitution, giving the President a term of six years instead of four, as previously.

In his inaugural address President REYES stated that he would by no means consent to act or to be considered as the chief of any political party; that his aim was to redeem the country from the ruin and the misery in which it found itself, and that he demanded and expected the assistance and cooperation of all Colombians, irrespective of party distinctions, in furtherance of his work. He also made it quite clear that in maintaining public peace he would stop at no sacrifice, stability and order being the essential conditions of life of the Republic.

Among measures carried out by the various ministries of Government during 1904, the following deserve special mention:

The salaries of all public employees in the civil service, posts and telegraph, and in the judiciary, which, when the present Administration took office, were eight months in arrears, have been reestablished and brought up to date. The telegraphic system of the Republic, which had been almost destroyed, was reconstructed and rendered efficient.

Diplomatic missions were accredited to Venezuela and to Brazil, with which two countries Colombia has pending questions of boundaries of the greatest importance, as well as with Peru; these questions refer especially to that section of the Amazon Valley which General REYES himself first explored and made known to the world. It may

be remembered that at the Second International American Conference, which met at Mexico in 1901, President REYES, at that time Colombian Delegate to the Conference, presented a report of the work done by himself and his two brothers in Amazon exploration, in acknowledgment of which, and bearing in mind that the two brothers had perished, victims to the hardships, the delegates to the Conference ordered a bronze medal to be struck, which bears the following inscription: "The delegates to the Second International American Conference, assembled in Mexico in 1901 and 1902, to the memory of NESTOR and ENRIQUE REYES, who died in the service of civilization in America." No one, therefore, is better able than General REYES to appreciate the boundless possibilities of the Putumayo and Caqueta regions, which are the very ones in dispute.

A Minister Plenipotentiary was also accredited in Washington to settle all pending matters with the United States, especially those which refer to Panama.

The consular service, which hitherto had not been regulated efficiently, was put on a far sounder basis; the consuls, besides rendering such reports as they may deem most useful to their countrymen periodically, being instructed to give all possible information about Colombia, its natural resources, industrial and commercial prospects and facilities, etc., in the countries where they may be stationed.

A convention was celebrated between Colombia and Spain for the exchange between the citizens of the two countries of diplomas or degrees authorizing the holders thereof to practice the learned professions. The convention stipulates that citizens of these countries who shall have obtained a degree or diploma in either of the signatory States, issued by the competent national authority, for the exercise of the learned professions shall be authorized to practice in either of the countries mentioned. The convention was ratified on August 5, 1904, and is to continue in force for a period of ten years.

A parcels-post convention was also celebrated with the French Republic from September 19, 1904, and transit through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, of foreign merchandise destined for the Colombian town Orocué was authorized. This action is of great value to Colombia, which country has for many years past been deprived of this convenient means of communication with parts of its interior. It is considered as a marked proof of the sincerity of the renewed friendship between the two countries.

A decree was issued by the Colombian Government increasing the import duties under the Colombian tariff by 70 per cent. The tariff classification of articles is to be in accordance with that established by the tariff of 1886. The decree introducing these alterations became effective January 1, 1905.

A great impetus was given to the public schools for primary edu-

cation. Missions were sent among the tribes of wild Indians in the different sections of the Republic to convert them to Christianity and to civilize them. Normal schools for teachers were established in five Departments, and a special school of mines was established at Cipaquirá, in the very heart of a rich mining region. A school of commerce, on the most approved plans, was established at the capital of the Republic, and also a special school for arts and handicrafts, such as carpentry, mechanics, etc. This establishment is doing very well. A school of decorative arts was also established at the capital with great success. The National Academy of Music, that had been closed for four years, was reopened, and measures taken to increase the efficiency and prestige of the National University.

The work in the Department of the Treasury was principally devoted to the establishment of an efficient system for the keeping of the public accounts, which were in a chaotic condition; furthermore, numerous measures were adopted, owing to which the administration of the public finances was brought up to date, and the work simplified in every respect.

The salt revenue, which is a national monopoly, arising both from rock salt, mined in the interior of the country, and from marine salt deposits, and which, since the days of the colony, has constituted a most important revenue, was, on account of the revolution, reduced in an extreme degree, such being also the condition of the customs revenues. These two branches of the public service were thoroughly overhauled and now work regularly and accurately, to the great relief of the National Treasury.

As the Government was confronted with an appalling deficit in the national budget, it became indispensable to create new resources with which to meet the heavy outstanding liabilities and to carry on the public administration.

Acting upon this, the Government created several new revenues raised from taxes on cigarettes, alcoholic drinks, denaturalized alcohol for industrial purposes, etc., from which a yearly yield of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 gold is expected. These new taxes, as well as an increase on the customs duties, have been well received by the country. The collection of the new taxes has been placed in the hands of a syndicate or group, formed by men of experience and ability, who, under the supervision of the Government, will do their work, receiving as a remuneration 10 per cent of the gross receipts. Jointly with this operation, a central bank was established, the shares of which have been subscribed by Colombian citizens from all sections of the Republic. It will undertake the amortization of the paper currency, which it is expected it will be able to accomplish in its totality within a period of five years.

The official estimates of the revenue for 1903-4 place it at 426,031,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure at 451,557,930 *pesos*, the revenue mainly derived from customs duties. Both import and export duties are levied, the latter falling heavily on the staple products of the country, such as coffee, hides, skins, rubber, minerals, and live stock.

The internal debt amounted to 656,000,000 *pesos* in 1903 and the external debt to £2,983,500 in the middle of 1904.

The exports to the United States in 1903-4 consisted of the following: Coffee, \$4,669,614; hides, \$1,146,027; minerals, \$239,739; rubber, \$99,327; straw hats, \$71,606, and woods, \$57,114.

The total exports of the Republic of Colombia during 1904 to the United States are given by official statistics of the latter country as worth \$7,436,628, compared with \$6,836,695 in 1903; while imports from the United States aggregated \$3,982,169, as against \$4,936,069 in 1903. The details of this trade show the following items and values: Imports from the United States: Agricultural implements, \$3,381; breadstuffs, \$507,986; carriages and cycles, \$44,544; cotton, manufactures of, \$1,077,748; iron and steel manufactures, \$252,819; leather, boots and shoes, \$207,671; naval stores, \$26,260; oils, \$127,998; provisions, meat and dairy products, \$227,378; tobacco, \$26,110; wood, manufactures of, \$106,105.

The trade of Colombia with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Yarns and textile fabrics, £494,247. British statistics give no information as to receipts of merchandise from the Republic.

The natural results of the confidence in the Government, even by former political enemies of President REYES, is trade extension and the development of new industries. In the Chocó region the imports and exports have increased to such an extent as to tax to the utmost the existing transportation facilities, which will have to be greatly increased on the opening of mule roads, now under construction, to the neighboring department of Antioquia and the north of the Cauca Valley.

Important as is the gold mining of the Chocó, its supremacy is being disputed by the rubber industry. Cultivated trees are now producing about a ton of rubber a day. Most of the negro farmers are planting rubber in a small way, and the total is very large.

Only a small section of the country is under cultivation. Much of the soil is fertile, but of no present value, from want of means of communication and transport. Coffee is the staple product, but coffee planting has been very much overdone. Tobacco is grown and shipped to Germany. Cotton is produced in Magdalena and Bolivar. Cocoa, sugar, vegetable ivory, and dyewoods are produced, besides wheat, maize, and plantains. The rubber trees grow wild and its cultivation has begun. Tolu balsam is cultivated, and copaiba trees are tapped

but are not cultivated. Dye and cedar woods are abundant on the Magdalena River, but little or no wood is exported. Banana planting is being extended in the Gulf of Urabá, and also near Santa Martha. The fruit is excellent, and it is expected that this will become one of the important industries of the country.

Chicago capitalists are said to have arranged to locate at Cartagena a meat-packing plant, to cost \$1,500,000. Despite the recent revolution, 500,000 head of cattle have been shipped to Cuba in the last two years, and the supply is almost inexhaustible.

Colombia is rich in minerals, and gold is found in all the departments. The average annual output of gold and silver is about £823,000 in value. Mining is carried on in some cases with modern appliances, but more frequently by primitive methods, nearly all the gold mines being either alluvial or in veins. The mines, mostly gold and silver, are in Antioquia, Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, and Magdalena. Other minerals, more or less worked, are copper, platinum, lead, mercury, cinnabar, of which there are 14 mines, manganese, there being 7 mines, and emeralds, 32 mines of which exist in the Republic.

In the Chocó, gold mining continues to be the principal interest. At present the output is mostly from small placers worked by negroes, who also are very proficient in diving to the river bottom. The results obtained by the gold-dredging enterprises now established here are such as to place beyond question the prosperous future of this industry when the modern dredges now being arranged for are placed at work. Great interest is also manifested in quartz mining, as the Davaiha mine has been recently fitted up with five small wooden steel-shod stamps and is said to be clearing over \$100 a day. This mine is located on the cordillera between the headwaters of the Andagneda and Atrate rivers. Here is an immense stretch of untrodden ground, where, judging from the richness of the river beds below, many valuable discoveries ought to be made.

The emerald is the one precious stone mined in this country, and large quantities are taken from the Muzo mines, situated in Boyaca, 70 miles by mule road from the Magdalena River and 670 miles from the Atlantic coast. The rental paid to the Colombian Government has ranged during the past three years from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year. These mines were discovered by the Spanish in 1555, and have been worked intermittently since that date, but only of late years on a large scale. Emerald mining was a Government monopoly up to some fifteen or twenty years ago, when the monopoly was abolished, the Government reserving for itself the Muzo group. About five years ago a mine, very extensively worked two hundred years ago by the Spaniards, was rediscovered by means of old records, and, according to expert reports, is likely to compete with the Muzo group in production.

In the Department of Public Works, created in January, 1904, the following internal improvements received attention and promotion:

A contract was signed with an American citizen for the construction of a railway line from the Gulf of Uraba to the city of Medellin. Two concessions were granted, one for the exploitation of the territory lying between the rivers Caqueta and Putumayo, and the other for the territory between the rivers Orinoco, Guaviare, Guiana, and Vaupes. These concessions entail the building by the concessionaires of several mountain roads, which will open the vast and rich regions mentioned to trade and exploitation of their natural resources. Three mountain roads were contracted for, opening the region of Choco, well known for its wealth in gold and platinum. A contract was entered into for the dredging of the Magdalena River with a reputable company, that has ordered powerful machinery for its work, which will shortly be in operation. Steam navigation was established on the rivers Atrato and Sinu, as well as on the river San Juan. A contract was made with an English company for the dredging of the Patia River, rich in gold-bearing sands, by which the Government is to receive 5 per cent of the gross yield. The reconstruction of the Buenaventura Railway was taken in hand. That line is included in one of the proposals under consideration by the Government, which, if entertained, will extend the line to Bogota. The Giraidot Railway, between the capital and the upper Magdalena, is being most actively pushed.

Besides the above, numerous mountain and mule roads are being constructed in various sections of the Republic and three railroad concessions were granted by the Government, as follows: The first to an English syndicate in which Americans are interested, consisting of 400 miles of line from Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena River, to Bogota; the second to Americans for 400 miles of line from Bogota to the Pacific Ocean; and the third, also to Americans, for the completion of a railroad from the Pacific port of Buenaventura into the Cauca Valley, where it will open up very large beds of first-class steam coal which can be delivered at tide water at a low price. Coal on the Pacific coast of South America is at present stated to be worth \$25 per ton. Puerto Wilches, the initial point of the first-named enterprise, can be reached by steamboat from the ocean in forty-eight hours. The Government is also contracting to build a short road from a point on the upper Magdalena to Bogota. The construction of railroads already chartered will open up large districts very rich in mineral ores to which it is at present almost impossible to transport machinery. While exact statistics on the subject are not available, it is calculated that about \$4,000,000 in gold is being exported annually by the Republic, and the mining laws are very simple and favorable to both natives and foreigners.

The most important result achieved is the universal feeling of confidence in the maintenance of the public peace, and the disappearance of political animosities from public life, which the present Administration has succeeded in bringing about. Both at home and abroad the belief seems to gain ground steadily that the era of revolutions has been finally closed in Colombia, and that General REYES is the very man who can lead the country to a future of assured peace and prosperity.

*Costa Rica.*—Should there be doubt in the mind of anyone that Costa Rica is not now rising with renewed strength and vigor from the prostration with which she was afflicted by the unfortunate crises of former years, that doubt should now be dispelled by the fact that the operations of the Government under the administration of President Esquirel for 1904, show an excess of receipts over the expenditures estimated in the last budget of 1,896,839.97 *colones*, which sum will enable the Executive of the nation to provide for the present needs of the Government, extend and improve the service of the Administration, pay a considerable portion of the interior public debt of the Republic, and leave a balance at the end of the fiscal year of more than 4,000,000 *colones*. The customs receipts during the year 1904 amounted to a total of 2,748,475.71 *colones*, showing an increase of 83,975.71 *colones* over the budget estimate, which was 2,664,500 *colones*.

All the bank notes in circulation and all the fractional silver money of Costa Rica are exchanged without difficulty, and for the same value, in gold colons. All payments are, in fact, received in gold, bank notes, or in silver, exactly as in France. This monetary reform, which presented a great many difficulties in the beginning, reflects the greatest honor on the Costa Rican Government and offers every guaranty and security to capital invested in the country. At the present time there are nearly \$1,000,000 American gold in circulation in Costa Rica, and this same dollar is exchanged for 2 colons 15; that is to say, at par value. This large influx of American money is due to the United Fruit Company, the great American enterprise.

This abundance of gold has produced another result most advantageous to this country. The rate of interest, which has been maintained for years at 12 per cent per year, at a minimum with first-trust guaranty, is decreasing considerably. Several loans on mortgages have already been made at 10 and even 8 per cent.

With the other Central American Republics the sentiments of cordial good will are being daily strengthened and united by stronger ties.

During 1904, the diplomatic service remained in the hands of Señor Don MANUEL M. PERALTA, the Costa Rican representative near several European countries, and Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, representative near the Government of the United States.

In regard to the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia,



and with the Republic of Panama, negotiations between the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama were in progress during the year, giving promise of a just and successful termination.

A review of the economic situation shows the future to be very promising, and that the agricultural productions of the nation, far from diminishing in any of their various branches, are increasing in some of them, and especially is this the case with respect to the great banana and cacao productions. Industrial undertakings of all kinds are flourishing, and are being encouraged to greater prosperity by the decrease in the rates of interest, the stability of exchange, and the establishment of new banking centers.

The banana industry, unknown to Costa Rica twenty-five years ago, has reached such proportions, especially within the last few years, that bananas now form the main export of the country. It is no longer an infant industry, but a giant one, as important as that of coffee, which for a long time has been the mainstay of this small but stable Republic. At the close of 1904 about 50,000 acres of land were devoted to banana growing in Costa Rica, of which 90 per cent is owned by the United Fruit Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, United States, and controlling probably 75 per cent of the total production. The amount exported from Port Limon during the five fiscal years ended with June 30, 1904, was as follows, in bunches: 1900, 2,804,103; 1901, 3,192,104; 1902, 4,427,024; 1903, 5,261,600; and 1904, 5,760,000. During the six months ended December 31, 1904, the exports amounted to 2,911,071 bunches. As shown, banana exports have more than doubled during the last five years, and present indications are that the exports will double again during the next five years.

The favorable predictions made in years past concerning the importance of cacao culture in the Republic have been realized. The output increases yearly, that of 1903 amounting to 80,532 kilos. The cacao crop of 1903 exceeded that of the previous year by 20,404 kilograms and attained a value of \$32,212. This estimate does not include a certain quantity retained for home consumption, as the quantity imported from Colombia was relatively small (1,585 kilograms), the native product supplying the native demand almost entirely. The Government has fostered the industry by the offering of premiums for production, and when the new plantations shall have come into bearing cacao will undoubtedly form one of the principal sources of public wealth.

The exports of fustic (*palo de mora*), valued at \$79,074, recovered their former volume during the fiscal year, the amount being 8,786,000 kilos in 1903. Although these figures in reference to fustic exports are quite satisfactory, exports of cedar and mahogany, on the other hand, show a steady decline. This is caused as well by the lower prices obtainable in European markets for these woods as by the diffi-

culties attending the transportation from the forests to the coast. There was a decline in cedar exports in 1903, as compared with the preceding year, of 134,894 cubic feet, and in mahogany of 4,396 cubic feet, the values being: Cedar, \$70,539, and mahogany, \$1,169. The transport of woods by the Sapoa River was granted by the Costa Rican Government in 1902, but no utilization of the permit has been made as yet. The industry in dye and cabinet woods is capable of great development, and might be made a source of great wealth to the nation.

The exports of coffee from Costa Rica to the several countries during the year ended September 30, 1904, were as follows: England, 20,041,920 pounds; United States, 1,761,736 pounds; Germany, 1,595,678 pounds; France, 527,832 pounds; Austria-Hungary, 52,711 pounds; all other countries, 189,626 pounds; making a total of 24,169,506 pounds. The proportion of the entire crop of 1904 shipped in husk was 71.42 per cent and clean 28.58 per cent. The average price, as estimated by the statistical office from records of sales in the London market published in the "Credit Lyonnaise," and estimating the price in other markets as 20 per cent less, was 24½ cents (American) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). On this basis the value of the net crop of 1904 was \$2,685,988. Compared with the crop of 1903, there was a falling off of 4,754,188 kilograms (10,483,084 pounds), but the average price was one-half cent per kilogram (2.2 pounds) more than that of the crop of 1903. The falling off was due to exceptional circumstances. The unusually long dry season resulted in a greatly reduced crop on the Pacific slope, the yield in some places being less than one-half the normal crop, in some one-third less, while in other places there was practically no crop at all.

The clearest indication of the welfare of a people is the number and power of their factors of production, or, in other words, the condition of their wealth, inasmuch as the progress realized in the domain of thought and in the liberal arts is the result, not of chance, but of the progressive advancement of society as a whole. Due to this cause the Republic, far from losing ground, is gaining little by little, and in a stable manner, as is shown by the commerce of the year 1904, during which period, notwithstanding the fact that the coffee crop was the smallest harvested for the last ten years, the value of the exports amounted to 15,185,929 *colones*, while the imports for the same term, amounting to 12,850,853 *colones*, were greater than they have been for the last eight years, making the excess of exports over imports in 1904 amount to almost three million *colones*. These figures show that the commerce of the country is in a prosperous condition, that mercantile transactions are increasing, and that the credit of the Republic abroad is being strengthened and upheld.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported by Costa

Rica: Coffee, mining and industrial machinery, typewriters, sewing machines; all kinds of railroad, bridge, and electrical materials; hardware, glassware, medicines, kerosene oil, canned goods, flour, calicoes, cotton goods, drillings, prepared paints, lard, lubricating oils, printing paper, phonographs, prepared leather, hams, whisky, chewing tobacco, iron roofing, and wire and iron fences, of which more than 50 per cent of the importations into Costa Rica are from the United States.

Formerly England was the leading country of origin for Costa Rican imports, but at present the United States holds the first place. The industrial development of the United States, its relatively short distance from Costa Rica, and the rapidity and frequency of maritime intercourse between the two countries, fostered by the remarkable growth of the traffic in fruits, fully account for the advance in the import statistics noted.

The principal exports from Costa Rica are coffee, bananas, sugar, beans, rice, and cacao.

The commerce of Costa Rica with the United States in 1904 was represented by the following figures: Exports from the Republic to the United States, \$3,628,787, as compared with \$3,748,627 in 1903; and imports from the United States, \$1,947,585 in 1904, as against \$1,838,716 in the preceding year.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 were: Bananas, \$1,750,772; minerals, \$845,032; coffee, \$156,339; hides, \$93,568; rubber, \$61,682, and pearl shells, \$11,099.

The population of Costa Rica on December 31, 1904, as estimated by the Government statistical office, was 340,062, a gain since December 31, 1903, of 17,444, or 5.4 per cent.

Costa Rica was represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by exhibits in the building of agriculture.

*Cuba.*—The seventh session of the Cuban Congress opened on April 3, 1904, on which occasion President PALMA's message congratulated the country on the continuance of order and on the fact that there had been no untoward incidents beyond those ordinarily dealt with by the courts. Notwithstanding the great movement to Cuba of workers in the sugar and other industries, the tranquillity in the country continued unbroken, not only on account of the confidence established by the rurales, but because of the respect of the people for the law and institutions of the Government.

In connection with the question of adherence to the Brussels Sugar Convention, President PALMA recommended the lowering of the nominal customs duties on sugars, so that Great Britain, notwithstanding the Brussels convention, can buy Cuban sugar, whether Cuba adheres to the Brussels convention or not.

A treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba providing for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice

was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, April 6, 1904.

The increasingly fine financial status of the Government is shown by the following statement: The total amount received from the sale of army loan bonds was \$31,675,000, of which \$13,555,000 has been paid to veterans, the difficulties of proper verification, etc., preventing faster payment. The revenues classified as receipts from customs, internal revenue, postal and telegraph receipts, and consular fees, amounted during the fiscal year 1903-4 to \$31,454,733.43, including the balance of the previous year. The expenditures reached the sum of \$24,381,207.57, leaving a balance of \$5,860,372.37 after deduction of the amount due for fees of honorary consuls, postal money orders, outstanding bills, and funds collected through stamp tax for sinking fund and interest on loan made for the payment of the Cuban army. The relative increase since the tariff was raised with the view to making up the deficit caused by the reciprocity treaty is about 50 per cent.

The total value of the sugar products of 1904 was as follows: Raw sugar, \$50,668,995; molasses, \$1,639,678; aguardiente, \$219,434; total, \$52,528,107, against \$41,940,955 in 1903; \$30,863,524 in 1902; \$32,258,580 in 1901; \$17,603,839 in 1900, and \$19,206,815 in 1899. The prices obtained during the first six months of 1904 showed an average of \$2.09.

The tobacco crop in the year was good in both quality and quantity, valued at \$30,000,000, and the exports of leaf tobacco in 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by \$600,000. The total exports of leaf tobacco amounted to 40,977,946 pounds, valued at \$13,245,187, 24,128,430 pounds of which, valued at \$9,931,802, went to the United States, and 10,306,574 pounds, valued at \$1,921,079, to Germany, the next largest purchaser. Tobacco stems, which are used in the manufacture of snuff, etc., were exported to the amount of 598,178 pounds, valued at \$9,959, principally to the United States, Argentine Republic, and Germany. Cigars exported numbered 205,244,298, valued at \$12,302,969, of which 45,769,422, valued at \$2,888,111, went to the United States; 28,388,074, valued at \$1,968,395, to Germany, and 92,559,817, valued at \$5,197,785, to England. Of cigarettes, 14,662,209 packages (each package containing about 14), valued at \$404,173, were exported during the year. Of these, 287,767 packages, valued at \$7,055, went to the United States; 16,693,372 packages, valued at \$49,070, to Dutch possessions; 1,323,127 packages, valued at \$40,926, to British islands; 7,259,354 packages, valued at \$191,854, to Colombia, and 586,002 packages, valued at \$17,632, to Germany. Much of the remainder went to the Canary Islands. The export of cut tobacco amounted to 226,648 pounds, valued at \$81,031, of which the United States received 75,205 pounds, valued at \$23,583, and

Colombia 57,283 pounds, valued at \$21,201. Tobacco seed to the value of \$3,112 was exported to the United States.

The pineapple crop during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted in value to \$1,250,000. The fruit found ready sale in the United States and at higher prices than in preceding years, owing to the fact that large shipments are now made direct from Habana to Chicago, instead of being all made, as heretofore, to New York, which naturally resulted in overloading the market in that city, and thus reduced the value of the fruit.

A decided increase in the shipment of fruits other than pineapples, and in vegetables, is noted in 1904. The Cuban orange is a delicious fruit, and limes and lemons are of good quality and abundant. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, eggplant, okra, etc., were also up to expectation in quality and quantity and brought good prices. The value of the crop of fruits (exclusive of pineapples) and vegetables amounted to \$2,712,300.

Nearly all fruit and vegetables not consumed in Cuba are exported to the United States, except cacao, which is shipped in considerable quantities to Spain, Germany, England, and France. The value of the fruit exports to the United States during the years 1899 to 1903 was as follows: 1899, \$801,200; 1900, \$1,181,700; 1901, \$1,442,700; 1902, \$1,906,600; 1903, \$2,932,300.

Lumber (mahogany and cedar principally) to the value of \$2,000,000 was cut during the year, and over \$2,000,000 worth exported; of which about \$1,250,000 worth went to the United States and the rest chiefly to Germany and England. Dyes to the value of \$100,000 were exported to Russia, France, and Germany, and textile fibers to the approximate value of \$160,000 are shipped to Italy, Germany, and France. In forest products considerable increase is noted in exports. Since 1899 they have been as follows: 1899, \$1,059,900; 1900, \$1,265,400; 1901, \$1,356,100; 1902, \$1,874,800; 1903, \$2,528,600.

The value of shells, tortoise and other, gathered during the year amounted to \$75,000, and of sponges, \$500,000. Of the latter the United States received about 35 per cent and Europe the remainder, France being the principal buyer. The exports of sponges and shells in 1904 amounted to \$145,000 more than in 1899.

Honey is shipped to Germany, the United States, France, and other countries. The amount gathered in 1904 exceeds \$600,000 in value. About 80 per cent of the wax exported is shipped to Germany, the rest to the United States, France, and other countries; the total annual value is about \$500,000.

The cattle industry, at one time one of the principal of Cuba, is to-day making rapid progress toward regaining its former prominence and figures largely in the amount of importations into Cuba. From a table covering the calendar years 1899 to 1903 it appears that the

importations of cattle from Mexico in the five years exceeded those from the United States by nearly \$4,000,000.

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals are almost entirely shipped to the United States, and the exports amount annually to \$500,000.

The minerals most abundant in Cuba are asphalt, copper, iron, and manganese. The annual production of the number of mines actually operated—namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha—give a total output valued at \$1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, \$122,900; copper, approximately, \$13,068; iron, \$1,146,892; manganese, \$163,140. Of asphalt there are rich beds to be found in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. In Havana Province are the mines known as Jesus del Potosé and Santa Rosa, situated a little more than a mile to the south of Campo Florido. The Angela Elmira mine at Bejucal, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, and the Rodas Concepcion and Magdalena mines are located at the inner end of the bay of Mariel. At Bahia Honda the Santa Elena mine has a reputation for excellent asphalt; so has the Union mine at Guanajay. In Sancti Spiritus there are several asphalt mines. The ones best known are the Pozo Colorado and Amparo mines. During 1904 considerable asphalt was exported from Cuba, and as its quality is well spoken of an increase in exports can be safely predicted. An extensive and rich deposit of chromic iron ore has been found on the coast of Cuba, 30 miles from Baracoa. It aggregates from 8 to 12 feet in thickness. It is said that the freight rates by water will permit of its transportation. There is scarcely any metalliferous locality in Cuba where copper is not found in greater or less quantity. The most important Province for copper mining is Santiago de Cuba. The town of Cobre is built on very extensive beds of copper ore, which is also found at Bayamo, Sierra Maestra, Las Tunas, Holguin, and Jiguani. Competition from the mines of Chile and Rio Tinto, as well as those in the region of Lake Superior, has acted as a drawback to the copper-mining industry of Cuba, particularly as low-grade ore has never been handled successfully there. In the Province of Santa Clara several gold mines of more or less importance are said to have been located, the most promising, perhaps, being the Meloneras mine, near the village of Guaraacubaya, in the district of Placetas. A salt deposit exists near Salinas Point, Isle of Pines. From this point to the third Salinas Point there are large clear salt pits, without trees, easy to work, which increase in width for some distance.

Practically every article of importance imported by Cuba showed an increase in 1904 compared with 1903, and in the few articles showing a decrease the reduction in value was, in some cases at least, due to lower prices, while quantities were greater than those of the preceding year.

The value of imports in 1904 was \$82,842,000 and exports \$89,978,000, an increase in imports of \$15,764,000 and in exports of \$11,492,000 over 1903. The increase in importations from the United States shows mutually beneficial results of reciprocity.

According to United States official figures, exports from that country to Cuba in the calendar year 1904—the first year under the new reciprocity treaty—were larger than in any earlier year in the history of American trade with that island, and were 38.9 per cent in excess of those of the immediately preceding year. The total imports from the United States during the same period were valued at \$32,644,345, against \$23,504,417 in 1903, an increase of \$9,139,928, or 38.9 per cent, for the calendar year 1904. Imports in detail were: Agricultural implements, \$141,679; breadstuffs, \$3,812,651; carriages and cycles, \$390,954; cotton and manufactures, \$1,011,884; iron and steel manufactures, \$955,959; naval stores, \$121,749; provisions, meat, and dairy products, \$2,774,066; oils, \$904,092; wood and manufactures, \$1,923,823; tobacco, \$126,221; leather, \$200,254. Exports in detail were: Bananas, \$1,609,406; oranges, \$3,044; sugar, \$55,347,309; tobacco leaf, \$9,387,519; mahogany, \$163,802.

The value of flour imported from the United States in 1904 was \$3,039,655, against \$2,068,083 in the preceding year, the quantity being in 1904, 639,753 barrels, against 548,423 barrels in 1903. Cattle showed a remarkable increase in number and value.

No consular invoices are required in the shipment to Cuba from the United States of merchandise not exceeding \$50 in value.

The exports from Cuba to all countries increased from \$44,120,812 in the first six months of 1903 to \$60,033,227 in the corresponding period of 1904, a growth of 36.1 per cent, while to countries other than the United States Cuba's exports fell from \$8,074,484 in the first half of 1903 to \$6,923,608 in the corresponding months of 1904, a decrease of 14.2 per cent.

The exports of Cuba to the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$74,950,992, against \$57,228,291 in 1903, showing an increase of nearly \$18,000,000, or 31 per cent.

During the year 1904 immigrants arriving in the Republic numbered 20,211, being 16,691 males and 3,520 females, as compared with 13,191 in 1903, 10,446 being males and 2,745 females.

The annual death rate in 1904, of 14.90 per 1,000, is declared to be very satisfactory, compared with other countries. The birth rate was 34.41 per 1,000. The fact that no contagious diseases have developed, and the declarations of the American Public Health Association, did much to annul the effects of sensational statements published in New York with reference to Cuba's sanitary condition.

The mail and telegraph service were greatly extended during the

year 1904. There are now 350 post-offices, and 50 more on trains and boats (one post-office to each 5,000 inhabitants), and 117 post-offices efficiently transact money-order business.

One of the Cuban industries, which bids fair to become of some importance within a few years, is the cultivation of henequen, or sisal hemp, which by some is claimed to be indigenous to Cuba. Spasmodic attempts at the cultivation of this plant have been made for many years past; but, owing to various causes, continuous effort has been made in very few cases, and the production has never assumed large proportions. The largest of the old plantations, situated on one of the small islands on the north coast of Cuba, has for a number of years past had a more or less precarious existence, due principally to scarcity of labor, but during the past two or three years a number of persons have engaged in the cultivation of the plant, and it is expected that the production will steadily increase from now on.

On the north coast of the island there is an abundance of high, rocky limestone land, which is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the plant, and those who have investigated the subject claim that the industry will be a profitable one if properly conducted. The Cuban leaf is said to contain about 10 per cent more fiber than the product of the well-known plant which has enriched Yucatan, and the quality of the fiber is about the same. The Cuban leaf produces an average of 68 pounds of fiber for each thousand leaves.

A small cordage factory was established at Regla, just across the bay from Havana, eighteen or twenty years ago, but the domestic manufacture of rope and twine was very small until the establishment in Havana, in 1890, by the American firm of a large factory capable of filling the entire needs of the island. In 1900 they absorbed the factory at Regla, and both have since been actively operated by them and their successors. Last year they imported from Yucatan 3,500,000 pounds of fiber and 2,000,000 from Manila. They are now engaged in the cultivation of henequen in two provinces of the island, and expect that the domestic production will within two years reach 2,000,000 pounds, and a short period thereafter will be sufficient for the factory's consumption.

Their present output amounts to 35,000 pounds of rope and twine per day; and, exclusive of tarred hemp rope, which comes from Spain and Italy, they are furnishing about 95 per cent of the rope used in Cuba. They are consuming all of the fiber raised on the island, which in 1904 amounted to about 550,000 pounds. There are now two cleaning plants in sections where most of the fiber is grown, and henceforth it can be handled more advantageously than it has been heretofore. Some of those engaged in the cultivation of the plant believe that within five or six years the production will be more than sufficient for home consumption, and that a considerable amount will be exported.



Sugar, tobacco, tropical fruits, cattle, and timber may be reckoned the chief products of the island and have proved sources of great wealth. A railway company has acquired by purchase, control of large blocks of country as well suited as any on the island for these staple products, and it is preparing to apply capital freely to their production and exportation. Arrangements have already been made for putting up two large sugar mills, the first of a series to be built at various points along the line. The mill of the United Fruit Company, now in successful operation at Banos, near the eastern terminus of the new railway, furnishes a good illustration of an up-to-date modern plant of the type being built by the Cuba Company. A capacity of 1,500 tons of cane per day is accepted as the most economical unit, since thus in a single outfit for crushing can be combined the largest capacity with a maximum strength in the grinding machinery. To supply such a mill for 100 days' crushing requires 150,000 tons of cane, which calls for the planting of 6,000 acres of land, allowing for a minimum average yield of 25 tons to the acre. Of this land, the company will itself cultivate 3,000 acres, depending for the remainder upon future colonists.

The development of fruit culture is scarcely second to that of sugar. The increased taste throughout America, and, in a less degree, in England, for bananas as food, and a more common use of tropical fruits, open a wide future for this industry. When one has driven mile after mile for hours over the vast banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in both Cuba and Jamaica, and has learned that this company alone employs at different seasons from 75 to 125 steam vessels for the transport of its products, some idea of the present extension of this business may be obtained. With the purpose of similarly expanding its work the Cuba Railway is equipping Nipe Bay on the northeastern coast as a great terminal harbor. Here the depth of water will allow the approach to the wharves of the largest ships.

The following is the substance of some decisions affecting the application of the Cuban tariff:

Ships and boats, including those of less than 1 ton, are dutiable under Nos. 232-234 of the tariff.

Shirt collars of tissue covered on both surfaces with celluloid are dutiable under No. 299 (*b*) of the tariff at the rate of \$1.56 per kilogram.

Juniper oil is dutiable under No. 101 (*b*) of the tariff at the rate of \$3.75 per 100 kilograms.

Easy-chairs with cane backs are dutiable under No. 171 or 172 of the tariff, according to the description of wood of which they are made, without regard to the presence of the cane.

Hides and skins, the surface of which is not entirely smooth, but shows any manipulation whatever, such as carving, graining, stamp-

ing, embossing, etc., are dutiable under No. 194 at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Bibles, testaments, etc., are not entitled to free importation.

Opium pills, containing opium in combination with other substances, are not dutiable as "opium" under No. 81 of the tariff, but as "pills," under No. 99, at the rate of 32½ cents per kilogram.

Width of cotton tissues—"splits:" Cotton tissues cut into strips of 65 centimeters or less are not entitled to the benefit of the provisions in No. 114 of the tariff for "Tissues \* \* \* measuring not over 65 centimeters in width and weighing 8 kilograms or more per 100 square meters." Duty is to be levied on such tissues according to the general rules for the classification of tissues, under No. 114 or 115 of the tariff, without regard to the special provision referred to.

NOTE.—The above decision is applicable to cut tissues only and not to those "splits" which are manufactured of a definite width.

Surtax on tissues manufactured with dyed yarns: The surtax on tissues manufactured with dyed yarns is leviable only when the yarns are of different colors, and not when the tissue is all of one color.

The reductions of duty accorded to agricultural machinery, to machinery for the manufacture of sugar and brandy, and to railway plant, are no longer in force. The special reduction of duty in favor of marine engines is, however, still in force.

The surtaxes on certain articles are remitted in the case of the following materials for use in national industries: Glass vessels, hops, barley, malt, and lupulin extract for use in brewing; phosphorus, paraffin, and wicks for use in the manufacture of candles and matches; cotton yarn for weaving; straw for hat making; and certain kinds of fodder and bran.

It has now been decided that such articles may be imported only by the actual manufacturer, who must sign a declaration that the articles are required for use in his industry. The form of declaration required is given in the Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" for December 2, 1904.

*Dominican Republic.*—Gen. CARLOS F. MORALES was elected President of the Dominican Republic June 19, 1904, and on the occasion of his inauguration read an important message to the National Congress, assembled in special session, in which he stated that the programme of the Government is embodied in these three words: "Order, honesty, and energy," since without order there can be no liberty, without honesty no administration, and without energy no exercise of rights nor performance of duties. Within the Constitution of the Republic are to be found the effective means of carrying out, observing, and putting in force the salutary plans of the Government.

During 1904 the foreign relations of the country continued most cordial and friendly with all the civilized nations of the world, and especially with the neighboring Republic of Haiti, from which country

the best evidences of good will and friendship were received. The United States of America recognized the legality of the present Government, and appointed a diplomatic agent to reside in the Dominican capital. The relations of the Government with the Holy See remained most amicable, and complete harmony existed between the Republic and the Church.

On taking possession of the Government President MORALES found the Treasury depleted and the fountains of wealth monopolized or unused.

All has not been done in an educational sense that could have been desired, but an endeavor has been made to lay the foundations for future organization and instruction. The normal school at Santo Domingo has at its head a competent and able director, and will doubtless in the near future attain the enviable reputation for thoroughness and learning which it formerly enjoyed.

English, French, and Spanish are the principal languages of Santo Domingo, English and French being especially spoken along the coast, while in the interior Spanish is the principal vehicle of communication. The population is chiefly of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, with some of pure African descent, and a comparatively few whites. The total population of the Republic is estimated at the present time at about 500,000, that being somewhat less than the official estimate of 610,000 made in 1888.

The population of Santo Domingo is much less than that of the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the remaining portion of the island of Haiti, although the area of Santo Domingo is much greater than that of Haiti. The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles, against 10,204 square miles in Haiti, which occupies the western end of the island, while Santo Domingo occupies the eastern portion of the island, its easternmost point being but about 75 miles west of the most westerly point of Porto Rico.

While production at the present time is comparatively small, and confined chiefly to sugar, coffee, cacao, bananas, mahogany, and logwood, the possibilities of production are considered very great at such time as the interior may be opened by railways and roads. An authority on tropical America says that the island "excels nearly all others in the world in natural fertility and diversity of climate." At present the railways of the island have a total length of about 300 miles, and are chiefly on the northern coast extending inland from Samana Bay, one of the finest natural harbors of the West Indies, while another line extends westwardly from Santo Domingo, the capital of the Republic, about 100 miles along the southern coast of the island.

The foreign commerce of Santo Domingo amounts to between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per annum, of which about one-half is conducted with the United States. The exports during the calendar year

1904 to the United States amounted to \$2,919,184, as compared with \$2,911,245 in 1903, and the imports in that period from the United States were \$1,618,428, as against \$1,491,327 in the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1903-4 the total value of merchandise exported to the United States from Santo Domingo was \$2,885,432, of which \$1,935,119 was sugar, \$738,858 cocoa, \$314,002 bananas, \$93,878 hides and skins, \$54,406 dye and cabinet woods, \$78,481 coffee, and \$32,398 wax. Of the total exports, sugar is the most important article in value, while coffee, cocoa, bananas, woods, and wax are also considerable items in the export trade. The total imports from the United States during 1903-4 were \$1,543,754, cottons, hardware, and provisions forming the principal items in the import trade. There has been a steady increase in the sales of cotton goods to Santo Domingo. Iron and steel manufactures, leather, illuminating oil, soap and wood, and manufactures therefrom, also formed very considerable items.

About 50 per cent of the commerce of the island, both in imports and in exports, is with the United States. The remaining 50 per cent is chiefly with the European countries—England, Germany, France, and Spain—and in smaller proportions with Cuba, Mexico, and South America. England supplies the largest proportion of the imports, aside from those drawn from the United States, a considerable element along the coast being an English-speaking population. Dominican products were exported to Germany in 1903 to the value of 7,043,000 *marks*. The German exports to the Dominican Republic in the same year aggregated a value of 875,000 *marks*.

An American company has recently exploited an amber deposit on the island of Santo Domingo, province of Santiago, Dominican Republic. The locality is at an altitude of 1,800 feet, near the top of a hill known as Palo Quemado (Burnt Post), at the headwaters of the Licey River, on a small branch of the Mignel Sanchez. The amber occurs in a friable, disintegrated, and much broken sandstone, which at times becomes a conglomerate and contains fragments of lignite. The amber itself is found loose in the soil and disintegrated rock, and also in the friable sandstone. It appears usually in ovate masses, from an inch or two to the size of a man's hand, round, sometimes flattened, dull on the exterior, and covered with a brown surface crust like much of the Baltic amber and like buried resins generally. It possesses somewhat of the opalescent character of the beautiful amber of Roumania and of that from Catania, Sicily. In color it varies from yellow to rich brown.

*Ecuador.*—The foreign relations of Ecuador continued friendly and cordial with all the world, and the utmost harmony and good will prevailed with other nations in their negotiations with the State during 1904, the Chief Executive being President LEONIDAS PLAZA, G.

The Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Republic of

Ecuador, desiring to avoid possible disagreements in the future and to strengthen and render enduring the *entente cordiale* which should always subsist between the two nations, decided to resume and conclude the negotiations begun in Quito in the year 1853, in which the Plenipotentiary of Brazil and that of Ecuador agreed on the necessity of and manner of defining the frontier of the two countries, and for this purpose named their Plenipotentiaries. An arbitration treaty defining the boundaries between Colombia and Ecuador was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries at Bogotá, November 5, 1904.

In internal affairs the following Executive measures were enacted:

On April 9, 1904, quarantine regulations were adopted by the board of health of the municipality of Guayaquil, the same being published in the Public Health Reports of the United States Treasury Department on May 13, 1904. On September 30, 1904, the President of the Republic of Ecuador promulgated an important decree, passed by the Congress on the 23d of the same month, fixing a bounty for rubber culture and defining the methods of planting and extraction, and a law establishing a State monopoly of matches, tobacco, and cigarette paper was passed.

There are two banks of issue in Ecuador, i. e., the Bank of Ecuador and the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, each having a subscribed capital of \$3,000,000. The assets of these banks amounted, on December 31, 1903, to \$10,668,508.67 and \$13,662,872, respectively. The cash on hand on the same date in the Bank of Ecuador was \$2,581,255.29, while that on hand in the Commercial and Agricultural Bank was \$1,446,911.90. Bank notes were issued by the first-named institution to the amount of \$3,669,829.60 and by the Commercial and Agricultural Bank to the extent of \$2,686,200. The net profits of the Bank of Ecuador in 1903 amounted to \$2,663,941.61, while those of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank aggregated \$1,556,304.49. The debt of the Government to the banks on December 31, 1903, was \$4,220,243.10.

The total debt of the Republic of Ecuador in August, 1904, amounted to \$15,584,189.15.

The staple product of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Ríos and other Provinces near the coast. Coffee is also grown as well as cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla. The rubber industry is important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees.

Ibarra, in the extreme north of the Republic, is the center of the most extensive culture of cotton, which grows upon trees up to 6 feet in height and is of the Sea Island variety. There a particularly fine quality is grown and successful crops are realized also at Santa Elena, Morro, and Chanday. Indian female labor is employed exclusively in

the cultivation, with Ecuadoran white inspection, and the cotton is dispatched to the mills in mule-drawn wagon trains. It has taken some twenty-five years for the cotton industry to reach its present advanced state of development in Eucador, and only in the last ten or twelve years have the mills been in active and constant operation, but there are no labor troubles to handicap the manufacture of cotton, the Indian women and girls being in every way model workers, and there is nothing to retard the progress that is being made. The home consumption now leaves no surplus for export, but as the facilities and capacities of the mills are improved it will be possible to seek foreign markets.

Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the Province of Oro, there are quartz crushings; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings, find considerable quantities of gold.

The total exports of Ecuador in 1904 amounted to \$11,642,096 and the imports were valued at \$7,669,085. Of this total, Ecuador exported to the United States merchandise to the value of \$2,616,387; France, \$3,903,851; Germany, \$2,173,152; England, \$949,496; Spain, \$574,768; other Europe, \$320,712; Peru, \$561,297; Chile, \$315,473; Mexico, \$63,083; Argentine Republic, \$59,458; Colombia, \$41,590; Central America, \$22,413; Cuba, \$29,042; Venezuela, \$4,763; Uruguay, \$4,173; other countries, \$1,935. Of the imports the United States supplied \$2,448,942; Great Britain, \$2,004,878; Germany, \$1,492,557; France, \$617,258; Spain, \$184,899; other Europe, \$534,095; Peru, \$179,726; Chile, \$123,226; Colombia, \$1,034; Central America, \$15,385; Cuba, \$1,870; Australia, \$34,397; China, \$30,827.

Cocoa figures first in the exports of 1904, with \$7,624,345. Ivory nuts come second, with \$1,104,220. The exported gold coins amount to \$692,960, the imported to \$875,000. Coffee exports amounted to \$507,298; rubber, \$612,537; Panama hats, \$443,380; hides, \$248,687.

During the fiscal year 1903-4 Ecuador exported to the United States rubber to the amount of \$598,139; cocoa, \$1,228,454; ivory nuts, \$153,537; coffee, \$18,783; Panama hats, \$102,398; gold and bullion, \$180,343; hides and skins, \$190,343. The imports from the port of San Francisco in 1904 consisted of packages weighing 3,921,403 kilos, valued at \$162,556.14.

During 1904, the Ecuadorian Government decided to build a railway from Ambato, a point on the projected line of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, to the Curarey River, a distance of about 100 miles. The Curarey River is a branch of the Amazon, emptying into that river near Iquitos, Peru, which is the head of ocean navigation. The district is stated to be rich in rubber, which is now exported by way of the Amazon Valley to the United States and Europe. The railway is

being built for the purpose of enabling that district to export its rubber and other products by way of Guayaquil. It is expected to have the entire route surveyed within a year, by which time the Guayaquil and Quito Railway will have been completed to Ambato, the initial point of the new line. The route lies almost entirely east of the Andes, Ambato being in the heart of that range, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet.

The tariff law of the Republic was modified by a series of decrees issued at intervals during the year.

*Guatemala.*—Señor ESTRADA CABRERA was reelected as Chief Executive of Guatemala on July 12, 1904, for the next Presidential term of six years, from 1905 to 1911, without opposition of any kind.

President CABRERA'S previous administration was characterized by ability and energy in keeping perfect peace in the country and by his labors in the propagation of public instruction, more than 2,500 primary schools having been established during his six years of office.

In his message on assuming office, the President stated that agriculture, which is the first factor of the national wealth of the country, had been the object of his particular attention during the preceding seven years. For the purpose of encouraging this important branch of the nation's industry a General Bureau of Agriculture had been established in the capital of the Republic, with branches in the different States. One of the methods which this Bureau uses in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge is the publication of a journal entitled the "Bulletin of Agriculture," which treats exclusively of matters relating to agricultural affairs. Another important work of the Bureau of Agriculture, and which is of an exceedingly practical nature, is the supplying of farmers with choice seeds of agricultural products imported from abroad, for the purpose of experiment and for the establishment of new sources of industry. Measures have been taken for the cultivation of as large an area of land as possible, and rules have been made governing the exploitation of rubber in the forests of the Republic. The importation of agricultural implements has been encouraged as much as possible, and contracts have been made for the exploitation of the valuable timber found in the forests of the States situated in the northern part of the Republic.

The industrial resources of the country are measureless. Its forests contain valuable woods and its mining possibilities are great. Agriculture and cattle raising are now its chief industries. Its coffee is of a superior quality, and sugar, bananas, tobacco, corn, and cocoa are among its leading products.

Decree No. 584, promulgated by President ESTRADA CABRERA on April 22, 1904, fixes an export duty of \$1 American gold on each quintal of clean or washed coffee exported, and a proportional amount on each quintal of unwashed coffee exported from the Republic.

The coffee crop in this Republic for the year 1904 did not come up to expectations, owing to heavy rains late in the season. The quality was well up to the average, especially in the Santa Maria belt, where both quantity and quality far exceeded the results for many years. This was caused by the deposit of volcanic ashes from the eruption of October 24, 1902, that spread the ashes over a wide area from 3 feet to 6 inches deep. This eruption was at first reported to have completely ruined the country for many years, but proved to be a blessing in disguise. The coffee trees in this belt are much more vigorous than heretofore, and the prospects are bright for what seemed for a time to be a desert waste.

An encouraging condition in Guatemalan commerce is noted for the year 1904. The exports were \$7,551,865 in gold and the imports \$5,041,142. The gross exports from 1898 to 1904 were \$51,467,337 in gold and the gross imports \$28,024,098. This is certainly a favorable commercial showing. The exports of agricultural and live stock products in 1904 amounted to \$201,383,551, of which \$185,814,631 were agricultural products and \$15,568,920 live-stock productions. Coffee was the principal item of these exports, having a value of \$56,626,490; woods, \$44,310,374, and breadstuffs, \$36,187,520, occupying second and third places, respectively. United States trade with Guatemala during 1904 amounted to \$4,574,822, of which \$2,728,339 represented the exports to the United States and \$1,846,483 imports from that country. During the fiscal year 1903-4 the exports were \$2,665,578 and imports \$1,281,382. Some of the principal items of the exports were coffee, \$1,639,333; bananas, \$112,138; sugar, \$78,545; woods, \$65,878; hides and skins, \$62,194; rubber, \$37,169, and silver, \$28,065.

Exports from New York to Guatemala for the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$786,665, as against \$407,462 in 1903, showing a gain for 1904 of \$379,193, or nearly 50 per cent. The chief items consisted of machinery, electrical, mining, and agricultural; railroad material, miscellaneous hardware, canned goods, drugs and proprietary medicines, drinkables, lubricating and illuminating oil, and cotton goods. Shipments were divided between Puerto Barrios and Livingston (east coast), and San Jose, Ocos, and Champerico, on the west coast. The Hamburg-American Line (Atlas Line service) recently inaugurated a new monthly service from New York direct to the east coast ports, which have heretofore been reached only by way of New Orleans. Ports on the west coast are reached from New York by way of Colon and Panama.

The export of bananas, especially in the Livingston district, is noted as a most promising and profitable industry, and the timber industry, which is one of first importance in the Republic, is hampered only by the lack of sufficient means of transport. While the coffee crop for the year was below the average production, from the two districts



of Patulul and Pamaxan the next year's crop is estimated to show increases of 33 and 75 per cent, respectively, providing climatic conditions should not prove exceptional.

The question of education in all its branches received the firm support of the Government during 1904, and most satisfactory results were obtained. The number of schools was increased, and the Government did everything in its power to further the development of the public school system of the Republic. Higher education also received the due attention of the Government.

Notable improvements have been made in the postal service during the last seven years, and the increase of correspondence received and forwarded during that period was, according to the statistics collected, 1,500,000 pieces. The Government of Guatemala, during the year 1904, rescinded the order imposing a 50 per cent additional duty on all articles sent into the country under the parcels-post regulations existing between the United States and Guatemala. Many new post-offices were established, the total number in the Republic at the present time being 300. A number of contracts were made for the transportation of the mails, and postal conventions were celebrated with most of the principal nations of the world along the lines laid down in the Universal Postal Convention made in Switzerland and of which Guatemala is a member. The telegraph lines of the Republic were radically reformed, and new lines constructed to the extent of about 1,000 kilometers, for which 28 new offices have been opened.

Following are some of the railway developments recorded for the year: On August 31, 1901, a contract was made with Mr. RICHARD BARTHEL, in representation of the Central American Improvement Company, for the exploitation, conservation, and completion of the Northern Railway. This concession or contract was rescinded on October 29, 1903, at the petition of said company, and for the reason that it could not comply with the obligations it had assumed in the contract. On January 12, 1904, the Government made a new contract *ad referendum*, and for the same object as that mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, with Mr. PERCIVAL FARQUHAR, in representation of Mr. MINOR C. KEITH, of New York, and Mr. WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, of Montreal, Canada, which, after being ratified by the principals and legalized in due form, was approved by the National Legislative Assembly in decree No. 581, dated April 9, 1904.

The Government line from Obeira to Izapa was repaired over its entire line, a distance of 13 English miles, and is at the present time in operation. The works of the railway between Cocales and Mazatenango, begun on December 15, 1901, have been concluded, and this line was opened to public traffic on November 21, 1903. On April 18, 1902, the Government made a contract for the construction of a road between Coatepeque and Caballo Blanco, which was approved by legis-

lative decree No. 538, dated March 1, 1902, and recently extended for a further period of three years. On April 22, 1903, another contract was made for the construction of a railway line between Zacapa and the border of the Republic of Salvador, said contract being approved during the same month and year by legislative decree No. 566. The Government also aided the Central Railway of Guatamala, as well as to the Ocos, the Occidental, and the Verapaz railways.

The line connecting Escuintla with Mazatenango, which is an important section of the Intercontinental Railway, was completed, and the Guatemala Central Railroad Company will be ready to extend it to the Mexican border (28 miles) as soon as the Mexican railroad system reaches the frontier.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilean Company having withdrawn their vessels from the Guatemalan coasts, the business was transacted, in accordance with the terms of previous contracts, by the steamers of the Kosmos and Pacific Mail. Navigation was also established under favorable circumstances on the important lake of Atitlan. The Urban Railway of Guatemala was granted a concession (No. 245) for the utilization of the Las Vacas River in the generation of the motive power which said railway may need for its service, the necessary installation to be made within a period of three years.

*Haiti.*—One of the most important measures effected during the year 1904 under the administration of President NORD ALEXIS affecting the foreign as well as the internal policy of the Haitian Republic, was the final settlement and proclamation of a naturalization treaty with the United States on March 24, 1904. The Government also repealed the law requiring 25 per cent of the import duties to be paid in the metallic currency of the Republic. This leaves the law as it was. Payment can now be made, as formerly, in paper currency. This has been a relief to commerce and has somewhat reduced the rate of exchange.

The revenue for 1903-4 was estimated at \$4,409,318 paper and \$2,917,435 gold; the expenditure at \$4,422,216 paper and \$2,918,400 gold. On December 31, 1903, the public debt stood as follows: External debt, \$12,567,963; internal debt, \$14,596,774; total debt, \$27,164,737. There was, besides, in 1903, a floating debt of 5,506,802 paper *gourdes*.

Haiti exports coffee, cocoa, logwood, cotton, tortoise shells, mahogany, and all kinds of cabinet woods. The Haitians make their own sugar, rum, soap, straw hats, pottery, watches, artificial ice, etc. They own their two railways and inland telephone and telegraph lines. Education is compulsory and gratuitous, high schools and primary schools alike. Only Haitian citizens can own real estate, but the process of naturalization is easy. Entire freedom in religion is guaranteed.

The industries of Haiti are, mainly agricultural, and the most important product is coffee, of excellent quality, but the export duty is so considerable as to prevent the development of its cultivation.

A report recently issued by the Haitian Government shows that during the coffee year—that is, from October 1, 1903, the commencement of the coffee season, to June 30, 1904, its close—the export of coffee amounted to 100,000,000 pounds, being 30,000,000 pounds in excess of the exports of any previous year. Of this crop there were at the end of the season still about 10,000,000 pounds unexported, which shows that the whole crop must have been nearly 111,000,000 pounds.

This country is very suitable for the growing of cotton, and a large quantity could, no doubt, be produced at a larger profit than in the United States. Haitian cotton once planted continues to produce for twenty years without replanting, and requires but little care or cultivation. The only expense is the gathering, ginning, and baling. The staple is of good quality. Sea-island cotton has to some extent been introduced with success and the planting is increasing, as it has proved to be very profitable. This cotton, once planted, will produce four crops before the plant dies out.

During the year 1904, 3,017,015 pounds of cotton were exported from Haiti, as against 3,260,271 pounds in 1903, as also 275,847 pounds of cotton seed.

Cocoa is grown extensively and the cultivation of tobacco is extending, while a cigar and cigarette factory is successfully operated. Sugar is grown, and there are three sugar-making establishments but no refineries. Rum and other spirits are distilled but not exported. Logwood is an important product, and other valuable woods are now exported.

Haiti possesses considerable mineral resources; gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum, limestone, and porphyry are found but are little worked. Some effort has been made to work copper mines in the last years, and concessions have been granted for mining coal and iron.

There seems to be considerable activity in cutting and working the valuable woods of Haiti. The Government has granted two concessions, giving permission to cut certain valuable woods on its lands in different sections for a distance of over 9 miles from the seashore inland. These two concessions were granted to Haitians, with the privilege of subletting them or of forming a foreign company with the necessary capital to undertake the enterprise. In attempting to form such a company they have met with considerable encouragement from American capitalists. This industry, properly aided and encouraged by the Government, would add much to the prosperity of the country, as its valuable woods are almost inexhaustible. One branch

of this enterprise will be the cutting of bayahond, a wood for railroad cross-ties; for this use its durability is far greater than that of any other wood thus far used for the purpose.

The exports from Haiti to the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 were \$2,597,905 and the imports \$1,214,133. The five principal export items for the first six months of the calendar year 1904 were woods, \$252,697; hides and skins, \$69,172; cocoa, \$31,415; coffee, \$20,161; wax, \$6,713. The total exports to the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$1,177,671 and the imports to \$2,472,458.

United States Minister POWELL reported from Port au Prince, Haiti, under date of August 30, 1904, that a concession had been granted by the Haitian Government to Messrs. LOUIS DALMAS and EDWARD A. BLANTON, Jr., to construct a railroad from Gonaives, a port in the northwestern part of the Republic, to Ennery, thence to St. Michel-de-Atalage to Hinche. In a previous communication announcing the concession Minister POWELL said that this was the most important concession ever granted by the Haitian Government to foreigners, the Government having previously refused permission to them to traverse the interior of the country. Several attempts in recent years have been made by interested parties to construct a railroad into the interior, but all such propositions have been rejected.

The proposed railroad reaches the very heart of the Republic, traversing a region that is said to be rich in minerals, including copper, silver, gold, iron, and lead, and penetrating into a section of virgin forests where are to be found iron and satin woods, ebony, cedar, pitch pine, white walnut, and three kinds of mahogany. It will also reach a section represented to be rich in logwood and guaiac, which have not been marketable heretofore on account of the difficulty of reaching water transportation. The district generally is described as being very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of cotton on a large scale, as the ports of Gonaives and St. Marc are the principal outlets for cotton exports. The railroad will also afford access to the cacao belt.

The terminus is to be Port au Prince, which will be reached by continuing the road from Hinche by way of Las Cahobas, Mirebalais, and Arcahaie. When this is accomplished there will be a continuous railway line through the interior to Gonaives and eventually to Cape Haitien. The company also has the right to build wharves at Gonaives, so that vessels will no longer have to unload in lighters.

Minister POWELL adds:

"When this road is built, we will have two important roads in the hands of citizens of the United States, the other being the one completed about a year ago, which runs from Port au Prince to the lakes, these lakes being a part of the boundary of the two Republics. When

a road is completed from the lakes to Santo Domingo City, it will shorten the distance between the two capitals from five days, the time it now takes, to less than one day. There is another road being constructed from Cape Haitien to Grande Rivière, which will eventually connect with the road which is the subject of this dispatch."

*Honduras.*—After a session lasting over two months, the Congress of the Republic of Spanish Honduras, which met at Tegucigalpa, adjourned in September, 1904. The most important business was the election of President MANUEL BONILLA, the present incumbent, to another term of six years without opposition. Peace has not been interrupted since the short civil war in 1903, which placed the present Government in power.

In July, 1904, the external debt of Honduras consisted of four loans, contracted from 1867 to 1870, amounting to £5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to £14,753,147; total, £20,151,717. No interest has been paid since 1872. The internal debt in 1903 was stated to amount to 1,317,380 *pesos*.

The revenue of the country is mainly derived from customs, and from spirit, powder, and tobacco monopolies. The revenue and expenditure for the year 1904 was estimated at 2,637,724 *pesos* and 2,625,983 *pesos*, respectively. The budget for 1904-5 gives the revenue at 3,043,500 *pesos* and the expenditure at 3,043,500 *pesos*. The revenue comprises 1,350,000 *pesos* from customs, 1,015,000 from taxes on consumption, and 88,000 from posts and telegraphs, other sources of revenue being port dues, stamps, lottery, etc. Of the expenditure, 1,166,169 *pesos* are for the Department of War, 464,525 *pesos* for the Department of the Interior, 478,020 *pesos* for public works, 259,788 *pesos* for finance, 130,258 *pesos* for the public debt, and 337,173 for public instruction.

Agriculture is gradually developing. The chief culture is that of bananas, occupying 42,840 acres, mostly on the Atlantic coast. Other products are tobacco, sugar, maize, coconuts, fruits, sarsaparilla, beans, and coffee, while indigo, rice, and wheat are grown in small quantities. Cattle breeding is carried on extensively, and dairy farming on a small scale. About 150,400 acres are devoted to pasture. The Government grants facilities for the acquisition of land by private persons and companies for agricultural and mining purposes. A concession has been granted for working the mahogany and cedar forests within the Republic. There are considerable local industries such as the plaiting of straw hats. The mineral resources of Honduras are great—gold, platinum, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, and nickel being found in almost every department.

The raising of cattle is a good business in Honduras, but there is difficulty in finding a sure market for the sale. The cattle are, unfortunately, too small and light in weight to be sure of a ready market in

other countries, and it is feared that on this account the Cuban market may shortly be wholly or partly closed. No disease of any epidemic kind has been reported among cattle in this country.

Honduras cattle are exported almost entirely to Cuba and Belize. During the year ended June 30, 1904, the amount reached the figure £85,860, which is larger than it has been for some years.

The steady advance in the production of bananas on the north coast of Honduras, some extra activity in cattle transactions, and a few other natural fluctuations caused a decided increase in the exports of the country in the twelve months ended June 30, 1904. With the exception of the two branches mentioned, the variations in amount have been trifling. The banana trade is an encouraging feature in the commercial movement of the country, as it has been for some years, and in that line there is a steady, uninterrupted advance.

The exports from Honduras to foreign countries during the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted to \$5,322,826.06, distributed as follows: United States, \$3,964,044.71; Germany, \$120,353.19; Great Britain, \$95,817; France, \$29,063.74; Panama, \$49,413.20; Chile, \$25; Guatemala, \$51,032; Salvador, \$29,751.52; Nicaragua, \$12,942; Cuba, \$808,035; Belize, \$125,863.70; and Mexico, \$36,485. The exports consisted of the following items: Mineral substances, \$1,222,795.69; vegetable substances, \$2,739,691.97; animal substances, \$1,321,538.46; manufactured products, \$20,549.94; miscellaneous products, \$18,250. The total imports from foreign countries into Honduras during the year 1903-4 consisted of 340,829 packages of merchandise, weighing 27,387,216 half kilograms, the invoiced values of which were, respectively, \$2,162,243.78 gold and \$148,541.55 silver. Twenty-nine thousand four hundred and ninety-one packages of this merchandise, weighing 2,985,627 half kilograms, valued at \$492,630.10 gold, came from Europe and Asia; 274,097 packages, weighing 21,311,864 half kilograms, invoiced at \$1,518,617.29 gold and \$475 silver, respectively, came from the United States and Mexico; 104 packages, weighing 5,713 half kilograms, invoiced at \$270 gold and \$837 silver, came from Cuba; 36,890 packages, weighing 2,944,962 kilograms, invoiced at \$148,866.89 gold and \$141,137.05 silver, came from Central America; and 247 packages, weighing 39,050 half kilograms, invoiced at \$1,860.11 gold and \$6,092 silver, came from South America. These importations were made through the ports of Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, La Ceiba, and Roatán.

The exports to Europe are chiefly metals and hides. The increase in imports is much greater than in exports, for the total rose from £287,400 in 1903 to £444,827 in 1904. The imports from Europe nearly doubled in the year, while those from the United States increased by 50 per cent, and there was a considerable augmentation in the shipments from other countries.

The value of the exportations to the United States in 1903-4, according to United States figures, amounted to \$2,046,113, as compared with \$1,375,997 in the preceding year, and the imports to \$1,604,298, as against \$956,164 in 1902-3. The exports of bananas during this period were \$1,352,363, a decided increase over the previous year. Other export items of importance were, coconuts, \$105,489; woods, \$98,099; hides and skins, \$62,186; rubber, \$32,257; sarsaparilla, \$28,952; fruits, \$13,764. The total trade of Honduras with the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$3,699,699, of which \$2,111,452 were exports and \$1,588,247 imports. The imports from the port of New York during 1903-4 were 53,361 packages, weighing 3,026,343 kilos, valued at \$630,695. The shipments consisted of cotton goods, machinery, drugs and medicines, flour, rice, provisions and canned goods, barbed wire, petroleum, paper, liquors, perfumery, etc. Since the parcels post between Honduras and the United States went into effect a great many shipments of shoes and fancy dry goods are sent that way, thus avoiding the expense and trouble of consular invoices. These exports do not figure in the foregoing statement.

The general goods imported into Honduras consist of all that is cheap and indispensable, except food, and a certain amount of luxuries and fancy articles, doubtless greater on the prosperous north coast than in the other districts. Among the absolute necessities are the cheaper classes of cotton goods, of which England furnishes 45 per cent; the United States, 42 per cent; Germany, 10 per cent; Italy, 2 per cent, and Belgium, 1 per cent. The principal lines of cotton goods are shirtings and prints, followed by sheetings (bleached). Cotton blankets are also in large demand, and these invariably are imported from German mills.

Mining, the chief industry of the interior, made but little progress in the year under review. The chief mine is that of the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, which produced silver, and continued working, apparently with success, as it has for many years. The British company at Aramecina also continued to produce gold; but, so far as is known, not in such quantities as formerly. During the year, several mining engineers visited Honduras to make reports on properties, and some syndicates worked mines for a while with a view to purchase; but no results have been seen from the reports, and in nearly all the other cases work ceased after a short time. The small factories of soap and candles, shoes, beer, and soda water, which have existed for some years in the capital, remained open, and the brewery added an ice plant to its other business. The American company, which for some years has been working on the opening for navigation of the river Ulua and a road from the coast to the District of Olancha, after spending a very large sum of money, ceased work-

ing. The wagon road from Tegucigalpa to the Pacific coast made considerable progress, and in a short time a really good communication will be established in that part of the country. Already steps are being taken to procure automobiles for use on this road, and so soon as some minor details have been arranged it will be possible for the vehicles to run about 75 of the 100 miles, and the arrangement of the rest will soon be complete. On the north coast, near the rising port of La Ceiba, 12 miles of railway have been laid by a private firm, under a concession from the Government, and the new enterprise is now in running order and in course of extension. There is reason to believe that this will be followed by other similar works in the same region, where railway material can be brought cheaply from the United States, and where railway communication is wanted immediately for the development of the fruit trade. The railway from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, built over thirty years ago with part of the loans raised in London and Paris, has been in the hands of the Government for the last two years, since they took it over from the Honduras syndicate which had worked the line on a lease for some years.

No census has been taken since 1902, and as no reliable result was then reached, it can only be presumed that the population is, as calculated before, about 400,000, or, roughly, 10 persons to the square mile. The public health was uniformly good, no epidemics having been reported in any part of the Republic during the year.

The total number of vessels entering the ports of the Republic in 1904 was 2,850, having a tonnage of 571,721 tons and manned by crews aggregating 22,503 men. During the same period 2,849 vessels cleared from the ports of the Republic, having a tonnage capacity of 571,647 tons, manned by 22,496 men.

The passengers entering the Republic in 1904 numbered 4,634, of whom 2,041 were Hondureans and 2,593 foreigners. The departures during the same year numbered 3,798, of whom 2,109 were Hondureans and 1,689 foreigners.

*Mexico.*—On July 9, 1904, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ was reelected President of the Republic of Mexico and Don RAMON CORRAL Vice-President, for the term of six years, from December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1910.

Foreign relations continued peaceful and friendly during 1904, with no other change than that in some cases they have been extended and in all have become more cordial.

One of the conventions<sup>a</sup> signed during the Second International American Conference, and still awaiting the approval of the Senate, that relating to pecuniary claims and damages. In view of the importance of this international compact, by virtue of which the claims

<sup>a</sup> Since ratified and promulgated.



private persons are to be submitted to arbitration, thus eliminating the chief factor of conflicts between the Governments of America, and in consideration of the fact that several of the signatory countries, among them the United States of America, have already ratified it, the President urged upon the Senate to vouchsafe to the treaty its high approval, so that it may become part of the public law.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of the year 1848 contained important stipulations in regard to arbitration, so that if to these be added those contained in the convention with respect to pecuniary claims, the fear of any difficulty with the neighboring Republic on the north would become very remote.

The convention entered into on May 28, 1904, between Mexico and Spain, in regard to the practice of the liberal professions, after being duly approved and ratified by the Governments of the contracting powers, became operative in December, 1904, to be in force for five years.

As a consequence of representations made by the Governments of France and the Netherlands, a delegate from Mexico was appointed to the International Conference which met at The Hague in December, 1904, for the purpose of declaring ambulance vessels, commissioned in war time under the Red Cross flag, exempt from duties and imposts in ports. This beneficent arrangement was signed by the Mexican representative and it was sent to the Senate for revision.

In the year 1864 a well-known International Convention was signed at Geneva, of which the object was to establish the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals in time of war. This convention was left open, to the end that nations other than the signatory powers might adhere to it. But, as they had to be invited with certain formalities described in the convention itself and those formalities had not been fulfilled in regard to Mexico, the Republic had not signified its acceptance, though the convention was in accord with its views and ideas. Some time ago the Spanish Government, through its legation, urged on Mexico in a courteous and friendly manner to become a party to this international compact, and after the War Department had reported on the matter it was decided to take this step.

The Government was invited to send delegates to the Fourth Pan-American Medical Congress, which met at Panama, and to the sessions of the American Association of Public Health at Havana, and accordingly sent representatives to both assemblies.

The Government sent delegates to the Eighth International Geographical Congress, which met at Washington during the month of September, 1904. At the conclusion of its important deliberations an excursion party consisting of 70 persons of high reputation was made up to visit the Republic, where it was entertained by a special committee.

A trifling disagreement with Guatemala was adjusted to the satisfaction of both countries. A Mexican minister visited Paraguay in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended by that country in sending a plenipotentiary to Mexico. Also, for the first time, Mexico was visited by a representative of the remote Chinese Empire, who was received both by the Government and by the country with the consideration due his personal accomplishment and his high mission. On the part of Mexico a representative was designated to represent the nation at Peking, thus establishing mutually beneficial diplomatic relations between the two lands.

Having been invited by the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property to be represented at the Congress held at Berne to unify the procedure and documents required for the protection of such property, Mexico sent delegates thither to attend the sessions of the Congress during the early days of August, 1904, after having visited the patent offices of the United States, Canada, and the chief nations of Europe.

The various scientific and astronomical investigations engaging the attention of the Government were carried on satisfactorily and the participation of Mexico in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition successfully accomplished, where Mexico exhibited in the palaces of education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, electricity, transportation, agriculture, forestry and fish and game, mines and metallurgy, and anthropology. The prizes taken by Mexican exhibitors numbered 1,500.

Two postal conventions were established, one with Great Britain for the interchange of postal money orders, signed March 18, 1904, and the other with the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the two countries, promulgated by the President of Mexico on December 17, 1904; and two conventions with Chile, one for the interchange of correspondence and the other for the interchange of postal packages, were promulgated.

The Geodetic Commission, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather which prevailed during the period covered by this report, continued its work of reconnoissance and choice of vertices for the grand triangulation that is to cover to ninety-eighth meridian west of Greenwich, having on the south reached the extremity in that direction on the Pacific Ocean and advanced on the north into the State of Tamaulipas. All branches of the indoor work advanced and the first volume of the Commission Annals has been published.

The geographical exploration commission made considerable progress in the work of preparing its map of the Republic, adding to its field outfit in Chihuahua, extending its operations into Coahuila, and continuing them in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Hidalgo

and Veracruz. In the course of this work 25 geographical positions of points in the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo were determined; rivers were surveyed for a length of more than 1,000 kilometers; more than 6,000 kilometers of topographical itineraries were measured and 22 sections of the general map of the Republic and the partial map of the State of Veracruz were published.

The Government of Mexico, by customs imposts or by consumption taxes, and sometimes by both, within the year, extended quite heavy protection (freight rates also being taken into consideration) to the new steel works at Monterey, and gave a virtual monopoly to the large new dynamite and explosives factory in the State of Durango. It had previously extended protection to the fruit-canning industry at Guadalupe, the cotton factories throughout the Republic, and the soap factories in the principal cotton-growing district.

Executive decree of June 8, 1904, exempted from duty goods imported through the custom-houses of the Territory of Quintana Roo for use in that Territory until July 1, 1905, and by Presidential decree of June 10, 1904, and in accordance with Section XIV of article 85 of the Constitution, a new custom-house was established at Mexicali, Lower California.

Public health and sanitation received special attention, and when the Latin-American Medical Congress met in April in Buenos Ayres the representatives from Mexico contributed their researches to the subject of public hygiene.

The scholastic year opened with 531 schools sustained by the Government and in full operation in the Federal District and Territories. Out of the number mentioned, 3 superior primary schools, 1 special primary commercial school, 2 elementary schools, 3 mixed schools, and 6 night schools were opened in the Federal District. Said schools are served in the aggregate by 1,993 professors, and the average attendance is 48,296 children.

Between January and June of the year 1904 the Department of Fomento issued 452 deeds by means of which more than 1,529,000 hectares of public lands, exceeding in value \$1,260,000, were condemned for private occupation, the Government receiving therefor \$196,540 in cash and the rest in transfers of property to the Government by the Sonora and Chiapas Land and Colonization Company. Certain lands were obtained by colonizing companies under specified contracts. During the first half of the fiscal year 1904-5 (June-December, 1904) there were reduced to private property 34,000 hectares of vacant and national lands, odd ground and gores, for which 220 title deeds were issued by the Department of Fomento and which yielded to the Federal exchequer the sum of \$209,000. The Boer Colony in Santa Rosalia, in the State of Chihuahua, obtained possession of the

hacienda Santa Rosalia, containing 80,000 acres, for the benefit of Boers already in Mexico and the influx that is expected to follow. Farming on a gigantic scale will be carried on.

During the six months from January to June, 1904, 396 patents were granted, 435 trade-marks were registered, and 49 commercial names and advertisements recorded, and during the last half of 1904 458 patents of invention were granted, 490 trade-marks and 40 commercial names registered; the registration of 180 marks under article 87 of the law now in force was renewed.

The public works at Tampico, at Coatzacoalcos, Manzanillo, and Salina Cruz progressed favorably, and various river and railway improvements had profitable attention.

The total revenue for the year 1904 reached \$86,473,800.94, and the collections exceeded those of the previous year by \$10,092,175.72.

The stock of specie held by the Mexican Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1903-4 was as follows: Gold, \$3,127,450.83; silver, \$37,230,358.77, a total of \$40,358,414.60. As compared with the holdings at the close of 1902-3, when the total amounted to \$30,917,018.35, an increase of \$9,441,396.25 is noted. No allowance has been made in these figures for the premium on gold over silver currency.

The total coinage during the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted to \$22,025,450 silver, \$921,545 gold, and \$93,524 copper. This makes a total coinage of \$23,040,519 of currency in the three metals for the year, against \$27,000,000 of currency coined in the fiscal year 1902-3. The decrease in the coinage of nearly \$4,000,000 in 1903-4, as compared with the preceding year, is due to the action of the public producers, as the Government coins the bullion that is sent to the mint for account of the parties sending it.

A decree issued by President DIAZ carried into effect the reforms authorized in December, 1904, by the Mexican Congress. The free coinage of silver is to cease on April 16, 1905. After May 1 of the same year the gold *peso*, or dollar, will become the sole unit of value. The silver *pesos* will be retained in circulation, exchangeable with the new gold ones at the ratio of 2 to 1, and to maintain the parity between the two dollars a reserve exchange fund of not less than \$10,000,000 will be established.

The total operations of the thirty-two chartered banks operating under the Mexican banking law on December 31, 1903, amounted to \$410,256,683.15, as against \$470,189,584.98 on December 31, 1904, an increase of \$59,932,901.83.

The custom-house collections of the Republic during the fiscal year 1903-4 were \$37,132,285, as compared with \$34,435,902 in the preceding year. These figures show a steady yearly increase in the custom-house receipts, the advance in four years amounting to \$9,026,409. In the fiscal year 1897-98 the total receipts amounted to \$23,022,618, and

compared with the receipts for 1903-4, there is an indicated increase of \$14,109,667 in seven years, an average of over \$2,000,000 per year.

The customs receipts during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 show a total of \$20,036,145.19, an increase of \$1,728,716.01 over those during the same period of the preceding year.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the first six months of the fiscal year 1904-5 (July-December), as compared with the same period of the preceding year, were \$1,616,188.66 and \$1,494,100.67, respectively, showing an increase for 1904-5 of \$122,087.99, or 8.17 per cent. The postal money-order service is a great convenience to the public for remitting small amounts, and the amounts received for premiums on money orders during each of the periods under comparison were \$163,898.64 in 1904-5 and \$155,658.74 in 1903-4. This shows an increase of \$8,239.90 in the amount of money-order premiums received in the first six months of 1904-5, as compared with the same period in 1903-4. The wonderful improvement and expansion of the Mexican postal service in all its various branches since 1885 is one of the many effects growing out of the installation of an active railroad era in Mexico, and has afforded the means of rapid and regular transportation, which has been promptly taken advantage of for the service of the public. In fact, the expansion of the Mexican postal service is coincident with the development of the Mexican railroad system.

The Federal tax on alcohol factories throughout the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1904-5, commencing July 1, 1904, under the law of May 4, 1895, amounts to \$800,000, being distributed among the various States as follows: Campeche, \$11,000; Coahuila, \$11,500; Colima, \$6,000; Chiapas, \$27,000; Chihuahua, \$7,000; Federal District, \$38,000; Durango, \$10,500; Guanajuato, \$45,000; Guerrero, \$14,500; Hidalgo, \$21,000; Jalisco, \$60,000; Mexico, \$20,000; Michoacan, \$48,000; Morelos, \$92,000; Nuevo Leon, \$10,500; Oaxaca, \$29,000; Puebla, \$71,000; Queretaro, \$1,500; San Luis Potosi, \$30,500; Sinaloa, \$11,000; Sonora, \$15,500; Tabasco, \$22,000; Tamaulipas, \$8,500; Tlaxcala, \$3,500; Veraacruz, \$135,000; Yucatan, \$31,500; Zacatecas, \$14,500; Territory of Tepic, \$4,500. This tax, like the stamp tax on cotton mills, is payable in advance or early in the fiscal year for which it is computed.

Under date of May 26, 1904, the Federal Government promulgated a decree, to take effect on July 1, imposing a tax of \$1.20 silver per barrel of agnardiente not exceeding 70 kilograms gross weight in place of \$2.50 per barrel imposed by the law of May 12, 1896.

The production of sugar during the fiscal year 1903-4 was 107,000 tons as compared with 112,000 tons in 1902-3, and the estimated production for 1904-5 is 115,000 tons.

As will be seen by this statement, there was a shortage in the production of 1903-4, as compared with that of 1902-3, of about 5,000

tons, due to a decline in the State of Morelos of about 4,000 tons and in the State of Oaxaca of about 2,000 tons; but, on the other hand, Puebla increased its production 1,000 tons.

The State of Morelos was the largest producer of sugar and molasses, producing 30,327,452 kilograms of the former and 16,370,591 of the latter. Veracruz ranks second, with 16,950,649 kilograms of sugar and 8,048,040 kilograms of molasses, and Puebla is third with 15,879,076 kilograms of sugar and 6,146,000 kilograms of molasses.

The tobacco crop of Mexico for 1904 is estimated at 800,000 arrobas of 25 pounds each, or about 20,000,000 pounds. The tobacco exported is mainly the production of the San Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional, and Ojitlan districts, in the State of Veracruz. All of it goes to Europe, Amsterdam and Hamburg being the largest buyers, and London and Liverpool next in rank. No Mexican tobacco in any quantity goes to the United States, because of the very high duties, which are really prohibitive. All the exports are in form of "*tabaco labrado*"—that is, made up into cigars and cigarettes. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the importation of Virginia leaf tobacco amounted to 2,468,773 pounds, valued at \$147,131 in gold; the importation of all other tobacco in leaf was valued at \$32,896 in gold. Of this "other leaf tobacco" the United States also contributed 4,675 pounds. The Netherlands and Cuba contributed 17,332 and 15,890 pounds, respectively, and Sumatra and Germany were next in order, with small quantities from India, Belgium, Turkey, Persia, and even China, part of the tobacco from various sources coming through Great Britain. Higher duties were placed on Virginia leaf during the year, and this operated somewhat to change the course of the trade. In general, however, the importation of leaf tobacco into Mexico is increasing, partly through the increased consumption of foreign tobaccos, but principally through the demand for foreign leaf to blend with the native leaf in the manufacture of cigars.

Imports of cattle from the Republic of Mexico, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, amounted to 2,314 head during the month of December, 1904, and 4,467 head during December, 1903. For the twelve months ending December, 1904, 13,457 head were received, compared with 33,334 head for the same period in 1903.

The principal agricultural products of the Republic are coffee, vanilla beans, rubber, tobacco, sugar cane, chicle gum, jalap, corn, and beans. Potatoes and many other varieties of vegetables are cultivated only to meet the demand of the local market. Corn, beans, and like products are generally cultivated in the higher altitudes where, aside from the plow and some primitive farming implements, machines for preparing the soil, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting could not be utilized to such advantage as on the lower and more level lands.

The year witnessed continued progress in the mining industry in Mexico. The extension of transportation facilities, the utilization of hydro-electric power, and the influx of American capital and American operators were the features of the developments. The Mexicans are not slow to realize the wonderful source of wealth the country has in its mines, and stimulated by the new conditions, they have undertaken a great deal of development on old and new properties. The English companies continued active, but the English investments in Mexico can not be said to be on the increase except in the El Oro district. The French engineers have been very active in the Mexican field recently, and it is said that they have unlimited backing for big things. The American smelter trust still continued to control the situation in the northern and central Mexican States, and attempts to inaugurate "independent" smelters have so far not materialized. The granting of a government monopoly on dynamite during the year threatened to injure the mining interests of the Republic.

The Mexican Government continued friendly to American investments, and numerous favorable concessions for railroads to aid in developing mining were granted during the year. The nationalized railroads adopted a favorable attitude toward developments, and all of the subsidized roads imposed limitation conditions as to freight charges in their charters. The projected Kansas City, Mexico and Orient road, across northern Mexico, will open up a number of new districts of known worth and will undoubtedly stimulate the development of many properties along the line. The development of an ample fuel supply in Coahuila is an important factor in the future of all industries in Mexico, and the prospects are that other coal areas, notably the anthracite and natural coke deposits of Sonora, will be made available soon. The introduction of modern machinery and methods continued in all districts, and, except in the camps entirely remote from transportation by rail and water, the mining equipments are as full and up-to-date as in any American section. There were no labor disturbances in Mexico during the year, and, while wages increased, the efficiency and morale of the mining labor also improved. In some sections attempts were made to employ Japanese labor, but with uncertain results. This favorable labor situation has greatly influenced the investment of considerable American capital in the Republic.

In regard to mining, it is stated that from January to June 30, 1904, there were issued 1,600 title deeds, covering 23,845 hectares, which, when taken in connection with the rectified data for the previous half year, yield a total of 3,420 title deeds, embracing 60,822 mining claims for the fiscal year 1903-4. Title deeds were also issued for deposits

of mercury and turquoise recently discovered, and in connection with the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of dynamite and explosives, near Ciudad Lerdo, exploration has been inaugurated for the necessary raw materials, so it is probable that complete independence will be attained in regard to foreign markets, thus materially reducing the cost of mining and similar enterprises. Special note is made of the advance in copper production, Mexico being the second country in the list of producers of this metal.

The tax on mining property in 1903-4 amounted to \$1,967,029.86, as against \$1,610,439.14 in 1902-3, an increase of \$356,590.72.

According to official statistics, the mining production of Mexico for 1904, in round numbers, is as follows: Silver, \$82,200,000; gold, \$32,500,000; copper, \$19,700,000; lead, \$6,000,000; total, \$140,400,000.

An important operation in 1904, involving New York capital in Mexico, was the installation of a 200-ton smelter by the Mitchell Mining Company at the Dicha mines in the State of Guerrero. Other concerns of interest during 1904 were the organization of the Douglas Copper Company to operate in Sonora; the commencing of operations by the Mexican-Standard Company near Parral; the organization of the Black Mountain Company to operate in Sonora, and the organization of the Guaynopita Copper Company to exploit properties in the State of Guerrero. Altogether the mining operations in Mexico in the year 1904 were satisfactory and promise to be equally so in 1905.

Mexico occupies the fourth place among the lead-producing countries of the world, with an output of 95,000 tons. It must be stated that the exploitation of lead mines in Mexico is an entirely new industry, for not so long ago the production of this metal was insignificant, and it is the last arrival among the large lead-producing countries. The mining of antimony is also beginning to be carried on in Mexico, which up to the present was not done at all. This metal is found in several parts of the Republic, and its production will be considerable when the exploitation of mines is made on a large scale. For many years Mexico was supposed to be a country without any practical coal deposits. About 1881, however, the Government, interested by the rumors of coal in various parts of the country, appointed a scientific commission to investigate the possibilities of coal in Mexico. The findings of this commission were much more favorable than had been hoped. Coal of various qualities was found to exist in Sonora, Michoacan, Veracruz, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, and other States. The Sonora deposit was reported to be a high-grade anthracite, giving 92 per cent of carbon. The returns indicate a very satisfactory condition of the export trade of the Republic in the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with the preceding twelve months.



The industry of the smelting and refining of metals in the Republic has developed during the last few years in an extraordinary manner. In the town of Aguascalientes there is established the largest refinery in the country. At San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Torreon, Chihuahua, and in several other towns there are large foundries and refineries, which work on a large scale and with heavy capital.

The exports of the Republic during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1903-4 aggregated a total of \$196,690,510.60 silver, as against \$192,989,493.68 silver in 1902-3, not including premium on gold exported. The gain does not seem so noteworthy in 1903-4 as in the preceding year; but it must be borne in mind that the values declared at the custom-houses are silver values and that, inasmuch as the rate of exchange was lower during the last year than in the preceding one, the total exports of \$210,276,374 silver, including premium on gold exported, represented in reality a gold value considerably in excess of that represented in 1902-3, by the total of \$207,377,793 silver.

The following countries were the chief markets for Mexican products: Europe, \$50,265,067.02, as against \$46,860,334.02 in 1902-3; Asia, \$6,129, as against \$30,000; North America, \$141,549,557.05, as against \$139,578,433.33; Central America, \$441,385.80, as against \$359,042.52; South America, \$165,383.73, as against \$58,251.81; West Indies, \$4,262,988, as against \$4,103,432. Of the European countries, France shows the greatest increase, while Great Britain shows a falling off of considerable volume, and both Germany and Spain show fair increases. The exports of Mexico to Cuba consist almost wholly of cattle. In 1903-4 all the countries of Europe together took 25.55 per cent of Mexico's exports, against 71.95 per cent taken by the United States; and in 1902-3 Europe took 24.28 per cent of the total exports, against 72.31 per cent taken by the United States.

The exports consist of mineral products to the value of \$119,220,162.95; vegetable products, \$60,548,679.50; animal products, \$10,871,318.22; manufactured products, \$5,528,072.97, and sundry products, \$522,276.96.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1904, show that during that period foreign goods to the value of \$78,308,442 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with \$75,904,807 in the previous fiscal year. The distribution of the imports was as follows: Europe, \$34,551,324.43 during the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with \$33,912,035.82 during the year 1902-3; Asia, \$652,712.02, as against \$696,137.46; Africa, \$116,918, as against \$80,348.69; North America, \$42,638,925.37, as against \$40,814,014.70; Central America, \$30,298.59, as against \$19,351.04; South America, \$194,292.87, as against \$195,444.19; West Indies, \$117,020, as against \$129,554.93; Oceania, \$6,951.32, as against

\$57,920.75. The United States was the principal country of origin for the greater part of this trade, furnishing 54.41 per cent of the total, as against 53.74 per cent in the fiscal year 1902-3. Great Britain furnished 12.78; Germany, 12.18; France, 9.54; Spain, 4.17, and Belgium, 2.78. The imports consisted of animal substances to the value of \$5,695,938.47; vegetable substances, \$13,787,995.73; mineral substances, \$22,487,474.94; dry goods, \$9,920,268.33; chemical substances, \$3,158,202.61; beverages, \$3,393,021.81; paper, \$2,336,451.64; machinery, \$10,622,475.64; vehicles, \$2,225,913.06; arms and explosives, \$2,179,611.75; miscellaneous, \$2,501,088.86.

Commerce between Mexico and the United States has grown in recent years with great rapidity, and large sums of American capital have been invested in various business enterprises in Mexico, including agriculture, mining, transportation, and manufactures, while on the other hand Mexico is contributing each year more largely to the commercial requirements of the United States, especially in those articles and classes of articles not produced in this country, or at least not produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of manufacturers or others in whose industries or business enterprises they are required. Exports of merchandise to the United States have grown from \$4,346,364 in 1874 to \$43,931,880 in 1904, the value of merchandise exported from Mexico in 1904 being, therefore, ten times as great as in 1874, or thirty years earlier. On the other hand, imports from the United States have grown from \$5,946,839 in 1874 to \$45,920,663 in 1904, the imports into Mexico in 1904 being thus about eight times as great as in 1874.

The principal classes of merchandise forming imports from the United States are iron and steel manufactures, coal, unmanufactured cotton, lumber, unmanufactured wood, cars and carriages, breadstuffs, wood manufactures, chemicals, drugs, and dyes, copper and manufactures thereof, mineral oils, provisions, and leather and manufactures thereof.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Mexico are fibers, mostly sisal grass, copper pigs, bars, and ingots, lead in ore and base bullion, hides and skins, coffee, and cattle.

The trade with the United States for the fiscal year 1903-4 was represented by exports, \$45,900,748, as compared with \$42,257,106 in the preceding year, and imports, \$43,627,155, as against \$41,313,711 in 1902-3. In detail this movement was as follows: Exports to the United States—coffee, \$2,222,171; copper, \$13,222,762; sisal grass, \$15,733,245; hides and skins, \$3,171,631; india rubber, \$148,921; lead, \$3,371,934; mahogany, \$592,375. Imports from the United States—agricultural implements, \$369,494; breadstuffs, \$1,082,634; carriages and cycles, \$2,153,782; cotton and manufactures, \$4,064,524; iron and

steel manufactures, \$3,885,737; leather and manufactures, \$849,064; naval stores, \$19,656; oils, \$2,598,229; provisions, meat, and dairy products, \$537,408; tobacco and manufactures, \$185,467; wood and manufactures, \$3,234,155.

The imports from the United States during the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$45,920,663, and in detail were as follows: Agricultural implements, \$358,938; breadstuffs, \$304,335; carriages and cycles, \$1,979,055; copper, \$1,146,689; cotton and manufactures of, \$3,922,343; iron and steel manufactures, \$3,923,702; leather and manufactures, \$944,161; naval stores, \$21,066; oils, \$1,984,858; provisions, meat, and dairy products; \$605,486; tobacco and manufactures, \$198,999; wood and manufactures, \$3,422,792. The exports to the United States in the same period, amounted to \$43,931,880, and in detail were as follows: Coal, \$698; coffee, \$2,191,550; copper, \$2,522,795; sisal grass, \$15,094,473; oranges, \$45,278; hides and skins, \$3,279,561; india rubber, \$142,344; lead, \$3,567,771; sugar, \$73,298; tobacco, \$38,610; mahogany, \$469,011.

The trade of Mexico with the United Kingdom during 1904 was represented by the following figures: Imports from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £308,820; linen piece goods, £29,992; woolen tissues, £48,270; worsted tissues, £51,700; galvanized sheets, £71,210. No figures covering British importations of Mexican merchandise are available.

The total shipments of henequen (sisal hemp) from the ports of Progreso and Campeche during 1904 amounted to 627,700 bales. Progreso, which is the principal point of export for this commodity, shipped 605,246 bales, and Campeche, 22,454 bales. The destination of the shipments quoted were for the greater part sent to the United States; a total of 617,640 bales.

There are few foundries in the Republic of Mexico, considering the heavy duty on manufactured iron and steel imported into the country. The Government subsidizes industrial plants, and there are great mineral deposits awaiting development. The latest returns show that only 39 foundries are in operation, distributed as follows: Thirteen in Guanajuato, treating iron and other ores; 5 in Nuevo Leon for iron and other ores; 1 in San Luis Potosi, treating metal; 1 in Sinaloa for iron; 1 in Chihuahua for treating metal; 1 in Tabasco, metal; 1 in Tamaulipas, iron; 2 in Durango, 1 for metal and the other treating iron; 1 in Veraeruz, treating iron; 9 in Zacatecas for metal; and 4 in the Federal District for iron. There are, however, a number of iron foundries projected, as also a large steel plant at San Luis Potosi. According to a report published recently, there are 120 different factories in the State of Yucatan, employing 18,000 workmen. The average wages are from \$1.50 to \$3 a day for men and from \$0.50 to \$1.50 for women.

Agricultural experts predict that one of the great future industries in many parts of America will be the cultivation of canagire, a plant whose roots contain more than 30 per cent tannic acid, which is more than twice the quantity of tannin contained in the bark of oak and hemlock.

A new industry which has been recently inaugurated in the Republic is the extraction of a rubber fiber from the plant known as *Parthenium argentatum*, or the guayule plant, a shrub which grows wild in vast tracts in several of the northern States of Mexico, such as Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua. A new process for the extraction of the rubber from this plant has been developed and the machinery and process patented.

There are but two jute mills in the Republic, the La Aurora and the Santa Gertrudis at Orizaba.

The stamp tax paid by the cotton works for the half year from January to June, 1904, determined by a similar committee, amounted to \$1,013,700, and it is the law to pay in advance as soon as notified and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Factories in operation December 31, 1903, numbered 132, whose consumption of raw cotton amounted to 27,512,012 kilograms, the manufactured product being 348,183,050 yards, valued at \$26,907,079. The number of spindles was 632,601, the looms numbering 20,271. Thirty-five printing machines were in operation, and the number of workmen employed was 26,149.

The earnings of the Federal telegraph lines in 1904, as compared with those of the previous fiscal year, increased 10 per cent, and newly strung lines aggregated 1,500 kilometers. Nine new offices were opened and a subterranean cable 1,530 meters long was laid between the city of Campeche and the station of the Gulf submarine cable. The system of wireless telegraphy was also continued with considerable success.

With regard to the telegraph system, the efforts of the administration were directed preferably during the period under review to repairing the considerable damage caused by the prolonged rainy season throughout the country, to strengthening the system and improving it, principally in the great centers of population. At Puebla an underground cable of twenty-one wires was laid in order to connect the main office with the outskirts of the city. Eight new offices were opened, and the length of the system increased by 1,000 kilometers. Two telephone lines were put up in the Sierra de Bacatete and at the port of Veracruz, and a subterranean cable, a kilometer and a half long, was installed for military purposes. Notwithstanding the damage caused by the rain, the number of telegrams passing over the wires showed an increase of 4 per cent in 1904-5 over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The increase in the railway lines during the half year from January to June, 1904, aggregated 273 kilometers, the total length of roads now in the Republic being 16,495 kilometers.

Numerous concessions for new lines and improvements were granted throughout the year, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. Tariff modifications also became effective in accordance with various Executive decrees, and the custom-house ordinances were amended to meet more modern commercial requirements.

*Nicaragua.*—The Administration of President ZELAYA continued in Nicaragua throughout the year 1904, the following Executive measures being taken in regard to monetary affairs:

The Government, in its desire to improve the economic condition of the country by putting in circulation silver coin and by extending its railway lines, beginning as soon as possible with the Atlantic railway, accepted the proposal of a loan of \$1,000,000, American gold, and furthermore decreed as follows:

“The President of the Republic, believing that the improvement of the financial situation of the country justifies the enlargement of the privileges of international commerce, decrees:

“ARTICLE 1. The unrestricted exportation of coined silver is hereby permitted.

“ART. 2. The export duty on coined silver shall be 2 per cent in gold on the nominal value in silver.

“ART. 3. The export duty per kilogram of silver bullion shall be 80 cents gold.

“ART. 4. The payment of duties shall be governed by the provisions of article 3 of the decree of May 14, 1904, concerning the option regarding the payment in coin or in treasury notes.

“ART. 5. The decree of February 5, 1903, as well as all other laws or decrees contrary to the present decree, which is effective from the date of its publication, are hereby repealed.”

On December 31, 1903, the amount of the public debt of the Republic of Nicaragua was £745,696. Of this sum, £291,615 14s. represents the total foreign debt and £454,081 4s. the interior. To the foreign debt must be added the loan of \$1,000,000 gold, effected in the United States in 1904. This loan was issued at 75, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and is to be repaid in four installments of \$250,000 in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years' time, respectively. Both principal and interest are secured by the receipts of the Bluefields custom-house.

The revenue during the calendar year 1904 amounted to 6,567,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure to 6,600,012 *pesos*, showing a deficit of 33,012 *pesos*.

Comparatively little of the land of the Republic is cultivated, but coffee cultivation and banana culture are extending. The coffee crop

of 1903 was about 10,000,000 pounds. All the rubber exported from the country is gathered in the mountains from forest trees, and the rubber cutters being under no restraint, bleed the trees to excess, cutting even very young trees that can give but little return. In spite of the fact, however, that many of the trees die as a consequence of this treatment, india rubber still appears as fourth in the value of exports from Nicaragua, and in 1903 there were shipped 530,090 pounds, valued at £58,405, all of which, with the exception of 277 pounds, went to the United States. Within the last few years several plantations of india rubber have been formed in Nicaragua, especially in the district of the Pearl Lagoon on the Atlantic coast. In the Rivas district rubber trees have also been planted on the cocoa estates in place of the usual shade trees.

Cocoa is grown chiefly in the district of Rivas and to a slight extent on the banks of the San Juan River. The exports in the year 1903 amounted to 51,337 pounds, valued at £1,865, the greater part of the crop being consumed in Nicaragua, where it sells readily and commands the same price as in the United States market. Indigo, which in former years was the most important crop of Nicaragua, has, since the great fall in prices brought about by the introduction of chemical dyes, almost gone out of cultivation. In the year 1903 only 26,270 pounds of indigo, valued at £1,015, were exported, of which 22,469 pounds went to Great Britain and 3,801 to the United States. Cotton has been cultivated in Nicaragua since the time of the aboriginal Indians, and in consequence of the high prices ruling during the time of the civil war in the United States a large area was planted in cotton. After the termination of this crisis the plantations were almost wholly abandoned until two or three years ago, when the culture was recommenced on a small scale, and in 1904 a very considerable amount was planted. The exports in 1903 amounted to 205,709 pounds, valued at £2,463, of which nearly all (189,323 pounds) went to the United Kingdom.

Sugar cane is cultivated in all the districts of the Republic, and there are several factories equipped with the most modern machinery, one of which, situated near Chinandega and owned by a British company, will compare favorably, in methods both of cultivation and preparation of the product, with the best factories of any country. Nearly the whole of the sugar is consumed in the country, but in the year 1903 there were exported 7,734 hundredweight of sugar, valued at £3,173, of which 3,800 hundredweight went to the United States, 3,700 to Honduras, and 90 to each of the Republics of Colombia and Chile.

Several of the sugar factories are also equipped with facilities for making "aguardiente," or native rum and alcohol. The sale of these

spirits is a Government monopoly, the product being purchased from the distilleries and sold to the consumer by the Government. In 1903 the revenue derived from this source amounted to £44,032, but from January 1, 1904, this monopoly has been rented to a syndicate for a term of six years. This syndicate is formed of the four principal distilleries, the price for the concession being £44,700 for each of the first two years and £47,333 for each of the four following years.

The tobacco of Nicaragua is naturally of good quality, the best being grown on the island of Ometepe in Lake Nicaragua. The cultivation of tobacco is regulated by the Government, which, for a certain payment, grants permission to the growers to cultivate each year a given number of plants. Any plants found growing in excess of the number allotted to the planter are confiscated and the owner is subjected to certain fiscal penalties. The revenue derived from the crop in 1903 was £8,763, but in June, 1904, the Government leased this revenue to a private individual for a term of ten years. The rental is £5,333 for the first year, each successive yearly payment to be increased by £167 (\$5,000 national currency), the contractor having to pay all expenses of collection and protection against illegal cultivation. The duties on both leaf and manufactured tobacco in Nicaragua are very high.

Salt is obtained on the Pacific coast by evaporating sea water. It is used in the interior of the Republic, and in 1903 the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala took this product to the amount of 10,720 hundredweight, valued at £2,241.

Indian corn and beans are grown in most of the districts of Nicaragua and constitute the staple article of food for all classes, a small amount being exported to the neighboring Republics of Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

The forests of Nicaragua abound in many valuable dye and cabinet woods, but owing to the difficulties attending transport to the coast these products can not be profitably exported. Returns for wood exports are available only for the Pacific coast, the value of these shipments in 1903 amounting to £3,867, while on the Atlantic coast an American company holds the monopoly for shipping mahogany, and while the Government returns do not cover their shipments, the Bluefields custom-house shows that duty was paid in the year 1903 on 16,130 logs at the rate of \$1 gold per log.

The largest and most important industry in Nicaragua is that of cattle raising. During the year 1903 cattle were exported to the value of £45,101; hides to the value of £22,220, and cheese to the value of £3,639. The Government revenue returns show that fiscal dues for slaughtering were paid during the year on 50,839 head of cattle, a value of about £169,463, thus making the total value of the industry for the year amount to about £240,423.

The gold exported in the year 1903 was valued at £114,366, being found principally in the range of mountains that, continuing from the neighboring Republic of Honduras, passes through Nicaragua from north to south. Of the amount shipped, according to custom-house returns, about £5,200 only came from the west side of the range, and the remainder, about £109,600, from the east side, £104,800 appearing as shipped from Bluefields and £4,800 from Cape Gracias a Dios.

The total declared value of the exports and imports during the year ended December 31, 1903, embraced \$21,913,742 (currency), for exports, and \$2,460,922 (currency), for imports, showing an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$19,452,820. The countries to which the produce was shipped, were: United States, \$13,201,057; Germany, \$2,935,278; England, \$1,804,763; France, \$1,717,139; Costa Rica, \$1,191,263; Italy, \$248,850; Salvador, \$208,159; Honduras, \$192,575; British Honduras, \$172,124; Netherlands, \$91,461; Austria-Hungary, \$45,818; Sweden, \$35,598; other countries, \$69,657.

It is seen that the United States receives more than one-half of the produce exported from Nicaragua, about four and one-half times as much as is shipped to Germany, which is second on the list, and over seven times as much as is received by the United Kingdom.

Of the total exports from Nicaragua, the United States receives all the bananas, coconuts, and bird skins; practically all the hides and india rubber; 97 per cent of the gold and 97 per cent of the deerskins; nearly one-third of the indigo, but only about one-ninth part of the coffee. Almost the only article shipped to Germany is coffee, about 40 per cent of the total exportation of this item going thither. Coffee is also exported to the United Kingdom and to France, forming the leading export item to those countries. Italy, British Honduras, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, and Sweden also receive shipments of this commodity in diminishing ratios in the order named.

The greater part of the exports to Costa Rica consisted of cattle, that Republic taking, out of a total of 20,174 exported, 18,901 head, valued at £38,714. The remaining exports to Costa Rica consisted of Indian corn, beans, cheese, fresh fruit, straw hats, etc., to the value of £990. The exports to the other Central American Republics comprised Indian corn, beans, lard, salt, cheese, cocoa, cassava, straw hats, shoes, and soap, and the declared values were, respectively: Salvador, £6,939; Honduras, £6,419, and Guatemala, £714.

The most important export of the Republic is coffee, of which about 165,000 hundredweight are shipped annually. It is of excellent quality, and the better grades are shipped to Europe, the lower classes going mostly to the United States. Bananas, which have been cultivated for export only within the last twenty years, now occupy the second place on the export list, and are delivered in the New Orleans



markets within eight days after being cut. The fruit is all shipped by the steamers of the Bluefields Steamship Company, whose boats run up as far as Rama, about 60 miles from the sea.

The imports into Nicaragua for the year under consideration amounted to \$2,460,922 gold in value, and were received from the following countries: United States, \$1,457,157; England, \$521,604; Germany, \$259,516; France, \$137,762; Salvador, \$23,535; Italy, \$15,759; Guatemala, \$18,742; Belgium, \$10,553; Colombia, \$2,230; Honduras, \$1,065; other countries, \$12,999.

Of the imports, 59 per cent are from the United States, 20 per cent from Great Britain, 7 per cent from Germany, 8 per cent from France. All the flour, kerosene, building lumber, dynamite, leaf tobacco, windmills, and false jewelry came from the United States, that country also occupying first place in the supplying of provisions, agricultural machinery, hardware, drugs, rice, manufactures of silk, hempen rope, tramway rails, leather, tallow, beer, barbed wire, spirits, paint, sewing machines, candles, manufactured tobacco, umbrellas, and salt. The United Kingdom leads in manufactures of cotton and wool, soap, jute bags, and lubricating oil; Germany in paper, hats, matches, ready-made clothing, manufactures of glass, Portland cement, earthenware, Prussian blue, and pianos, while France ranks first in wines and perfumery. The United Kingdom appears first in the importation of firearms, but in these returns do not appear the value of the arms introduced by the Government of Nicaragua for military purposes, nearly all of which came from the United States. No returns are obtainable of the value of gunpowder, percussion caps, shot, and cartridges that were imported. The sale of these articles is a Government monopoly, and they do not pass through the custom-house, but all, or nearly all, of them were received from the United States.

A noticeable item in the list of imports is the almost complete monopoly held by the United States in the sale of boots and shoes. Until recently these goods were imported from Austria-Hungary, a few coming from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Most of the better class of boots and shoes are now imported into Nicaragua from New Orleans, while coarser boots for workmen are received from Boston.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted to \$1,514,643, and the imports from the United States to \$1,837,682. The six principal items of the exports were as follows: Bananas, \$814,900; gold, \$595,840; rubber, \$447,399; hides, \$172,346; coffee, \$93,542; woods, \$15,870. During the calendar year 1904 the exports to the same country were \$1,637,308, and the imports \$1,992,291.

There are 82 post-offices in the Republic, and the service is carried on over an extension of 2,681 miles. The Republic also has 2,730 miles

of telegraph line, with 119 offices, and 733 miles of telephone in and connecting 14 cities.

The railroads at present constructed and in operation in Nicaragua are as follows: The western division of the National Railroad, running from Corinto, the principal port on the Pacific, passing by Chinandega, Leon, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Nagarote. The eastern division, starting from Nagarote and passing through Managua (the capital), Masaya, and other smaller towns, and terminating at Granada on Lake Nicaragua. The southern division, starting from Masaya, and terminating at Diriamba after passing through the principal coffee-growing district.

There is also a branch from Leon to El Viejo, passing through a sugar-growing district, and a branch from Nagarote to Monotombo on Lake Managua. The total length of the roads noted is, in English miles, 171.56. The rails are 40 pounds to the yard, with the exception of those of the southern division, which are only 30 pounds to the yard. The rolling stock consists of 15 large and 3 small locomotives, 10 first-class and 18 second-class passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 67 platform cars, and 46 covered wagons. All the rolling stock was made in the United States, and at Managua there is a machine shop capable of carrying out ordinary repairs.

In addition to the above-mentioned National Railroads, there are the following private lines: A steam tramway of about 3 miles in length, connecting San Jorge, on Lake Nicaragua, with the town of Rivas; a steam tramway from the port of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, up to and through the city of Granada (this tramway is about 3 miles long); a steam tramway about 2 miles long, belonging to a British company, and connecting the sugar estate "San Antonio" with the railroad at Chichigalpa; and on the Atlantic coast the Emery Mahogany has about 20 miles of railroad in connection with their woodcutting works near the Rio Grande.

Contracts were given in 1903 to construct and work a railroad from the city of Jinotega to a navigable point on the Rio Coco, in the district of Cape Gracias a Dios, and to construct and work an electric tramway in the streets of Managua, but neither of these two undertakings has as yet been commenced.

Since the time of the last Pan-American Congress up to the present, Nicaragua has constructed a central railway line which, uniting those of the western and eastern sections of the Republic in a single line, forms an important artery of the Transcontinental Railroad. A branch is now being constructed to the Atlantic which, being of the highest importance for the prompt transportation of our export products, without doubt will be a powerful aid to the great work of the Pan-American Railway.

During the year 1904 the Nicaraguan Government purchased from

a British company the line of steamers running from Greytown on the Atlantic coast up the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua and across the lake to Granada. This line is composed of about six wooden, flat-bottomed, stern-wheel river steamers, carrying from about 50 to 100 tons of cargo on a draft of from 2 to 3 feet; and one steel twin propeller steamer of about 200 tons running on Lake Nicaragua. The Government also possesses on the Atlantic coast the *Ometepe*, an iron steamer of about 450 tons, formerly a merchant vessel; a similar steamer on the Pacific coast; two iron steamers of about 150 tons on Lake Managua; and two iron steamers of about 100 to 150 tons, respectively, on Lake Nicaragua.

A concession was granted during the year for the establishment of a line of steamships to ply between Nicaraguan and American ports, and various concessions for wharf and warehouse construction were authorized. A company undertaking to establish in the Republic, within two years, a factory for the manufacture of gunpowder, dynamite, etc., was granted the exclusive right of introducing into the country, free of custom-house duties, all material of any sort whatever required in the manufacture of every class of gunpowder, dynamite, percussion caps, etc., and on October 25, 1904, the President of the Republic approved the contract made by the Department of Finance granting a monopoly for the collection of the internal-revenue tax on tobacco for a period of ten years, upon the payment to the Government of 200,000 *pesos* in compensation for the privilege for the first year, and the latter sum plus 10,000 *pesos* additional in each of the following years until the expiration of the contract.

A Presidential decree, increasing the import duties on raw and manufactured tobacco to \$4 and \$8 per kilogram, respectively, was also promulgated. On the Atlantic coast of the Republic of Nicaragua these amounts are payable in silver, and at the custom-houses in the rest of the country in gold or national paper money, in accordance with the law of May 14, 1904, the decree to come into force on February 12, 1905.

The following is the substance of the principal provisions of a decree of the Nicaraguan Government, concerning the revised regulations for the payment of import and export duties, port dues, consular fees, etc.:

ARTICLE 1. Dating from November 1, 1904, all export duties, including those levied on cattle, tonnage dues, warehousing dues, customs fines, consular fees, and, in general, all fiscal dues appertaining to the customs and harbor services, are to be paid in gold coin of the United States, or in commercial bills of the first class drawn at sight on that country.

ART. 2. Such import duties as are payable in bills are to be paid in those drawn in the United States *only* (and not, as hitherto, in bills drawn on the United States or on European countries).

ART. 3. Such of the above-mentioned duties as are payable in gold in accordance with former laws are included in this decree as regards the provisions which follow.

ART. 4. Duties which are tarified in national money are to be paid in accordance with article 2 of the present decree.

ART. 5. Duties may be paid either in gold or in its equivalent in national currency.

ART. 6. Bills of exchange for coffee exportation will be sold, according to the law, for a sum in prescribed bills equivalent to a fifth of the face value of each bill of exchange, but if the purchaser desires to pay in treasury bills he must do so at the commercial rate fixed by this Department, considering the face value of the bills of exchange in proportion to that of the treasury bills.

In either case the officer at the sale of these bills must specify on the reverse side of each one if the sale was made in gold or in bills, and what was paid in each case. This is done in order to keep the accounts of the taxes.

ART. 7. The present decree does not apply to the custom-houses of the Bluff, Calo, and Cape Gracias á Dios. All contrary dispositions contained in former laws are abrogated.

*Paraguay.*—Señor Don JUAN B. GAONA was elected to the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay on December 20, 1904. The foreign relations of the Government remained perfectly cordial with all the Governments of the world during 1904, and the present Government desires to have this satisfactory condition continue.

Paraguay took part in the second Latin-American Medical Congress, held in Buenos Ayres in 1904, and accepted the invitation to take part in the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress, which will be held at Rio Janeiro on August 6, 1905.

During the year 1904 Dr. CECILIO BAEZ was made Minister of the Republic of Paraguay near the Government of the United States, and also represented his Government at the inauguration of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904.

In 1904, the custom-house collections amounted to \$15,069,706.30 paper money. The imports and exports were, during the year, \$3,508,138.17 and \$3,106,559.82 sealed gold, respectively. The internal-revenue receipts during the same year amounted to \$1,459,614.39, a much smaller amount than the sum collected in 1903.

The Agricultural Bank, whose business was paralyzed during the late civil war, resumed its accustomed business. Its capital, authorized by the law of July 14, 1903, is \$14,531,238.35, of which sum \$6,793,850 belongs to the Mortgage Department, and the remainder, \$7,737,388.35, to the Agricultural and Industrial Department.

The foreign debt of the country was, on December 31, 1903,

\$4,623,217.84 sealed gold, upon which a payment of \$24,866.04 sealed gold was made in 1904, leaving the total debt on December 31, 1904, \$4,598,351.80 sealed gold. On March 21, 1904, the internal debt amounted to \$20,411,795 of notes in circulation.

Paraguay's principal product is cattle. In the years 1864 to 1870, Paraguay's 2,000,000 head of cattle fell off to 15,000. Thirty-three years of peace have seen the Republic rise to a position beyond that occupied before 1864. To-day there are 3,500,000 head in its fields. The greatest triumph of Paraguay's industrial efforts was recorded when she erected two large slaughterhouses, each with a capacity of 300 head of cattle daily. The prices of cattle in Paraguay show a constant tendency to increase. In 1890, when the value of the paper peso was about 40 cents, the average price for young bulls was 24 pesos (\$0.60) each; for cows, 20 pesos (\$8); in 1903 the prevailing price for young bulls was 100 pesos (\$10.71), the paper peso being then at 10.71 cents, and for cows 90 pesos (\$9.64), an increase of about 15 per cent in thirteen years.

Paraguay possesses immense natural wealth in textile plants which require no cultivation and is assured of markets that will take her raw materials. It is suggestive to state here that the exports of vegetable fibers to the United States in 1902 amounted to \$31,545,962. Jute fiber could easily become an important item of commerce with the United States, which imports an enormous quantity of this material from India. The economic future of Paraguay in this single branch of natural wealth is very promising. What is needed is capital to invest in these industries and to promote and encourage the development of these fountains of national prosperity.

The following are the countries which market goods in Paraguay: Germany, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Spain, France, England, Italy, India, the United States, Uruguay, the Netherlands, Cuba, and, on a small scale, China, Japan, Portugal, Switzerland, and Norway.

Of the imports 32 per cent are from Great Britain, 14 per cent from Germany, and 12 per cent from the Argentine Republic. Of the exports 61 per cent go to the Argentine Republic, 35 per cent to Europe, and the remainder to various South American republics. The exports from Asuncion for the first half of 1904 amounted to \$1,463,145 gold, as against \$1,380,135 in 1903, the largest items being: Hides, \$388,432; tea, \$343,769; tobacco, \$232,317; woods, \$175,518; extract of quebracho, \$159,835; jerked beef, \$42,092; ties (ironwood), \$19,360; bristles, \$13,926.

The trade with the United States in the calendar year 1904 amounted to \$55,667, of which \$270 were exports and \$55,397 imports. The exports of quebracho from the Republic of Paraguay during the months from June to November, 1904, were 2,514,050 kilos.

During the year, new post-offices were opened in different parts of

the Republic, the postal tariff was modified, and the work on the telegraph line to Bahía Negra was continued, and branch lines were extended from Nemby to San Antonio, from Punta Fierro to Ynty, and from Limpio to Piquete. Arrangements were also made for the interchange of telegraph messages with the railroads.

On February 18, 1904, President ESCURRA, owing to the fall in the price of extract of quebracho to 340 marks per ton, or at the rate of 8½ cents gold per kilogram, in Hamburg, the principal market of the world for the sale of this product, and taking into consideration the fact that the export duty on this article has hitherto been a prohibitive one, or at the rate of 30 cents, gold per kilogram, promulgated the following important decree:

“ARTICLE 1. On and after this date (February 18, 1904) the customs duties on domestic extract of quebracho exported from the Republic is fixed at the rate of 8 cents sealed gold per kilogram.”

Other tariff modifications were effected during the year for the benefit of internal commerce.

*Peru.*—The year 1904 was an important one in Peru's history. Three Chief Executives succeeded each other in this one year, completing a number of five Civil Presidents constitutionally elected. These changes in the Government, which shake the very foundations of perfectly constituted communities, have been accomplished in a state of peace, the country thus giving one more proof of the stage of civil virtue reached by her sons.

President CANDAMO had scarcely completed the eighth month of his administration when he died, at Arequipa, on May 7, 1904, leaving the office to Vice-President SERAPIO CALDERON. CANDAMO's sagacity, patriotism, and progressiveness endeared him to the people, who regret his loss.

Dr. SERAPIO CALDERON followed for the period of three months, necessary to a new election as prescribed by the Constitution, and distinguished himself for his impartial and just policy toward both contending parties in the electoral campaign.

Dr. JOSÉ PARDO was elected on June 12, 1904, and is to-day Peru's Chief Executive. The new President is the representative type of the progressive Peruvian.

Many problems were successfully solved during the year, both in the field of diplomacy and internal reform. A mixed commission was formed to settle the question of boundaries with Brazil on the rivers Yurua and Pirus, and the difficulties with Ecuador were submitted to the arbitration of the King of Spain.

The conciliatory and peaceful policy of the Administration in the boundary disputes with Ecuador, Colombia, and Bolivia led these Governments to arbitration treaties that will finally settle the disputes and fix a boundary line. The Brazilian question is nearing a peaceful

solution, and if not settled by direct negotiation will be arbitrated. The only pending dispute is the long-outstanding Tacna and Arica question.

It was also resolved that the Government of Peru should take part in the formation of the International Sanitary Bureau to be established in Washington, and contribute its quota toward the fund of \$5,000 American gold, which the said Bureau is to receive, charging the above-mentioned sum to the item No. 7086 of the General Budget of the Republic.

The Government of Peru during the year promulgated new consular regulations, which, adopted June 23, 1904, will become operative on January 1, 1905.

Participation of Peru in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition consisted of exhibits in the buildings for agriculture, forestry, and fish and game, mines and metallurgy.

Considerable work was accomplished in promoting public instruction during 1904, 180 new public schools having opened their doors. A manual training institution was established at the capital, and the College of Guadalupe reorganized, with new buildings at Lima. Twenty specialists on different technical subjects, in agriculture, chemistry, irrigation, and artesian-well systems were engaged and are at work in the field. New buildings worth \$500,000 and new laboratories were completed for the medical department of the St. Marcos University, and the new hospitals for the insane worth an equal sum begun. The evening school system for the laboring class was successfully established and is being operated in the principal towns of the Republic.

A number of students left the country to receive an education abroad, the bulk of them going to the universities and factories of the United States. The Government supports some of them, and until a navy be built midshipmen and graduates of the Naval Academy have left to join the different navies for training in the practical side of their profession.

The first appearance of some cases of bubonic plague in three ports of the coast led the Government to the establishment of disinfecting plants with equipments supplied by a New York firm, of which one is in the north of Peru, another at Callao, and a third at Ilo, on the southern coast. The danger of contagion was thus removed in all the coast towns to the advantage of commerce and traffic.

The general condition of the country, throughout the year, was very flattering. High prices for the principal agricultural and mineral products, such as sugar, cotton, and copper, contributed immensely to the welfare of the industrial classes. It is estimated that the increase in sugar prices represent \$5,000,000 to the sugar planters in the year. Commerce and public revenue are also on the increase, the former having more than doubled in the last decade and the latter more than

trebled. The gold standard law proved a great success in practice, and contributes in a high degree to foreign investments. The exchange with Europe remained at par, and not infrequently with a premium in favor of Peru.

The finances of the Government, with no foreign debt and an insignificant internal one, are thus on a very prosperous footing, and the banking establishments of Peru, which in 1895 represented a capital of \$1,459,950, are now capitalized at \$3,781,271. The capital devoted to banking operations has consequently increased in amount more than 150 per cent in the last nine years, which is in itself a sufficient proof of the increased financial, commercial, and industrial movement of the country.

The chief agricultural productions of Peru are cotton, coffee, and sugar. For the extension of cotton growing, irrigation works are in progress on both banks of the river Chira, in the Department of Piura, where lands are now being irrigated from a canal 22 miles long. Similar works are in construction in the Department of Lima, and others are being undertaken on the coast lands.

In the manufacturing industries Peru is making some progress. In the north straw hats are plaited. At Lima, and in the neighborhood of Cuzco, coarse woollen blankets and cloth are woven. There are in Peru over 1,000 looms employed in cotton factories, consuming 1,600,000 kilograms of cotton, and turning out about 15,000,000 yards of cloth annually. Other articles of manufacture are beer, boots and shoes, candles, cigars, wines, clothing, soap, matches, furniture, saddlery, lard, olive oil, cotton-seed oil cake.

Among the many valuable animal and vegetable products of the Republic may be mentioned alpaca wool, sugar, cotton, coffee, alcohol, and rubber. Rubber exploitation in Peru is as yet but in its infancy, and the possibilities of development are enormous.

For the purpose of developing the india-rubber districts the Peruvian Government has greatly encouraged the construction of bridle roads and trails. In his message to Congress, on the opening of the last session, the President of the Republic claimed that the total length of the bridle roads and of a cart road, either under construction or contracted for, aggregated 1,300 miles. The work is to be paid for by grant of land.

In regard to the mining industry, it is stated that upon the mining register there are the following mines or claims: Gold mines, about 1,300; silver, 2,400; silver and copper, 1,022; copper and lead, 351; copper, 349; cinnabar, 78; iron, 39; antimony, 7; sulphur, 160; coal, 626; petroleum, 330; salt, 39—the total claims being 6,763, and the number daily increasing. The total estimated value of the ores and metals exported in 1903 was, gold, £145,204; silver, £579,963; copper, £476,824, and lead, £5,041, making a total of £1,207,133. In addition



there were other mineral products exported, such as 2,466 tons borates, containing 40 per cent boric acid; 22,440 tons of crude petroleum, and 11,639 tons of by-products from same, and 11,700 tons of common salt, valued together at £189,121, while coal, sulphur, and other mineral products not enumerated and exported in 1903 were valued at £1,396,254.

At the close of the year 1903 there were in the 62 mining districts of the Republic 6,763 mines and mining claims, not including the concessions for the extraction of borates, phosphates, and alkaline salts which, according to the mining census last taken, consisted of 3,624 claims, each of which covered an area of 40,000 square meters, or a total of 14,496 hectares. The first place among these 6,763 mines and mining claims belongs to the Department of Puno as a producer of gold obtained from its 803 gold mines, which yield annually 566 kilograms of gold. The second place must be awarded to the Department of Junín for its production of silver and copper, amounting in 1903 to 62,086 kilograms of silver and 8,225,000 kilograms of copper obtained from the 2,383 silver and copper mines contained within its borders.

The production of lead is greater than that shown in the statistics compiled, inasmuch as the lead contained in ores exported which do not assay over 10 per cent of graphite was generally not included in the value of the ores, owing to the relatively small value of the lead in comparison with that of the precious metals which the ores contained. It is, however, a well-known fact that many of the sulphides, as well as a large part of the argentiferous ores exported, contained lead. The production of lead annually in the exported ores containing more than 10 per cent lead is 1,302 tons.

At the present time mercury is only extracted on a small scale from the famous Huancavelica cinnabar mines. No statistics have been compiled giving the quantity of the production of this element in the Republic, but it is known that the output is insignificant. The same is true concerning zinc, antimony, etc., there having been no exports of these elements except in combination with other ores, and there are no smelters in the Republic which produce these products in the pure or metallic state.

The Department of Junín occupies the first place in the production of coal. There are 442 coal mines in that Department, and the production is 70 per cent of the total output from the coal mines of the Republic. Petroleum is obtained in the Department of Piura to the extent of 37,079 metric tons annually. The petroleum springs or deposits of the entire Republic number 330, according to the last mining census, 328 of which are in the Department of Piura.

The output from these mines was as follows: Gold, 1,978,336 kilograms, valued at 145,205 Peruvian pounds; silver, 170,804 kilograms,

valued at 579,963 Peruvian pounds; copper, 9,496,583 kilograms, valued at 476,824 Peruvian pounds; lead, 1,302,365 kilograms, valued at 5,141 Peruvian pounds; borate, 2,466 tons, valued at 22,194 Peruvian pounds; petroleum, 25,440 tons, valued at 149,290 Peruvian pounds; salt, 11,369 tons, valued at 17,637 Peruvian pounds.

The value of the miscellaneous products not enumerated in the foregoing tables, consisting of coal, sulphur, and other mineral productions, amounted to 1,396,254 Peruvian pounds.

The production of copper in 1904 amounted to 7,000 gross tons, valued at \$2,009,000.

On the whole, the trade of Peru during 1904 was good, the exceptionally high price of rubber contributing in a great measure to this condition. Trade in some of the rivers was somewhat interrupted by reason of the threatened troubles with Brazil and with Ecuador, but these were happily averted.

The tonnage and value of imports, however, is not an exact indication of the year's trade, as there was a considerable excess in imports over actual consumption during the early part of the year, owing to the desire of importing firms to take advantage of the old customs duties according to which the finer classes of goods only paid 15 per cent *ad valorem* instead of 30 per cent, as by the new tariff. After February 25, 1904, when the new tariff became effective, under which most food stuffs were declared duty free, large quantities of this class of goods were imported, the amount being in many cases nearly double those previously received. As a result the market during the last half of the year was considerably overstocked, causing perishable goods to fall very low in price, in some cases their value declining below cost.

The tonnage of goods imported in 1904 was 15,800 tons, to the value of £572,750, as compared with 9,450 tons in 1903, the valuations of which are not available. The greater part, in quantity and value, were from the United Kingdom, though France and Germany maintained their position on the import list. Imports from Brazil amounted to about £40,000 in value, and consisted mainly of sugar, coffee, cigars, prepared hides, ground manioc or cassava, and dried beef.

Rubber constitutes the principal article of export through Iquitos, and not only was the output of the district greater than in 1903, but the price was much advanced. The following figures show the quantities and value of rubber shipped from Iquitos to European ports, New York, and Brazil: The United Kingdom, 1,158,742 kilograms; Germany, 128,615 kilograms; France, 654,531 kilograms; United States, 52,214 kilograms, and Brazil, 166,318 kilograms, having a total value of £669,304 8s.

The rubber exports from the district of Iquitos in 1904 consisted of 2,206,894 kilograms of rubber, the duties on which amounted to £28,195, which amount, added to the value of the rubber, made the

total value of the rubber exports, including the duties mentioned, £659,304 in 1904. In addition to the rubber shipments, the following articles were sent to the European ports noted: One hundred and twenty-two dozen straw hats of various qualities (commonly known as Panamas); 8,370 hides to Havre and Liverpool; 101 kilograms of copaiba gum to Havre, and 128 tons of vegetable ivory, of which 58 tons were sent to Havre and 70 tons to Liverpool. To Brazil the following exports were sent: Straw hats, 950½ dozen, valued at £3,874, and tobacco, 5½ tons, valued at £8,453.

The entire carrying trade from the United States and Europe is still done by the Iquitos Steamship Company (Limited), of Liverpool. Their steamers, which sail monthly from that port, call on their outward voyages at Havre, Hamburg, London (when there is gunpowder for shipment), Lisbon, and Madeira. The tonnage of British ships during 1904 was 9,599 (16 vessels), as compared with 7,433 (12 vessels) for 1903. This increase in tonnage is due to the fact that latterly each steamer has brought up from Manaos in tow a lighter of about 400 tons carrying capacity. These lighters have been built by the company in order to facilitate the trade with the United States, the cargo from which country to Iquitos now goes direct to Manaos in steamers of the Booth Steamship Company and is there transhipped to lighters, thus avoiding the necessity of sending these goods to Liverpool for shipment. It is noteworthy that boats sailing under a foreign flag can navigate and carry on trade in the rivers of Peru under the same conditions as those under the Peruvian flag.

The revenue of Iquitos for 1904 shows an increase over previous years. This increase is mainly due to customs receipts, which were more than double those of 1903, due to the higher tariff of duties on most articles and to increased importation. The total receipts for the year aggregated £133,666.

The trade of Peru with the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 amounted to \$3,008,534 for exports and \$3,961,360 for imports. The exports consisted of sugar, \$1,187,567; cotton, \$408,394; cocoa leaves, \$326,998; hides, \$262,703; alpaca wool, \$260,020; minerals, \$160,548. In the calendar year 1904 the exports to the United States reached the sum of \$3,093,461, and the imports \$3,749,573.

The trade with the United Kingdom was as follows: Exports—sugar, £508,518; regulus and precipitate, £155,996; alpaca, £194,625. Imports—cotton manufactures, £385,549; woolen tissues, £83,581; worsted tissues, £34,151.

The present Government of Peru has among its chief aims that of covering the country with a network of railways and of doing all that is possible to encourage foreign immigration and colonization. It is prepared to give valuable considerations in the way of land grants, guaranteeing a certain sure percentage on the amounts invested, etc.

The opening of the Panama Canal will place Peru in comparatively close touch with the United States, and the facilities offered to foreign concessioners will naturally be fewer than they are to-day.

The increase of the revenue on tobacco is estimated at a minimum of \$1,000,000, and will form a fund for the building of three railroads, namely, from a point of the Central Railroad to a navigable point on the Ucayali River; from the city of Cuzco to Sicuani, the actual terminal of the southern system, and from Oroya of the Central Road to the town of Huancayo, a total for the three of about 600 miles. The greater part of these roads will be within the projected Pan-American line that will some day connect New York City with Buenos Ayres. Concession for another road in the north of Peru has been granted to an American corporation that, when built, will connect the Pacific with the headwaters of the Amazon and other navigable rivers. The preliminary survey of the roads mentioned has been intrusted to three engineering commissions, one of which has already presented its report, the other two being still in the field carrying on their work.

Three roads were completed during the year, the Lima and Chorrillos and Lima and Callao electric roads, constructed and operated with Peruvian capital, but using American electrical outfits, and the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco line, 120 miles long, owned and operated by the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company of New York. The latter is of great importance, because it is providing the outlet for the copper ores that the company owns and extracts from one of the richest deposits in the world. A smelting plant on a very large scale is being completed.

The largest electrical power plant in South America was finished during the year by the Santa Rosa Company, a Peruvian concern near Lima, and a contract to transform the animal traction system into electrical, within Lima, was entered into between the municipality and the tram car company. Wireless telegraphy is under study by a commission of engineers.

In the year 1903-4 the gross receipts from railways and steamers amounted to £587,411; the working expenses to £368,074, the net receipts being £219,336.

The length of the State telegraph lines in 1903 was 2,130 miles and of the corporation lines 1,090 miles. The Government telegraph lines have recently been widely extended, and Peru and Ecuador are now connected by land lines. There are 48 telegraph offices. The telegraph cables laid on the west coast of America place Peru in direct communication with the telegraphic system of the world. The telephone system of the country has a network of 3,000 miles.

Among the modifications of the existing tariff law of the Republic were the following: Free importation of typewriters; consumption duty on tobacco, sugar, alcohol, and matches.

*Salvador.*—President ESCALÓN, in his message to Congress in February, 1905, stated as regards the preceding year that Salvador had remained in complete calm and tranquillity, without the Government having been called upon to note even the slightest disturbance nor to employ any unusual means for the conservation of public order.

Very important works were completed by the Department of Fomento, among which may be mentioned the introduction of water from a distance to different towns which lacked a supply of that indispensable, life-sustaining element. Beneficial results were obtained from the celebration of the National Exposition held in the capital of the Republic during the summer of the previous year, and which was the first exposition of the kind which has taken place in the country. The Government expects soon to extend La Union Railway to San Miguel, and has taken steps looking to the accomplishment of construction to that point.

There was an increase in the business of the post-offices commensurate with the progress and development of the other industries of the country. This increase also applies to the Department of Telegraph and Telephones, in which branch important improvements were introduced.

The relations of the Governments of the other Central American States remained unchanged, due to the salutary conduct which all of these Republics observe toward each other. With the object of more closely cementing that harmony, and in order to dissipate every cloud that might arise to disturb it, there was held at Corinth, about the middle of the year, a conference which was attended personally by the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and by a representative of Guatemala. The beneficial results of this conference, in which the most sincere and complete cordiality reigned, are evident to all the countries interested.

A complete synopsis of the debt of the Republic shows that the total domestic debt, expressed in bonds of Salvador, amounted to 4,946,655.65 pesos in December, 1904. The other bonded debt of the Republic aggregated 3,763,549.08 pesos.

The receipts as compared with 1903 show an excess of \$1,268,643.36 in the year under review, as do also the expenditures, the excess being \$1,054,648.37. The customs receipts during 1904 amounted to \$5,124,085.11; the receipts from liquors, \$2,143,339.66, and other receipts, \$793,234.28. All these items show an increase in the present year (1904).

The new stamp law went into force July 1, one month after the date in which this budget became effective. In the six months from July to December this tax produced \$114,474.81, the amount collected being almost double that estimated in the budget, and the amount from this source collected during the entire fiscal year was \$100,000.

The exports of Salvador during the first half of 1904 consisted of 333,385 packages, having a net weight of 48,266,006 pounds and aggregating a total value of 8,901,842.91 *colones*, distributed among the following countries: France, 2,879,660.85 *colones*; Great Britain, 1,905,669.45 *colones*; Germany, 1,414,651.73 *colones*; Italy, 1,058,099.59 *colones*; United States, 913,965.88 *colones*; Austria-Hungary, 475,278.26 *colones*; Spain, 62,778.34 *colones*; Panama, 41,579.40 *colones*; British America, 32,170.80 *colones*; Peru, 28,964 *colones*; Nicaragua, 19,428.20 *colones*; Chile, 15,381.40 *colones*; Holland, 15,350 *colones*; Norway, 12,280 *colones*; Honduras, 11,919.11 *colones*; other countries, 14,757.20 *colones*.

The trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1903-4 was as follows: Exports \$948,412 and imports \$937,171. The items making up the exports were: Coffee, \$843,790; minerals, \$103,673; indigo, \$44,209; hides, \$39,178; sugar, \$28,784; rubber, \$27,616. During the calendar year 1904, the exports to the United States amounted to \$1,089,745 and the imports to \$1,063,529. The exports of coffee during the harvest of 1903-4, up to May 31, 1904, were 634,737.95 quintals, shipped through the ports of the Republic in the following quantities: Acajutla, 358,148.35 quintals; La Libertad, 121,864 quintals; La Union, 154,725.60 quintals.

During the first six months of 1904 196 vessels entered the ports of the Republic, carrying 169,860 packages, weighing 273,788 tons, and 1,093 passengers on board. During the same period 194 vessels cleared from the ports, carrying 414,294 packages, weighing 374,798 tons, and 1,342 passengers on board.

Under date of April 26, 1904, the President of the Republic promulgated the following important legislative decree imposing an export duty on ores, gold and silver bullion, etc.:

"ARTICLE 1. A duty of 3 per cent is hereby imposed on the exportation of ores, and a duty of 1 per cent on the exports of gold and silver bullion, ingots, tailings, or any other form in which they may be exported.

"ART. 2. Ores and other metals that by contract celebrated with the Government and approved by the legislative power are exempt from said tax are hereby excepted."

The Secretary of the Treasury was subsequently authorized and instructed to make the necessary arrangements with the Salvadoreño Bank and the Occidental and Agrícola-Comercial Bank for the importation of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pesos, national coin (*colones*), of a weight of 25,900 grams fine, said importation to be effected from October 1 to December 31 of the year 1904, coined abroad in accordance with the decree of May 5, 1904.

*Uruguay.*—The foreign relations of the Republic continued cordial and amicable throughout the year 1904, although internal complications

of great gravity disturbed the interval. Existing treaties were maintained in force and new ones negotiated, some of which will probably be concluded within a short time. The International Sanitary Convention celebrated with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay will go into operation as soon as the exchange of ratifications are concluded. A new extradition treaty with Brazil was negotiated, a similar treaty being negotiated with the United States as well as a treaty of commerce. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was celebrated with the Persian Empire. A postal convention was celebrated with Chile, and the postal money-order system is now in force with that Republic. A postal convention with Brazil has not been carried into effect, due to the great and frequent fluctuations in exchange, but it is believed that this will be overcome, and that the postal money-order convention between the two countries will soon be a reality.

Work on the port of Montevideo continued, the amount of money invested in these improvements up to the latter part of 1904 amounting to \$3,100,000. The dredging in the outer port now amounts to 2,320,600 cubic meters, while that on the inner or commercial port amounts to 1,433,857.

The laws concerning the importation and exportation of stock were strictly complied with during the year, as was that concerning the free introduction of seeds. The milk industry was specially encouraged, and concessions for the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of dairy products made.

At the end of the fiscal year 1902-3 the public treasury presented a deficit of \$238,559. The financial administration was developing with all order and regularity and in the full assurance that at the close of the year 1903-4 the deficit coming from 1902-3 would have totally disappeared and that all the expenses of the financial year would be canceled with the normal collection of the fiscal revenues, when the rebellion of January 1 broke out disturbing the sources of those revenues.

It was natural, therefore, in view of all those antecedents, that it should have been believed the public treasury would show a great deficit for the year 1903-4. The increase in disbursements and the decrease in the fiscal receipts necessarily would cause a deficit. This would have been the case if the Executive Power at the outbreak of the insurrection had not limited all the budget expenses and moreover economized in a serious and orderly administration of the public moneys.

Therefore, at the close of 1903-4 the deficit was more or less the same as that which passed over from 1902-3.

The budget of expenses sanctioned for 1901-2 and in force for 1903-4 amounts to \$16,160,000. The receipts during the year 1902-3, taken as probable for that of 1904-5, amounted to \$16,315,330, without counting the 1 per cent received by the municipalities.

In the service of the public debt and railway guaranties a noticeable decrease occurred. In the budget for 1903-4 it figures with \$7,225,820 and in the project for 1904-5 with \$7,016,435. The external debt of the Republic of January 1, 1904, was \$97,699,464. In 1904 payments were made on the Consolidated Urugnayan debt to the amount of \$498,294, and on the Urugnayan of 1896 to the amount of \$177,754, making the total external debt on January 1, 1905, \$97,023,416. The amount of the internal and international debt on January 1, 1904, was \$26,054,991.

In 1904 bonds were paid to the amount of \$1,352,710, but as there was an issue of 1,000,000 pesos of the extraordinary loan of 1901, the same being the second series or issue authorized by the laws of May 20, 1903, and March 4, 1904, the amount of the internal and international debt was, on January 1, 1905, \$25,702,281.

The railway subsidies, consisting of 45 per cent of the customs receipts, amounted in 1903 to \$706,099 and in 1904 to \$692,890.

The provisional figures of the customs receipts of Uruguay for the year 1904 amounted to \$8,997,199, as against \$10,317,022 in 1903.

The grain shipment of the Republic of Uruguay during the year 1904 amounted to 177,655 tons, as compared with 56,786 tons in 1903. This total sum was made up of the following items: Wheat was exported to the amount of 63,233 tons in 1904, as against 16,440 tons in 1903; maize, 80,904 tons in 1904, as against 1,851 tons in the previous year; linseed, 21,618 tons, as against 27,277 tons in 1903; and flour, 11,900 tons, as against 11,218 tons in 1903.

The total exports of wool from Montevideo for the season commencing August 1, 1904, and ending February 20, 1905, amounted to 10,810 bales, as against 12,980 bales during a like period of the previous year.

Importation values in the Republic of Uruguay for the first nine months of the year 1904 were \$14,999,657, against \$18,956,925 for the same period in 1903, a decrease of \$3,957,268, or about 20 per cent. Exports for the same period amounted to \$29,741,735, as compared with \$29,875,375 during the same period in 1903, a slight decrease of \$133,640.

Statistics compiled by Señor PRUDENCIO DE MURGIÓNDO, Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, show that the imports from the United States in 1904 were valued at \$1,633,678, American gold. These figures show a decrease in the exports, as compared with those of 1903, of \$268,973, due to the existence of internal disturbances in the Republic during a part of the year 1904. After these disturbances were settled the imports from the United States greatly increased in volume and value. The exports to the United States during the same period amounted to \$1,438,585, a decrease of \$1,134,846 as compared with the previous year.



The trade with the United Kingdom in 1904 was as follows: Exports—wool, £152,095. Imports—coal, coke, etc., £281,663; cotton manufactures, £423,055; woolen tissues, £77,718; worsted tissues, £48,543; galvanized sheets, £26,519.

During the six months ended December 31, 1904, there were mined in Uruguay 9,058½ tons of ore, which yielded 29,768 kilograms (61.61 pounds) of gold, valued at \$12,684. The mines are situated at Cañaperú and are operated by a French company, which pays the Government one-half of 1 per cent.

The movement of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in 1904 consisted of pieces handled, 55,922,947; number of post-office orders drawn, 13,713, valued at \$1,358,824; number of telegrams, 223,283. The receipts from posts and telegraphs during 1904 amounted to \$380,064.92.

In 1904, the railway system of Uruguay open for traffic had a length of 1,210 miles.

In accordance with official reports, Uruguay has, including the lines which enjoy a subsidy and those in course of construction, nearly 4,000 kilometers of railroads, without there being any apparent necessity of increasing this vast system.

*Venezuela.*—The most important event of the internal policy of the Venezuelan Republic in 1904 was the promulgation of a new constitution under date of April 27, 1904. President CASTRO retained the administration of affairs, and many new provisions for the stability and benefit of the country were made constitutional laws, as follows: A commercial code for foreign companies, including insurance companies; a new mining code; a new public-land law, and patent-medicine laws; while various Executive decrees authorized such modifications of existing tariff and financial legislation as met the requirements of the time.

Venezuela took part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, exhibiting in the buildings for forestry, and fish and game, and manufactures.

The revenue for 1903 amounted to 43,426,908 *bolivars*, and the expenditure to 41,401,271 *bolivars*. In 1903 the customs duties amounted to 21,102,828 *bolivars*. In August, 1904, the total foreign debt amounted to £5,618,725, and the internal debt to 92,983,088 *bolivars*. Other internal debts not included in this amount amounted to 13,021,870 *bolivars*. The amount remaining unpaid to foreign creditors in September, 1904, was £1,261,924.

The staple export of the Republic is coffee, which goes to France, the United States, and Germany. Cocoa is shipped principally to France, Spain, and Germany, and hides are sent mostly to New York.

Venezuela has large ranges of pasture lands, on which stock growing is the chief business. Some cattle and a few horses are exported from that Republic, chiefly to the Dutch West Indies, a few miles off the north coast.

From Puerto Cabello, on that coast, exports of cattle during the seven years which ended with 1904 were 299,437 head, of an average weight of 715 pounds, and an average value of \$2.04 per 100 pounds, or \$17.04 per head. In those years only 15,605 cows were exported, and of that number 8,091 were sent out in the year 1904. In the same year 91,887 cattle, of an average weight of 668 pounds, and an average valuation of only \$1.81 per 100 pounds, or \$12.10 per head, were exported. The Norwegian steamer *El Carmelina* has made a number of trips from Venezuela to Cuba with cargoes of beeves, of which she can carry 1,500 to 1,800 at a time, and has lost none.

There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the Lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira. Venezuela has practically no industries, all manufactured materials required being imported.

The trade with the United States during the fiscal year 1903-4 was as follows: Exports, \$6,876,348; imports, \$3,155,465. The exports consisted of: Coffee, \$5,790,504; hides, \$5,059,135; cocoa, \$349,602; rubber, \$232,086; asphalt, \$98,922; minerals, \$34,571. During the calendar year 1904 the exports to the United States amounted to \$7,551,974 and the imports to \$3,053,280. There are no figures available for the exports. The imports were as follows: Agricultural implements, \$1,838; carriages, etc., \$24,901; cotton, \$416,463; electrical and scientific apparatus, \$91,400; iron and steel manufactures, \$47,417; leather, \$49,171; naval stores, \$38,310; oils, \$148,959; provisions, \$388,489; wood manufactures, \$36,942.

A report on the trade of Puerto Cabello shows the following conditions for the year, which may be taken as a standard for the entire Republic:

France still maintains its leading position as the destination of exports shipped from Puerto Cabello, owing to the fact that the greater portion of the coffee exported goes to that country, mostly "at option," for distribution to the European markets. Germany has a slight lead over the United States in coffee, coming second to France. The United States takes the largest quantity of hides, the shipments of other products thereto being relatively unimportant. The relative order in amount of coffee shipped to the several countries is as follows: France, Germany, Cuba, Spain, Netherlands, United States. France also leads in the exports of cocoa, followed in their order by Germany, Spain, England, and the United States. In the exports of woods Germany figures as the sole shipper, although the price is said to be very low. Cuba maintains first position in the exports of cattle, the number taken, however, having fallen off con-

siderably toward the close of the year. During the six months ended December, 1904, 45,077 head of cattle, weighing 29,749,596 pounds and valued at \$538,858, went to Cuba, including 4,990 cows and 235 horses and mares, valued at \$2,463. Cattle (163 head) valued at \$3,551 were exported to Curaçao, Dutch West Indies.

The imports into Puerto Cabello from the several countries for the six months ended December 31, 1904, were as follows: England, \$198,119; United States, \$190,392; Germany, \$149,731; France, \$65,195; Spain, \$48,171; Netherlands, including Curaçao, \$44,069; Italy, \$32,128; Cuba, \$435; making a total of \$728,240.

Imports from the United States during the six months show a relative gain over last year, having passed those from Germany and being only slightly behind those from England in value, while leading in weight. In the imports from the United States the greater part of the supplies for the new electric plant of Puerto Cabello were included. The boiler and engine were imported from England, although ordered through an American house. About 30 per cent of the imports into Puerto Cabello are in transit for adjacent points on the coast, namely, Tucacas, La Vela, and Maracaibo. This transfer has hitherto been effected by means of one small coasting steamer and a number of sailing vessels, but it is announced that the Hamburg-American Line will shortly inaugurate a coast service by steamer covering these ports. Until within the past six months this transshipment of goods for La Vela and Maracaibo was effected at Curaçao, but this was forbidden by a decree of the Venezuelan Government, although the greater portion of imports for the latter place are transhipped at New York. Tucacas is a new port which was opened in November, 1903.

Among the imports from Great Britain were 2,993,291 pounds of coal from Cardiff for the use of the railroad connecting Puerto Cabello with Valencia. Work was resumed on the coal mines operated by the Government in the State of Falcón, and a quantity of coal was shipped at Coro for the use of a Venezuelan war vessel.

The exports of domestic products through the port of La Guaira during the fiscal year 1903-4 was represented by 598,103 packages, weighing 25,444,327 kilos, valued at 26,243,832.04 *bolivars*. The countries of destination were: Germany, 2,509,946.30 *bolivars*; Argentine Republic, 2,994.20 *bolivars*; Austria-Hungary, 201,814.59 *bolivars*; Cuba, 782,188.95 *bolivars*; United States, 6,694,416.95 *bolivars*; Spain, 1,017,851.50 *bolivars*; France, 13,620,021.25 *bolivars*; Holland and colonies, 553,047.50 *bolivars*; England and colonies, 698,138.60 *bolivars*; Italy, 163,423.20 *bolivars*.

Fourteen different railway lines are now in operation in Venezuela, their total mileage being 842 kilometers (523 miles). The aggregate number of stations is 105, that of tunnels 109, and that of bridges and viaducts 593, one of the lines, the Great Valencia Railway, alone hav-

ing 212 viaducts and 86 tunnels. The rolling stock at the end of 1903 was represented by an aggregate number of 87 locomotives, 120 passenger cars (Pullman system), and 588 freight cars. The aggregate capital invested in Venezuela in railroads amounts to \$38,659,575 American gold.

A concession was granted on March 28, 1904, by the Venezuelan Government for the navigation of the Orinoco River, its affluents and branches. The contract is to extend for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress, and during that period the Venezuelan Government engages not to make similar concession to any person or persons for the establishment of lines of navigation between the points embraced in the contract mentioned. The contractor has permission to extend the service of his steamers to the port of La Guaira.

Other concessions were granted and contracts entered into whereby the internal affairs of the country might be restored to a normal basis.

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## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

There has been considerable inquiry lately for native-bred mules and brood mares by agents representing the large sugar haciendas of central and eastern Cuba. The demand is constantly increasing, due, as stated by these agents, to increased acreage and the scarcity of work animals. The agents, mostly Americans, who are collecting these animals state that the Cuban demand is for native-bred Mexican mares from 13 to 14 hands high. These are to be bred with well-graded Spanish jacks. It is thought that the offspring will be peculiarly adapted to Cuban climatic conditions. The relatively higher prices which obtain in Texas for animals of a similar type have had the effect of diverting much of this trade to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The small native Mexican mules are preferred to the larger American mules, so it is asserted, owing to economy in cost of feed and to their greater activity. The Mexican brood mares are worth from \$15 to \$20 Mexican money (\$7.16 to \$9.54), while the mules find a ready market at from \$25 to \$35 Mexican money (\$11.73 to \$16.70). They are shipped through Texas in bond and loaded aboard ship at Galveston for the Cuban ports. The major portion of northern, eastern, and southern Tamaulipas is practically devoted to stock raising, and as the pasture lands have received much more rain within the last two seasons than for many years the ranchmen report the grazing to be much better than ordinary, and that the stock animals are in a correspondingly improved condition.

The Minister of Public Works of the Argentine Government has ordered certain of the railway companies of this country to increase

their rolling stock as follows: The Great Southern Railway by 1,023 wagons of 30 tons each and 23 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway by 920 wagons of 30 tons each and 30 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway by 339 wagons of 30 tons each and 7 locomotives; the Buenos Ayres Western Railway by 500 wagons of 30 tons each and 20 locomotives, and the Andine Railway by 50 wagons and 2 locomotives. This new rolling stock must be acquired by the companies before December 31 next. The companies are allowed, in complying with this order, to purchase a greater or less number of wagons than actually specified above, provided the total tonnage aggregates 30,712, 27,618, 10,194, 15,000, and 1,500 tons, respectively.

In pursuance of the authorization of a supreme resolution of April 12, 1905, a contract has been entered into between the *Ferrocarril Urbano de Lima* and the provincial council substituting overhead trolley for horse traction on all the street railways of Lima (about 16 miles in extent). The new system is required to be in operation within two years from the signing of the contract, and 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) of new road between specified points in the city must be in operation within the five following years. A new company, representing American and local capital, succeeds the old one, and the electric and other new material required has been ordered from the United States, as happened in the case of Lima's two suburban lines now in successful operation.

Two large sugar plants in Cuba have decided to increase their capacity next season, and will shortly order new machinery and other equipment. The Colonial Sugars Company, which operates the Constancia plantations, near Cienfuegos, now grinding 1,500 tons of cane a day, will increase the capacity to 4,500 tons a day. The Chaparra Sugar Company, which has the largest sugar factory now in operation on the island, grinding 3,000 tons a day, is making arrangements to increase the output by 1,500 tons per day. Three-quarters of a million dollars will be spent in additional equipment and structural material. The mills, it is thought, will be built by the Whitney Iron Works of New Orleans, who furnished the original equipment. They will be of the 7-foot, 9-roller type.

Among recent mining projects in Mexico the following present possibilities to American manufacturers for the sale of mining equipment: The Peregñira Mining and Milling Company, of Guanajuato, which recently purchased a 40-stamp mill from the Fulton Iron Works, intends to erect a cynnide plant, which will increase its capacity to 250 tons a day. The requisite electrical equipment and machinery will cost about \$165,000. Col. W. C. GREENE, it is stated, has definitely decided to erect a 200-ton smelter at Dedrick, Chilmahua, the

new town he has established on the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad. He expects to spend \$200,000 on the plant and have it in operation by the end of the year.

The second cement mill in Mexico has been organized under the firm name of the Monterey Portland Cement Company, with a paid-up capital of \$400,000. It will be located at Monterey, the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon. The demand for cement in this Republic is steadily increasing and is likely to reach 300,000 barrels this year. Cement was formerly nearly all imported from the United States and Germany.

The Caralejo Mining and Milling Company has been organized in Lansing, Michigan, to operate the Golden Key mine, in the Inde district, Mexico, and will commence operations at once to erect a mill. Great improvements are shortly to be made by the United States and Mexico Mining Company at the Coronas mine, in the Zacualpan district. Plans and specifications have been approved for additional machinery and for a tramway 2 miles in length from the mines to the mill.

D. M. EVANS, of Parral, has secured a concession from the Chihuahua State Government for the erection of a combined copper and lead smelter of 250 tons capacity at Parral. The location for the proposed plant is to be about 4 miles below the city of Parral on the Mexican Central Railroad. The plant will do custom work. It is proposed to build a tramway a mile and quarter long from the Guadalupe mine to the smelter.

The Chilean Government is preparing to ask for tenders to build a great railway from Arica to La Paz, in Bolivia. According to the treaty between Chile and Bolivia the former country is obliged to build such a railroad.

Mr. A. LUIS JULIO BLANCO, Civil Engineer, Caracas, Venezuela, desires to obtain catalogues of engineering instruments, as well as sample copies of technical engineering publications in the United States.

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## BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the 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.

In an article on "The Commerce of Latin America," contributed to the June "Arena" by Prof. FREDERICK M. NOA, the following pertinent suggestions are made as to cause of the relative paucity of commercial transactions between the countries of the Western Hemisphere:

"Anglo-American conceit is not yet ready to admit that, in spite of adverse circumstances, a noble civilization is steadily and silently developing in the portion of the Western Hemisphere originally colonized by the Spaniards and the Portuguese. There exists among Americans a wholly unwarranted distrust as to the general honesty and sense of fair play of their Latin-American brethren. \* \* \*

"As an inevitable result of mutual misunderstandings, and for want of ordinary tact, valuable trade is lost because American exporting and importing houses are simply too careless and indifferent to exert themselves to take the necessary steps to secure it, and accordingly their competitors in Europe profit enormously by such colossal blunders. American manufacturing and commercial firms generally send down to such a metropolis as Buenos Ayres, which has nearly a million inhabitants, representatives, drummers, and traders who have no proper training, are wholly ignorant of the Spanish language or have a superficial, smattering knowledge of it, are lacking in tact and courtesy, and receive such a small, pitiful salary that they can scarcely eke out a respectable living. When they endeavor to catch some of the profitable trade constantly flowing into European coffers they find themselves tied down by rigid instructions to do business on a strictly cash basis. The British, French, or German representative, on the other hand, who is a sharp and expert judge of human nature, conforms to the customs of the country in which he is stationed, extends to a reputable firm in Buenos Ayres or Valparaiso a year's credit, if necessary, and brings to the home establishment in Great Britain, France, or Germany a rushing and extremely profitable business with Latin America."

In the "Review of Reviews" for July, Hon. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia, publishes, under the title of "The Wonderland of America," an appreciation of the marvelous activity of growth of the Argentine Republic.

"That Argentina is moving ahead with proverbial leaps and bounds," says Minister BARRETT, "is proved by the fact that her foreign commerce, the best thermometer of a country's prosperity, increased \$90,000,000 in 1904 over the total for 1903, which was \$360,000,000. Estimating her population, as before stated, at 5,000,000, she has in the present total of \$451,463,000 the remarkable average of nearly \$90 per head, or a far greater average than the United States or any of the principal European countries." And yet the United States supply Argentina with only 12.91 per cent of her imports.

"Although Argentina has recently been undergoing a legal 'state of siege,' declared by President QUINTANA, in accordance with the powers of the Constitution, in order to check sporadic efforts at revolution, public sentiment and all the influence of the recent great financial and economic progress of the nation is against such uprising and methods."

The "Statistics of Railways in the Argentine Republic" for the year 1903 has been issued by the Department of Ways of Communication, of the Ministry of Public Works. It is a volume of considerable size and contains over 300 pages of tabulated matter of general interest to railway officers and economists. The total extent of the railways of the Argentine Republic at the end of 1903 was 18,404 kilometers, of which 1,025 kilometers had been added during the year. To this additional extent the Great Southern contributed 286 kilometers, the Central Argentine 145 kilometers, Pacific 32 kilometers, Argentine Great Western 217 kilometers, the Transandine, 15 kilometers, National Central Northern 20 kilometers, and the Bahia Blanca and Northwestern 3 kilometers. Of the 18,404 kilometers of line in the Republic, 5,979, or more than one-third, were in the Province of Buenos Ayres, 3,514 in Santa Fe, 2,402 in Cordoba, and 1,086 in Santiago del Estero. None of the other Provinces or Territories had over 1,000 kilometers, and the National Territory of Nenquen, with 4.2 kilometers, completes the list. Rio Negro Territory had the greatest extent of line per 1,000 inhabitants, or 21.38 kilometers, while the Province of Santa Fe, the most favored of all the more densely inhabited provinces, had 5.87 kilometers, and Buenos Ayres, 4.78 kilometers, or less than Santiago del Estero and Cordoba, with 5.87 and 5.37 kilometers, respectively. The Province of Santa Fe also led in extent of line per 100 square kilometers of territory, with 2.86 kilometers; Tucuman came second, with 2.65 kilometers, and Buenos Ayres third, with 1.96 kilometers. Of the total extent of line in the Republic, 11,847 kilometers were of the 5 foot 6 inch gauge, which is the standard of the principal lines in the Republic; 1,581 were of the 4 foot 8½ inch gauge, the standard of England, France, the United States, etc., and 4,974 kilometers were of the narrow or meter gauge. Thus 64 per cent of all the railways in the country was of 5 foot 6 inch gauge. There were but 420 kilometers of double line in existence. Eighteen private companies operated 16,380 kilometers of the railways, and there were three Government lines with an extent of 2,024 kilometers. There were 16,650 kilometers of straight line against 1,753 kilometers of line on curves, while 5,309 kilometers of line were level. The steepest gradients are on the Transandine and Cordoba Northwestern railways, 60 per cent on the former and 25 per cent on the latter. The Government railways have 21 per cent of level line against 30 per cent for the private lines. Thirty locomotives were acquired in 1903, making a total of 1,384, of which number 118 belonged to the Government lines and 1,266 to the private companies. There were 1,510 passenger cars, of which all but 92 belonged to private companies, and 36,235 freight cars, 2,176 of which were owned by Government lines. The total carrying capacity of the freight cars is given as 485,383 tons.



## ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JUNE, 1905.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

- = **CORTINA JOSÉ ANTONIO** (ed.): *Revista de Cuba. Periódico quincenal de ciencias, derecho, literatura y bellas artes.* Library has: Tomo 1, enero 15, de 1877 á tomo 16 [diciembre], 1884. 16 v. 8°.
- BLAIR, EMMA HELEN, and ROBERTSON, JAMES ALEXANDER:** *The Philippine Islands 1493-1898.* Vol. 24, 1630-1634. Vol. 25, 1635-1636. Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1905. 2 v. 8°.
- = **EL COMERCIO [DE LIMA]:** *Almanaque de El Comercio para 1905.* Año 14. Lima, Imprenta de "El Comercio," 1905. cclxxxviii, 248 p. 8°.
- = **FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM:** *The rodeo meteorite by Oliver Cummings Farrington . . .* Chicago, The Museum, 1905. illus., 6 p. 8°. (Geological series, vol. 3, no. 1.)
- HAKLUYT, RICHARD:** *The principal navigations, voyages, traffiques & discoveries of the English nation . . .* By Richard Hakluyt. Vol. 12. Glasgow, James MacLehose and Sons, 1905. xiv, (1), 469, (1) p. 8°.
- = **HALSTEAD, MURAT:** *The story of Cuba: her struggles for liberty; the cause, crisis and destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles, by Murat Halstead . . .* Chicago, The Werner co., 1896. front., pl., port., map. 503 p. 8°.
- = **HILL, ROBERT T.:** *Cuba and Porto Rico with the other islands of the West Indies. Their topography, climate, flora, products, industries, cities, people, political conditions, etc., by Robert T. Hill . . .* New York, The Century Company, 1898. map, illus., xxviii, 429 p. 8°.
- = **INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:** *Catalogue of books, pamphlets, periodicals and maps relating to the Republic of Bolivia in the Columbus Memorial Library. Revised to March 31, 1905.* Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 23 p. 8°. (Interleaved with blank pages.)
- = ——— **MONTHLY BULLETIN.** May, 1905. v. 20: no. 2. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. pp. 265-550. 8°.

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- The promotion of Inter-American commercial intercourse.  
Columbia University to foster knowledge of Latin America.  
The River Plate Association.  
Pan-American Trades College in Texas.  
Meeting of the Permanent Sugar Commission.  
International protection of trade-marks.  
Argentine Republic. Port movements, January, 1905; immigration and emigration, first quarter of 1905; exports of quebracho; importation of pedigree stock; exports, first two months of 1905.  
Bolivia. General statistics, 1903; the mining industry; consular stamp law, law governing the use of sealed paper.  
Brazil. Tariff modifications; exports during 1901; customs receipts, February, 1905; customs revenues at Rio de Janeiro, January and February, 1905; exports from Pernambuco, February, 1905; trade movement at Santos; estimated coffee crop of 1905-6; flour trade competition; premiums to agriculturists.  
Chile. Budget for 1905; nitrate report for 1904; customs receipts, February, 1905; construction of Valparaiso port works; commercial museum in Santiago; sale of public lands.  
Colombia. New customs tariff; Government control of liquors, hides, tobacco, and matches; economic conditions.  
Costa Rica. Coffee exports.

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS MONTHLY BULLETIN. May, 1905—Continued.

- Cuba. Effects of recent railway development; Cuban tobacco in 1904.
- Dominican Republic. Additional duty on alcoholic beverages; exploitation of amber deposits; admission of Dominican sugar into the United Kingdom.
- Ecuador. Foreign commerce in 1904; railway construction; regulations governing the importation of certain restricted articles.
- Guatemala. Internal development.
- Haiti. Coffee crop of the Republic.
- Mexico. Foreign commerce, January, 1905; tobacco imports, fiscal year 1903-4; Government purchase of silver bars; mining tax reform; tariff modification; provisions of the new monetary law; postal convention with Great Britain; modification of regulation for reexporting precious metals; mail service, January, 1905; mail service, February, 1905; customs receipts, first six months, 1904-5; wheat crop for 1905; coal mining and prospects; closing of mints at Cullinan and Zacatecas; railways; Establishment of a jute mill; Immigration from the United States; new light-house on the Mexican coast.
- Nicaragua. Tariff modifications; general trade conditions; Increased import duties on tobacco; consular law; gold mining in 1903-4; new railway concession.
- Peru. Customs receipts at Iquitos, fiscal year 1903-4; rubber exports at Iquitos, 1904; Banks and banking operations; Harbor improvement at Mollendo.
- Salvador. The bonded debt of the Republic.
- United States. Trade with Latin America; Consular trade reports; Foreign commerce, March, 1905; exploitation of the Pan-American railway; cotton crop of 1904; exports of leather; International Railway Congress; French member of Panama Canal Board of Engineers; trade with Germany.
- Uruguay. Message of President Batlle y Ordeñez; foreign commerce, first nine months of 1904; wool exports in 1904; customs receipts, February, 1905; gold mining, first six months of 1904-5.
- Venezuela. Decree concerning the internal consolidated 3 per cent national debt; Tariff modifications; open port at Pampatar; agricultural contracts; cocoa drying machine; construction of a wagon road between San Timoteo and Carora.
- Trade of America and Great Britain, first quarter of 1905.
- The world's mineral production in 1904.
- Trade opportunities in Latin America.
- Book notes.
- Library accessions and files.

- = INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION: Convocation of the second international sanitary convention, to be held in Washington, D. C., October 9, 1905. No imprint. 9 p. 8°. (In English and Spanish.)
- = MARSHALL, EDWARD: The story of the Rough Riders, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment in camp and on the battle field by Edward Marshall. Illustrated from photographs . . . and drawings made by Richard F. Outcault. New York, G. W. Dillingham Company, 1899. front., xvii, 320 p. 8°.
- = NATIONAL UNIVERSITY: Law school, 1905-1906. Washington, The University, 1905. 53 p. 8°.
- OFFICE OF PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY: The American catalog. 1900-1905. Containing a record, under author, title, subject and series, of the books published in the United States, recorded from January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1905, together with a directory of publishers. New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1905. lxii, 1233 p. 4°.
- RODRÍGUEZ, JOSÉ IGNACIO. Vida de Don José de La Luz y Caballero por José Ignacio Rodríguez. Nueva York, Imprenta de "El Mundo Nuevo" y "La América Ilustrada," 1874. port., xii, 327 p. 8°.
- = VARONA, ENRIQUE JOSÉ (ed.): Revista Cubana. Periódico mensual de ciencias, filosofía, literatura y bellas artes. Habana. Library has: Tomo 1 [enero], 1885 á tomo 8 [diciembre], 1888. 8 v. 8°.
- = WATTERSON, HENRY: History of the Spanish-American war. Embracing a complete review of our relations with Spain by Henry Watterson. Illustrated with numerous original engravings and colored plates, accurately portraying the scenes described. Baltimore, Robinson Publishing Company, 1898. port., group, xx, 474 p. 8°.

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MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE de la República al abrir las sesiones del Congreso Argentino en Mayo de 1905. Buenos Aires, 1905. 94 p. 4°.

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## COSTA RICA.

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COMISIÓN CUBANA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL DE ST. LOUIS: Cuba en la exposición universal de Saint Louis, 1904. Publicado por la Comisión Cubana en la exposición universal de St. Louis. St. Louis, Lambert-Deacon-Hull printing co., [1904]. illus., 83 p. 8°.

## NICARAGUA.

DOCUMENTS relating to the affairs in Bluefields, Republic of Nicaragua, in 1894. Published by authority of the Government of Nicaragua. Washington, Press of W. F. Roberts, 1895. (2), xxiv, 64 p. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Yearbook of the . . . Department . . . 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 776 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR: Customs tariff of the republic of Mexico. Showing rates of import and export duty of the tariff of 1891, revised and corrected to January 1, 1905, together with the general regulations and explanatory notes affecting the application of the tariff. (Reprinted from the Monthly summary of commerce and finance, for February, 1905.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 46 p. 4°.

— WAREHOUSES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES for storage of merchandise in transit or in bond. (Special consular reports, vol. xxxv.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 206 p. 8°.

- DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR: Fourteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska with maps and illustrations by Sheldon Jackson. 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 137 p. 8°. (Senate doc. 61, 58th cong., 3d sess.)
- DEPARTMENT OF STATE: Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States with the annual message of the President transmitted to Congress December 6, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. lxxxvii, 894 p. 8°.
- GOVERNMENT BOARD, LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION: Official catalogue, U. S. Government exhibit . . . Compiled by H. B. Hardt. Portland, Press of F. W. Baltus & company, 1905. 37 p. 8°.
- INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION; Eighteenth annual report of the . . . commission. December 19, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 405 p. 8°.
- ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION: The civil code of the Republic of Panama and amendatory laws continued in force in the canal zone, isthmus of Panama, by executive order of May 9, 1904. Translated under the direction of Charles E. Magoon, General counsel, isthmian canal commission, by Frank L. Joannini. Washington, Isthmian Canal Commission, 1905. xvi, 683 p. 8°.
- LAWS OF THE CANAL ZONE, isthmus of Panama, enacted by the Isthmian Canal Commission. Washington, The Commission. n. d. 233 p. 8°.
- PROCEEDINGS. Isthmian canal commission. March, 1904, no. 1, to March 29, 1905, no. 90. 2 v. & 1 pamph. 8°.
- REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, isthmian canal commission. June 1, 1904–February 1, 1905. Washington, The Commission, 1905. 30 p. 8°.
- REPORT OF THE ENGINEERING COMMITTEE. February 14, 1905. Washington, The Commission, 1905. 15 p. 8°.
- REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER of the canal zone, February 20, 1906. Washington, The commission, 1905. 75 p. 8°.
- NAVY DEPARTMENT: Guam, brief extracts from publications, memoranda furnished Congress, general orders, and annual reports for 1901–1904 relative to the island of Guam, also report on schools, criminal procedure, etc., and report of civil Engineer Leonard M. Cox, U. S. Navy. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 180 p. 8°.
- SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION: Annual report of the Board of Regents . . . for the year ending June 30, 1903. Report of the U. S. National Museum. Washington Government Printing Office, 1905. xv, 646 p. illus. 8°.
- STUDIES OF MEXICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PLANTS, no. 4. By J. N. Rose. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. viii, 281–339 p. 8°. (Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, v. 3, pt. 4.)
- THE USEFUL PLANTS . . . OF GUAM with an introductory account of the physical features and natural history of the island, of the character and history of its people and of their agriculture. By William Edwin Safford. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. illus., 416 p. 8°. (Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, v. 9.)
- TREASURY DEPARTMENT: Digest of decisions of the Treasury Department (customs) and of the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, rendered during calendar year 1904 . . . Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905. 171 p. 8°.

## URUGUAY.

- MUSEO NACIONAL: Anales del Museo Nacional de Montevideo . . . Flora Uruguaya (II entrega) por J. Archavaleta. Tomo 2 (continuación). Montevideo, 1905. illus., pp. 161–292. 4°.

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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.  
 Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.  
 \*El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
 Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 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. Mail supplement.

## BELGIUM.

- La Revue Américaine. Brussels.

## BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. La Paz. Irregular.  
 El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
 \*El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
 \*El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.  
 \*Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.  
 Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viação, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.

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Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.

\* Brazilian Mining Review. Onro Preto. Irregular.

\* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.

\* Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. 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.

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\* Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

\* Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.

Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

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Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.

Chilian Times. Valparaíso. Semiweekly.

Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.

El Mercurio. Valparaíso. Daily.

El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.

\* Revista Comercial e 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. Semi-monthly.

Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

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Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

\* El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

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Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

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 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
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 \*El Americano. New York. Published every ten days.  
 \*Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXI.

JULHO DE 1905.

No. 1.

## ADMISSÃO DA REPUBLICA DO PANAMÁ NA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

O BOLETIM MENSAL annuncia que no dia 1° de Julho de 1905, a Republica do Panamá entrou na União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, que é representada pela Secretaria do mesmo nome.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### VALOR DO COMMERCIO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

Os seguintes quadros mostram a importação e exportação, por classes, da Republica Argentina durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1905, com seus respectivos valores, e o augmento ou diminuição, quando comparadas com a importação e exportação do periodo correspondente do anno anterior:

#### IMPORTAÇÃO.

	Valor.	Augmento ou diminuição.
Animaes vivos .....	\$348, 481	+ \$19, 592
Productos alimenticios .....	2, 787, 187	- 546, 917
Fumo .....	1, 017, 684	- 5, 174
Vinhos e bebidas espirituosas .....	1, 746, 357	- 18, 334
Tecidos .....	14, 102, 357	- 224, 170
Oleos .....	1, 231, 993	- 183, 476
Productos quimicos e drogas .....	1, 644, 717	+ 360, 912
Cores e tintas .....	286, 351	+ 21, 169

## IMPORTAÇÃO—Continua.

	Valor.	Augmento ou diminuição.
Madeiras e suas manufacturas.....	\$3, 139, 981	+ 849, 610
Papel e suas manufacturas.....	989, 548	+ 75, 928
Couro e suas manufacturas.....	346, 291	+ 61, 210
Ferro e suas manufacturas.....	5, 994, 157	+ 1, 513, 913
Instrumentos agricolas.....	4, 181, 597	- 463, 727
Locomotivas eapparehos.....	3, 792, 908	+ 1, 931, 609
Metaes diversos.....	1, 038, 933	+ 238, 007
Obras de barro, vidro, etc.....	3, 612, 880	+ 514, 637
Objectos electricos.....	500, 990	+ 218, 556
Artigos diversos.....	1, 160, 312	+ 146, 101

## EXPORTAÇÃO.

Productos pastoris.....	\$16, 672, 381	+\$12, 221, 000
Productos agricolas.....	40, 285, 192	+ 2, 845, 320
Productos florestaes.....	1, 384, 395	+ 616, 774
Productos mineraes.....	49, 906	+ 74, 729
Productos da caça.....	1, 114, 528	+ 50, 770
Productos diversos.....	600, 922	+ 242, 611

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o periodo em revista foram de \$13,907,785 ouro e \$358,243 papel, ou seja um augmento de \$699,601 ouro e \$220,540 papel.

## EXPORTAÇÃO NOS PRIMEIROS QUATRO MEZES DE 1905.

Os principaes generos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante os quatro primeiros mezes de 1905, comparados com os exportados no periodo correspondente do anno anterior, foram os seguintes:

	1905.	1904.
Couros de boi secos..... numero..	704, 725	736, 25
Couros de boi salgados..... id.....	454, 928	488, 92
Couros de cavallo secos..... id.....	45, 564	18, 85
Couros de cavallo salgados..... id.....	93, 878	41, 02
Peltes de carneiro..... fardos.....	29, 228	26, 01
Crua..... id.....	2, 794	1, 35
Sebo..... pipas.....	12, 353	8, 78
id..... cascos.....	31, 811	24, 35
id..... tonels.....	6, 964	7, 00
Peltes de cabra..... fardos.....	5, 373	1, 89
Id..... id.....	264, 725	246, 83
Trigo..... toneladas.....	1, 329, 209	1, 324, 72
Milho..... id.....	288, 224	283, 11
Linho..... id.....	335, 506	540, 54
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	40, 349	39, 00
Farelo..... id.....	44, 175	37, 00
Farelo grosso..... saccos.....	43, 348	89, 00
Baga de mamona..... id.....	67, 026	71, 89
Feno..... fardos.....	369, 354	156, 15
Quebracho..... toneladas.....	94, 519	100, 00
Tabaco..... fardos.....	5, 571	6, 00
Manteiga..... caixas.....	98, 014	101, 60
Assucar..... toneladas.....	10, 426	5, 22
Quartos de vacca..... toneladas.....	1, 107, 890	1, 161, 00
Quartos de vacca..... toneladas.....	544, 537	822, 00
Extracto de quebracho..... toneladas.....	11, 926	8, 00

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM MARÇO DE 1905.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica as seguintes estatísticas mostrando a exportação realizada pelos diversos portos da Republica Argentina durante o mez de Março de 1905:

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.	Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES.		BUENOS AIRES—contínua.	
Alemanha:		França—Continúa.	
Trigo..... toneladas..	14, 474	Peltes de carneiro..... toneladas..	1, 510
Milho..... id.....	417	Couros de boi secos..... id.....	123
Linho..... id.....	7, 140	Couros de boi salgados..... id.....	110
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	255	Couros diversos..... id.....	26
LA..... id.....	5, 214	Crina..... id.....	5
Peltes de carneiro..... id.....	83	Xarque..... id.....	85
Couros de boi secos..... id.....	107	Carne conservada..... id.....	10
Couros de boi salgados..... id.....	2, 158	Sangue secco..... id.....	135
Couros de cavallo salgados..... id.....	55	Ossos e cinzas de osso..... id.....	123
Couros de cavallo secos..... id.....	55	Chifres..... id.....	48
Couros diversos..... id.....	40	Sebo..... id.....	3
Crina..... id.....	2	Farelo..... id.....	2, 765
Tripas..... id.....	127	Sementes para passaros..... id.....	587
Sebo..... id.....	286	Guano..... id.....	20
Óleo e graxa..... id.....	60	Inglaterra:	
Farelo..... id.....	4, 931	Trigo..... toneladas..	33, 353
Sementes de nabio..... id.....	21	Milho..... id.....	1, 993
Sementes..... id.....	67	Linho..... id.....	5, 813
Massa de linhaça..... id.....	1, 020	Farinha de trigo..... id.....	3, 431
Cevada fermentada..... id.....	165	LA..... id.....	1, 476
Caseína..... id.....	191	Peltes de carneiro..... id.....	238
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	1, 370	Couros de boi secos..... id.....	34
Miércoles..... id.....	14	Couros diversos..... id.....	21
Belgia:		Crina..... id.....	4
Trigo..... toneladas..	10, 335	Xarque..... id.....	56
Milho..... id.....	417	Carneiros gelados..... id.....	2, 347
Linho..... id.....	4, 845	Quartos de vacca gelados..... id.....	4, 703
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	44	Carne gelada..... id.....	314
LA..... id.....	4, 155	Carne conservada..... id.....	5
Peltes de carneiro..... id.....	7	Linguas conservadas..... id.....	7
Couros de boi secos..... id.....	86	Extracto de carne..... id.....	37
Couros de boi salgados..... id.....	605	Ossos e cinzas de osso..... id.....	409
Crina..... id.....	127	Chifres..... id.....	3
Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... id.....	125	Sebo..... id.....	1, 166
Chifres..... id.....	111	Óleo e graxa..... id.....	116
Sebo..... id.....	158	Feno..... id.....	16
Óleo e graxa..... id.....	25	Aveia..... id.....	2, 289
Farelo..... id.....	314	Farelo..... id.....	744
Aveia..... id.....	91	Sementes para passaros..... id.....	613
Cevada..... id.....	4	Massa de linhaça..... id.....	474
Farelo..... id.....	1, 088	Guano..... id.....	82
Sementes de nabio..... id.....	288	Caseína..... id.....	135
Sementes para passaros..... id.....	44	Melacho..... id.....	52
Massa de linhaça..... id.....	28	Manteiga..... id.....	381
Caseína..... id.....	100	Quebracho em rolos..... id.....	336
Pennas..... kilos.....	1, 375	Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	260
Carneiros..... cabeças..	6, 079	Pennas..... kilos.....	1, 511
Hollanda:		Cavallos..... cabeças..	39
Trigo..... toneladas..	4, 034	Italia:	
Linho..... id.....	2, 970	Trigo..... toneladas..	5, 944
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	550	Milho..... id.....	1, 887
Sebo..... id.....	51	LA..... id.....	320
Óleo e graxa..... id.....	6	Peltes de carneiro..... id.....	204
Sementes para passaros..... id.....	199	Couros de boi secos..... id.....	119
Caseína..... id.....	2	Couros de cavallo secos..... id.....	2
Quebracho em rolos..... id.....	1, 030	Couros diversos..... id.....	4
Espanha:		Crina..... id.....	24
Trigo..... toneladas..	5, 625	Ossos e cinzas de osso..... id.....	97
Milho..... id.....	192	Chifres..... id.....	17
Farinha de trigo..... id.....	46	Tripas..... id.....	8
LA..... id.....	107	Sebo..... id.....	352
Couros de boi secos..... id.....	43	Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	6
Xarque..... id.....	19	Pennas..... kilos.....	2, 198
Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... id.....	69	Brazil:	
Tripas..... id.....	11	Trigo..... toneladas..	5, 332
Sebo..... id.....	406	Milho..... id.....	355
França:		Farinha de trigo..... id.....	9, 190
Trigo..... toneladas..	2, 511	Xarque..... id.....	370
Milho..... id.....	1, 937	Sebo..... id.....	82
Linho..... id.....	1, 836	Feno..... id.....	735
LA..... id.....	9, 128	Farelo..... id.....	120

Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.	Portos, paizes e artigos.	Quantidade.
BUENOS AIRES—continua.		ROSARIO—continua.	
Brazil—Continua.		Inglaterra:	
Sementes para passaros . toneladas .	64	Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	9,274
Sementes . . . . . id .	1	Linho . . . . . id .	1,187
Gado cavallar . . . . . cabeças .	12	Quebracho . . . . . id .	1,370
Gado vaccum . . . . . id .	1,211	Farinha de trigo . . . . . id .	197
Gado ovelhum . . . . . id .	151	Milho . . . . . id .	42
Gado muar . . . . . id .	87	Brazil:	
Africa do Sul:		Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	10,229
Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	3,517	Feno . . . . . id .	1,839
Milho . . . . . id .	821	Hollanda:	
Xarque . . . . . id .	1	Linho . . . . . toneladas .	667
Feno . . . . . id .	751	Africa do Sul:	
Farelo . . . . . id .	15	Feno . . . . . toneladas .	1,601
Mantelga . . . . . id .	240	Italia:	
Gado cavallar . . . . . cabeças .	296	Couros de boi secos . toneladas .	22
Gado muar . . . . . id .	50	Demais paizes:	
Gado asinino . . . . . id .	150	Assucar . . . . . toneladas .	4
Estados Unidos:		À ordem:	
LA . . . . . toneladas .	689	Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	129,514
Peltes de carneiro . . . . . id .	70	Linho . . . . . id .	30,032
Couros de boi secos . . . . . id .	252	Farelo . . . . . id .	208
Couros de cavallo silgados . . . . . id .	51	Quebracho . . . . . id .	1,177
Couros de cavallo secos . . . . . id .	4		
Couros diversos . . . . . id .	78	LA PLATA.	
Crina . . . . . id .	14	Inglaterra:	
Xarque . . . . . id .	254	Carneiros gelados . . . . . toneladas .	429
Ossos e cinzas de osso . . . . . id .	1,380	Tripas geladas . . . . . id .	62
Tripas . . . . . id .	4	Quartos de vacca gelados . . . . . id .	3,266
Sementes para passaros . . . . . id .	58	Linhas . . . . . id .	21
Quebracho em rolos . . . . . id .	1,570	Chifres . . . . . id .	11
Extracto de quebracho . . . . . id .	548	Couros de boi silgados . . . . . id .	450
Pennas . . . . . kilos .	1,086	Aveia . . . . . id .	50
Demais paizes:		LA . . . . . id .	49
Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	1,619	Crina . . . . . id .	1
Milho . . . . . id .	252	Guano . . . . . id .	221
Linho . . . . . id .	173	Trigo . . . . . id .	8,010
Farinha de trigo . . . . . id .	298	Extracto de carne . . . . . id .	2
LA . . . . . id .	104	Oleo . . . . . id .	4
Peltes de carneiro . . . . . id .	48	Feno . . . . . id .	1
Xarque . . . . . id .	527	Sebo . . . . . id .	541
Oleo e graxa . . . . . id .	8	Carne conservada . . . . . id .	5
Feno . . . . . id .	56	Sangue secco . . . . . id .	49
Cevada . . . . . id .	2	Cavallos . . . . . cabeças .	6
Farelo . . . . . id .	6	Africa do Sul:	
Sementes para passaros . . . . . id .	100	Carneiros gelados . . . . . toneladas .	300
Massa de linhaça . . . . . id .	1	Tripas geladas . . . . . id .	21
Assucar . . . . . id .	139	Quartos de vacca gelados . . . . . id .	490
Quebracho em rolos . . . . . id .	636	Belgia:	
Extracto de quebracho . . . . . id .	41	Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	11,566
Pennas . . . . . kilos .	635	Feno . . . . . id .	100
Fumo . . . . . id .	1,000	Farelo . . . . . id .	180
Gado cavallar . . . . . cabeças .	6	Carnellos . . . . . cabeças .	1,471
Gado vaccum . . . . . id .	2	Hollanda:	
Gado ovelhum . . . . . id .	25	Trigo . . . . . toneladas .	23,357
À ordem:		Linho . . . . . id .	497
Trigo . . . . . id .	51,369	Brazil:	
Milho . . . . . id .	4,513	Trigo . . . . . id .	3,163
Linho . . . . . id .	4,651	Feno . . . . . id .	12
Farinha de trigo . . . . . id .	15	Farinha de trigo . . . . . id .	233
Ossos e cinzas de osso . . . . . id .	30		
Feno . . . . . id .	88	ZARATE	
Farelo . . . . . id .	104	Inglaterra:	
Gado vaccum . . . . . cabeças .	100	Carnellos gelados . . . . . toneladas .	248
Gado ovelhum . . . . . id .	99	Carne gelada . . . . . id .	54
		Quartos de vacca gelados . . . . . id .	1,558
		Ossos . . . . . id .	92
		Oleos . . . . . id .	5
		Carne conservada . . . . . id .	11
		Tripas . . . . . kilos .	90
		Africa do Sul:	
		Carnellos gelados . . . . . toneladas .	425
		Carne gelada . . . . . id .	29
		Quartos de vacca gelados . . . . . id .	901
		SAN NICOLAS.	
		À ordem:	
		Linho . . . . . toneladas .	14,810
		Trigo . . . . . id .	16,686
		Milho . . . . . id .	2

Portos, palzes e artigos.	Quantidade.	Portos, palzes e artigos.	Quantidade.
SANTA FÉ.		VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN—continúa.	
Inglaterra:		Hollanda:	
Quebracho ..... toneladas...	9, 144	Trigo..... toneladas...	490
Trigo..... id.....	2, 797	À ordem:	
Linho..... id.....	1, 748	Trigo..... toneladas...	14, 464
Italia:		Linho..... id.....	901
Quebracho..... toneladas...	1, 677		
SAN PEDRO.		BAHIA BLANCA.	
À ordem:		Inglaterra:	
Linho..... toneladas...	2, 915	Trigo..... toneladas...	2, 293
Trigo..... id.....	498	Farelo..... id.....	100
PARANÁ.		Cevada..... id.....	99
Belgica:		LA..... id.....	45
Trigo..... toneladas...	1, 738	Carneiros gelados..... id.....	151
Inglaterra:		Tripas geladas..... id.....	25
Trigo..... toneladas...	1, 107	Brazil:	
Linho..... id.....	2, 425	Trigo..... toneladas...	3, 208
À ordem:		Allemanha:	
Trigo..... toneladas...	7, 069	LA..... toneladas...	511
Linho..... id.....	4, 612	Belgica:	
Farelo..... id.....	245	LA..... toneladas...	388
Sementes de nabo..... id.....	57	França:	
Ossos..... id.....	64	LA..... toneladas...	3, 441
VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.		Demais palzes:	
Brazil:		Trigo..... toneladas...	4, 984
Trigo..... toneladas...	19, 132	À ordem:	
		Trigo..... toneladas...	58, 217

**BANCOS NACIONAES DA REPUBLICA.**

O "Moniteur des Intérêts Matérielles" de Bruxellas, publica o seguinte summario das condições dos bancos nacionaes da Republica Argentina.

Os bancos nacionaes são em numero de oito, a saber:

	Capital.
Banco de la Nación .....	\$50, 000, 000 papel.
Banco Español del Río de la Plata .....	20, 000, 000 papel.
Banco Francés del Río de la Plata.....	4, 000, 000 ouro.
Banco de Comercio .....	6, 000, 000 papel.
Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata.....	5, 000, 000 ouro.
Nuevo Banco Italiano .....	3, 000, 000 papel.
Banco Popular Argentino.....	3, 462, 000 papel.
Banco del Río de la Plata.....	500, 000 papel.

Estes oito estabelecimentos tinham em caixa o 31 de Dezembro de 1904 a somma de \$32,324,000 onro e \$108,448,000 papel, com letras de cambio no valor de \$11,292,000 ouro e \$245,724,000 papel. Os depositos e contas correntes elevaram-se a \$10,178,000 ouro e \$349,042,000 papel, no passo que as letras foram na somma de \$1,965,000 ouro e \$20,028,000 papel. Os depositos em dinheiro destes bancos representam o 45 por cento de suas dividas, e mostram um augmento de 11 por cento sobre os do anno anterior. O movimento de contas correntes mostra um augmento de não menos de 62 por cento.

As operações de desconto realizadas em 1904 mostram um enorme augmento sobre as de 1903. O valor destas operações foi como segue: Banco de la Nación, \$20,000,000; Banco Español, \$12,000,000; Banco

de Italia, \$7,000,000; Banco Francés, \$6,000,000; Banco del Comercio, \$4,000,000; Nuevo Banco Italiano, \$1,000,000, e Banco Popular Argentino, \$300,000. As taxas das letras, que em 1902 regulavam de 6 a 7 por cento, baixaram a 4 e 4½ por cento em 1904, e os juros sobre hypothecas baixaram de 9 e 10 por cento a 7 e 8 por cento.

Ao principio do anno de 1902, a quantia de papel moeda em circulação foi de \$296,048,000, ao passo que em principio de 1905 foi de \$407,680,000, o que mostra um augmento de 37 por cento. Da somma total de papel moeda em circulação, \$111,633,000 são garantidos pelo ouro na Caixa de Conversão, recebido em pagamento de notas, ao passo que a somma de \$396,048,000 é coberta com o fundo de conversão, que em 1º de Janeiro era de \$6,210,545 ouro.

O ouro existente no paiz em 31 de Dezembro de 1904 foi estimado assim: \$31,721,000 nos bancos nacionaes, \$50,341,000 na Caixa de Conversão, \$10,000,000 em bancos estrangeiros, o que perfaz o total de \$92,000,000 ouro.

#### ESTADÍSTICA DAS VIAS FERREAS.

O volume de "Estadística de los Ferrocarriles de la República Argentina," correspondente ao anno de 1903, acaba de ser publicado pela Direcção de Vias de Comunicação do Ministerio de Obras Publicas. Este volume contem mais de 300 paginas de quadros estatísticos de interesse geral ás directorias de vias ferreas e economistas. A extensão total das vias ferreas da Republica Argentina em 31 de Dezembro de 1903 foi de 18,404 kilometros, o que mostra um augmento para o anno de 1,025 kilometros. Para este augmento contribuiu o Great Southern com 286 kilometros; o Central Argentino, com 145 kilometros; o Pacifico, com 32 kilometros; o Grande Oeste Argentino, com 217 kilometros; Transandino, com 15 kilometros; o Central Norte, com 20 kilometros e o Bahia Blanca e Noroeste, com 3 kilometros.

Dos 18,404 kilometros de vias existentes na Republica, 5,979 kilometros, ou mais que o terço do total, estão na Provincia de Buenos Aires, 3,514 kilometros na Provincia de Santa Fé, 2,402 kilometros em Cordoba e 1,096 kilometros em Santiago del Estero. Nenhuma das demais Provincias ou Territorios tinha mais de 1,000 kilometros de via, ao passo que o Territorio Nacional de Neuquen tinha só 4.2 kilometros. O Territorio do Rio Negro tinha a maior extensão de vias ferreas com relação á população, tendo 21.38 kilometros de via por cada 1,000 habitantes, ao passo que a Provincia de Santa Fé tinha 5.57 kilometros, Buenos Aires, 4.78 kilometros, ou menos que Santiago del Estero e Cordoba, que tinham 5.87 e 5.37 kilometros, respectivamente. Relativamente á superficie das provincias, a maior extensão de vias corresponde á Provincia de Santa Fé, tendo 2.86 kilometros de via por



cada 100 kilometros quadrados de superficie; vem em segundo lugar Tucuman, com 2.65 kilometros, e Buenos Aires, com 1.96 kilometros.

Da extensão total de vias na Republica, 11,847 kilometros representam as vias que tem a bitola de 1.676 metros, que é a adoptada pelas principaes linhas da Republica; 1,581 kilometros são da bitola de 1.435 metros e 4,974 kilometros são de bitola estreita. Assim se vê que da extensão total, 64 por cento são da bitola de 1.676 metros. Existem na Republica sómente 420 kilometros de vias duplas. Das linhas existentes, 18 são de propriedade particular, com 16,380 kilometros, e 3 são de propriedade da Nação, com 2,024 kilometros; 16,650 kilometros de via encontram-se em recta, 1,753 kilometros em curva, e 5,309 kilometros em horizontal. As rampas máximas se encontram nos caminhos de ferro Transandino e Cordoba e alcança a 60 por cento no primeiro e a 25 por cento no segundo. Os caminhos de ferro do Estado tem o 21 por cento de sua extensão em horizontal, ao passo que os de propriedade particular tem 30 por cento. Foram adquiridas 30 locomotivas durante o anno de 1903, o que perfaz o total de 1,384, das quaes 118 pertencem ás estradas de ferro do Estado, e 1,226 ás de propriedade particular. A existencia total de carros de passageiros era de 1,510, todos os quaes com excepção de 93, pertencem ás estradas de ferro de propriedade particular. A existencia de carros de carga era de 36,235, com a capacidade de 485,383 toneladas, dos quaes 2,176 pertencem ás estradas de ferro do Estado.

## CHILE.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM ABRIL DE 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Abril de 1905, attingiram a \$5,839,965, correspondendo \$3,525,133 nos direitos de exportação, e \$2,314,832 aos direitos de importação. As cifras para o mez correspondente do anno anterior foram: exportação, \$2,180,300; importação, \$2,462,655, ou seja o total de \$4,642,955.

As rendas discriminadas por alfandegas foram:

	1904.	1905.
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Pisagua .....	\$377, 899	\$341, 858
Iquique .....	1, 291, 658	1, 792, 297
Tocopilla .....	308, 365	804, 941
Antofagasta .....	103, 540	107, 267
Total .....	98, 838	478, 070
Total .....	2, 180, 300	3, 525, 133

	1904.	1905.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Pisagua .....	\$28, 276	\$8, 023
Iquique .....	197, 356	101, 000
Tocopilla .....	14, 839	32, 576
Antofagasta .....	56, 480	94, 115
Taltal .....	25, 538	31, 216
Caldera .....	12, 682	7, 080
Carrizal Bajo .....	17	.....
Coquimbo .....	42, 039	67, 680
Valparaiso .....	1, 448, 188	1, 396, 743
Talcahuano .....	401, 140	323, 903
Coronel .....	24, 030	10, 472
Valdivia .....	43, 770	30, 139
Puerto Montt .....	2, 043	6, 804
Portos aduanciros da fronteira .....	166, 258	144, 385
Total .....	2, 462, 655	2, 314, 832

## COSTA RICA.

## AMORTIZAÇÃO DA DIVIDA PUBLICA.

O "South American Journal" de 3 de Junho de 1905, publica as seguintes informações relativamente ao accordo feito entre o Governo de Costa Rica e os Senhores SPEYER E COMP., de Nova York, para a amortização da divida da Republica. As propostas foram submettidas á Commissão de portadores de titulos de Costa Rica, que resolveu, por unanimidade, recommendar sua acceitação.

O seguinte é o summario, em moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos, dos emprestimos da Republica:

(A) Divida consolidada (em 1º de Abril de 1905):	
1. Divida externa .....	\$11, 690, 925. 00
2. Divida interna .....	693, 315. 00
3. Empréstimo da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico .....	1, 449, 000. 00
(B) Divida não consolidada (em 1º de Janeiro de 1905):	
1. Divida fluctuante .....	\$991, 928. 24
2. Divida consolidada .....	458, 382. 44
	1, 450, 310. 68
	15, 283, 550. 68

A Republica emittirá titulos consolidados (refunding bonds), pagaveis em moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos, na somma de \$11,500,000, vencendo o juro annual de 5 por cento. Esses titulos serão do valor nominal de \$500 e \$1,000, pagaveis ao portador, e vencerão juros a contar de Julho 1º de 1905. A emissão poderá ser augmentada até \$13,239,000 para effectuar a troca dos titulos do empréstimo ouro de 6 por cento da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico, na somma de \$1,449,000.

Os titulos e seus juros serão pagaveis em Nova York, na Casa Bancaria dos Srs. SPEYER E COMP., ou á opção dos portadores de titulos, em Londres, na Casa Bancaria dos Srs. SPEYER, ao cambio fixo de \$4.85

por libra esterlina, e em Amsterdão, aos Srs. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS IRMÃOS, ao cambio de 2.50 *guilders* por dollar. Os titulos serão isentos de todos os impostos e serão pagaveis em 1º de Julho de 1955, ou anteriormente a esta data, por meio de um fundo de amortização accumulativo de 1 por cento do valor nominal do emprestimo, que deverá ser pago mensalmente, e será applicado pelos Srs. SPEYER E COMP. na compra de titulos quando o preço estiver abaixo do par, e em sorteios, quando o preço estiver no par, devendo ser anunciado o sorteio, trinta dias, pelo menos, antes da data em que deva ser realizado. A Republica reserva-se o direito de, em qualquer tempo, pagar outras sommas ao credito do fundo de amortização.

Os titulos serão garantidos por uma primeira hypotheca das rendas das Alfandegas da Republica, e, no caso de serem insufficientes estas para fazer os pagamentos mensaes de juros, fundo de amortização e despesas, e si tal *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, por uma primeira hypotheca (sujeita apenas ás despesas com o serviço dos titulos da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico) das rendas provenientes do imposto sobre bebidas espirituosas.

Uma agencia aduaneira (que será designada pelos Srs. SPEYER E COMP., caso que as rendas sejam insufficientes para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e este *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, será designada pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America) será estabelecida e terá o direito exclusivo de emittir (1) certificados com os quaes serão pagos todos os direitos de importação e de exportação, e (2) (si o producto destes certificados for em qualquer mez insufficiente para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e este *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica) certificados com os quaes serão pagas todas as bebidas espirituosas vendidas na Republica.

A agencia remetterá mensalmente aos Srs. SPEYER E COMP., em Nova York (quem servirão de agentes e banqueiros da Republica nos Estados Unidos da America, Grã Bretanha e Europa) a duodecima parte da quantian necessaria para o pagamento dos juros, fundo de amortização e despesas respectivas.

A Republica não poderá, enquanto os titulos estiverem em circulação, crear outra hypotheca com prioridade a ou *pari passu* com os titulos, e tambem não poderá fazer modificações na tarifa das alfandegas, sem a licença previa dos Srs. SPEYER E COMP., nem conceder o privilegio de fabricar bebidas espirituosas.

Si as rendas forem em qualquer tempo insufficientes para attender ao serviço do emprestimo e o *deficit* não for coberto pela Republica, a Republica, ao pedido de qualquer parte ao accordo, ou do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, deverá submeter o assumpto ao arbitramento do Tribunal da Haya, ou, caso que este Tribunal deixasse de existir ou recusasse a arbitrar a materia, poderá, ao pedido do

Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, ser submettido a tres arbitros, que serãõ nomeados pela Republica e o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, de conformidade com os termos de um accordo especial.

Fica tambem estipulado que os portadores de titulos do novo emprestimo e os Srs. SPEYER e COMP. poderãõ pedir a intervençãõ do Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, si a Republica deixar de cumprir os termos do accordo.

Um arranjo foi feito com os Srs. SPEYER e COMP. para a conversãõ dos titulos, series "A" e "B," da divida externa da Republica, e para a retirada da circulaçãõ, mediante pagamento em dinheiro, dos certificados emitidos em pagamento dos juros destes titulos desde Janeiro 1º de 1895 a Janeiro 1º 1897, de conformidade com o accordo de 1897, e para o pagamento em dinheiro dos juros, devidos de Abril 1º de 1901 a Julho 1º de 1905, dos titulos que forem apresentados para conversãõ.

Os portadores de titulos das series "A" e "B," deverãõ receber em troca destes, alem do pagamento em dinheiro dos juros atrazados, uma quantia nominal em titulos do novo emprestimo de 5 por cento, que produzirá em juros o equivalente dos recibidos dos titulos "A" e "B," de accordo com o arranjo de 1897.

A Republica deverã applicar qualquer saldo que houver do producto dos titulos, ao pagamento da divida fluctuante e divida consolidada da Republica.

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## CUBA.

### VALOR DO PESO CUBANO NAS FACTURAS.

O Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu uma ordem auctorizando o uso do peso de ouro de Hespanha para expressar os valores nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba.

Ha alguns mezes o Secretario do Thesouro expediu uma circular aos inspectores das alfandegas, declarando-lhes que nãõ devem aceitar facturas de mercadorias procedentes de Cuba quando seu valor for expresso em pesos Cubanos. Esta ordem foi expedida por causa da falta de uniformidade na moeda de Cuba, e da difficuldade que se experimenta de reduzir os valores expressos em moeda de Cuba à moeda dos Estados Unidos.

O aviso official da modificaçãõ desta ordem é contido no seguinte officio que o Secretario SHAW dirigiu ao inspector da Alfandega de Nova York:

Referindo-se ao documento deste Departamento, No. 25505 de 2 de Agosto de 1904, relativo ao cambio a que o peso de ouro de Hespanha

e o peso Cubano nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba devem ser reduzidos á moeda dos Estados Unidos, tenho de informar-vos que o termo "ouro de Hespanha," como se o emprega em Cuba, refere-se á valorização excessiva das moedas de ouro de Hespanha, pela que o "centen" é do valor nominal de 5.30 pesos, e o "peso," do valor de 1.06 pesos, expressos na moeda de Hespanha. O "centen" equivale a \$4.825 em moeda dos Estados Unidos, e por conseguinte, o peso denominado "ouro de Hespanha" que é a quinta parte do centen, é equivalente a \$0.91 em moeda dos Estados Unidos, e declaro-vos que esta é a taxa a que os valores declarados nas facturas de mercadorias de procedencia de Cuba devem ser reduzidos.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 134 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias Alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Maio, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM MAIO DE 1905.

Segundo o quadro organizado pelo Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos sobre o commercio exterior do paiz em Maio de 1905, a exportação subiu de \$89,886,925 em Maio de 1904 a \$123,942,789 em Maio de 1905, e de \$1,367,602,405 nos onze mezes do exercicio de 1904 a \$1,397,557,400 em igual periodo de 1905. Ver-se-há destes algarismos que o augmento no mez de Maio foi maior que o correspondente aos onze mezes, que foi de \$29,954,995. O exercicio de maior exportação foi o de 1900-1901, mas a exportação para os onze mezes do corrente exercicio já excede á do periodo correspondente de 1900-1901, que foi de \$1,384,990,728.

O augmento havido na importação é ainda mais notavel, e tem sido distribuido mais regularmente por todo o anno, e por uma serie de annos. O valor da importação em Maio foi de \$92,828,437, contra \$80,698,161 em egual mez do anno passado. Durante os onze mezes a importação subiu de \$909,930,136 a \$1,027,768,839, ou seja um augmento de \$117,838,703. As cifras correspondentes ao mez de Maio são as maiores jamais registradas para este mez, ao passo que as correspondentes aos onze mezes excedem em mais de \$56,000,000, as de egual periodo em annos anteriores. Maio não é ordinariamente um mez de grande exportação ou importação. A exportação em Outubro proximo passado attingiu a \$162,427,943, e em Março ultimo a importação attingiu a \$110,431,188. No exercicio de 1900-1901, que é o da maior exportação de que ha registro, o mez em que se effectou a maior exportação foi o de Outubro, quando attingiu a \$163,389,680, ao passo que em Maio deste exercicio a exportação foi por valor de \$124,567,911. O record daquelle exercicio tem sido excedido no corrente exercicio em Setembro, Novembro, Fevereiro, Março e Abril. A maior importação effectuada em um só mez naquelle anno, foi a correspondente a Maio, sendo no valor de \$78,642,703.

O augmento relativamente constante havido na importação tem tido o effeito de reduzir o que se chama o balanço do commercio a nosso favor, o que significa o excesso da exportação sobre a importação, que pode ou não indicar uma condição favoravel segundo as circumstancias. Em Maio proximo passado esse excesso foi de \$31,114,352, contra \$9,188,764 em egual mez do anno anterior, e durante os onze mezes o excesso da exportação sobre a importação foi de \$369,788,561, contra \$457,672,269, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$630,223,220.

O movimento de ouro no mez de Maio foi muito pequeno, sendo importado \$2,656,803 e exportado apenas \$481,570. Ordinariamente as exportações de ouro em Maio excedem ás importações deste metal. O movimento para os onze mezes foi grande, sendo exportado \$88,563,142 e importado \$51,499,570, o que mostra um excesso de \$37,063,572. As maiores exportações de ouro foram realizadas nos quatro mezes de Novembro a Fevereiro, inclusive. O excesso das exportações de prata sobre as importações desta metal nos onze mezes em revista foi de \$18,950,344.

#### NOMEAÇÃO DE AGENTES COMMERCIAES.

Em virtude de uma lei votada pelo ultimo Congresso e que entra em vigor em 1° de Julho, o Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos foi auctorizado a nomear cinco agentes especiaes para fazer um estudo das condições do commercio no exterior, com o intuito de promover o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos. Os cinco agentes escolhidos são: Prof. LINCOLN HUTCHIN-

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SON, da Universidade da California; CHARLES M. PEPPER, HARRY R. BURRILL, RAYMOND F. CRIST e Dr. EDWARD BEDLOE. Os Srs. BURRILL e CRIST serão enviados para os paizes do Oriente. O Professor HUTCHINSON foi designado para ir á America do Sul e já partiu. Visitará todos os portos da costa do Atlantico e do Pacifico daquelle Continente. O Senhor PEPPER irá para o Canadá e mais tarde para o Mexico e os paizes da America Central. O Doctor BEDLOE será enviado para as Antilhas, Venezuela, e as Guyanas Inglesa, Hollandeza e Franceza.

Espera-se que os trabalhos de investigação serão concluidos no fim do corrente anno e que os agentes submeterão seus relatorios definitivos ao Congresso em Janeiro.

Segundo as instrucções recebidas, os agentes devem fazer um estudo cuidadoso do commercio dos Estados Unidos com os diferentes paizes visitados, e averiguar a proporção do commercio total destes paizes que corresponde aos Estados Unidos e indicar as medidas que devem ser adoptadas para augmentar seu volume. As instrucções abrangem methodos de embalagem e de transporte, gostos do povo e classes de mercadorias preferidas, e os agentes são admoestados que o escopo dos seus deveres é investigar as condições do commercio no exterior com o fim de promover o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos.

## MEXICO.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1904-5.

As estatisticas do commercio exterior do Mexico durante os primeiros nove mezes do exercicio de 1904-5 mostram que durante este periodo mercadorias estrangeiras com um valor de \$69,119,877.69 ouro foram importadas, comparados com \$51,509,168.38, que representam o valor das mercadorias importadas durante igual periodo do exercicio anterior.

As importações da Republica com os seis principaes paizes estrangeiros durante os periodos mencionados foram como segue:

Paizes.	1904-5.	1903-1.
Estados Unidos .....	\$35,159,205.04	\$31,366,739.73
Allemanha .....	7,412,295.71	7,142,215.73
Belgica .....	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.72
Hespanha .....	2,785,519.99	2,321,380.54
França .....	6,296,787.49	5,241,272.50
Grã Bretanha .....	7,696,790.23	7,434,157.83

O seguinte quadro mostra o commercio de importação em detalhe:

	Março—		Nove primeiros mezes do exercicio—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Materias animaes.....	\$694,912.74	\$702,980.58	\$5,156,866.17	\$4,161,237.12
Materias vegetaes.....	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,607,000.46
Materias mineraes.....	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,981.51	16,611,864.95
Tecidos e suas manufacturas.....	820,214.97	858,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Produtos quimicos e pharmaceuticos.....	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.02
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas e naturaes.....	322,879.71	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papel e suas manufacturas.....	263,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,320.22
Machinas eapparellhos.....	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,705.88	7,595,073.32
Veiculos.....	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.10
Armas e explosivos.....	379,885.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.32
Produtos diversos.....	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,811,789.32	1,835,470.32
Total.....	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.29

Os paizes de origem foram como segue:

	Março—		Nove primeiros mezes—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
America Central:				
Guatemala.....	\$2,570.86	\$1,557.41	\$10,646.88	\$8,660.70
Honduras Inglesa.....	201.60	.....	2,778.64	2,090.00
Demais paizes.....	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total.....	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,940.70
America do Sul:				
Brazil.....	231.00	.....	22,882.00	10,506.00
Colombia.....	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,531.00
Chile.....	48.00	.....	4,778.00	5,611.00
Equador.....	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,592.00
Peru.....	63.00	1,450.00	5,452.00	16,094.00
Republica Argentina.....	46.00	.....	12,985.00	3,943.00
Venezuela.....	4,770.00	.....	31,485.00	10,581.00
Demais paizes.....	289.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.00
Total.....	20,166.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.00
America do Norte:				
Canada.....	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,681.00	26,473.00
Estados Unidos.....	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,730.23
Total.....	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,886.04	31,393,203.23
Antilhas:				
Cuba.....	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	53,976.00
Demais paizes.....	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,490.00
Total.....	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	60,466.00
Europa.....	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,378.00
Asia.....	65,500.35	52,973.10	512,175.25	476,117.00
Africa.....	4,976.00	261.00	54,209.00	49,197.00
Oceania.....	1,328.00	1,556.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Total geral.....	7,332,380.52	7,571,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.29



As seguintes estatísticas publicadas no "Boletim Oficial" mostram o valor em prata das exportações de Mexico aos mesmos seis paizes:

Paizes.	1901-5.	1903-4.
Estados Unidos .....	\$100,161,400.90	\$108,845,588.52
Allemanha .....	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Belgica .....	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Hespanha .....	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
Francia .....	3,677,776.95	5,017,381.53
Grã Bretanha .....	11,739,353.75	21,697,494.25

## Exportação.

[Valor em prata.]

	Março—		Primeiros nove mezes—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Ouro acunhado mexicano .....			\$85,911.00	\$11,422.00
Ouro acunhado estrangeiro .....			21,065.50	1,311.00
Ouro em pasta .....	\$1,045,297.09	\$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.98
Ouro em outras especies .....	117,554.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total ouro .....	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,184,581.74	8,089,343.38
Prata acunhada mexicana .....	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Prata acunhada estrangeira .....	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Prata em pasta .....	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Prata em outras especies .....	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total prata .....	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cobre .....	2,239,213.40	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Chumbo .....	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Demais productos minerales .....	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.90	1,087,086.52
Café .....	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,931.96
Hennequen em rama .....	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Madeiras .....	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.27
Pão de tinturaria .....	29,862.54	56,472.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Fumo em rama .....	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Demais productos vegetaes .....	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.68
Hennequen em corda .....	250.00	351,200.00	1,911,413.00	2,456,370.00
Fumo lavado .....	17,444.00	21,281.00	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Demais productos manufacturados .....	1,218,669.55	463,689.25	390,365.00	466,560.83
Gados .....	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Peltes sem cortir .....	693,800.40	451,203.85	327,359.55	235,482.51
Demais productos animales .....	49,101.00	41,279.15	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Productos diversos .....	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.69
Total da exportação:				
Metaes preciosos .....	6,965,829.55	7,259,334.27	56,707,059.13	70,945,702.33
Demais artigos .....	12,430,461.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.72	77,220,895.48
	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Os paizes de destino foram como segue:

	Março—		Primeiros nove mezes—	
	1904-5.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>America Central:</b>				
Guatemala.....	\$12,769.69	\$24,545.00	\$435,771.73	\$218,677.00
Honduras Inglesa.....	51,182.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,130.32
Demais paizes.....	33,186.00	215.60	55,037.42	7,596.65
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>127,437.69</b>	<b>36,800.60</b>	<b>709,807.83</b>	<b>341,678.00</b>
<b>America do Sul:</b>				
Colombia.....		1,560.00		94,663.00
Chile.....			2,499.00	
Ecuador.....			500.00	
Peru.....				75.00
Republica Argentina.....			33,739.00	4,709.00
Demais paizes.....	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,487.00</b>	<b>6,350.00</b>	<b>84,671.80</b>	<b>104,238.00</b>
<b>America do Norte:</b>				
Canada.....	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Estados Unidos.....	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.32
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,256,198.90</b>	<b>11,704,768.46</b>	<b>100,189,365.90</b>	<b>103,854,928.32</b>
<b>Antilhas:</b>				
Cuba.....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Demais paizes.....				2,700.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>265,433.00</b>	<b>244,259.00</b>	<b>2,558,692.00</b>	<b>3,051,042.00</b>
Europa.....	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.72	34,577,062.32	40,809,286.20
Asia.....			10,500.00	5,417.00
<b>Total geral.....</b>	<b>19,296,293.63</b>	<b>17,874,041.80</b>	<b>138,130,099.85</b>	<b>148,166,597.80</b>

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 1.

## ENTRÉE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE PANAMA DANS L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉ- PUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le BULLETIN MENSUEL fait savoir que la République de Panama est entrée dans l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1905. Cette Union est représentée par le Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### MOUVEMENTS DE PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE MARS 1905.

Le "Handels-Zeitung" (Revista Financiera y Comercial) publie les chiffres suivants, qui font ressortir le mouvement des exportations par les différents ports de la République Argentine pendant le mois de mars 1905:

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES.		BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Allemagne:		Allemagne—Suite.	
Blé.....tonnes..	14,474	Cuir divers.....tonnes..	40
Mais.....id.....	417	Crin.....id.....	2
Graine de lin.....id.....	7,140	Boyaux.....id.....	127
Farine.....id.....	255	Suif.....id.....	286
Laine.....id.....	5,214	Huiles et graisse.....id.....	60
Peaux de moutons.....id.....	39	Son.....id.....	4,931
Cuir de bœufs secs.....id.....	107	Semences de navets.....id.....	21
Cuir de bœufs salés.....id.....	2,158	Semences.....id.....	67
Cuir de chevaux salés.....id.....	55	Tourteaux de lin.....id.....	1,020
Cuir de chevaux secs.....id.....	55	Houblon.....id.....	165

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Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BUENOS-AYRES—suite.		BUENOS-AYRES—suite.	
Allemagne—Suite.		Angleterre—Suite.	
Caséine .....	tonnes. 191	Extrait de viande .....	tonnes. 37
Extrait de quebracho .....	id. 1,370	Os et cendres d'os .....	id. 409
Mûnes .....	id. 14	Cornes .....	id. 3
Belgique:		Sulf. ....	id. 1,166
Blé .....	tonnes. 10,336	Huiles et graisse .....	id. 116
Maïs .....	id. 417	Poin .....	id. 16
Graine de lin .....	id. 4,845	Avoine .....	id. 2,209
Farine .....	id. 44	Son .....	id. 744
Laine .....	id. 4,155	Semences pour oiseaux .....	id. 613
Peaux de moutons .....	id. 7	Tourteaux de lin .....	id. 474
Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 66	Guano .....	id. 385
Cuir de bœufs, salés .....	id. 605	Caséine .....	id. 127
Crin .....	id. 127	Mélasse .....	id. 301
Os et cendres d'os .....	id. 125	Beurre .....	id. 336
Cornes .....	id. 111	Quebracho en rouleaux .....	id. 299
Sulf. ....	id. 156	Extrait de quebracho .....	id. 1,511
Huiles et graisse .....	id. 25	Plumes .....	id. 39
Poin .....	id. 814	Italie:	
Avoine .....	id. 91	Blé .....	tonnes. 5,944
Orge .....	id. 4	Maïs .....	id. 1,987
Son .....	id. 1,088	Laine .....	id. 239
Semences de navets .....	id. 288	Peaux de moutons .....	id. 204
Graines pour oiseaux .....	id. 41	Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 16
Tourteaux de lin .....	id. 28	Cuir de chevaux, secs .....	id. 2
Caséine .....	id. 100	Cuir divers .....	id. 28
Plumes .....	kilos. 1,375	Crin .....	id. 87
Mouton .....	têtes. 6,079	Os et cendres d'os .....	id. 17
Hollande:		Cornes .....	id. 8
Blé .....	tonnes. 4,034	Boyaux .....	id. 382
Graine de lin .....	id. 2,970	Sulf. ....	id. 4
Farine .....	id. 550	Extrait de quebracho .....	id. 2,159
Sulf. ....	id. 51	Brésil:	
Huiles et graisse .....	id. 6	Blé .....	tonnes. 5,332
Semences pour oiseaux .....	id. 199	Maïs .....	id. 355
Caséine .....	id. 2	Farine .....	id. 9,196
Quebracho en rouleaux .....	id. 1,030	Tasajo .....	id. 379
Espagne:		Sulf. ....	id. 82
Blé .....	tonnes. 5,625	Poin .....	id. 785
Maïs .....	id. 192	Son .....	id. 120
Farine .....	id. 46	Semences pour oiseaux .....	id. 64
Laine .....	id. 307	Semences .....	id. 12
Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 43	Chevaux .....	têtes. 1,221
Tasajo .....	id. 19	Moutons .....	id. 151
Os et cendre d'os .....	id. 69	Mulets .....	id. 87
Boyaux .....	id. 11	Afrique du Sud:	
Sulf. ....	id. 406	Blé .....	tonnes. 3,517
France:		Maïs .....	id. 873
Blé .....	tonnes. 2,511	Tasajo .....	id. 1
Maïs .....	id. 1,937	Poin .....	id. 751
Graine de lin .....	id. 1,836	Son .....	id. 15
Laine .....	id. 9,128	Beurre .....	id. 240
Peaux de moutons .....	id. 1,510	Chevaux .....	têtes. 266
Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 123	Mulets .....	id. 59
Cuir de bœufs, salés .....	id. 110	Amesses .....	id. 350
Cuir divers .....	id. 26	Etats-Unis:	
Crin .....	id. 5	Laine .....	tonnes. 69
Tasajo .....	id. 28	Peaux de moutons .....	id. 79
Viande en conserve .....	id. 10	Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 262
Sang, séché .....	id. 135	Cuir de bœufs, salés .....	id. 9
Os et cendres d'os .....	id. 123	Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 4
Cornes .....	id. 48	Cuir divers .....	id. 73
Sulf. ....	id. 3	Crin .....	id. 34
Son .....	id. 2,765	Tasajo .....	id. 251
Semences pour oiseaux .....	id. 587	Os et cendres d'os .....	id. 1,399
Guano .....	id. 20	Boyaux .....	id. 1
Angleterre:		Semences pour oiseaux .....	id. 56
Blé .....	tonnes. 33,353	Quebracho en rouleaux .....	id. 1,879
Maïs .....	id. 1,993	Extrait de quebracho .....	id. 59
Graine de lin .....	id. 5,813	Plumes .....	kilos. 1,095
Farine .....	id. 3,431	Autres pays:	
Laine .....	id. 1,476	Blé .....	tonnes. 1,619
Peaux de moutons .....	id. 238	Maïs .....	id. 262
Cuir de bœufs, secs .....	id. 31	Graine de lin .....	id. 173
Cuir divers .....	id. 21	Farine .....	id. 29
Crin .....	id. 4	Laine .....	id. 104
Tasajo .....	id. 56	Peaux de moutons .....	id. 6
Mouton frigorifié .....	id. 2,347	Tasajo .....	id. 857
Quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés .....	id. 4,703	Huiles et graisse .....	id. 1
Viande frigorifiée .....	id. 214		
Viande en conserve .....	id. 5		
Langues en conserve .....	id. 7		

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
<b>BUENOS-AYRES—suite.</b>		<b>LA PLATA—suite.</b>	
<b>Autres pays—Suite.</b>		<b>Angleterre—suite.</b>	
Foin .....	56 tonnes	Snif .....	541 tonnes
Orge .....	2 id.	Viande en conserve .....	5 id.
Son .....	6 id.	Sang séché .....	49 id.
Semences pour oiseaux .....	100 id.	Chevaux .....	6 têtes.
Tourteaux de lin .....	1 id.	<b>Afrique du Sud:</b>	
Sucre .....	139 id.	Mouton frigorifié .....	360 tonnes
Quebracho en rouleaux .....	636 id.	Boyaux frigorifiés .....	24 id.
Extrait de quebracho .....	41 id.	Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié .....	490 tonnes
Plumes .....	635 kilos.	<b>Belgique:</b>	
Tabac .....	1,000 id.	Blé .....	11,586 tonnes
Chevaux .....	6 têtes.	Foin .....	100 id.
Bestiaux .....	2 id.	Son .....	180 id.
Moutons .....	25 id.	Moutons .....	1,474 têtes.
<b>Commandes:</b>		<b>Hollande:</b>	
Blé .....	51,309 tonnes	Blé .....	23,357 tonnes
Mais .....	4,513 id.	Graine de lin .....	487 id.
Graine de lin .....	4,654 id.	<b>Brésil:</b>	
Farine .....	15 id.	Blé .....	3,162 tonnes
Os et cendres d'os .....	30 id.	Foin .....	12 id.
Foin .....	88 id.	Farine .....	233 id.
Son .....	104 id.	<b>ZARATE.</b>	
Bestiaux .....	100 têtes.	<b>Angleterre:</b>	
Moutons .....	99 id.	Mouton frigorifié .....	348 tonnes
<b>ROSARIO.</b>		Viande frigorifiée .....	54 id.
<b>Allemagne:</b>		Quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés .....	1,558 id.
Blé .....	22,176 tonnes	Os .....	92 id.
Graine de lin .....	5,223 id.	Halles .....	5 id.
Son .....	2,557 id.	Viande de conserve .....	11 id.
Quebracho .....	3,154 id.	Boyaux .....	20 kilos.
Foin .....	371 id.	<b>Afrique du Sud:</b>	
Orge .....	122 id.	Mouton frigorifié .....	425 tonnes
Minéraux .....	14 id.	Viande frigorifiée .....	29 id.
Graines pour oiseaux .....	30 id.	Quartiers de bœuf frigorifié .....	951 id.
Seigle .....	45 id.	<b>SAN NICOLAS.</b>	
<b>Belgique:</b>		<b>Commandes:</b>	
Blé .....	5,321 tonnes	Graine de lin .....	14,810 tonnes
Graine de lin .....	2,254 id.	Blé .....	16,686 id.
Orge .....	1,545 id.	Mais .....	21 id.
Graines pour oiseaux .....	44 id.	<b>SANTA FE.</b>	
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	317 id.	<b>Angleterre:</b>	
<b>Angleterre:</b>		Quebracho .....	9,144 tonnes
Blé .....	9,274 tonnes	Blé .....	2,797 id.
Graine de lin .....	1,187 id.	Graine de lin .....	1,748 id.
Quebracho .....	1,370 id.	<b>Italie:</b>	
Farine .....	197 id.	Quebracho .....	1,677 tonnes
Mais .....	42 id.	<b>SAN PEDRO.</b>	
<b>Brésil:</b>		<b>Commandes:</b>	
Blé .....	10,229 tonnes	Graine de lin .....	2,915 tonnes
Foin .....	1,839 id.	Blé .....	498 id.
<b>Hollande:</b>		<b>PARANÁ.</b>	
Graine de lin .....	667 tonnes	<b>Belgique:</b>	
<b>Afrique du Sud:</b>		Blé .....	1,738 tonnes
Foin .....	1,601 tonnes	<b>Angleterre:</b>	
<b>Italie:</b>		Blé .....	1,107 tonnes
Cuir de bœufs salés .....	22 tonnes	Graine de lin .....	2,425 id.
<b>Autres pays.</b>		<b>Commandes:</b>	
Sucre .....	42 tonnes	Blé .....	7,069 tonnes
<b>Commandes:</b>		Graine de lin .....	4,612 id.
Blé .....	129,514 tonnes	Son .....	245 id.
Graine de lin .....	30,032 id.	Semences de navets .....	57 id.
Son .....	208 id.	Os .....	54 id.
Quebracho .....	1,177 id.	<b>VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.</b>	
<b>LA PLATA.</b>		<b>Brésil:</b>	
<b>Angleterre:</b>		Blé .....	19,132 tonnes
Mouton frigorifié .....	420 tonnes	<b>Hollande:</b>	
Boyaux frigorifiés .....	62 id.	Blé .....	490 tonnes
Quartiers de bœufs frigorifiés .....	3,266 tonnes	<b>Commandes:</b>	
Bœuf .....	21 id.	Blé .....	11,484 tonnes
Griffes .....	21 id.	Graine de lin .....	901 id.
Cornes .....	11 id.		
Cuir de bœufs salés .....	450 id.		
Avoué .....	50 id.		
Laine .....	49 id.		
Crin .....	1 id.		
Guano .....	224 id.		
Blé .....	8,010 id.		
Extrait de viande .....	2 id.		
Huile .....	4 id.		
Foin .....	1 id.		

Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.	Ports, pays et articles.	Quantité.
BAHIA BLANCA.		BAHIA BLANCA—suite.	
Angleterre:		Allemagne:	
Blé.....tonnes..	2,293	Laine.....tonnes..	511
Son.....id.....	100	Belgique:	
Orge.....id.....	99	Laine.....tonnes..	306
Laine.....id.....	45	France:	
Mouton frigorifié.....id.....	151	Laine.....tonnes..	3,42
Boyaux frigorifiés.....id.....	25	Autres pays:	
Brésil:		Blé.....tonnes..	4,964
Blé.....tonnes..	3,208	Commandes:	
		Blé.....tonnes..	58,217

### STATISTIQUES GÉNÉRALES DES CHEMINS DE FER.

Les Statistiques des chemins de fer dans la République Argentine pour l'année 1903, viennent d'être publiées par le Service des Ponts et Chaussées du Ministère des Travaux Publics. Ces statistiques forment un gros volume, contenant plus de 300 pages de matières très intéressantes pour les économistes et les fonctionnaires des chemins de fer. A la fin de l'année 1903, les chemins de fer de la République Argentine avaient une étendue de 18,404 kilomètres, dont 1,025 kilomètres avaient été construits pendant l'année. Les lignes qui ont contribué à cette extension sont la ligne du Grand Sud 286 kilomètres, l'Argentine Centrale 145 kilomètres, le Pacifique 32 kilomètres, l'Argentine du Grand-ouest 217 kilomètres, la Transandine 15 kilomètres, le National du Nord-Central 20 kilomètres, et le Bahia Blanca et Nord-ouest 3 kilomètres.

Sur les 18,404 kilomètres de voies ferrées qui existaient dans le pays à cette époque, 5,979, ou plus d'un tiers, se trouvaient dans la province de Buenos-Aires, 3,514 dans celle de Santa Fé, 2,402 dans celle de Cordoba, et 1,086 dans celle de Santiago del Estero. Les autres provinces ou territoires n'avaient pas plus de 1,000 kilomètres de voies ferrées, et le territoire national de Neuquen complétait la liste avec 4.2 kilomètres. C'est le territoire de Rio Negro, qui possédait la plus grande ligne par 1,000 habitants, soit 21.38 kilomètres, tandis que la province de Santa Fé, la plus favorisée de toutes les provinces les plus peuplées, avait 5.87 kilomètres et Buenos Ayres 4.78 kilomètres, soit un chiffre moindre que Santiago del Estero et Cordoba, qui avaient 5.87 kilomètres et 5.37 kilomètres respectivement. La province de Santa Fé tenait le premier rang aussi sous le rapport de l'étendue de ligne par 100 kilomètres carrés avec 2.86 kilomètres; Tucuman venait après avec 2.65 kilomètres, suivi de Buenos Ayres avec 1.96 kilomètres.

Sur la longueur totale des lignes du pays, 11,847 kilomètres avaient une voie de 5 pieds 6 pouces de largeur; 1,581 kilomètres en avaient une de 4 pieds 8½ pouces ce qui est la voie normale en Angleterre, en France et aux États-Unis, etc., et 4,974 kilomètres avaient une voie étroite d'un mètre. Donc 64 pour cent de tous les chemins de fer

étaient à voie de 5 pieds 6 pouces. Il n'y avait que 420 kilomètres de ligne à double voie.

Dix-huit compagnies particulières exploitaient 16,380 kilomètres des chemins de fer et le Gouvernement possédait trois lignes ayant une longueur totale de 2,024 kilomètres.

Il y avait 16,650 kilomètres de ligne droite contre 1,753 kilomètres de ligne courbe et 5,309 kilomètres de lignes étaient à niveau plat. Les pentes les plus escarpées se trouvent sur la ligne de la Transandine et du Nord-ouest de Cordoba, dont 60 pour cent sur la première et 25 pour cent sur la dernière. Les lignes du gouvernement ont 21 pour cent de ligne à niveau plat contre 30 pour cent dans les lignes particulières. On avait acheté 30 locomotives en 1903 ce qui faisait un total de 1,384 dont 118 appartenaient au gouvernement et 1,266 aux compagnies particulières. Il y avait 1,510 wagons pour voyageurs dont 1,418 appartenaient aux compagnies particulières. Il y avait aussi 37,235 wagons pour marchandises dont 2,176 appartenaient aux lignes du gouvernement. La capacité totale des wagons à marchandises était de 485,383 tonnes.

#### ÉVALUATION OFFICIELLE DE LA DERNIÈRE RÉCOLTE.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture vient de publier ses renseignements relatifs aux rendements probables des dernières récoltes de blé et de graine de lin dans la République Argentine.

Voici le résumé de ce travail:

	Blé.	Graine de lin.
Hectares en semences .....	4,903,124	1,082,890
Rendement probable .....	4,202,634 tonnes.	895,010

## BRÉSIL.

### MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

La session législative des Chambres brésiliennes, ouverte le 6 mai dernier par le Président de la République, Docteur F. B. RODRIGUES ALVES, sera particulièrement intéressante et les solutions qui seront données aux questions si importantes de l'actualité influenceront d'une façon définitive sur l'avenir du Brésil, où les entreprises nationales et étrangères prennent un développement important favorisé par les États qui voient la nécessité de mettre en valeur leurs vastes territoires.

Nous extrayons ci-après de ce message les passages principaux relatifs aux relations extérieures du Brésil:

Jamais les relations avec les puissances étrangères n'ont été plus cordiales.

La question des limites avec le Pérou marche vers une solution pacifique, et le délai pour le règlement du litige, qui prenait fin le 31

mai, sera prolongé en considération de la difficulté que rencontrent les commissions nommées à rejoindre leurs postes avant la fin du neuvième délai fixé à cette date. Le 10 juillet le tribunal arbitral nommé pour résoudre cette question se réunira à Rio-de-Janeiro sous la présidence de Mgr. JULIO TONTI, archevêque d'Ancyra, arbitre choisi par les deux pays, avec l'autorisation de S. S. le Pape.

*Question des limites avec la Bolivie.*—L'indemnité de £2,000,000 a été payée, suivant le Traité de Pétrópolis, le 10 juin 1904 et le 31 mars dernier. Le tribunal arbitral nommé en vertu de l'article 3 du même Traité se réunira en mai, dès l'arrivée de l'arbitre Bolivien; il sera présidé par le Nonce apostolique dûment autorisé par S. S. le Pape.

Les travaux de la délimitation des nouvelles frontières commenceront bientôt. L'exécution de la construction du chemin de fer de Madeira au Mamoré ne tardera point; cette ligne doit desservir la Bolivie, mais en même temps les Etats du Matto Grosso, de l'Amazone et du Para.

*Le Traité de limites avec la République de l'Equateur* a été ratifié sans difficultés par les deux gouvernements.

*Les limites du Brésil et de la Guyane Hollandaise* sont l'objet d'actives négociations qui seront terminées, il faut l'espérer, avant la fin de cette session législative.

*Les limites entre le Brésil, la Colombie et le Venezuela* doivent être traitées avec les ministres de ces deux nations, qui doivent prendre bientôt possession de leurs postes.

*Les limites entre le Brésil et la Guyane Anglaise* ont été fixées par la décision arbitrale du Roi d'Italie signée le 14 juin 1904; il ne reste plus qu'à désigner les commissions de délimitation de la nouvelle frontière.

*Le Brésil et la Guyane Française.*—Il serait temps de nommer les commissions qui doivent déterminer les limites entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française; le gouvernement brésilien était prêt à nommer ses commissaires, mais il a paru nécessaire au gouvernement Français d'ajourner ses nominations pour que les membres de la Commission Française aient le temps de rétablir leur santé compromise par leur long séjour à Counani.

*Limites du Brésil avec la République Argentine.*—Le rapport, les plans et autres pièces de la Commission brésilienne nommée pour fixer les nouvelles limites du Brésil et de la République Argentine ont été remis au ministère; la ratification définitive ne dépend plus que des deux gouvernements.

*Ambassades des Etats-Unis et du Brésil.*—La légation du Brésil à Washington a été élevée au rang d'ambassade et réciproquement la légation américaine à Rio-de-Janeiro.

*Convention sanitaire.*—Le 12 juin 1904, une Convention sanitaire a été signée entre le Brésil, la République Argentine, l'Uruguay et le



Paraguay; mais, par suite de circonstances indépendantes du Brésil, l'échange des ratifications n'a pu être effectué à Montévidéo.

#### AUGMENTATION DES TAXES D'IMPORTATION DANS L'ÉTAT DE RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

Le Président de l'Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro a, par un décret en date du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1905, augmenté les droits d'importation dans cet Etat sur plusieurs produits parmi lesquels figurent les pommes de terre et le beurre.

D'après ce décret, les taxes d'importation se sont élevées à 5,000 reis par sac sur le riz; à 100 reis par kilogramme sur les pommes de terre; à 300 reis par kilogramme sur le beurre.

Le même décret crée des taxes d'importation de 300 reis par kilogramme d'oignons, de 200 reis par kilogramme d'ail et de 200 reis par paquet de 50 feuilles de paille pour cigarettes, toutes ces marchandises étant de provenance étrangère.

### CHILI.

#### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1905.

Pendant le mois d'avril 1905, les recettes douanières dans les différentes douanes de la République se sont élevées à \$5,839,965, dont \$3,525,133 représentent les droits d'exportation et \$2,314,832 les droits d'importation.

Voici les chiffres pour le même mois de l'année précédente: Exportations, 2,180,300; importations, 2,462,655; soit un total de 4,642,955.

Voici le détail de ces recettes d'après les ports d'entrée et de départ:

	1904.	1905.
EXPORTATIONS.		
Pisagua.....	\$377,899	\$341,858
Iquique.....	1,291,658	1,792,297
Tocopilla.....	308,365	804,941
Antofagasta.....	103,540	107,267
Taltal.....	98,838	478,070
Total.....	2,180,300	3,525,133
IMPORTATIONS.		
Pisagua.....	28,276	8,823
Iquique.....	197,356	101,090
Tocopilla.....	14,899	82,578
Antofagasta.....	56,490	94,115
Taltal.....	25,538	31,218
Caldera.....	12,682	7,083
Carrizal Bajo.....	17	.....
Coquimbo.....	42,089	46,650
Valparaiso.....	1,448,188	1,398,743
Talcahuano.....	401,140	333,903
Coronel.....	24,030	10,472
Valdivia.....	43,770	29,139
Puerto Montt.....	2,043	6,804
Douanes de la frontière.....	166,258	144,265
Total.....	2,462,655	2,814,832

## COLOMBIE.

## TARIF DES DOUANES.

[“Diario oficial” du 28 janvier 1905.]

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les droits d'entrée applicables aux marchandises étrangères importées dans le territoire national seront perçus conformément au tarif établi par la loi No. 63 de 1903, avec une surtaxe de 70 pour cent et conformément à la classification adoptée dans la loi No. 36 de 1886 (voir fascicule 90, 1<sup>re</sup> édition.).

A l'effet de protéger l'industrie nationale, et afin que les droits les plus élevés du tarif frappent les objets de luxe, sont exceptés de la surtaxe de 70 pour cent certaines marchandises susceptibles de faciliter le développement de l'industrie et sont augmentés les droits applicables à d'autres produits, tels que spiritueux, tabac, sucre, etc.

Les articles qui, par suite de l'adoption de la classification établie dans la loi No. 36 de 1886, sont rangés sous une autre classe que précédemment, seront imposés conformément au tarif ci-après, avec la surtaxe de 70 pour cent. Il est d'ailleurs entendu que les marchandises qui, conformément au présent décret, font l'objet d'un régime spécial acquitteront les droits qui leur sont respectivement assignés dans le présent décret.

[Droits en or par kilogramme.]

## ALIMENTS ET CONDIMENTS.

	Pesos.
Patates ou ignames, pommes de terre, oignons, maïs, riz, pois chiches, lentilles, haricots et toute autre espèce de légumes, de plantes potagères et de fruits frais .....	0.01
Ail .....	.03
Morues et viandes en saumure et, en général, poisson et viandes non préparés. ....	.05
Noisettes, noix et amandes en coques et, en général, tous produits alimentaires non préparés et non dénommés .....	.06
Vermicelles et autres pâtes alimentaires .....	.05
Produits alimentaires préparés, tels que mortadelles, saumon, jambon; bonbons, confitures, fruits conservés et fruits secs, etc.; fruits confits dans le vinaigre et condiments de tout genre non spécialement dénommés .....	.10
Olives en barils .....	.05
Thé .....	.50
Cannelle .....	.15
Safran .....	.90
Anis .....	.10
Glace .....	.01

## BOISSONS.

Bière et autres boissons fermentées .....	.05
Mout d'orge ou d'autre matière fermentée ou non, liquide ou solide, pour la fabrication de la bière, et bière concentrée .....	.05

Vins:	Pesos.
Rouges, ordinaires, en fûts, barils ou dames-jeannes .....	0.02
Blancs, doux et secs, en fûts ou barils .....	.03
Autres .....	.20

## AUTRES LIQUIDES.

Vinaigre en barils .....	.03
Huile d'olives .....	.05
Huile de lin pour préparer les couleurs .....	.05
Encres:	
Noire, pour écrire .....	.03
De couleur, pour écrire .....	.05
D'imprimerie, pour relier et lithographie (liquides ou solides) .....	.01
Liquides de toute sorte, à l'exception de la parfumerie et des liquides spécialement dénommés .....	.10

## COTON.

Coton manufacturé en tissus érus, sans aucune partie blanche ni de couleur, non ouvragés et non cousus .....	.20
Coton foulé (en fulas) bleu et tissus blancs ou érus avec parties blanches, unis non teint, non ouvragés, sans couture ni broderie d'aucune espèce, tels que ceux connus sous le nom de bogotanas, calicot et liencillos, madapolam, tissus dits bramantes et autres analogues .....	.30
Coutil et autres tissus blancs ou de couleur, non dénommés au tarif .....	.40
Courtes-pointes, tissus dits <i>marsellas</i> et tissus ouvragés ou damassés non compris dans une autre catégorie; pannes fleuret et rubans .....	.50
Châles avec ou sans franges de laine .....	.40
Mouchoirs avec ou sans broderie commune, couvertures dites <i>ruanas</i> et coton en pièces pour leur fabrication .....	.60
Bas et autres articles de tricot, tels que chemises, caleçons et gants; mouseline, linons et autres tissus transparents; damassée, tapis et hamacs; linge confectionné, sans broderies, dentelles ni autres ornements composés de matières frappées d'un droit plus élevé .....	.70
Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et les mêmes tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie .....	.90
Fil blanc .....	.20
Fil de couleur .....	.40
Franges, galons, cordons, tresses, glands et autres articles analogues .....	.70
Mèches pour lampes et briquets .....	.10
Mèches pour bougies, chandelles et allumettes .....	.05
Cordes pour brides .....	.10

## CHANVRE ET LIN.

Sacs ou besaces vides en toile grossière, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissu ordinaire de même espèce pour la confection de ces articles .....	.02
Toile écrue ( <i>coleta</i> ) .....	.05
Toiles écrues, communes, telles que: <i>cretonne</i> ( <i>erehuclas</i> ), toiles et demi-toile à voiles, toile de ménage et tissus pour tentes; à l'exception des coutils .....	.15
Cretonnes blanches ou rayées, communes .....	.20
Toiles écrues, fines, à l'exception des coutils et des autres tissus dénommés dans les catégories ci-après du tarif .....	.40

Coutils, écus, blancs ou de couleur, cretonnes, platille, damassés; tissus pour nappes, serviettes et essuie-mains; couvre-pieds, doublures de matelas, rubans, tissus pour draps de lit et autres analogues non dénommés dans une autre rubrique du tarif, tous ces articles sans couture ni broderie quelconque.	0.60
Mouchoirs, bonnets, bas, gants, bretagne, <i>coquillo</i> , toile très mince et peu serrée ( <i>estopillas</i> ), <i>picardias</i> , toiles d'Irlande, <i>lavals</i> , <i>warandofs</i> , batiste et étoffes rayées imitant celles de coton; franges, galons, écharpes, tresses, rubans, cordons, glands et autres objets analogues; confections sans broderies, dentelles ni autres ornements composés de matières frappées d'un droit plus élevé	.80
Tissus de toute sorte, brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et les mêmes tissus en vêtements confectionnés non dénommés dans une autre catégorie	.90
Fil	.50
Cordles goudronnés et câbles	.30
Corlages non dénommés	.10
Toiles cirées pour toitures de maisons de campagne et pour ponts	.05
Toile commune préparée ou vernie pour parquets; prélaris ordinaires pour voitures, non compris la toile cirée pour tapis	.10

## LAINE.

Laine non manufacturée	.05
Convertures	.30
Fil	.40
Tapis de table ou tapis de pied	.50
Bayettes, molletons et flanelles	.70
Tissus à jour ou transparents, tissus de toute sorte brodés ou à mailles et leurs imitations, y compris les dentelles, entre-deux et autres analogues, et confections	.90
Tous autres tissus et articles non dénommés au tarif	.80

## SOIE.

Fils, tissus, etc., de soie	.90
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## TISSUS ET FILS DIVERS.

Brocart et autres tissus en or, argent ou autres métaux, ainsi que fils, etc., des mêmes matières	1.50
Tissus de crin ou autre matière non dénommée	.40
Toile cirée pour meubles et tapis, non dénommée	.60
Échantillons de petite dimension jusqu'à concurrence du poids de 25 kilogrammes	Exempt

Les tissus tramés acquitteront le droit de la matière la plus imposée qui entre dans leur composition.

## CAOUTCHOUC.

Caoutchouc non manufacturé	.50
Souliers, bottes et chaussures de toute sorte en caoutchouc; ceintures de sauvetage et tissus pour manteaux et couvertures ( <i>zamarros y ruanas</i> ), sans laine ni soie	.80
Tuyaux, manches et conduits, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières; caoutchouc préparé pour machines et parquets, à l'exception des manches pour pompes à incendie qui n'acquittent qu'un centavo par kilogramme	.40
Fermetures ou bouchons pour récipients	.20

	Pesos.
Elastiques pour chaussures.....	0.40
Boutons non recouverts.....	.20
Caoutchouc ouvré en tous autres articles.....	.80

## CUIRS OU PEAUX.

Cuir ou peaux non ouvrés, excepté les peaux vernies.....	.10
Peaux vernies non ouvrées.....	.15
Chaussures.....	.80
Gants, casquettes, peaux pour garniture d'objets d'habillement, etc. (four- rures), portefeuilles, porte-cigares, sacs, et autres articles analogues.....	.90
Cuir, ou peaux en articles non dénommés.....	.80
Harnais pour charrettes et voitures.....	.05

## POTERIE.

Articles de toute sorte, en faïence commune ou stannifère.....	.05
Articles de toute sorte, en porcelaine, et articles de Talavera.....	.10
Vases ou pots, bouteilles, flacons grands et petits, de terre, vides, destinés à être employés comme récipients, et, en général, la poterie ordinaire.....	.02
Conduits, tuyaux et tubes, pour pompes, prises d'eau et gouttières.....	.03

## CRISTAL ET VERRE.

Dames-jeannes et bouteilles ordinaires en verre noir ou en verre blanc ordi- naire.....	.01
Flacons, grands et petits, en verre commun.....	.02
Verre plat non étamé.....	.03
Glaces ayant 25 centimètres et moins.....	.10
Glaces ayant plus de 25 centimètres.....	.20
Grains, perles, verroteries, éannetille, imitations de pierres précieuses ou de bijoux, verres de montres et d'optique et autres articles analogues.....	.40
Verres en tous autres articles.....	.10

## ARTICLES POUR L'ÉCLAIRAGE ET AUTRES USAGES.

Cire blanche, jaune ou verte ( <i>de laurier</i> ), non manufacturée.....	.15
Cire blanche pour bougies ou autres articles.....	.20
Blanc de baleine, non manufacturé.....	.10
Blanc de baleine pour bougies, etc.....	.15
Stéarine ou paraffine, non manufacturée.....	.03
Stéarine ou paraffine pour bougies, etc.....	.10
Suif non manufacturé.....	.01
Chandelles de suif ou autres chandelles non spécialement tarifées.....	.10
Acide stéarique.....	.01
Pétrole.....	.05
Allumettes en bois.....	.10
Allumettes en cire.....	.40

## DROGUES ET MÉDICAMENTS.

Drogues et médicaments de toute sorte, à l'exception de ceux ci-après dénom- més.....	.15
Soufre et alun.....	.20
Acide sulfurique et salpêtre.....	.05

	Pesos.
Potasse et soude caustiques, cendres et sels de soude, résine de pin et sous-carbonates de potasse et de soude.....	0.02
On considérera comme médicaments certains articles d'un usage chirurgical, tels que: bandages, suspensoirs, etc., mais non pas les récipients et ustensiles en faïence, etc., employés en pharmacie, ni les instruments de chirurgie, etc., et autres objets analogues, qui suivront le régime commun qui leur est applicable dans le tarif.	

## PARFUMERIE ET SAVONS.

Eau de floride, eau divine et eau de Kananga.....	.15
Tous autres articles de parfumerie et de toilette, tels que: essences, savons, crèmes, euirs à rasoirs, brosses à dents et à habits, etc., non dénommés ....	1.50
Savon commun: à l'huile.....	.10
Savon commun à la résine ou au suif.....	.03

## PAPIER ET CARTON.

Journaux, brochures et feuilles imprimées .....	Exempt.
Papier:	
Blanc non collé et de couleur, à imprimer.....	.03
Brouillard ou tout autre papier commun pour emballer ou envelopper ...	.03
À polir .....	.03
À cigarettes.....	.03
À écrire, enveloppes et autre papier quelconque non dénommé; articles de bureau non dénommés.....	.10
Pelure ( <i>florte</i> ) .....	.05
À musique.....	.15
Registres en blanc, réglés ou non, et carnets.....	.20
Livres imprimés .....	.05
Images, cartes et gravures de tout genre ainsi que musique écrite ou imprimée doré ou argenté.....	.20
Images entièrement dorées ou argentées .....	.20
De teinture et papier jaspé ou peint pour reliure et autres usages .....	.10
Carton:	
Pour l'imprimerie, la reliure, la lithographie et autres usages industriels..	.03
En tout autres articles, à l'exception des cartes à jouer .....	.10
Cartes à jouer.....	1.50

## BOIS.

Bois de construction, tel que: bardeaux, poutres, traverses pour voies ferrées; madriers et planches, ni rabotés ni finis.....	Exempt.
Bois commun raboté et bois d'ébénisterie raboté ou non, non ouvré, à l'exception des feuilles pour placage.....	.01
Feuilles pour placage .....	.10
Moulures, sculptures et ornements pour meubles, et cadres dorés ou non.....	.15
Meubles:	
Lits, grandes tables de salle à manger, armoires ou grandes commodes pour vêtements et autres usages, sans glaces, sculptures ni incrustations.	.03
De tout genre, avec glaces, sculptures, incrustations ou recouverts de laine ou de soie.....	.15
Non dénommés.....	.10
Dans les meubles, quelle que soit leur qualité, ne sont pas compris les matelas, coussins, etc.; quand ces articles sont importés isolément, ils acquittent le droit de la matière qui les recouvre.	

	Pesos.
Statues ou figures et autels pour églises.....	0. 10
Instruments de musique:	
Orgues et pianos.....	.05
Harmoniums, orgues de Barbarie et harpes.....	. 10
Autres.....	.60
Crayons pour bureaux et crayons pour charpentiers.....	. 10
Formes et équerres (arts et métiers).....	. 10
Soufflets de forge.....	.03
Soufflets, autres, de toute sorte.....	. 10
Arçons de selles ( <i>galapagos y sillas</i> ) en bois, non garnis.....	. 10
Seaux ou baquets.....	.03
Barils, pipes et tonneaux, montés ou non, pour emballages ou récipients.....	.02
Robinets pour barils et pipes.....	.03
Caissons en bois, communes et brutes, montées ou non, pour emballage.....	.02
Planchettes pour boîtes d'allumettes et brins pour allumettes.....	.03
Voitures:	
Voitures et wagons pour chemins de fer.....	Exempts.
Chariots et charrettes pour le transport des marchandises ou autres usages analogues.....	.02
De tout genre.....	.03
Vélocipèdes.....	.20
Navires montés ou non, importés pour la navigation intérieure dans le territoire colombien.....	.01
Avirons.....	.03
Maisons démontées.....	Exempts.
Fenêtres, portes, etc., importées séparément.....	.03
Machines pour la marine, les arts et métiers, l'industrie et les travaux des champs et des mines.....	.03
Cannes sans épées.....	.60
Bois en ouvrages non dénommés.....	.20
PITE, OSIER ET SIMILAIRES.	
Sacs ou besaces vides en pite ou agave, goudronnés ou non, avec ou sans papier imperméable, et tissus des mêmes matières pour la fabrication de ces sacs ..	.02
Foin et paille bruts.....	.01
Feuilles de palme pour la fabrication des chapeaux.....	.03
Sagette, paille et liane commune, non manufacturées ou en balais.....	.03
Paniers d'osier ou d'autre matière analogue.....	.10
Nattes de toute sorte.....	.03
FER ET ACIER.	
Fer brut.....	.01
Rails, clous pour rails et autres pièces pour voies ferrées à l'usage public.....	Exempts.
Rails pour voies particulières.....	.03
Navires ou pièces pour navires.....	.01
Ancres et grappins pour petites embarcations.....	.02
Ponts pour voies publiques.....	Exempts.
Ponts pour voies privées.....	.03
Gazomètres, appareils, conduits et réverbères pour l'éclairage public.....	Exempts.
Ouvrages en fer destinés à la construction ou à la réparation des établissements pénitenciers.....	Exempts.
Fil télégraphique destiné à l'usage public.....	Exempt.

	Pesos	
Fil télégraphique particulier .....	0.02	Acier
Fil de fer (ronces artificielles) pour clôtures, avec crochets et autres accessoires pour l'assujettir .....	.01	acier
Grilles destinées à l'ornementation des monuments et des places pu- bliques .....	Exemptes.	Fer o
Paratonnerres.....	Exemptes.	Cuivre
Conduits pour les aqueducs publics des districts et des fontaines ou bassins publics .....	Exemptes.	Plaqu
Tours pour phares et feux, ainsi que les phares et les feux .....	.01	Bassi
Horloges pour édifices, y compris les cadrans et les cloches.....	.02	Artic
Maisons en fer et fer galvanisé en plaques ou tôles pour toiture .....	.01	gra
Balustrades pour maisons, portes et fenêtres, etc., importées séparément.....	.03	Artic
Pompes ou appareils à incendies.....	.01	Bijou
Pompes et machines hydrauliques avec leurs tuyaux et autres accessoires.....	.03	ana
<b>Machines:</b>		Statu
Pour usines ou pour mines .....	.01	
Agricoles .....	.02	Étain
Pour les arts et métiers ou l'industrie .....	.03	Étain
Non dénommées, dont le poids n'excède pas 1,000 kilogrammes .....	.03	Étain
De toute sorte, dont le poids excède 1,000 kilogrammes .....	.01	
Presses pour imprimeurs, relieurs et lithographes .....	.02	Plom
Moteurs de tout genre et de toute force .....	.02	Plaqu
Fer étamé en feuilles ou fer-blanc.....	.03	de
Monitors et cylindres de grande dimension pour machines à apprêter le café ..	.02	mi
Grandes chaudières.....	.03	Joue
Réservoirs à eau potable .....	.01	Caps
Pilons pour moulins ou bocards employés pour le broyage des minerais .....	.03	Artic
Enclumes et molettes .....	.03	
Charrues .....	.02	
Plaques ou baguettes non comprises dans le fer brut; lits, grosses chaînes, coffres-forts, clous et pointes, batteries de cuisine non étamées ou étamées à l'intérieur seulement, fers à repasser; gros outils pour l'agriculture, les car- rières ou les mines, tels que houes et pioches, barres, barretons ou perfora- teurs, crochets ( <i>garlanchas</i> ), haches, grandes barres à mines, pelles, marteaux, pics, vrilles, serpes, faucilles et autres instruments tranchants pour le défrichement .....	.03	Zinc
Outils pour forgerons, tailleurs de pierre, charpentiers et maçons .....	.10	Tous
Formes (instruments pour arts et métiers) .....	.10	
Fil métallique, anneaux, fiches, gonds, vis et ressorts pour meubles.....	.10	Mer
Meubles .....	.10	Mer
Jantes, roues, essieux, ressorts et moyeux ( <i>conos</i> ) pour voitures et charrettes.	.03	Or e
Bascules, balances et romaines: d'une force supérieure à 100 kilogrammes....	.05	Or n
Bascules, d'une force non supérieure à 100 kilogrammes.....	.10	Or e
Peignes pour chevaux et étrilles.....	.10	
Batteries de cuisine et autres objets en tôle ou fer étamé à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur .....	.10	Arg
Couteaux pour arts et métiers, tels que couteaux pour relieurs et cordonniers.	.10	Arg
Coutellerie non dénommée.....	.20	Arg
Armes blanches, armes à feu ou autres armes, y compris les fusils de chasse..	1.50	Pou
Rasoirs et ciseaux, fins ou demi-fins, couteaux et fourchettes à manche d'ivoire, de nacre, galvanisé ou de métal anglais; cheminées pour armes à feu, perles dorées ou argentées, porte-mines, bijoux et tous articles dorés ou argentés, ainsi qu'articles en argent allemand ou galvanisés fins ou demi-fins .....	.80	Feu



	Pesos.
Acier en barres ou baguettes, non encore manufacturé, et perforatens en acier .....	. 10
Fer ou acier en articles non dénommés.....	. 20

## CUIVRE OU BRONZE.

Cuivre ou bronze bruts, en barres ou en lingots.....	. 05
Plaques ou feuilles, quel que soit leur poids .....	. 05
Bassins, chaudières et tous autres articles pesant plus de 25 kilogrammes .....	. 10
Articles d'un poids supérieur à 500 grammes, mais non supérieur à 25 kilogrammes .....	. 20
Articles dont le poids n'exécède pas 500 grammes.....	. 30
Bijoux, perles, galons, paillettes, franges, cannetille, fils et autres articles analogues, pièces galvanisées et capsules pour armes à feu .....	. 80
Statues destinées à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques.....	Exemptes.

## ÉTAIN.

Étain: en lingots .....	. 05
Étain plats et tous autres articles .....	. 20
Étain poudre et feuilles.....	. 30

## PLOMB.

Plomb en saumons pour mines .....	. 02
Plaques, tuyaux et autres articles d'un poids supérieur à 5 kilogrammes; plomb de chasse, accessoires d'imprimerie et plomb en saumons non destiné aux mines .....	. 03
Jouets, papier et feuilles minces .....	. 50
Capsules pour contenants .....	. 05
Articles autres .....	. 20

## ZINC.

Zinc non ouvré, en plaques ou feuilles, y compris celles pour toiture, et tuyaux ..	. 03
Tous autres articles .....	. 20

## MERCURE.

Mercure pour mines .....	. 02
Mercure pour autres usages .....	. 10

## OR.

Or en barres .....	. 02
Or monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes.....	Exempt.
Or en tous autres articles.....	1. 50

## ARGENT.

Argent en barres .....	. 02
Argent monnayé, d'un titre non inférieur à 900 millièmes.....	Exempt.
Argent en tous autres articles.....	1. 50

## POUDRE.

Poudre:	
Grosse et ordinaire, pour mines, en barils ou autres récipients d'un poids brut supérieur à 2 kilogrammes.....	. 03
Coton-poudre dit "tonite," pour mines.....	. 03
Fine, dite "mostacilla," en boîtes ou autres récipients et, en général, poudre non dénommée ci-dessus.....	. 40
Feux d'artifice .....	. 50

## PIERRES, MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION ET AUTRES MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES.

	Pesos.
Pierres à filtrer.....	0.02
Pierres lithographiques, pierres à aiguiser et pierre ponce.....	.03
Pierres à fusil.....	.05
Marbre et jaspe: en dalles et carreaux.....	.01
Marbre ouvrés autrement qu'en dalles, carreaux et pierres lithographiques.....	.10
Marbre en poudre; argile, terre ou ciment romain, chaux, plâtre brut ou en poudre, craie, feldspath, silice, massicot, kaolin, os en poudre et autres matières premières pour la fabrication de la faïence.....	.01
Marbre: Statues et objets d'art destinés à l'ornement des édifices et des places publiques.....	Exempts.
Ardoises pour toiture.....	.01
Tuiles de terre.....	Exempts.
Planchettes pour toiture ( <i>tejamanil</i> ).....	.01
Matériaux de construction, tels que pierres brutes, briques, dalles de terre cuite et de pierres.....	Exempts.
Plâtre en articles de toute sorte non dénommés.....	.05
Terre de couleur pour bâtisse.....	.03
Albâtre en articles de toute sorte.....	.10
Creusets pour la fonte.....	.03

## DIVERS.

Animaux vivants.....	Exempts.
Charbon de terre.....	.01
Goudron.....	.03
Brai noir pour embarcations.....	.03
Poix jaune.....	.01
Colle ordinaire.....	.10
Étoupe ou filasse et feutre pour garniture.....	.03
Vernis de toute sorte.....	.10
Couleurs en poudre ou préparées.....	.10
Brosses ordinaires.....	.10
Brosses de pansage et pour chaussures.....	.10
Cirage.....	.10
Cire noire.....	.03
Semences, plants et marcottes de plantes, et plantes vivantes.....	.01
Guano.....	.03
Houblon.....	.05
Os et corne non ouvrés.....	.03
Tuyaux, manches et conduits, de bois, caoutchouc, faïence, terre ou métal, pour pompes, gouttières et toits, à l'exception de ceux destinés aux pompes à incendies.....	.03
Mèches pour mines.....	.03
Liège en planches ou en bouchons pour bouteilles, etc.....	.05
Accessoires pour laboratoires de chimie et instruments de météorologie.....	.05
Boutons communs: en os, corne, <i>taqui</i> et composition, non recouverts.....	.20
Boutons en nacre.....	.40
Peignes en corne, communs.....	.20
Ardoises et crayons d'ardoise.....	.03
Parapluies.....	.60
Les chapeaux, casquettes, bonnets, etc., suivront le régime des articles confectionnés avec les tissus ou matières qui les composent. Sont exceptés les chapeaux de paille qui, en général, sont taxés à raison de 90 centavos le kilogramme et de 40 centavos s'ils sont communs.	
Articles quels qu'ils soient, importés pour le compte du Gouvernement....	Exempts.

Pesos.

Effets des ministres ou agents diplomatiques étrangers accrédités près du Gouvernement de la République, importés par eux-mêmes ou pour leur compte et destinés à leur usage personnel, à condition que les pays qu'ils représentent accordent la réciprocité aux ministres et agents diplomatiques de la République, et moyennant l'accomplissement des formalités requises par la loi à cet effet.....	Exempts.
Produits naturels de l'Equateur, des États-Unis de Venezuela, du Péron et des autres nations auxquelles il est ou il sera accordé par traité la franchise avec clauses de réciprocité .....	Exempts.
Bagages des passagers jusqu'à 150 kilogrammes par personne, si les effets sont incontestablement destinés à leur usage et s'ils sont présentés en donane par eux-mêmes et au moment de leur arrivée sur le territoire national. L'excédent en poids qui ne serait pas accompagné de la facture suivra le régime des marchandises le plus fortement taxées .....	Exempts.
Tous articles non dénommés au tarif.....	0.70
Les différentes dénominations du présent tarif comportent donc une classe exempte et 15 classes taxées comme suit:	

2° .....	\$0.01
3° .....	.02
4° .....	.03
5° .....	.05
6° .....	.10
7° .....	.15
8° .....	.20
9° .....	.30
10° .....	.40
11° .....	.50
12° .....	.60
13° .....	.70
14° .....	.80
15° .....	.90
16° .....	1.50

Le Ministre des Finances dressera et publiera un résumé du tarif qui sera divisé en classes, comme ci-dessus:

## RÉGIME SPÉCIAL.

Tabac:	Pesos.
Cigares .....	3.00
Cigarettes .....	3.50
Autrement manufacturé .....	1.50
Brandy, champagne, whisky, chartreuse et autres liqueurs .....	2.00
Farines, y compris le sagou, l'arrow-root, le tapioca, le maizena et autres analogues .....	.08
Sucre .....	.10
Sel (à l'exception du sel introduit par les douanes de Buenaventura et de Tumaco où il sera soumis aux droits qui lui sont actuellement applicables par 12½ kilogrammes (1) .....	1.50
Les pierres précieuses montées en bijoux acquitteront 10 pour cent de leur valeur d'après facture ou d'après l'évaluation des experts, dans le cas où il y aurait des motifs de supposer que la valeur portée sur la facture est fausse.	

(1) D'après le décret n° 116 du 4 février 1904 ce droit est de 10 centavos en or. (Voir fasc. 90, 3<sup>e</sup> éd., p. 15.)

ART. 2. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à modifier le prix du sel marin et du sel gemme, ainsi que les droits d'entrée applicables à l'importation de ce produit.

ART. 3. A partir de la publication du présent décret, et tant que la situation économique du pays ne se sera pas améliorée, seront suspendues toutes les franchises à l'importation, sauf celles stipulées dans des contrats encore en vigueur.

ART. 4. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est également autorisé à réglementer les formalités à observer en douane pour la prompt expédition des bagages et autres articles des ministres diplomatiques étrangers.

ART. 5. A l'effet de protéger les industries nationales, la surtaxe établie à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du présent décret ne sera pas applicable aux marchandises suivantes:

1°. Cuir anglais et vernis, chevreau et peau glacée, fil et pite blanche de chanvre et pite de couleur en pelotons;

2°. Matières colorantes pour tissus, filés de laine, de coton ou de jute, blancs ou de couleur, apprêtés et préparés pour le tissage.

ART. 6. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est autorisé à fixer les droits d'importation sur les marchandises introduites par Cucuta, Arauca, Orocué, Ipiales et Tumaco et par les douanes qui seraient établies dans le territoire du Caquetá.

Tant que le Gouvernement n'aura pas établi un nouveau tarif pour le port de Tumaco, le tarif qui y est actuellement en vigueur y sera applicable sans aucune surtaxe.

ART. 7. Les bagages des Ministres diplomatiques de Colombie, à leur retour dans le pays, bénéficieront des mêmes franchises que celles qui sont accordées aux Ministres diplomatiques accrédités près du Gouvernement de la République; et le Chef de l'État bénéficiera des mêmes franchises pour les objets destinés à des usages officiels.

ART. 8. Aux effets de la légalisation consulaire, les factures commerciales se divisent en quatre classes, à savoir:

1<sup>re</sup>. Factures ne portant désignation que d'articles en fer, acier, cuivre, zinc ou bois, destinés à des entreprises industrielles, telles que chemins de fer, bateaux à vapeur, éclairage électrique, télégraphes, téléphones, imprimeries, fabriques de verre ou de faïence et de tissus, pourvu qu'il ait été déclaré que ces entreprises sont d'utilité publique;

2<sup>e</sup>. Factures dont la valeur n'est pas supérieure à 200 pesos;

3<sup>e</sup>. Factures dont la valeur est supérieure à 200, sans dépasser 500 pesos;

4<sup>e</sup>. Factures dont la valeur est supérieure à 500 pesos.

ART. 9. Les droits pour la légalisation consulaire des factures sont les suivants:

	Pesos
1 <sup>re</sup> classe.....	9
2 <sup>e</sup> classe.....	18
3 <sup>e</sup> classe.....	24
4 <sup>e</sup> classe par 1,000 pesos ou fraction de 1,000 pesos.....	30

ART. 10. Les droits de légalisation des connaissements, à prélever par les consuls de la République, seront de 15 pesos pour les premiers 100 colis et de 3 pesos pour chaque 100 colis ou fraction de 100 colis en plus.

ART. 11. En compensation des droits consulaires qu'ils n'acquittent pas dans le port d'embarquement, les colis postaux seront soumis à un droit de 6 pour cent du montant de la facture commerciale et à une surtaxe de 25 pour cent des droits d'importation.

ART. 12. Les pierres précieuses de toute sorte, les bijoux en or, en argent doré, avec ou sans pierres précieuses et les objets en or de toute sorte, importés par colis postaux, seront taxés d'après leur valeur suivant facture et acquitteront, en compensation des droits consulaires, 10 pour cent ad valorem.

ART. 13. \* \* \*

ART. 14. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur dans la capitale le jour de sa publication dans le "Diario oficial," et dans les douanes et les consulats, dès qu'un avis télégraphique leur sera parvenu.

ART. 15. Sont abrogés les articles 3 à 18 de la loi n° 63 de 1903, ainsi que toute disposition légale contraire au présent décret.

#### EXPORTATION DU BÉTAIL DE L'ESPÈCE BOVINE.

[ "Diario oficial" du 2 décembre 1904.]

ART. 1<sup>er</sup>. A partir de la date de la publication de la présente loi, est rapporté dans toute sa teneur le décret n° 220 du 10 mars courant (voir 1<sup>er</sup> suppl., I). En conséquence, est abrogé, sous réserve des dispositions de l'article ci-après, tout droit applicable à l'exportation du bétail de l'espèce bovine.

ART. 2. Est frappé d'un droit de \$3 en or par tête l'exportation du bétail femelle.

ART. 3. Le Pouvoir Exécutif veillera à ce que l'exportation du bétail, quel que soit le port de sortie, s'effectue dans les mêmes conditions pour tous les exportateurs.

ART. 4. Aux termes de la Constitution, le décret n° 17 du 8 janvier 1904, établissant un droit d'exportation de 5 pesos or par tête de bétail ne sera applicable que 90 jours après sa date.

ART. 5. La présente loi entrera en vigueur 30 jours après sa publication dans le "Diario oficial."

## COSTA RICA.

## EXPORTATION DE CAFÉ ET DE BANANES.

On lit dans un récent rapport que l'Angleterre reçoit à elle seule presque les trois-quarts des cafés exportés du Costa-Rica. Londres est depuis longtemps déjà le meilleur marché pour les cafés du Costa-Rica; ils y sont très appréciés, surtout ceux de première qualité et vendus en moyenne 20 pour cent de plus qu'à Havre, à Hambourg ou à New-York. Au surplus, les commissionnaires y font, paraît-il, aux exportateurs des conditions plus avantageuses que nulle part ailleurs, notamment pour les avances d'argent.

La récolte de 1902-3 est la plus importante que ce pays ait enregistré depuis 1899, soit comme quantité, soit comme valeur, ainsi que le démontre le tableau suivant:

Années.	Poids.	Valeur.
	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
1899 .....	15,366,671	14,715,350
1900 .....	16,100,905	19,000,385
1901 .....	16,574,025	14,116,435
1902 .....	13,749,100	15,889,090
1903 .....	17,332,613	21,157,280

Des chiffres qui précèdent, il résulte que durant les cinq dernières années la moyenne des récoltes de café du Costa-Rica a été de 15,824,663 kilogrammes, avec une valeur de 16,977,945 francs.

La culture des bananes au Costa-Rica continue à se développer d'une façon vraiment remarquable, ainsi que le prouvent les chiffres suivants qui donnent le nombre de régimes exportés depuis l'année 1899:

1899 .....	2,962,771	1902 .....	4,174,199
1900 .....	3,420,166	1903 .....	5,139,063
1901 .....	3,870,156		

Il a donc été exporté, en 1903, près d'un million de régimes de plus qu'en 1902.

Les 5,139,063 régimes exportés en 1903, évalués à 2 francs, 25 chacun, représentent une valeur de 11,562,890 francs, soit un peu plus de la moitié de la valeur du café exporté la même année. Si cette culture continue à se développer dans les mêmes proportions, le jour n'est pas loin où les bananes représenteront la principale production de ce pays.

Le Costa-Rica n'exportait que 8,500 régimes en 1881, 595,790 en 1886, 1,133,717 en 1891, 2,331,036 en 1898.

Les bananes de la récolte de 1903 ont été expédiées dans les ports suivants:

Nouvelle-Orléans .....	2,266,021	Charleston .....	226,389
New-York .....	1,291,174	Manchester (Angleterre) .....	650,000
Mobile .....	327,979		
Boston .....	377,500	Total .....	5,139,063

Le Costa-Rica possède deux grands ports douaniers: Limon sur l'Atlantique et Puntarenas sur le Pacifique. C'est par ces deux ports que se fait, on peut le dire, tout le trafic international de la République, puisqu'en 1903 sur une importation de 26,264,910 francs il n'est entré par les frontières de terre que pour une valeur de 94,570 francs de marchandises, non compris le bétail qui vient directement par terre du Nicaragua au Costa-Rica.

Le port de Limon est de beaucoup le plus important de la République.

En 1903, le 88 pour cent des marchandises importées est passé par Limon et 12 pour cent par Puntarenas.

Pendant la même année, plus de 15 millions de kilogrammes de café, sur les 17,332,613 kilogrammes exportés, ont été embarqués à Limon, 2,247,121 kilogrammes seulement étant sortis par Puntarenas. C'est également par Limon que se fait toute l'exportation des bananes qui a été de 5.139,063 régimes en 1903.

Deux grandes lignes ferrées aboutissent actuellement à Limon où chacune d'elles possède un wharf.

#### EXEMPTION TEMPORAIRE DE DROITS SUR LE MAÏS ET LES HARICOTS.

Un décret du 25 avril 1905 dispose ce qui suit:

Sont exempts temporairement du paiement de tout droit fiscal d'importation le maïs et les haricots (fríjoles). Cette exemption aura son effet du 1<sup>er</sup> mai au 31 décembre de l'année courante.

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## CUBA.

#### IMPORTATION DE SACS POUR L'EMBALLAGE DU SUCRE.

On lit dans un journal mexicain que Cuba emploie chaque année pour sa récolte de sucre 7,000,000 de sacs, qui lui coûtent 1,500,000 piastres or.

Ces sacs sont expédiés de Calcutta en balles de 400. Leur prix est de 15 centavos (or espagnol) la pièce. Leurs dimensions sont de 29 pouces anglais sur 48. La frange bleue a 2 pouces de large. Le poids de chaque sac est de 2½ livres. Le fret, de Calcutta à la Havane, est calculé à raison de 0 livre sterling 376 les 50 pieds cubes. Les droits de douane sont de 2 piastres or les 100 kilogrammes. Les droits et autres frais de débarquement et de transport s'élèvent à 3 centavos (or espagnol) par sac.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

## IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 134 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de mai 1905 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère 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 mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juillet.

## AUGMENTATION DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Les chiffres déjà publiés, ayant trait aux exportations de produits domestiques des Etats-Unis, font ressortir que malgré l'augmentation considérable dans le mois de mai, comparé au même mois de l'année dernière, il y a eu pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale en comparaison de la même période de l'année précédente. D'après les chiffres préliminaires des importations et exportations pour le mois de mai, ainsi que pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale, les exportations ont augmenté de \$89,886,925 à \$123,942,789 pour le même mois de mai, et de \$1,367,602,405 à \$1,397,557,400 pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale.

On remarquera que l'augmentation pour le mois de mai dépasse celle de l'année fiscale, puisque l'augmentation pour cette période est de \$29,954,995. C'est dans l'année 1900-1901 que les exportations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, mais les chiffres des onze mois dépassent actuellement ceux de la même période finissant en mai 1901; à cette date le total des exportations se chiffrait à \$1,384,990,728.

L'augmentation dans les importations est encore frappante. En mai la valeur des importations s'est élevée à \$92,828,437, contre \$80,698,161 pour le même mois de l'année dernière, mais pour les onze mois de l'année fiscale le chiffre s'est élevé à \$1,027,768,839, contre \$909,930,136, soit une plus-value de \$116,838,703. Les chiffres pour le mois de mai battent le record pour ce mois, et le total pour les onze mois dépasse de plus de \$56,000,000 tout record précédent. Mai n'est pas un mois de grandes exportations ou importations. Les premières ont atteint une valeur de \$162,427,943 en octobre dernier, et les der-



nières \$110,431,188 en mars, mais en les comparant aux mêmes mois correspondants on trouve une augmentation importante. C'est dans l'année fiscale 1900-1901 que les exportations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, surtout dans le mois d'octobre, où elles ont atteint le chiffre énorme de \$163,389,680. Le mois de mai de la même année elles se sont élevées à \$124,567,911, soit \$625,122 de plus que le mois de mai dernier.

Les chiffres de cette même année (1900-1901) ont été dépassés en septembre, novembre, février et avril de l'année courante. En 1900-1901, c'est au mois de mai que les importations ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé, soit \$78,642,703. L'augmentation, toujours croissante, des importations a réduit ce qu'on appelle la "balance du commerce en notre faveur," qui signifie tout simplement l'excédent des exportations sur les importations, condition qui est plus ou moins favorable suivant les circonstances. Pour le mois dernier cet excédent s'élève à \$31,119,352, contre \$9,188,764 pour le mois de mai de l'année dernière, mais pour les onze mois il s'élève à \$369,788,561, contre \$457,672,269, soit une réduction de \$87,883,708. Pour les onze mois finissant en mai 1901, il s'élevait à \$630,223,200.

Le mouvement d'or pour le mois de mai a été très léger, l'importation s'élevant à \$2,656,803 et l'exportation à \$481,570. Il y a généralement un excédent dans les exportations d'or du mois de mai. Le mouvement pour les onze mois a été considérable, l'exportation s'élevant à \$488,563,142 et l'importation à \$51,499,570, soit un excédent de \$37,063,572. Il y a eu dans les onze mois de l'année fiscale un excédent de \$18,950,344 dans les exportations d'argent.

#### NOMINATION D'AGENTS SPÉCIAUX DE COMMERCE.

Le Ministère du Commerce des Etats-Unis vient d'achever ses préparatifs pour l'envoi à l'étranger de cinq agents spéciaux chargés d'examiner les conditions commerciales en vue d'augmenter le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis. Cette autorité a été accordée au Ministère par un acte du dernier Congrès devant entrer en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet. Les agents partiront pour leurs missions peu après cette date. Les cinq agents choisis sont: M. le professeur LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, de l'Université de Californie; MM. CHARLES M. PEPPER, HARRY R. BURRILL, RAYMOND F. CRIST et M. le docteur EDWARD BEDLOE. MM. BURRILL et CRIST iront en Orient. M. le professeur HUTCHINSON ira dans l'Amérique du Sud et il a déjà commencé son travail. Il visitera tous les ports de mer sur l'Atlantique et le Pacifique de ce continent. M. PEPPER ira au Canada, puis au Mexique et continuera ensuite ses recherches dans les pays de l'Amérique Centrale. M. le docteur BEDLOE doit aller aux Indes Occidentales, au Vénézuéla et aux Guyanes Anglaise, Hollandaise et Française.

On compte que les recherches seront terminées vers la fin de l'année courante et que les rapports des agents seront prêts pour les soumettre au Congrès au mois de janvier.

On a préparé des instructions détaillées pour les agents, qui devront examiner minutieusement le commerce américain avec les pays visités, la proportion du commerce total tenue par les Etats-Unis et les méthodes que l'on doit adopter pour l'augmenter. Bien que les instructions soient compréhensives, y compris les méthodes à employer pour le maniement, l'emballage, le transport, les goûts des habitants et la popularité relative des tissus et autres produits, les agents ont pour mission spéciale d'examiner avec soin les conditions commerciales à l'étranger en vue d'encourager le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

#### I. EXTRAIT DE LA LOI DU 3 MARS 1905, RELATIVE À L'IMPORTATION DES PRODUITS PROVENANT DES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 15 mars 1905, No. 32.*]

Il est entendu que les droits applicables à l'importation aux Etats-Unis des produits provenant des îles Philippines seront diminués des droits que ces produits auront acquittés à leur exportation desdites îles, moyennant l'observation des règles et conditions que le Secrétaire du Trésor pourrait prescrire; de plus, tous les produits du sol et de l'industrie des îles Philippines, admis en franchise de droits aux Etats-Unis et importés en droiture pour y être introduits dans la consommation, seront exempts de tous droits, à leur exportation des îles Philippines.

#### II. LOI DU 2 MARS 1905, RELATIVE À L'IMPORTATION DES MARCHANDISES PROVENANT DE LA ZONE DU CANAL DE L'ISTHME DE PANAMA.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 15 mars 1905, No. 34.*]

Toutes les lois relatives à l'importation des marchandises et à l'arrivée des voyageurs venant de l'étranger aux Etats-Unis s'appliqueront également aux marchandises et aux voyageurs arrivant de la Zone du Canal de l'Isthme de Panama dans un Etat ou Territoire quelconque des Etats-Unis ou dans le District de Colombie.

#### III. DROITS ADDITIONNELS APPLICABLES À L'IMPORTATION DU SUCRE PROVENANT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

[*Circulaire du Département du Trésor, du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1905, No.*]

Aux termes de l'article 5 de l'acte du 24 juillet 1897, notification est faite de la prime actuellement accordée par la République Argentine à l'exportation du sucre. Pour la perception aux Etats-Unis des droits additionnels applicables aux sucres importés de ce pays, le montant de cette prime est fixé à *centavos* 11.25 le kilogramme.

## HONDURAS.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Grâce au gouvernement de paix et de travail inauguré par le général BONILLA, la République de Honduras voit se développer d'une façon constante, ses industries et son commerce. Pour l'année économique 1903-4, les importations se sont élevées à 11,100,000 francs, contre 6,950,000 francs en 1902-3, et les exportations à 10,725,000 francs, contre 8,487,000 francs l'année précédente.

## BUDGET DE 1904-5.

Exprimé en pesos-argent, le budget du Honduras pour 1904-5 se balance aux recettes et aux dépenses par 3,043,500 pesos. Les recettes provenant des douanes, 1,350,000 pesos; des impôts de consommation, 1,015,000 pesos; des postes et télégraphes, 88,000 pesos; des taxes d'exportation, 105,000 pesos; des loteries et droits de port, 225,000 pesos, et du timbre, 80,000 pesos. Quant aux dépenses, elles comportent 1,166,169 pesos pour le Ministère de la Guerre, 464,525 pour celui de l'intérieur, 149,020 pour la justice, 259,788 pour celui des finances, 130,285 pour la dette publique, 58,250 pour les affaires étrangères, 478,020 pour les travaux publics, et 33,773 pour l'instruction publique.

## MEXIQUE.

## VALEUR DE LA PIASTRE D'ARGENT MEXICAINE EN MONNAIE ÉTRANGÈRE.

D'après un décret exécutif publié le 24 mai 1905 et promulgué par le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public du Mexique, voici la valeur de la piastre mexicaine en monnaie étrangère:

ARTICLE 1<sup>o</sup>. La valeur équivalente en monnaie d'or de la piastre mexicaine dans les pays à étalon d'or est établie comme il suit:

Pays.	Valeur de la piastre en monnaie étrangère.	Pays.	Valeur de la piastre en monnaie étrangère.
Allemagne.....	2.09 marks.	Italie.....	2.58 lires.
République Argentine.....	0.516 piastre.	Empire Ottoman.....	11.36 piastres.
Autriche-Hongrie.....	2.42 couronnes.	Inde.....	1.53 rupee.
Belgique.....	2.58 francs.	Iles Philippines.....	0.996 piastre.
Bulgarie.....	2.58 leva.	Japon.....	1 yeu.
Bresil.....	0.912 milreis.	Libérie.....	0.498 dollar.
Canada.....	0.498 dollar.	Mouaco.....	2.58 francs.
Chili.....	1.36 piastre.	Norvège.....	1.58 couronne.
Costa Rica.....	1.07 colone.	Panama.....	0.498 balboa.
Colombie.....	0.498 dollars.	Pays-Bas.....	1.23 florin.
Danemark.....	1.86 couronne.	Portugal.....	0.461 milreis.
Espagne.....	2.58 pesetas.	Pérou.....	1.02 soles.
Égypte.....	21.24 pence.	Russie.....	0.967 rouble.
États-Unis.....	0.498 dollar.	Roumanie.....	2.58 lei.
Haïti.....	1.02 sueres.	Suisse.....	2.58 francs.
France.....	2.58 francs.	Serbie.....	2.58 dinars.
Grèce.....	2.58 marks.	Suède.....	1.86 couronne.
Irlande.....	2.58 drachmes.	Terre-Neuve.....	0.491 dollar.
Italie.....	0.516 gourde.	Uruguay.....	0.181 piastre.
Honduras anglais.....	0.498 dollar.	Venezuela.....	2.58 bolivars.
Angleterre.....	24.58 pence.		

ART. 2. Pour les pays ayant l'étalon d'argent, le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit public établira dans les mois de mai et de novembre la valeur équivalente de la piastre mexicaine dans les termes des différentes pièces, ladite valeur devant être appliquée par semestres commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet et 1<sup>er</sup> janvier de chaque année et on prendra comme base la valeur moyenne de l'argent dans le semestre précédent pour établir la valeur équivalente dont il est question.

#### VALEUR DE LA PIASTRE MEXICAINE EN MONNAIE D'ARGENT ÉTRANGÈRE.

En conformité des stipulations de l'article 2 du décret du 24 mai 1905, le Président de la République a approuvé pour le semestre commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1905, la table suivante donnant la valeur de la piastre mexicaine en monnaie d'argent des pays à étalon d'argent et l'étalon a été promulgué officiellement par le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit public:

Pays.	Valeur.	Pays.	Valeur.
Bolivie.....	1.25 boliviano.	Nicaragua.....	1.25 piastre.
Guatémala.....	1.25 piastre.	Perse.....	5.97 kranes.
Salvador.....	Do.	Chine.....	0.720 tacl.
Honduras.....	Do.		

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, PENDANT LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1904-5.

Les statistiques du commerce extérieur du Mexique pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1904-5 (juillet-mars) font ressortir qu'on a importé dans la République pendant cette période de marchandises étrangères pour une valeur de \$69,119,877.69 en or contre une valeur de \$57,509,168.28 pendant la même période de l'année fiscale précédente.

D'après les chiffres compilés par le Service de la Statistique les six principaux pays engagés dans le commerce avec le Mexique figurent de la manière suivante dans les importations pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'années fiscale 1904-5 et 1903-4:

	1904-5.	1903-4.
Etats-Unis.....	\$35,159,205.04	\$31,365,732.31
Allemagne.....	7,412,235.71	7,122,233.71
Belgique.....	1,049,779.03	1,756,450.00
Espagne.....	2,785,549.99	2,321,390.00
France.....	6,236,787.49	5,241,272.00
Angleterre.....	7,696,790.23	7,434,137.00

Les Etats-Unis sont le principal pays d'origine du commerce exportateur. Ils font ressortir une augmentation de \$3,792,465.31 sur l'année précédente. Des six pays mentionnés, la Belgique est le seul qui accuse une diminution s'élevant à \$706,671.69.

Le tableau suivant montre le détail du commerce d'importation pour le mois de mars ainsi que pour l'année fiscale actuelle:

[Evaluation en or.]

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Matières animales .....	\$694,942.74	\$602,980.58	\$5,156,866.17	\$4,161,237.12
Matières végétales .....	1,497,004.10	1,275,512.93	11,012,081.06	10,697,009.44
Matières minérales .....	1,837,425.78	2,614,794.09	18,580,961.51	16,611,864.95
Tissus et mercerie .....	820,214.97	868,114.40	8,306,283.78	7,254,261.94
Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques .....	317,548.46	260,523.91	2,365,750.19	2,262,256.41
Boissons .....	322,879.74	309,062.62	2,440,914.04	2,348,790.10
Papier et ses manufactures .....	203,203.07	210,314.00	1,937,231.53	1,692,329.26
Machines et appareils .....	901,168.12	860,413.01	7,992,765.88	7,595,073.53
Véhicules .....	144,383.71	196,077.02	1,428,927.78	1,487,802.80
Armes et explosifs .....	379,886.96	162,998.24	2,056,346.43	1,563,071.81
Divers .....	213,722.87	260,565.14	1,841,789.32	1,835,470.92
Total .....	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Le tableau suivant montre la valeur des importations mexicaines pendant les années dont il est question, par rapport aux pays d'origine:

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>Amérique Central:</b>				
Guatemala .....	\$2,570.86	\$1,557.41	\$10,646.88	\$8,660.70
Honduras anglais .....	201.00	.....	2,778.64	2,060.00
Autres pays .....	3,617.00	1,629.00	25,161.44	3,190.00
Total .....	6,388.86	3,186.41	38,586.96	13,910.70
<b>Amérique du Sud:</b>				
Brazil .....	231.00	.....	22,882.00	10,986.20
Colombie .....	2,443.00	10,254.00	14,760.54	17,931.00
Chili .....	48.00	.....	4,778.00	5,611.40
Equateur .....	12,276.50	20,833.00	116,202.13	83,932.00
Pérou .....	63.00	1,450.00	5,492.00	16,094.00
Republique Argentine .....	46.00	.....	12,985.00	3,941.67
Vénézuéla .....	4,770.00	.....	54,485.00	10,581.10
Autres pays .....	287.00	117.00	3,799.00	1,373.50
Total .....	20,106.50	32,654.00	215,343.67	150,402.87
<b>Amérique du Nord:</b>				
Canada .....	5,373.00	3,226.50	16,684.00	26,473.00
Etats-Unis .....	4,143,694.29	3,921,854.36	35,159,205.04	31,366,739.73
Total .....	4,149,067.29	3,925,080.86	35,175,889.04	31,393,212.73
<b>Indes Occidentales:</b>				
Cuba .....	10,307.00	8,391.00	73,063.00	82,976.00
Autres pays .....	1,378.00	1,291.00	12,799.75	6,480.00
Total .....	11,685.00	9,682.00	85,862.75	89,456.00
<b>Europe .....</b>	3,073,268.52	3,485,962.57	27,009,805.76	25,331,376.90
<b>Asie .....</b>	65,500.35	52,773.16	512,175.25	476,117.08
<b>Afrique .....</b>	4,976.00	291.00	54,202.00	49,197.00
<b>Océania .....</b>	1,328.00	1,536.00	28,005.26	5,475.00
Total général .....	7,332,380.52	7,511,355.94	63,119,877.69	57,509,168.28

Le tableau suivant publié dans le Bulletin officiel donne les valeurs (en argent) des exportations mexicaines dans les six principaux pays européens:

Pays.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Etats-Unis.....	\$100,161,400.50	\$103,845,588.52
Allemagne.....	11,321,590.30	8,430,628.24
Belgique.....	6,754,639.02	4,010,127.22
Espagne.....	986,795.00	1,576,261.00
France.....	3,677,776.95	5,017,384.53
Angleterre.....	11,739,333.70	21,697,494.25

De ces pays c'est l'Allemagne qui accuse la plus importante augmentation. Après vient la Belgique. Tous les autres pays accusent une diminution, celle de l'Angleterre étant la plus considérable.

Les détails du commerce d'exportation pour les périodes dont on en fait la comparaison font ressortir la classification et les chiffres suivants:

[Valeur en argent.]

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Monnaie d'or mexicaine.....			\$85,911.00	\$11,422.00
Monnaie d'or étrangère.....			21,005.50	1,311.00
Or en barres.....	\$1,045,297.69	\$1,053,738.45	9,301,598.55	7,765,130.88
Or sous d'autres formes.....	117,551.71	42,465.80	776,066.69	311,479.40
Total.....	1,162,852.40	1,096,204.25	10,181,581.74	8,089,343.38
Monnaie d'argent mexicaine.....	11,586.00	30,366.00	650,884.25	15,368,275.00
Monnaie d'argent étrangère.....	10,400.00	5,355.00	69,531.00	53,159.00
Argent en barres.....	4,739,642.38	5,189,720.88	37,570,918.28	36,477,604.98
Argent sous d'autres formes.....	1,041,348.77	937,688.14	8,231,143.86	10,957,319.97
Total.....	5,802,977.15	6,163,130.02	46,522,477.39	62,856,358.95
Cuivre.....	2,239,213.40	3,171,317.15	21,388,434.58	16,955,758.39
Plomb.....	433,867.00	568,719.00	4,405,420.00	3,844,981.45
Autres produits minéraux.....	22,708.12	24,507.00	708,930.99	1,087,086.52
Café.....	1,814,805.70	1,548,963.00	5,101,290.13	5,675,981.96
Henequen en fibres.....	3,490,616.00	2,479,368.00	22,545,151.12	23,322,750.25
Bois.....	162,460.00	214,520.27	1,721,884.44	2,032,700.27
Bois de teinture.....	29,862.54	56,327.01	547,622.22	548,979.43
Tabac en feuille.....	675,691.00	161,327.00	1,485,084.00	333,757.00
Autres produits végétaux.....	1,278,797.87	806,283.25	9,946,014.25	10,612,102.66
Bétail.....	159,543.00	209,760.00	1,914,443.00	2,456,370.00
Cuir vert.....	693,800.40	454,203.85	5,167,517.10	5,154,167.37
Autres produits animaux.....	49,101.00	41,279.15	390,365.00	466,560.83
Henequen manufacturé.....	250.00	351,200.00	1,485.00	864,077.00
Tabac manufacturé.....	17,444.00	21,281.00	327,379.55	235,482.51
Autres produits manufacturés.....	1,218,669.53	463,689.25	5,217,490.68	3,247,896.13
Divers.....	143,634.50	41,817.60	554,548.66	382,293.60
Total général.....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Les exportations divisées en métaux précieux et en autres articles sont données dans le tableau suivant:

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905	1904	1904-5	1903-4
Métaux précieux .....	\$6,965,829.55	\$7,259,334.27	\$6,707,059.13	\$70,945,702.33
Autres articles .....	12,430,464.08	10,614,707.53	81,423,040.72	77,220,895.43
Total .....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

Voici un tableau donnant la valeur des exportations mexicaines pendant les périodes en comparaison par rapport aux pays de destination:

	Mars—		Neuf mois—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
<b>Amérique Centrale:</b>				
Guatemala .....	\$42,769.69	\$24,545.00	\$435,771.73	\$218,677.00
Honduras anglais .....	51,482.00	12,040.00	218,998.68	115,139.20
Autres pays .....	33,186.00	215.60	58,037.42	7,859.85
Total .....	127,437.69	36,800.60	709,807.83	341,676.05
<b>Amérique du Sud:</b>				
Colombie .....		1,560.00		94,665.00
Chili .....			2,490.00	
Equateur .....			500.00	
Pérou .....				75.00
Republique Argentinne .....			33,739.00	4,709.00
Autres pays .....	1,487.00	4,790.00	47,942.80	4,790.00
Total .....	1,487.00	6,350.00	84,671.80	104,239.00
<b>Amérique de Nord:</b>				
Canada .....	6,052.00	7,090.00	27,965.00	9,340.00
Etats-Unis .....	13,250,146.93	11,697,678.46	100,161,400.90	103,845,588.52
Total .....	13,256,198.93	11,704,768.46	100,189,365.90	103,854,928.52
<b>Indes Occidentales:</b>				
Cuba .....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,048,342.00
Autres pays .....				2,700.00
Total .....	265,433.00	244,259.00	2,558,692.00	3,051,042.00
Europe .....	5,745,737.01	5,881,863.74	34,577,062.32	40,809,295.24
Asie .....			10,500.00	5,417.00
Total général .....	19,396,293.63	17,874,041.80	138,130,099.85	148,166,597.81

#### IMPÔT SUR LES FABRIQUES.

Les taxes perçues sur les 127 fabriques de tissus de coton et de laine du Mexique pendant le second semestre de l'année fiscale courante, c'est-à-dire, depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au 30 juin 1905, s'élevèrent à \$1,191,400.

## NICARAGUA.

## VISA DES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

Une loi du 15 octobre 1904, concernant l'organisation du corps consulaire, a été promulguée au Nicaragua le 26 octobre et est exécutoire depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1905.

L'article 27 § 2 de cette loi détermine comme suit les taxes à percevoir par les consuls du Nicaragua sur les visas des factures:

“ART. 27, § 2. Les consuls du Nicaragua percevront les honoraires ci-après pour le visa des factures consulaires:

“Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 100 pesos, 2.50 pesos.

“Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 200 pesos, 3 pesos.

“Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 500 pesos, 5 pesos.

“Si la valeur ne dépasse pas 1,000 pesos, 10 pesos.

“Au-dessus de 1,000 pesos, en sus de l'honoraire précédent, 1 pour cent sur l'excédent.”

## PÉROU.

## COMMERCE D'IQUITOS EN 1904.

Les renseignements suivants au sujet du commerce et des conditions générales d'Iquitos pendant l'année 1904 sont tirés d'un rapport transmis au gouvernement anglais par son représentant à Iquitos. Ce rapport a été reçu le 14 avril 1905.

Le commerce pendant l'année 1904 a été satisfaisant et montre une augmentation considérable sur les années précédentes. Le tonnage et la valeur des importations ne montrent pas toutefois d'une manière exacte le commerce de l'année puisque les importations ont dépassé considérablement la consommation actuelle pendant la première partie de l'année, par suite du désir des importateurs de profiter des anciens droits de douane d'après lesquels les marchandises de meilleure qualité ne payaient que 15 pour cent *ad valorem* au lieu des 30 pour cent fixés dans le nouveau tarif. Après le 25 février, date de la mise en vigueur du nouveau tarif, d'après lequel la plupart des denrées sont exemptes de droits, on a importé des quantités considérables de cette classe de marchandises, les quantités étant en plusieurs cas presque le double de celles que l'on recevait antérieurement. Il en est résulté que le marché pendant la dernière partie de l'année a été encombré, ce qui a fait baisser considérablement le prix de ces marchandises, leur valeur descendant même au-dessous du prix coûtant.

En 1904 on a importé 15,800 tonnes de marchandises pour une valeur de £572,750, contre 9,450 tonnes en 1903, valeur inconnue. La plus grande partie des importations provenaient de l'Angleterre



quoique la France et l'Allemagne aient maintenu leur rang parmi les pays importateurs. Les importations du Brésil se sont élevées à £40,000 et consistent principalement en sucre, café, cigares, cuirs préparés. En plus des expéditions de caoutchouc les articles suivants ont été envoyés aux ports européens précités: 122 douzaines de chapeaux de paille de qualités assorties (connus ordinairement sous le nom de panamas); 8,370 cuirs au Havre et à Liverpool; 101 kilogrammes de gomme de copahu au Havre et 128 tonnes d'ivoire végétal, dont 58 tonnes ont été envoyées au Havre et 70 tonnes à Liverpool. On a exporté les articles suivants au Brésil: chapeaux de paille, 950½ douzaines, évaluées à £3,874 et 5½ tonnes de tabac évaluées à £8,453.

Tout le commerce de transport des Etats-Unis et d'Europe se fait encore par les vapeurs de la Compagnie Iquitos, de Liverpool. Ces vapeurs qui partent tous les mois de ce port font escale sur le voyage d'aller au Havre, à Hambourg, à Londres (quand il y a de la poudre à canon à exporter), à Lisbonne et à Madère. Le tonnage des navires anglais pendant l'année 1904 a été de 9,599 (16 navires) contre 7,433 (12 navires) en 1903. Cette augmentation du tonnage est due au fait que dernièrement chaque vapeur qui est venu de Manáos a emmené à la remorque une gabare de 400 tonnes environ. Ces gabares ont été construites par la compagnie afin de faciliter le commerce avec les Etats-Unis. La cargaison de ce pays à destination d'Iquitos est expédiée directement à Manáos sur les vapeurs de la Compagnie Booth et de là elle est transbordée dans les gabares, évitant ainsi la nécessité d'envoyer ces marchandises à Liverpool pour la réexpédition.

Cette compagnie avait annoncé un tarif réduit sur le fret devant entrer en vigueur le 20 janvier 1905, par lequel le taux était réduit de £1 par tonne sur presque toutes les classes de marchandises. Les prix du fret varient maintenant de 2 à 5 livres sterling par tonne au lieu de 3 à 6 comme autrefois. Le tonnage des vapeurs brésiliens pendant l'année 1904 a été de 7,647, y compris quelques petits vapeurs brésiliens de la rive brésilienne du Rio Javary. Les communications fluviales avec le Brésil se font par la Compagnie de navigation à vapeur de l'Amazone (Brésil) dont les navires font le service mensuel de Pará à Manáos, faisant escale aux ports intermédiaires. Il est à remarquer que les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent naviguer et faire le commerce dans les rivières du Pérou sous les mêmes conditions que ceux du Pérou.

Les recettes d'Iquitos pour l'année 1904 accusent une augmentation sur les années précédentes. Cette augmentation est due principalement aux recettes domaniales qui ont presque atteint le double de celles de l'année 1903, résultat des droits plus élevés sur la plupart des articles et de l'augmentation dans les importations. Les recettes totales pour l'année accusent un total de £133,666.

## URUGUAY.

## RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1905.

Voici les recettes douanières de l'Uruguay pour le mois d'avril 1905:

Importation .....	\$710,805.68
Exportation .....	81,627.12
Departements, estimation des .....	86,000.00
Total .....	878,432.80

En comparant les chiffres cités avec ceux du même mois dans les années précédentes on obtient les résultats suivants: 1904, \$924,239; 1903, \$863,850; 1902, \$954,976; 1901, \$990,898; 1900, \$1,012,882; 1899, \$1,078,362; 1898, \$1,018,950; 1897, \$702,631; 1896, \$1,039,614.

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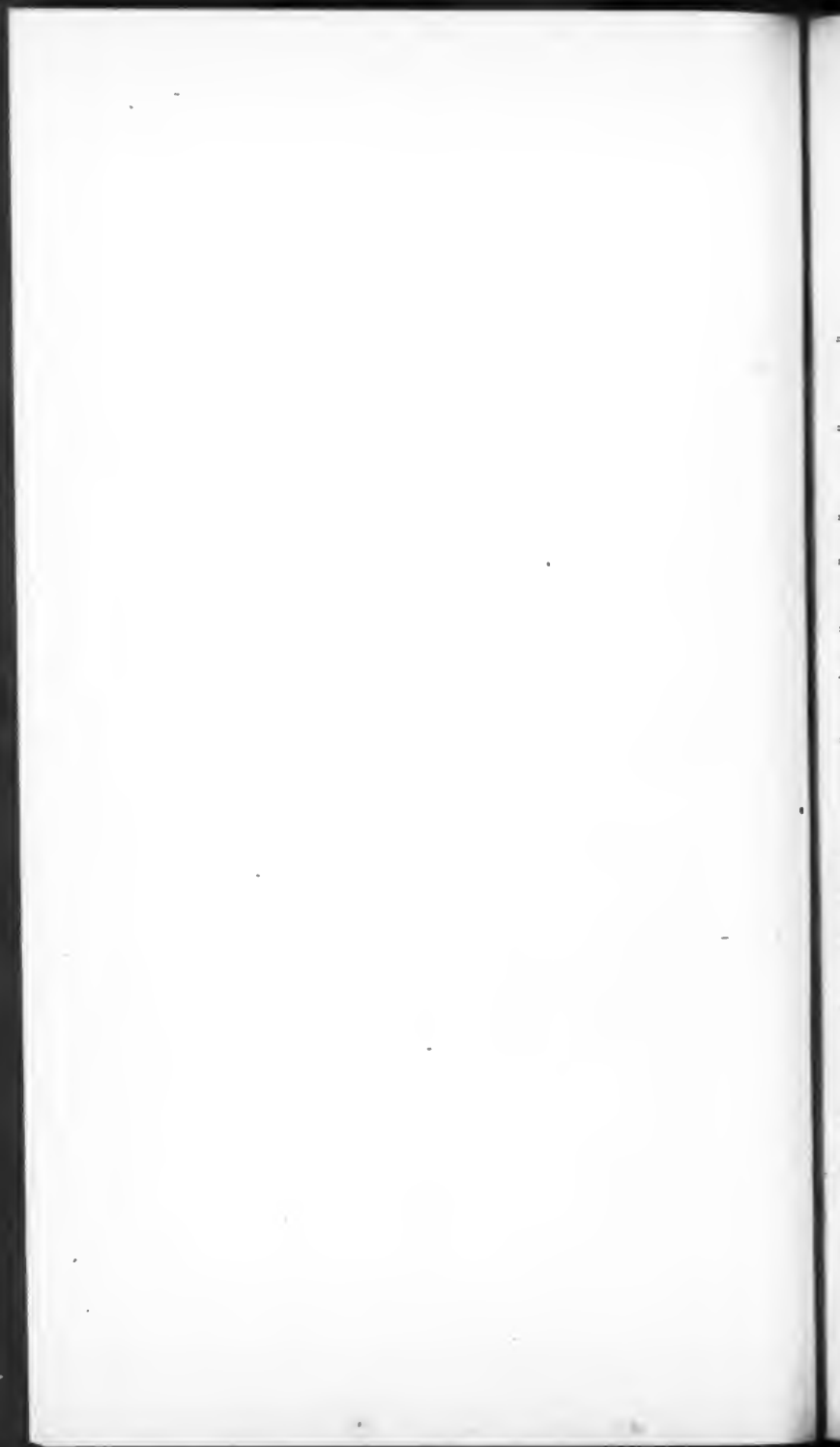
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