

THE
 MONTHLY BULLETIN
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 Bureau
 OF THE
 American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

CUSTOMS LAW FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The customs duties are levied in the Argentine Republic in legally current specie. (See Art. 24 of the present Law.) The monetary unit is the *peso* (100 *centavos*), about 48. For weights and measures the metrical system has been adopted.

ART. I. Foreign goods imported into the Republic, and national products not exempt from export duties shall, respectively, be subject to the following stipulated import and export duties :

IMPORT DUTIES.

I—A DUTY OF 25% AD VALOREM.

1. All goods not specially enumerated in the present tariff or which are not exempt from duty.

II—A DUTY OF 50% AD VALOREM.

2. Arms, accessories and their adherencies.
3. Harness, and saddlers' articles in general, complete or not.
4. Articles of all kinds of tissues, completely or partly made up.
5. Sword-sticks.
6. Portmanteaus, valises and trunks.
7. Boots and shoes, ready made or in pieces.
8. Vehicles, finished or not.
9. Cartridges for firearms.
10. Fireworks.
11. Furniture, finished, or parts of furniture.
12. Ammunition (bullets and shot.)
13. Perfumery in general.
14. Gunpowder.
15. Ready-made clothing.
16. Mosaics.
17. Hats or caps not subject to a specific duty.

III—A DUTY OF 45% AD VALOREM.

18. Stockings and socks of all kinds, and knitted stuffs.

IV—A DUTY OF 40% AD VALOREM.

19. Sacks of canvas or other tissue of cotton, sackcloth or sailcloth.
20. Iron boxes of all kinds.
21. Boxes, empty, for matches.
22. Hides and skins, tanned.
23. Fine lace.
24. Trimmings and cords.
25. Tissues and all other articles of silk, pure or mixed.
26. Tissues of lace point.
27. Blankets of pure or mixed wool, with warp of cotton, hemmed and bordered.

V—A DUTY OF 20% AD VALOREM.

28. Tissues of cotton, of all kinds.

VI—A DUTY OF 15% AD VALOREM.

29. Spruce, white pine and resinous wood, unplanned.
30. Bolting cloth of silk.

VII—A DUTY OF 10% AD VALOREM.

31. White lead.
32. Antimony, metallic, pure.
33. Baryta, pulverized, or impure sulphate of baryta.
34. Coal tar.
35. Pitch, mineral.
36. Cocoa in the bean.
37. Chairs and sleepers of iron for railways and tramways.
38. Fish plates for railways.
39. Vessels or boats, of all kinds, of a small tonnage, complete or in detached parts.
40. Tin, in bars or ingots.
41. Grease (degras)
42. Wicks, plaited or not, for candles.
43. Pita, jute or hemp, spun, for the manufacture of plaiting.
44. Lead, in plates, ingots or bars.
45. Rails of iron or steel.
46. Sulphate of lime.
47. Parts of iron for bridges and buildings.
48. Crossings of iron for railways and tramways.
49. Cocoanuts of Brazil and Paraguay.
50. Malt.
51. Machines of all kinds, of a value of 100 pesos and more; motors imported separately, and special carts for the transport of cereals.
52. Extra parts for the same.

VIII—A DUTY OF 5% AD VALOREM.

53. Jewelry and watches.
54. Wire on reels, for reaping machines.
55. Wire of a diameter not exceeding n° 14, for fences and vineyards.
56. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or not, of a diameter not exceeding n° 14.
57. Wire of iron or steel, barbed, for fences.
58. Needles for sewing machines.
59. White sand of Fontainebleau.
60. Twine for reaping machines.
61. Iron in ingots, for foundries.
62. Iron, soft, in bars, hoops or plates, unwrought.
63. Scrap iron of all kinds.
64. Tin-plate, unwrought, cut or not.
65. Refractory bricks.

66. Refractory clay.
67. Zinc in ingots or bars.
68. Sewing machines.
69. Tar oils, heavy.
70. Canvas or cloth of pita, unbleached.
71. Ploughs.
72. Saffron.
73. Mercury.
74. Resin-pitch.
75. Pita, jute or hemp, raw, neither carded, combed nor spun.
76. Machines and materials for illumination by electricity or gas, with the exception of the lighting fixtures properly so called.
77. Machines and motors of all kinds, for agricultural purposes.
78. Extra parts for the foregoing machines.
79. Mats of fibres.
80. Kaolin.
81. Wool, spun, or woollen yarn, for weaving.
82. Books, printed, of all kinds, including maps.
83. Mouldboards and ploughshares, of cast or wrought iron.
84. Seeds of all kinds other than those specially mentioned.
85. Carbonate of soda, soda ashes, industrial silicate, nitrate and impure sulphate of soda, and caustic soda.
86. Sulphate of aluminium, impure.

IX—A DUTY OF $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ AD VALOREM.

87. Cotton, raw, ginned or not, and cotton yarn, for weaving.
88. Sulphur, impure, for industries.
89. Precious stones.
90. Zinc in sheets not exceeding n° 4, cut for receptacles.
91. Yarn for wax matches.
92. Caoutchouc in a natural state.
93. Guayaquil corozo (vegetable ivory.)
94. Fibres or wood pulp, for the manufacture of paper.
95. Hops.
96. Rabbit fur.
97. Quillaia bark.

X—THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC DUTIES :

COMESTIBLES.

		Peso Centavo.	
98.	Oils, vegetable, of all kinds.....	kilog.	0 10
	Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	do	0 04
99.	Olives, preserved in oil, stuffed or not, including the weight of receptacles.....	do	0 05
	Olives, preserved in brine.....	do	0 05
	Olives, pressed or not.....	do	0 03
100.	" <i>Aji</i> " (kind of pimento), raw.....	do	0 05
101.	Garlic of all kinds.....	do	0 01
102.	Capers, in glass receptacles.....	do	0 08
	Capers, in wooden barrels.....	do	0 06
103.	Almonds, shelled.....	do	0 10
	Almonds, in the shell.....	do	0 05
104.	Starch of all kinds.....	do	0 08
105.	Alpist.....	do	0 01
106.	Aniseed, in the grain.....	do	0 06
107.	Vetches, in the bean.....	do	0 01
108.	Herrings, smoked, in tubs.....	do	0 05
	The same, in boxes.....	do	0 08
109.	Rice.....	do	0 02
	Rice, in the husk.....	do	0 00½
110.	Hazelnuts, unshelled.....	do	0 03
	Hazelnuts, shelled.....	do	0 05
111.	Oats, in the grain.....	do	0 01½
112.	Sugar, refined.....	do	0 09
	Sugar, unrefined.....	do	0 07
113.	Cod and other similar fish, salted.....	do	0 04
	The same, cut up.....	do	0 06
114.	Biscuits, fine, and other dry cakes of all kinds.....	do	0 15
115.	Coffee, in the bean.....	do	0 05
	Coffee, ground.....	do	0 08
116.	Chicory, in packets.....	do	0 03
	Chicory, not in packets.....	do	0 02½
117.	Shrimps (<i>camarones</i>), dried.....	do	0 12½
118.	Cinnamon, in sticks.....	do	0 05
119.	Meat, salted, in barrels.....	do	0 02½
120.	Chestnuts, shelled.....	do	0 02½
	Chestnuts, unshelled.....	do	0 00½
121.	Caviar.....	do	0 40
122.	Barley, husked.....	do	0 02½
	Barley, unhusked.....	do	0 00¾
123.	Onions of all kinds.....	do	0 01

		Peso Centavo.
124.	Rye, in the grain.....	kilog. 0 01
125.	Chocolate, in paste or powder.....	do 0 30
126.	Cloves and mother cloves.....	do 0 06
127.	Prunes.....	do 0 08
128.	Chilian cocoanuts	do 0 03
129.	Cumin seed.....	do 0 05
130.	Fruits, candied, bonbons and pastilles, loose.	do 0 25
131.	Vegetables, preserved in flasks, tins or bottles.	do 0 15
132.	Preserves of fish, shellfish and mushrooms, prepared in any manner, with the exception of sardines	do 0 20
	Preserves of meat other than salted meat.....	do 0 20
133.	Dates, in receptacles weighing up to 2 kilogs.	do 0 10
	Dates, in larger receptacles.....	do 0 06
134.	Peaches, dried (<i>descarozados de duraznos</i>)....	do 0 05
135.	Jams and nougats.....	do 0 25
136.	Sausages, including Bologna sausages.....	do 0 30
137.	Pickles (<i>encurtidos</i>), in bottles	do 0 10
	Pickles, otherwise put up	do 0 07
138.	Spices of all kinds, ground.....	do 0 12
139.	Farina.....	do 0 00 $\frac{3}{4}$
140.	Vermicelli and macaroni.....	do 0 07
141.	Fruits preserved in their juice or in syrup....	do 0 27
	Fruits in their natural state, or preserved in water or brandy.....	do 0 15
142.	Biscuits, common.....	do 0 02
143.	Peas of all kinds.....	do 0 04
144.	Beans, dried.....	do 0 01
145.	Flour, comestible, of all kinds, in packets or tins, with the exception of wheat and maize flour.	do 0 05
	The same, in cases, sacks, or any other recep- tacle.....	do 0 04
146.	Figs, dried, in receptacle weighing up to 2 kilogs.....	do 0 05
	Figs, dried, in larger receptacles.....	do 0 03
147.	Eggs of all kinds.....	do 0 02
148.	Ham.....	do 0 25
149.	Milk, condensed	do 0 07
150.	Codfish tongues	do 0 10
151.	Earthnuts.....	do 0 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
152.	Butter.....	do 0 10
153.	Lard.....	do 0 08

		Peso Centavo.
154. Apples, pears, or cherries, dried, including the weight of receptacles.....	kilog.	0 05
155. "Mazacote" (a preserve made of brown sugar).	do	0 02
156. Honey of all kinds.....	do	0 03
157. Millet.....	do	0 03
158. Lentils.....	do	0 01
159. Mustard, English and French	do	0 10
160. Walnuts.....	do	0 03
161. Oysters.....	do	0 04
162. Potatoes.....	do	0 01
163. Raisins, in receptacles weighing up to 2 kilogs.	do	0 15
Raisins, in larger receptacles.....	do	0 10
Currants, in receptacles weighing more than 2 kilogs.....	do	0 05
164. Anchovy paste.....	do	0 30
165. Tomato paste	do	0 05
166. Stockfish, in bales.....	do	0 02
167. Fish, in brine or pressed.....	do	0 04
168. Pepper, red.....	do	0 03
169. Pine seeds.....	do	0 06
170. Pepper, in the grain.....	do	0 04
171. Pistachio nuts.....	do	0 10
172. "Porotos" (a kind of bean).....	do	0 01 $\frac{1}{4}$
173. Cheese, from the Eastern State.....	do	0 10
Cheese, of other origin.....	do	0 20
174. Salt, common.....	hectolitre.	0 20
Salt, fine, in barrels or sacks.....	kilog.	0 01
Salt, in flasks.....	do	0 02
175. English sauce.....	do	0 15
176. Sardines, in oil or sauce.....	do	0 07
177. Semolina	do	0 02
178. Soups, prepared.....	do	0 10
179. Tea of all kinds, net weight.	do	0 20
180. Bacon.....	do	0 20
181. Truffles, in a natural state.....	do	0 75
182. Paraguayan yerba, prepared, in tierces or cases	do	0 05
The same, in sacks, or Brazilian yerba, in receptacles of any kind.....	do	0 04
The same, not prepared.....	do	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$

BEVERAGES.

183. Brandy, not exceeding 79° C., in wood or demijohns.....	litre.	0 13
The same, in bottles of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ litre up to 1 litre.....	bottle.	0 25

		Peso Centavo.
184.	Absinthe, aniseed brandy, arrack, cognac, kirsch, rum and other similar liqueurs, not exceeding 68° C., in wood or demijohns....	litre. 0 25
185.	Absinthe, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles of more than ½ litre up to 1 litre.....	bottle. 0 30
186.	Bitters: Angostura, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles as above.....	do 0 50
	The same, in half-bottles.....	half-bot. 0 25
	Bitters of other trade marks, in bottles....	bottle. 0 25
	The same, not exceeding 68° C., in wood or demijohns.....	litre. 0 25
187.	Beer, in wood.....	do 0 09
	Beer, in bottles.....	bottle. 0 12
188.	Cider, in wood.....	litre. 0 10
	Cider, in bottles.....	bottle. 0 15
189.	Geneva, aromatic Old Tom or Schnapps, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles of one litre....	do 0 30
	Geneva and Schnapps, not exceeding 68° C., in wood or demijohns.....	litre. 0 20
190.	Liqueurs, not exceeding 68° C., in bottles of 1 litre....	bottle. 0 30
	The same, in wood or demijohns.....	litre. 0 25
191.	Soda water, in bottles of one litre.....	12 bottles. 0 40
192.	Ginger ale.....	do 0 50
193.	Wines of all kinds, in bottles.....	bottle. 0 25
	Wines, fine, in wood or demijohns.....	litre. 0 25
	Wines, common, in wood or demijohns, not exceeding 17° C., and not containing more than 50 % of dry extract obtained by evaporation at 100° C., including the sugar contained therein.....	litre. 0 08
	<i>When the dry extract exceeds 50 %, the wine shall be subject to a surtax of 1 centavo per 5 grammes or fraction of 5 grammes of the excess and per litre.</i>	
	Wines, sweet, common, such as "Garnacha" and the like.....	litre. 0 12

NOTE.—When the wines and other beverages are of a strength exceeding the limits established in the foregoing numbers, they shall be subject to an additional duty of 1 centavo per degree or fraction of a degree in excess and per litre.

		Peso Centavo.	
194.	Vinegar, in wood or demijohns... ..	litre.	0 01½
	Vinegar, in bottles... ..	bottle.	0 02
195.	Vermouth, in wood or demijohns... ..	litre.	0 15
	Vermouth, in bottles... ..	bottle.	0 16
196.	Wine or must, concentrated... ..	litre.	1 00
197.	Whiskey, not exceeding 68° C., in wood or demijohns... ..	litre.	0 30
	The same, in bottles... ..	bottle.	0 30

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

195.	Collars of cotton or linen, or of these two materials mixed, for men and children... ..	dozen.	1 50
199.	Cuffs of cotton or linen, or of these materials mixed... ..	12 pairs.	2 25
200.	Felt, adhesive, for men's hats... ..	each.	0 35
	Felt, not adhesive (shapes) for hats, for men and women... ..	do	0 65
	Felt, in pieces, for the manufacture of hats... ..	kilog.	3 00
201.	Hats of woollen felt, of all kinds, for men and children... ..	each.	0 40
	Hats of otter, beaver, vicugna or rabbit hair... ..	do	1 00
	Hats, tall, varnished, for coachmen... ..	do	0 70
	Hats, tall, of all kinds... ..	do	2 00
202.	Matches, wood... ..	kilog.	0 30
	Matches, wax, loose... ..	do	1 60
	Matches, wax, in boxes not containing more than six dozen... ..	do	0 80
203.	Stearine... ..	do	0 08
204.	Kerosene... ..	litre.	0 01½
205.	Playing cards of all kinds... ..	gross.	15 00
206.	Paper, colored, of all kinds, blotting paper, grey paper, straw paper and packing paper... ..	kilog.	0 12
	Paper, white, for newspapers, in rolls or in the ream, also paper for books and writing paper of all kinds and of any quality... ..	kilog.	0 03
207.	Tacks, Parisian... ..	do	0 03
208.	Candles of stearine, paraffine and of these materials mixed... ..	do	0 10

TOBACCO.

		Peso Centavo.	
209.	Cigars of Havana tobacco, in boxes.....	kilog.	2 00
	The same, loose or in packets	do	3 00
	Cigars of ordinary tobacco (other than Havana)		
	in boxes.....	do	0 75
	The same, loose or in packets.....	do	1 75
210.	Cigarettes of all kinds.....	do	1 75
211.	Tobacco stems.....	do	0 25
212.	Snuff.....	do	0 60
213.	Tobacco, in the leaf or cut, Havana.....	do	1 60
	Tobacco, in the leaf or cut, of other origin,		
	excepting Paraguayan tobacco.....	dc	0 40
	Paraguayan tobacco	do	0 30

EXPORT TARIFF.

A DUTY OF 2% AD VALOREM.

214. Jerked meat.

A DUTY OF 4% AD VALOREM.

215. Animal oil.
 216. Horns and scrapings of horn of all kinds.
 217. Bone ash.
 218. Bristles.
 219. Hides and skins.
 220. Hoofs of ovine or bovine animals.
 221. Cabaline oil.
 222. Bones of all kinds.
 223. Wool, sheep's, in the grease or washed.
 224. Hoofs and claws, other than of ovine or bovine animals.
 225. Ostrich feathers.
 226. Tallow or grease, rendered or pressed.
 227. Scrap iron and steel shall pay a duty of ten pesos per 1,000 kilogs.

ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY.

The following articles shall be exempt from import duty :

228. Cork, raw.
 229. Animals of all kinds.
 230. Vessels, complete or in sections.

- 231. Sugar cane.
- 232. Coal and charcoal, for fuel.
- 233. Casks of wood or iron, put together or not, used as receptacles.
- 234. Coke.
- 235. Staves for casks.
- 236. Receptacles, special bales or sacks (cases, put together or not, and tin-plate cut for receptacles), imported directly by the manufactories of meat preserves, for packing their products.
- 237. Fruits and vegetables, fresh, excepting grapes.
- 238. Flour of wheat or maize.
- 239. Fire-wood of all kinds.
- 240. Locomotives.
- 241. Maize, in cobs or in the grain.
- 242. Mowers, binders or reapers, with or without platform.
- 243. Threshers, steam, with or without their motors, with or without their covers or tarpaulins.
- 244. Furniture and implements of immigrants, included in their baggage.
- 245. Coin (specie).
- 246. Naphtha and crude petroleum.
- 247. Objects intended exclusively for the use of the Catholic Church, imported at the request of the priests.
- 248. Gold, in nuggets, ingots or powder.
- 249. Water filters, of the Pasteur system and the like.
- 250. Fish, fresh.
- 251. Silver, in bars or ingots.
- 252. Plants, live, imported conformably to the law n° 2384.
- 253. Wheat.
- 254. Articles for schools, imported at the request of the Provincial Governments or the National Council of Public Instruction.

ART. 2. The *ad valorem* import and export duties shall be paid by taking as a basis the legal values established in the evaluation tariff issued by the Executive authorities and which shall be incorporated into the present law.

ART. 3. The Executive must include in the evaluation table articles which are imported or exported and which are not incorporated therein.

ART. 4. A reduction of 5% for leakage shall be allowed for wines, oils, brandies, beers and liqueurs in the wood, proceeding from ports on the other side of the Equator, and 2% if they proceed from ports on this side of the Equator.

A reduction of 2% for breakage shall be granted on similar liquids when imported in bottle, whatever be the port from whence proceeding.

ART. 5. Articles dutiable on weight enclosed in two or more envelopes shall pay specific duty, the immediate envelope only being taken into account, except in respect to tea and articles coming in wooden casks, which shall pay on net weight.

ART. 6. Goods of foreign origin not enumerated in the tariff shall pay the duty established therein for goods of the same kind, and according to the value in deposit declared by the importer. Should it be impossible to assimilate them to any of the goods comprised in the tariff, they shall be subject to the general duty of 25% on their value in deposit declared in the aforesaid manner.

ART. 7. In the cases mentioned in the preceding article, as well as in all others provided for in the tariff, the declared value shall, when the *ad valorem* duty is leviable on enumerated goods, comprise the price in the port of origin, justified, should the Customs so exact, by the original invoices, augmented by the freight charges, insurance premiums and other ordinary expenses incurred up to the time of the entry of the goods in the warehouses of the Customhouse at the point of discharge.

ART. 8. Should the Customs consider the declared value to be too low, it shall assign to the goods their corresponding value; it being the faculty of the interested party to pay duty on the basis of such value or to abandon the goods to the Customs. The option for abandonment must be notified within five days of the examination of the goods; should such notice not be given within said time, the value assigned by the Customs shall be considered as having been accepted.

Should the interested party abandon the goods, the Customs shall immediately pay the value declared by the importer plus 10%.

ART. 9. Small packages, whatever their value, shall pay the duties to which they are respectively subject, the exemption from payment of duty accorded by Art. 209 of the Customs Ordinances being repealed.

ART. 10. The duties leviable on postal parcels shall be collected by the Post Office, with the intervention of the examiners of the respective Customhouses, in the manner to be prescribed by the Executive.

ART. 11. Customs duties must be liquidated in cash before the goods are delivered.

ART. 12. The import duties established by the present law shall be considered as the minimum tariff, and shall be applicable to products and goods of all countries which apply their minimum tariff to exports from the Argentine Republic.

Should any country levy a tax on products of the Argentine Republic higher than that levied on similar articles proceeding from any other country, the Executive is authorized to levy on goods and products proceeding from such country a maximum tariff equivalent to a surtax of 50% on the minimum tariff, when relating to dutiable goods, and of 15% when referring to duty-free goods.

The application of the maximum tariff shall be effected by order of the Executive by exacting that the countries of origin of the goods be entered in the manifests, justified by original invoices and bills of

lading, and, should it be deemed necessary, it may enforce the presentation of any other document, and any attempt to conceal or erroneously enter goods shall be tried and punished conformably to the prescriptions of the Customs Ordinances relating to fraudulent declarations.

ART. 13. Products of the country which are not specially taxed in this law may be exported exempt from duty.

ART. 14. Export duties shall be liquidated before the shipment of the goods. To this end the exporter must deposit to the order of the Customs the total amount of the corresponding duties claimed; the definite liquidation of which must be effected within ten days of the departure of the vessel, and the restitution of any surplus sum shall be directly made to the interested party by the Customs.

ART. 15. Goods of national manufacture which are exported and returned, for whatever reason, to the country shall pay import duty, except in cases where said goods can be easily identified as differing in an essential manner from similar foreign goods, and provided that the return of the goods be effected within one year from the date of their exportation.

ART. 16. The transit by land of goods subject to import duty and on which duty has not been liquidated in one of the Custom-houses of the Republic shall, with the following exceptions, be prohibited:

1. Goods in transit to ports of Brazil or Paraguay, passing through the ports of Concordia and Monte Caseros.
2. Goods shipped in transit through the Customs-houses of the Capital and Rosario to those of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta and Jujuy in destination of Bolivia or Chile.
3. Goods forwarded through the Custom-house of La Plata to the Capital, and *vice-versa*.

ART. 17. The reshipment and transshipment of goods in destination of national ports shall, as heretofore, be subject to the formality of passes ("tornaguías") which shall be stamped in the form determined by the Executive.

ART. 18. The Executive may establish the use of passes should Customs conventions be concluded with contiguous countries. Should no convention exist, masters of vessels and carriers of goods proceeding from such countries shall be required to present, at the first Argentine port of arrival, the manifest of the cargo destined to that port, stating the mark, number, receptacle and nature of the goods, and the class, quantity and nature of the goods contained in each package, conformably to the Customs Ordinances relative to the clearance of goods at the place of destination.

The Customs may, when it considers proper, examine the goods on board or on entry into the warehouse in order to ascertain whether they

tally with the manifest, and, in case of inaccuracy as to the kind, quality, quantity, etc., of the goods, the interested party shall be subject to the dispositions established in Articles 128 and 930 of the Customs Ordinances.

ART. 19. National vessels effecting the transportation of products of the country not subject to export duty, and which only ply between Argentine ports without calling at foreign ports, shall be cleared at Customs bureaus, or their dependencies, by means of a simple pass on stamped paper of one *peso*. This document shall, at the place of destination, serve as a certificate of entry and as a permit to discharge.

ART. 20. In the cases stipulated in Articles 1056 and 1057 of the Customs Ordinances, the "*Administradores de Rentas*" must submit the absolutory decisions which have been pronounced to the approval of the Minister of Finance when they relate to amounts exceeding 500 *pesos* of national currency.

ART. 21. Should the Customs employes consider that the absolutory decisions issued by the "*Administradores de Rentas*" in the cases mentioned in Articles 1054, 1056 and 1057 of the Ordinances affect their prerogatives, they may appeal in writing to the Ministry of Finance within the three days following the date of the notification of the decision in question. These claims shall be summarily substantiated by a report issued by the "*Direccion general de Rentas*" accompanied by the written opinion of the "*Procurador*" of the Treasury.

ART. 22. Appeal from the condemnatory resolutions pronounced by the "*Administradores de Rentas*" may be made within the time fixed in Articles 1063 and 1067 of the Customs Ordinances relative to appeal to the Federal Courts. The fact that the interested parties have chosen to appeal to the Administration shall entail the renoucement of Judicial appeal, and vice-versa.

ART. 23. Pending inquiries into Customs contraventions, the Customs may oblige the interested parties to withdraw those goods which, owing to their nature or property, have commenced to or might deteriorate, or decrease in value. In such case the value of the goods, including the Customs duties leviable thereon, shall be deposited to the order of the Customs. Should the interested party refuse to withdraw the goods, or should ten days from the date of notification elapse, the goods shall be sold at public auction. The sum deposited by the interested party, or the proceeds of the sale, as the case may be, shall be duly remitted to the judge hearing the case.

ART. 24. The import and export duties as well as the evaluations stipulated in the tariff and those given by the interested parties shall be calculated in specie.

The duties may be liquidated in legal currency at the rate of exchange fixed each day by the Minister of Finance.

ART. 25. Importing merchants who have no commercial house in the country and shipping agents must at the moment of their registration, and to facilitate their transactions with the Customs, furnish a bond in cash or guaranteed by a person approved by the Administrator.

ART. 26. The importation of triangular daggers or stilettos or their blades, as well as of obscene figures or articles, is prohibited. Arms and munitions of war can only be imported with the sanction of the competent Minister.

ART. 27. Goods bearing labels attributing qualities tending to augment their value shall be dutiable according to the denomination given on the labels.

ART. 28. The Executive may not accord exemptions other than those established in this law or in special laws.

ART. 29. Whosoever commits the offence of contraband as defined in Article 1036 of the Customs Ordinances is liable, in addition to the penalties established by said Ordinances, to imprisonment of from one month to one year.

ART. 30. Should the person committing said offence be a Customs employe he shall be suspended from service for a period of from three to five years, without prejudice to the penalties prescribed by the Ordinances in force.

ART. 31. Should, conformably to the dispositions of the preceding articles, the person be sentenced to imprisonment, the application of this penalty shall be in the competency of the Judge of the section. The file of the papers relating to the case collected by the Customs Administration shall be transmitted to said Magistrate, and the dispositions of Articles 1060 and 1061 of the Customs Ordinances must be observed.

ART. 32. As to the application of the penalty of imprisonment, the responsibility of the offender shall be absolutely personal, and cannot be extended to persons other than those to whom the offence is directly imputable.

Pecuniary penalties cannot be substituted for corporal punishment.

ART. 33. Customs employes who denounce contraband shall, when they so desire and independently of criminal action, be considered as parties in judgments pronounced with relation to contraband.

ART. 34. All dispositions contrary to the present law are repealed.

ART. 35. The Executive Power is intrusted with the execution of the present law.

Done at the Palace of Congress, Buenos-Ayres, December 31, 1894.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

FRANCISCO ALCOBENDAS.

ADOLFO J. LABOUGLE,
Secretary of the Senate.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,
Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

LEY DE ADUANAS PARA 1895.

MONEDAS, PESAS Y MEDIDAS.—Los derechos de Aduana en la República Argentina se pagarán en moneda metálica de curso legal. (Véase Art. 24 de la presente Ley.)

La unidad monetaria es el *peso*, que vale nominalmente 5 pesetas y se divide en 100 *centavos*. Con respecto á pesas y medidas, se ha adoptado el sistema métrico.

ART. 1º. Las mercaderías de procedencia extranjera, á su introducción, y los productos del país, cuya exportación no es libre, pagarán respectivamente los derechos de importación y exportación que en seguida se establecen :

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACION.

I—25% AD VALOREM.

1. Todas las mercaderías que en esta ley no figuren con un derecho especial, y las que no estén exoneradas de derechos.

II—50% AD VALOREM.

2. Armas, accesorios y sus adherencias.
3. Arneses y arreos en general, completos ó incompletos.
4. Artículos de cualquier género ó tejido confeccionados ó en principio de confección.
5. Bastones con estoque.
6. Balijs y baúles.
7. Calzado en general, concluído ó en piezas.
8. Carruajes concluídos ó sin concluir.
9. Cartuchos para armas.

10. Cohetes.
11. Muebles concluidos ó en piezas.
12. Municiones.
13. Perfumería en general.
14. Pólvera.
15. Ropa hecha.
16. Mosaico.
17. Sombreros ó gorras no gravados con derecho específico.

III—45% AD VALOREM.

18. Medias de todas clases y tejidos dichos de punto de media.

IV—40% AD VALOREM.

19. Bolsas de lienzo ó de otros géneros, de algodón, arpillera ó lona.
20. Cajas de hierro en general.
21. Cajas vacías para fósforos.
22. Cueros y pieles curtidos.
23. Encajes finos.
24. Pasamanerías y cordones.
25. Tejidos y todo artículo de seda ó mezcla en general.
26. Tejido de punto.
27. Frazadas de lana ó de mezcla, con urdimbre de algodón, dobladilla-das y ribeteadas.

V—20% AD VALOREM.

28. Telas de algodón en general.

VI—15% AD VALOREM.

29. Pino spruce, blanco y de tea, sin cepillar.
30. Tejidos de seda especial para ceruidores.

VII—19% AD VALOREM.

31. Albayalde.
32. Antimonio metálico puro.
33. Barita pulverizada ó sulfuro impuro de barita.
34. *Black* ó alquitrán de hulla.
35. Brea mineral.
36. Cacao en grano.

37. Cuiñas y durmientes de hierro para ferrocarril ó trauias.
38. Eclises para ferrocarriles.
39. Embarcaciones menores en general, armadas ó desarmadas.
40. Estaño en barras ó lingotes.
41. Grasa *degras*.
42. Pábilo trenzado ó no, para velas.
43. Pita, yute ó cáñamo hilado para hacer trenzas.
44. Plomo en planchas, lingotes ó barras.
45. Rieles de hierro ó acero.
46. Sulfato de cal.
47. Tramos de hierro para puentes y alcantarillas.
48. Travesaños de hierro para puentes y alcantarillas.
49. Cocos llamados del Brasil ó Paraguay.
50. Malta.
51. Máquinas en general, desde cien pesos, motores sueltos y carros especiales para el transporte de cereales.
52. Piezas de repuesto para las mismas.

VIII—5% AD VALOREM.

53. Alhajas y relojes de bolsillo.
54. Alambre en carreteles para segadoras.
55. Alambre para cercas y viñas hasta el número 14.
56. Alambre de hierro ó acero galvanizado ó no, hasta el número 14.
57. Alambre de acero ó hierro con púas para cercas.
58. Agujas para máquinas de coser.
59. Areua blanca de Fontainebleau.
60. Hilo para máquinas de segar.
61. Hierro en lingotes para fundición.
62. Hierro dulce en barras, flejes ó planchas sin trabajar.
63. Hierro viejo en general.
64. Hoja de lata sin trabajar, cortada ó no.
65. Ladrillos de fuego infusibles ó refractarios.
66. Tierra refractaria.
67. Zinc en lingotes ó barras.
68. Máquinas de coser.
69. Aceites pesados de alquitrán.
70. Arpilleras ó lonas de píta cruda.
71. Arados.
72. Azafrán.
73. Azogue.
74. Pez de resina.
75. Pita, yute, cáñamo en rama, sin cardar, peinar ó hilar.
76. Máquinas y materiales para las instalaciones de alumbrado eléctrico ó de gas, con excepción de los artefactos.

- 77. Máquinas y motores en general para la agricultura.
- 78. Piezas de repuesto para las mismas.
- 79. Esterilla en fibra.
- 80. Kaolín.
- 81. Lana hilada ó estambres para el telar.
- 82. Libros impresos en general, inclusive los mapas.
- 83. Rastras y rejas de hierro fundido ó batido para arados.
- 84. Semillas en general, con excepción de las enumeradas.
- 85. Soda-carbonato, ceniza, silicato industrial, nitrato y sulfato impuros de soda y soda caústica.
- 86. Sulfato impuro de alúmina.

IX—2 1/2% AD VALOREM.

- 87. Algodón en rama con ó sin pepita é hilado para telares.
- 88. Azufre impuro para la industria.
- 89. Piedras preciosas.
- 90. Zinc liso hasta el núm. 4, cortado para envases.
- 91. Filatura para fósforos.
- 92. Caucho nativo.
- 93. Carozos de Guayaquil.
- 94. Fibra ó pasta de madera para la fabricación de papel.
- 95. Lúpulo.
- 96. Pelo de conejo.
- 97. Corteza de quillay.

X—LOS DERECHOS ESPECIFICOS QUE Á CONTINUACIÓN SE EXPRESAN.

COMESTIBLES.

		Peso Centavo.
98. Aceites vegetales en general.....	kilogr.	0 10
Aceite de coco ó palma.....	id	0 04
99. Aceitunas en aceite, rellenas ó no, inclusive el envase.....	id	0 08
Id en salmuera.....	id	0 05
Id aprensadas ó no.....	id	0 03
100. Ají en rama ..	id	0 05
101. Ajos en general.....	id	0 01
102. Alcaparras en envases de vidrio.....		
Id en barriles de madera.....	id	0 06
103. Almendras sin cáscara.....	id	0 10
Id con cáscara.....	id	0 05
104. Almidón en general....	id	0 08

		Peso Centavo.
105.	Alpiste	kilogr. 0 01
106.	Anís en grano.....	id 0 06
107.	Arvejas en grano	id 0 01
108.	Arenques alumados en cuñetes.....	id 0 05
	Id en cajas.....	id 0 08
109.	Arroz	id 0 02
	Id con cáscara.....	id 0 00½
110.	Avellanas con cáscara.....	id 0 03
	Id peladas	id 0 05
111.	Avena en grano.....	id 0 01½
112.	Azúcar refinado.....	id 0 09
	Id no refinado.....	id 0 07
113.	Bacalao y otros pescados análogos.....	id 0 04
	Id cortados.....	id 0 06
114.	Biscochos y galleticas en general.....	id 0 15
115.	Café en grano.....	id 0 05
	Id molido.....	id 0 08
116.	Id de achicoria en paquetes	id 0 03
	El mismo suelto.....	id 0 02½
117.	Camarones secos.....	id 0 12½
118.	Canelón en rama.....	id 0 05
119.	Carne salada en cascos.....	id 0 02½
120.	Castañas peladas.....	id 0 02½
	Id con cáscara.....	id 0 00½
121.	Cavial.....	id 0 40
122.	Cebada pelada.....	id 0 02½
	Id con cáscara.....	id 0 00¾
123.	Ceboilas en general.....	id 0 01
124.	Centeno en grano.....	id 0 01
125.	Chocolate en pasta ó en polvo.....	id 0 30
126.	Clavo de olor y flor de clavo.....	id 0 06
127.	Ciruelas	id 0 08
128.	Cocos llamados de Chile.....	id 0 03
129.	Cominos.....	id 0 05
130.	Confites, bombones y pastillas sueltas.....	id 0 25
131.	Conservas de legumbres en frascos, latas ó botellas.....	id 0 15
132.	Id en cualquier clase de preparación de pescados, mariscos y hongos, con exclusión de las sardinas	id 0 20
	Id de carne, menos la salada	id 0 20
133.	Dátiles en envases hasta 2 kilos.....	id 0 10
	Id en envase mayor.....	id 0 06
134.	Descarozados de duraznos.....	id 0 05

		Peso Centavo.	
135.	Dulces y turrone.....	kilogr.	0 25
136.	Embutidos de carne, comprendida la mortadela	id	0 30
137.	Encurtidos en frascos.....	id	0 10
	Id de toda otra clase.....	id	0 07
138.	Espicias molidas de todas clases.....	id	0 12
139.	Fariña.....	id	0 00 ³ / ₄
140.	Fideos.....	id	0 07
141.	Frutas al jugo ó en almíbar.....	id	0 27
	Id al natural ó conservadas en agua ó en aguardiente.....	id	0 15
142.	Galleta común.....	id	0 02
143.	Garbanzos en general.....	id	0 04
144.	Habas secas.....	id	0 01
145.	Harina comestible en general, en paquetes ó latas, con excepción de las de trigo ó maiz..	id	0 05
	Id en cajones, bolsas ú otros envases.....	id	0 04
146.	Higos secos en envases hasta dos kilos.....	id	0 05
	Id en envases mayores.....	id	0 03
147.	Huevos en general.....	id	0 02
148.	Jamón.....	id	0 25
149.	Leche condensada.....	id	0 07
150.	Lenguas de bacalao.....	id	0 10
151.	Mapi.....	id	0 01 ¹ / ₄
152.	Manteca de vaca.....	id	0 10
153.	Id de puerco.....	id	0 08
154.	Manzanas, peras ó guindas secas, inclusive el envase.....	id	0 05
155.	Mazacote (azúcar pé).....	id	0 02
156.	Miel en general.....	id	0 03
157.	Mijo.....	id	0 03
158.	Lentejas.....	id	0 01
159.	Mostaza llamada inglesa y francesa.....	id	0 10
160.	Nueces.....	id	0 03
161.	Ostras.....	id	0 04
162.	Papas.....	id	0 01
163.	Pasas de uvas en envases hasta dos kilos.....	id	0 15
	Id en envases mayores.....	id	0 10
	Id como la anterior, de Corinto.....	id	0 05
164.	Pasta de anchoas.....	id	0 30
165.	Id de tomates.....	id	0 05
166.	Peje palo en fardos.....	id	0 02
167.	Pescados en salmuera ó aprensados.....	id	0 04
168.	Pimentón.....	id	0 03
169.	Piñones.....	id	0 06

		Peso Centavo.
170.	Pimienta en grano	kilogr. 0 04
171.	Pistachos.....	id 0 10
172.	Porotos.....	id 0 01¼
173.	Queso del Estado Oriental.....	id 0 10
	Id de otra procedencia.....	id 0 20
174.	Sal gruesa... ..	hectólitro. 0 20
	Id fina, en barricas ó bolsas.....	kilogr. 0 01
	Id en frascos.....	id 0 02
175.	Salsa inglesa	id 0 15
176.	Sardinas en aceite ó salsa.....	id 0 07
177.	Sémola	id 0 02
178.	Sopa preparada.....	id 0 10
179.	Té en general, peso neto.....	id 0 20
180.	Tocino.....	id 0 20
181.	Frutas al natural.....	id 0 75
182.	Yerba elaborada del Paraguay, en tercios ó cajones.....	id 0 05
	Id en bolsas ó la del Brasil en cualquier envase	id 0 04
	Id sin principio de elaboración.....	id 0 01¼

BEBIDAS.

183.	Aguardiente en cascós ó damajuanas que no excedan de 79° centesimales....	litro. 0 13
	Id embotellado id id en botellas de 501 mill. á 1 litro.....	botella. 0 25
184.	Ajenjo, anís, arrac, coñac, kirsch, rhum y otros semejantes, en cascós, ó damajuanas, de no más de 68° centesimales.....	litro. 0 25
185.	Ajenjo embotellado que no exceda de 68° centesimales (de 501 mililitros á 1 litro).....	botella. 0 30
186.	Bitter Angostura, hasta 68° centesimales, en botellas id id.....	id 0 50
	Id Angostura en media botella id id.....	id 0 25
	Id embotellado de otras marcas.....	id 0 25
	Id en cascós ó damajuanas hasta 68° centesimales.....	litro. 0 26
187.	Cerveza en cascós.....	id 0 09
	Id embotellada.....	botella. 0 12
188.	Cidra en cascós.....	litro. 0 10
	Id embotellada.....	botella. 0 15

189.	Ginebra embotellada aromática Old Tom ó Snapps que no exceda de 65° centesimales, por litro.....	botella.	Peso Centavo 0 30
	Ginebra y Suapps en cascós ó damajuanas de no más de 68° centesimales ..	litro.	0 20
190.	Licores embotellados de no más de 68° centesimales, por litro.....	botella	0 30
	Id en cascós ó damajuanas de igual graduación.	litro.	0 25
191.	Soda-water, docena de botellas.....	id	0 40
192.	Ginger-ale id id.....	id	0 50
193.	Vinos en general embotellados.....	botella.	0 25
	Id finos en cascós ó damajuanas.....	litro.	0 25
	Id comunes (en cascós ó damajuanas), de no más de 17° centesimales, de fuerza alcohólica y 50%, de extracto seco determinado por la evaporación á la temperatura de cien grados centesimales, incluyendo el azúcar reductor	litro.	0 08
	<i>Cuando el extracto seco pase del limite arriba fijado, pagará un centavo por cada cinco gramos ó fracción de exceso y por litro.</i>		
	Vinos dulces, regulares, tipo garuacha, y análogos.....	litro.	0 12
194.	Vinagre en cascós ó damajuanas.....	id	0 01½
	Id embotellado.....	botella.	0 02
195.	Vermouth en cascós ó damajuanas.....	litro.	0 15
	Id embotellado.....	botella.	0 16
196.	Vino ó mosto concentrado.....	litro.	1 16
197	Whisky en cascós ó damajuanas, que no exceda de 68° centesimales.....	id	0 30
	Id embotellado.....	botella.	0 30

NOTA.—Cuando los vinos y demás bebidas vengan con mayor graduación alcohólica que la establecida, pagarán un centavo por cada grado ó fracción de exceso y por litro.

ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS.

198.	Cuellos de algodón ó hilo ó mezcla para hombres y niños.....	doceua.	1 50
199.	Puños de algodón ó hilo ó mezcla.....	docena de pares.	2 25
200.	Fieltros adherentes (llamados <i>chemises</i>) para sombreros de hombre.....	uuo.	0 35
	Fieltros no adherentes (llamados <i>cloches</i>) para sombreros de hombre ó señora	id	0 65
	Id en pieza, especiales para sombreros.....	kilogr.	3 65

		Peso Centavo.
201.	Sombreros de fieltro de lana en general, para hombres ó niños.....	uno. 0 40
	Id como los anteriores, de pelo de nutria, castor, vicuña ó conejo.....	id 1 40
	Id de copa alta, barnizados, para cocheros ...	id 0 70
	Id de copa alta en general.....	id 2 70
202.	Fósforos de palo.....	kilogr. 0 40
	Id de cera, sueltos	id 1 60
	Id id id en cajas de no más de 6 docenas....	id 0 80
203.	Estearina.....	id 0 08
204.	Kerosena	litro. 0 01½
205.	Naipes en general.....	gruesa. 15 01½
206.	Papel de colores en general, estraza, estracilla, paja, papel para bolsas ó para envolver....	kilogr. 0 12
	Id blanco para diarios, en bobinas ó resmas y para escribir de toda clase ó calidad. ...	kilogr. 0 03
207.	Puntas de París.....	id 0 03
208.	Velas de estearina, parafina y sus mezclas.....	id 0 10

TABACOS.

209.	Cigarros de tabaco de la Habana, en cajitas...	kilogr. 2 10
	Id de tabaco de la Habana, sueltos ó envueltos.	id 3 10
	Id de tabaco común (no habano) en cajitas....	id 0 75
	Id id id (no habano) sueltos ó envueltos.....	id 1 75
210.	Cigarrillos en general.....	id 1 75
211.	Palo de tabaco.....	id 0 25
212.	Rapé.....	id 0 60
213.	Tabaco de hoja ó picadura, habano.....	id 1 60
	Id en hoja ó picadura de otras procedencias, con exclusión del paraguayó.....	id 0 40
	Id en hoja ó picadura, paraguayó.....	id 0 30

EXPORTACIÓN.

2% AD VALOREM.

214. Carne salada ó tasajo.

4% AD VALOREM.

215. Aceite animal.
 216. Asta y virutas de astas en general.
 217. Ceniza de saladeros ó huesos.
 218. Cerda.
 219. Cueros y pieles.
 220. Garras de vacunos y lanares.
 221. Grasa ó aceite de potro.
 222. Huesos en general.
 223. Lana de oveja, sucia ó lavada.
 224. Pezuñas.
 225. Plumas de avestruz.
 226. Sebo ó grasa, derretido ó pisado.
 227. El hierro y acero viejos pagarán un derecho de \$10 los mil kilos.

ARTÍCULOS LIBRES DE DERECHOS

Será libre de derechos la importación de los artículos siguientes.

228. Alcornoque.
 229. Animales en general.
 230. Buques armados ó desarmados.
 231. Caña de azúcar.
 232. Carbón de piedra ó vegetal para combustible.
 233. Cascos de madera ó de hierro, armados ó desarmados, para envases.
 234. Coke.
 235. Duelas para carcos.
 236. Envases, fundas ó bolsas especiales (cajones armados ó desarmados y hoja de lata cortada para tarros), importados directamente por los establecimientos de conservación de carnes con destino al envase de estas.
 237. Fruta fresca y legumbres con excepción de la uva.
 238. Harina de trigo ó de maíz.
 239. Leña de todas clases.

240. Locomotoras.
241. Maiz en espiga ó desgranado.
242. Máquinas de segar, engavillar ó espigar, con ó sin plataforma.
243. Máquinas de trillar á vapor, con ó sin motor, y con ó sin fundas ó encerados.
244. Muebles y herramientas de inmigrantes que forman su equipaje.
245. Moneda metálica
246. Nafta ó petróleo impuro.
247. Objetos exclusivamente destinados para el culto católico, pedidos por los preladados eclesiásticos.
248. Oro en grano, pasta ó polvo.
249. Filtros para agua, sistema Pasteur ó sus equivalentes.
250. Pescado fresco.
251. Plata en barra ó piña.
252. Plantas vřvas con sujeción á ley 6384.
253. Trigo.
254. Útiles para las escuelas, pedidos por los Gobiernos de provincia ó por el Consejo nacional de educación.

ART. 2°. Los derechos de importación y de exportación *ad valorem* se liquidarán tomando por base los valores legales establecidos en la tarifa de avalúos presentada por el P. E., que se incorporará á la presente ley.

ART. 3°. El P. E. deberá á la tarifa de avalúos los artículos que se importen ó exporten y no estén incluidos en ella.

ART. 4°. Concédese á los vinos, aceites, aguardientes, cervezas y licores en cascos una merma de cinco por ciento (5%) si proceden de puertos situados al otro lado del Ecuador y dos por ciento (2%) si proceden de puertos de este lado del Ecuador.

ART. 5°. Los artículos al peso, que tengan dos ó más envases, pagarán el derecho específico, teniendo de madera, que pagarán por el peso neto.

ART. 6°. Las mercaderías de procedencia extranjera, no enumeradas en la tarifa, pagarán el derecho establecido en la misma para las de su clase, sobre su valor en depósito declarado per el introductor, y si no perteneciesen á ninguna de las categorías establecidas en el Arancel, abonarán el derecho general de 25% sobre su valor en depósito, declarado en la misma forma.

ART. 7°. En los casos del artículo anterior, así como en todos los demás expresados en el Arancel, en que el derecho *ad valorem* recae sobre mercaderías no aforadas, el valor declarado comprenderá el precio de costo en el puerto de procedencia, justificado con las facturas originales, cuando la Aduana lo exija, y el aumento correspondiente á los fletes, seguros y demás gastos comunes hasta la entrada de los artículos en los depósitos de la Aduana de descarga.

ART. 8º. Si la Aduana considerase bajo el valor declarado, asignará á las mercaderías el que les corresponda, siendo facultativo para el interesado satisfacer los derechos sobre la base de ese valor ó abandonar las mercaderías á la Aduana. La opción por el abandono deberá expresarse dentro de los cinco dias de valorizadas las mercaderías y no haciéndose en ese plazo, quedará consentido el valor asignado por la Aduana.

Cuando el interesado abandone las mercaderías, la misma Aduana satisfará al contado el valor declarado por el despañante, con más un 10% de aumento.

ART. 9º. Las encomiendas de cualquier valor deberán abonar los derechos respectivos, quedando derogada la franquicia que concede el artículo 209 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana.

ART. 10. Los derechos correspondientes á las encomiendas postales serán percibidos por la repartición del ramo, interviniendo en ese servicio la Oficina de vistas de la Aduana respectiva, en la forma que determine el P. E.

ART. 11. Los derechos de importación serán satisfechos al contado, antes de la entrega de las mercaderías.

ART. 12. Los derechos de importación fijados en esta ley constituyen la tarifa mínima para las mercaderías ó productos de todo país que aplique igual tarifa para las exportaciones de las República Argentina. En el caso de imponerse por una nación á los frutos ó productos argentinos una tarifa más alta que la que rija para los artículos similares de otra procedencia, el P. E. queda facultado para aplicar á las mercaderías y productos procedentes de esa nación la tarifa máxima, igual á un recargo del 50% sobre los derechos establecidos en la misma y del 15% sobre los artículos exceptuados de derechos de introducción. La aplicación de la tarifa máxima se hará por disposición del P. E., estableciéndose que en los manifiestos se exprese el país de origen de las mercaderías, de las facturas originales, conocimientos y otros justificativos si se juzgare conveniente, y toda ocultación ó falsa manifestación al respecto será penada con arreglo á las prescripciones de las Ordenanzas de Aduana sobre falsas manifestaciones.

ART. 13. Los productos del país que no estén especialmente gravados en esta ley se exportarán libres de derecho.

ART. 14. Los derechos de exportación se abonarán antes del embarque de los frutos. A este efecto, el exportador depositará á la ordeu de la Aduana el importe total de los derechos correspondientes al pedido, cuya liquidación definitiva deberá quedar terminada dentro de los diez dias contados desde la salida del buque, devolviéndose directamente al interesado por la misma Aduana la suma que resultare depositada de más.

ART. 15. Las mercaderías de fabricación nacional que se exporten y retornen por cualquier causa al país abonarán derechos de importación, salvo el caso de que esas mercaderías se diferencien, sin lugar á dudas, de sus similares extranjeras, y el retorno se efectúe dentro del término de un año, á contar desde la fecha de su salida.

ART. 16. Queda prohibido el tránsito terrestre de mercaderías sujetas á derechos de importación, que no los hubiesen abonado en alguna de las Aduanas de la República, con las excepciones siguientes :

1º Las que pasen de tránsito para puertos del Brasil ó del Paraguay, por los de Concordia y Monte Caseros.

2º Las que pasen de tránsito de las Aduanas de la capital y Rosario á las de Mendoza, San Juan, Salta y Jujuy, con destino á Bolivia y Chile.

3º Las que pasen de la Plata y viceversa.

ART. 17. El reembarco y transbordo de mercaderías para puertos nacionales quedan sujetos al uso de tornaguías, que se cancelarán en la forma que lo reglamente el Poder Ejecutivo.

ART. 18. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá establecer el uso de tornaguías, si arreglase convenciones aduaneras con los países limítrofes. No existiendo esas convenciones, los capitanes de buques procedentes de dichos países quedan obligados á presentar en el primer puerto argentino que toquen el manifiesto de la carga que conduzcan para ese puerto, estableciendo la marca, número, envase, género de la mercadería, clase, cantidad y calidad de cada bulto, con los mismos requisitos que establecen las Ordenanzas de Aduana para el despacho á plaza. Las Aduanas podrán verificar á bordo ó al recibirse las mercaderías en los depósitos, siempre que lo consideren necesario, la exactitud de lo manifestado, y las diferencias que resulten de clase, calidad ó cantidad quedarán sujetas á las disposiciones de los artículos 128 y 930 de las Ordenanzas.

ART. 19. Los buques de bandera nacional que trafiquen con productos del país, libres de derechos de exportación, entre puertos argentinos, sin tocar en los extranjeros, se despacharán por los respectivos resguardos ó destacamentos, con un simple pasavante en papel sellado de un peso, que servirá en el puerto de destino como documento de entrada y permiso de desembarco.

ART. 20. En los casos de los artículos 1056 y 1057 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana, los Administradores de rentas someterán á la aprobación del Ministerio de Hacienda las resoluciones absolutorias que pronuncien en autos cuya importancia exceda de 500 \$ moneda nacional.

ART. 21. Cuando los empleados de Aduana consideren afectados sus derechos por las resoluciones absolutorias que dicten los Administradores de rentas, en los casos de los artículos 1054, 1056 y 1057 de las Ordenanzas, podrán reclamar con un solo escrito al Ministerio de Hacienda dentro

del tercer día de serles comunicada la resolución del asunto. Estas reclamaciones se substanciarán sumariamente, con un informe de la dirección general de rentas y dictamen del procurador del tesoro.

ART. 22. De las resoluciones condenatorias de los Administradores de rentas podrá recurrirse al Ministerio de Hacienda dentro de los mismos plazos establecidos en los artículos 1063 y 1067 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana para los recursos ante la justicia federal. La opción de los interesados por el recurso administrativo importará la renuncia del recurso judicial, y viceversa.

ART. 23. Durante la substanciación de los sumarios ó juicios por infracciones aduaneras, las Aduanas podrán intimar á los interesados el retiro de las mercaderías que por sus condiciones ó propiedades ofrezcan peligro inmediato de deterioro, ó disminución de valor, ó que hayan empezado á sufrirlo, consignando su valor á la orden de la Aduana, previo pago de los derechos respectivos; y en caso de que el interesado se niegue á hacer el retiro, ó pasados diez días de la intimación, se venderán las mercaderías en remate público. La suma depositada por el interesado ó el producido del remate en su caso, se transferirán por la Aduana en la debida oportunidad al Juez que entienda en la causa.

ART. 24. Los derechos de importación y exportación, así como los aforos fijados en el Arancel y los que declaren los interesados, son expresados en moneda metálica. Los derechos podrán ser satisfechos en moneda de curso legal, por un valor equivalente, según el tipo que al efecto fijará diariamente el Ministro de Hacienda.

ART. 25. Los comerciantes introductores que no tengan casa establecida y los despachantes de Aduana prestarán al inscribirse fianza pecuniaria ó personal á satisfacción del Administrador por las operaciones que hagan.

ART. 26. Queda prohibida la introducción de puñales triangulares ó estiletes y hojas para los mismos, así como las figuras ú objetos obscenos. Las armas y municiones de guerra no podrán introducirse sin permiso del Ministerio respectivo.

ART. 27. Las mercaderías introducidas con rótulos que les atribuyan calidades que influyan en el aumento del precio serán aforadas con arreglo á esa denominación.

ART. 28. El Poder Ejecutivo no podrá acordar otras franquicias que las establecidas en esta ley ó en leyes especiales.

ART. 29. Los autores del delito de contrabando definido por el artículo 1036 de las Ordenanzas de Aduana serán castigados, además de las penas que aquellas establecen, con arresto de un mes hasta un año.

ART. 30. Cuando el autor de este delito fuese empleado de Aduana, además de las penas señaladas en las Ordenanzas vigentes, se le aplicará la de inhabilitación por tres á cinco años.

ART. 31. En los casos en que proceda la aplicación de la pena de arresto según las disposiciones de los artículos anteriores, conocerá del hecho el Juez de sección á que pertenezca, al cual será pasado sin resolución el sumario instruido por la Administración de Aduanas, observándose lo dispuesto por los artículos 1060 y 1061 de las Ordenanzas del ramo.

ART. 32. A los efectos de la aplicación de la pena de arresto, in la responsabilidad es absolutamente personal y no se extenderá á otras personas que á aquellas á quienes el hecho de la infracción sea imputable por acto proprio é individual.

Estas penas no podrán ser substituidas por penas pecuniarias.

ART. 33. Los empleados de Aduanas denunciadores del contrabando serán considerados, independientemente de la acción fiscal, como parte en los juicios de contrabando, cuando así lo soliciten.

ART. 34. Queda derogada toda disposición que se oponga á la presente ley.

ART. 35. Comuníquese al P. E.

Dada en la sala de sesiones del Congreso Argentino en Buenos Aires á treinta y uno de Diciembre de mil ochocientos noventa y cuatro.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

FRANCISCO ALCOBENDAS.

ADOLPHO J. LABOUGLE,

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretario del Senado.

Secretario de la C. de D.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

LEI ADUANEIRA PARA 1895.

MOEDAS, PESOS E MEDIDAS.—Os direitos de Alfandega na Republica Argentina se pagam em moeda metallica de curso legal. (Veja-se o Art. 24 da presente Lei.)

A unidade monetaria é o *peso*, do valor nominal de 5 *pesetas*, e se divide em 100 *centavos*. Para os pesos e medidas adoptou-se o systema metrico.

ART. 1. As mercadorias de procedencia estrangeira, ao se importarem, e os productos do paiz, cuja exportação nao é livre, pagarão os direitos de importação e exportação que em seguida se estabelecem.

DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

I—25% AD VALOREM.

1. Todas as mercadorias para que em esta lei não se especifique direito algum, e as que não estejam izentas de direitos.

II—50% AD VALOREM.

2. Armas, seus accessorios e pertenças.
3. Arreios em geral, completos ou incompletos.
4. Artigos de qualquer fazenda ou tecido, de confecção acabada ou começada.
5. Bengalas de estoque.
6. Malas e bahús.
7. Calçado em geral, acabado ou em cortes.
8. Carruagens acabas ou por acabar.
9. Cartuchos para armas.

10. Foguetes.
11. Mobília acabada ou em peças.
12. Munições.
13. Perfumaria em geral.
14. Polvora.
15. Roupa feita.
16. Mosaico.
17. Chapéus e gorras não gravados com direito especial.

III—45¢ AD VALOREM.

18. Meias de todas as qualidades e tecidos ditos de ponto de meia.

IV—40¢ AD VALOREM.

19. Saccas de tecido de linho, algodão, serapilheira ou lona.
20. Caixas de ferro em geral.
21. Caixas vazias para phosphoros.
22. Couros e pelles cortidas.
23. Rendas finas.
24. Passamanes e cordões.
25. Tecidos e todo artigo de seda ou mistura de esta em geral.
26. Tecidos de ponto de meia.
27. Cobertores de lã ou de mistura de esta, com urdume de algodão, embainhadas e debruadas

V—20¢ AD VALOREM.

28. Fazendas de algodão em geral.

VI—15¢ AD VALOREM.

29. Pinho de todas as especies, não aplinado.
30. Tecidos de seda especial para tamizes.

VII—10¢ AD VALOREM.

31. Alvaíade.
32. Antimonio metálico puro.
33. Baryta pulverizada ou sulphureto impuro de baryta.
34. Coalta.
35. Breu mineral.
36. Cacao.

37. Cuihas e dormentes de ferro para estradas de ferro ou carris urbanos.
38. Talas para trilhos de E. de F.
39. Embarcações menores em geral, montadas ou em partes.
40. Estanho em barras ou linguados.
41. Gordura (graxa) *d'igras*.
42. Pavios, trançados ou não, para velas.
43. Pita, juta, ou canhamo fiado para fazer tranças.
44. Chuumbo em chapas, linguados ou barras.
45. Trilhos de ferro ou aço.
46. Sulphato de cal.
47. Tramos de ferro para pontes ou regos.
48. Travessas de ferro para estradas de ferro ou carris urbanos.
49. Cocos chamados do Brazil ou do Paraguay.
50. Malt.
51. Machiuas em geral, desde cem peças motores soltos e carros especiaes para o transporte de cereaes.
52. Peças de substituição para as mesmas.

VIII—5% AD VALOREM.

53. Bijouteria e relógios de algibeira.
54. Arame em careteis para ceifeiras (segadoras.)
55. Arame para cercas e vinhas, até o numero 14.
56. Arame de ferro ou aço, galvanizado ou não, até o numero 14.
57. Arame farpado para cercas (de aço ou ferro.)
58. Agulhas para machinas de costura.
59. Areia branca de Fontainebleau.
60. Fio para ceifeiras.
61. Ferro em linguados para fundição.
62. Ferro molle em barras, tiras ou chapas, não trabalhado.
63. Ferro velho em geral.
64. Folha de Flandres, não trabalhada, cortada ou não.
65. Tijolos refractarios.
66. Terra refractaria.
67. Zinco em linguados ou barras.
68. Machinas de costura.
69. Oleos pesados de alcatrão.
70. Serapilheiras ou lonas de pita crua.
71. Arados.
72. Açafração.
73. Azougue.
74. Pez de resina.
75. Pita, juta ou canhamo em rama, não cardados, penteados nem cardados.

76. Machinas e materiaes para installações de illuminação a gaz ou electricidade, com excepção dos artefactos.
 77. Machinas e motores em geral para agricultura.
 78. Peças de substituição para as mesmas.
 79. Fibra para esteiras.
 80. Kaolin.
 81. Lã fiada ou estambres para o tear.
 82. Livros impressos em geral, inclusive os mappas.
 83. Grades de cultivar e relhas de ferro fundido ou forjado para arados.
 84. Sementes em geral, com excepção das enumeradas.
 85. Carbonato de soda, cinzas, silicato industrial, nitrato e sulphato impuro de soda, e soda caustica.
 86. Sulphato impuro de aluminio.

IX—2 1/2 ¢ AD VALOREM.

87. Algodão em rama, com ou sem caroço, e o fiado para o tear.
 88. Enxofre impuro para a industria.
 89. Pedras preciosas.
 90. Zinco liso até o numero 4, cortado, para acondicionamento.
 91. Filaça para phosphoros.
 92. Cautchu nativo.
 93. Carochos (nozes) de Guyaquil.
 94. Fibra ou massa de madeira para a fabricação de papel.
 95. Lupulo.
 96. Pello de coelho.
 97. Casca de Quillaia.

Os direitos especificos abaixo expressados :

COMESTIVEIS.

		Pesos Centavos.	
98.	Oleos vegetaes em geral.....	kilo.	0 10
	Oleo de coco ou palma.....	"	0 04
99.	Azeitouas em azeite, recheiadas ou não, inclusive o vaso	"	0 08
	Azeitouas em salmoura.....	"	0 05
	do. Prensadas ou não.....	"	0 03
100.	Pimenta de Guiné em rama.....	"	0 05
101.	Alhos em geral.....	"	0 01
102.	Alcaparras em vidro.....	"	0 08
	do. Em barris de madeira.....	"	0 06
103.	Amendoas descascadas.....	"	0 10
	do. Com casca.....	"	0 05

		Pesos Centavos.	
104.	Amido em geral.....	kilo.	0 08
105.	Alpiste	"	0 01
106.	Anis em grão	"	0 06
107.	Ervilhaça em grão.....	"	0 01
108.	Arenques fumados, em cunhetes.....	"	0 05
	do. Em caixas.....	"	0 08
109.	Arroz.....	"	0 02
	do. Com casca.....	"	0 00½
110.	Avellãs com casca.....	"	0 03
	do. Descascadas.....	"	0 05
111.	Aveia em grão.....	"	0 01½
112.	Assucar refinado.....	"	0 09
	do. não refinado	"	0 07
113.	Bacalháu e outros peixes semelhantes..	"	0 04
	do. cortados	"	0 06
114.	Biscoutos e bolacha em geral.....	"	0 15
115.	Café em grão.....	"	0 05
	Café moído	"	0 08
116.	Café de chicoria em pacotes	"	0 03
	O mesmo solto	"	0 02½
117.	Camarões seccos.....	"	0 12½
118.	Canella em rama.	"	0 05½
119.	Carne salgada em barris.. ..	"	0 02½
120.	Castanhas descascadas.....	"	0 02½
	do. Com casca.....	"	0 00½
121.	Caviár	"	0 40
122.	Cevada descascada....	"	0 02½
	do. Com casca.	"	0 00¾
123.	Cebolas em geral.	"	0 01
124.	Centeio em grão..	"	0 01
125.	Chocolate em massa ou em pó.....	"	0 30
126.	Cravo de cheiro ou flôr de cravo.....	"	0 06
127.	Ameixas.....	"	0 08
128.	Cocos chamados do Chile.....	"	0 03
129.	Cominhos	"	0 05
130.	Confeitos, bon-bons e pastilhas soltas..	"	0 25
131.	Conservas de legumes em garrafas, latas ou frascos.....	"	0 15
132.	Conservas de peixe, mariscos, ou cogu- mellos, de qualquer classe, com excep- ção de sardinhas.....	"	0 20
	do. De carne, menos a salgada.....	"	0 20
133.	Tamaras em volumes até 2 kilos.....	"	0 10
	do. Em volume maior.....	"	0 06

		Pesos Centavos.			
134.	Pecegos descaroçados e seccos.	kilo.	0	05	16
135.	Doces e torrões de Alicante.....	"	0	25	16
136.	Chouriços e salchichões, inclusive a mortadella.	"	0	30	16
137.	Conservas de vinagre em garrafas.....	"	0	10	17
	do. De toda outra especie.....	"	0	07	17
138.	Especiaria moída de toda a sorte.....	"	0	12	17
139.	Farinha de Mandioca.	"	0	00 $\frac{3}{4}$	17
140.	Aletria e macarrão... ..	"	0	07	
141.	Frutas em seu proprio sumo ou em xarope.....	"	0	27	17
	Frutas ao natural ou conservadas em agua ou em aguardente.....	"	0	15	17
142.	Bolacha commum	"	0	02	17
143.	Ervilhas de toda a especie.....	"	0	04	17
144.	Favas seccas.....	"	0	01	17
145.	Farinhas comestiveis em geral, em pacotes ou latas, com excepção da de trigo ou milho.....	"	0	05	18
	do. em caixões, saccase outros volumes	"	0	04	18
146.	Figos seccos em volumes até 2 kilos. ...	"	0	05	
	do. em volumes maiores.....	"	0	03	
147.	Ovos em geral.....	"	0	02	
148.	Presuntos.....	"	0	25	
149.	Leite condensada	"	0	07	
150.	Linguas de bacalháu.....	"	0	10	
151.	Mandobí (amendoim).....	"	0	01 $\frac{1}{4}$	
152.	Manteiga.....	"	0	10	18
153.	Banha	"	0	08	
154.	Maças, peras, e cerejas seccas, inclusive o volume.....	"	0	05	
155.	Assucar pé.....	"	0	02	18
156.	Mel em geral	"	0	03	
157.	Painço (milho miúdo).....	"	0	03	
158.	Lentilhas.....	"	0	01	
159.	Mostarda chamada ingleza ou franceza.	"	0	10	18
160.	Nozes	"	0	03	
161.	Ostras.....	"	0	04	
162.	Batatas	"	0	01	18
163.	Uvas passas em volumes até 2 kilos.....	"	0	15	
	do. em volumes maiores.....	"	0	10	
	do. de Corintho.....	"	0	05	
164.	Pasta de Anchovas.....	"	0	30	
165.	Pasta de tomates.....	"	0	05	18

		Pesos Centavos.	
166.	Peixe páu em fardos.....	kilo.	0 02
167.	Peixe em salmoura ou prensado....	"	0 04
168.	Pimentão	"	0 03
169.	Pinhões.....	"	0 06
170.	Pimenta em grão	"	0 04
171.	Pistachios.....	"	0 10
172.	Porotos (feijão)	"	0 01 1/4
173.	Queijo do Estado Oriental.....	"	0 10
	do. de outra procedencia.....	"	0 20
174.	Sal grosso	hectolitro.	0 20
	do. fino, em barricas ou saccas.....	kilo.	0 01
	do. em garrafas	"	0 02
175.	Molho inglez.....	"	0 15
176.	Sardinhas em azeite ou molho.....	"	0 07
177.	Semola	"	0 02
178.	Sopa preparada.....	"	0 10
179.	Chá em geral, peso liquido.....	"	0 20
180.	Toucinho.....	"	0 20
181.	Trufas ao natural.....	"	0 75
182.	Matte preparado do Paraguay, em terços ou caixões	"	0 05
	do. Em saccas e o do Brazil, em qual- quer volume.....	"	0 04
	do. Sem preparação alguma.....	"	0 01 1/2

BEBIDAS.

183.	Aguardente em barris ou garrafões que não exceder de 79° centesmaes.....	litro.	0 13
	do. Engarrafado, do. do., em garrafa de 501 millimetros a um litro.....	garrafa.	0 25
184.	Absinthio, anis, arrack, cognac, kirsch, rum e outros licores semelhantes em barris ou garrafões, de não mais de 68° centesmaes.....	litro.	0 25
185.	Absinthio engarrafado que não exceder de 68° (em garrafas de 501 millimetros a um litro).....	garrafa.	0 30
186.	Armagos (bitters) angostura, até 68° em garrafas da dita capacidade.....	"	0 50
	de qualidade identica em meias garrafas	"	0 25
	do. engarrafado de outra marca.....	"	0 25
	do. em barris ou garrafões, até 68°	litro.	0 25
187.	Cerveja em barris.....	"	0 09
	do. engarrafada.	garrafa.	0 12

		Pesos Centavos,	
188.	Cidra em barris.	litro.	0 10
	do. engarrafada	garrafa.	0 15
189.	Ginebra engarrafada aromatica. Old Tom ou Schnapps, que não exceder de 65° centesmaes	"	0 30
	Ginebra ou Schnapps em barris ou gar- rafões, de não mais de 68° centesmaes	litro.	0 20
190.	Licores engarrafados de não mais de 65° do. em barris ou garrafões da mesma qualidade	garrafa.	0 30
		litro.	0 25
191.	Soda water, duzia de garrafas de um litro	duzia.	0 40
192.	Ginger ale, do do	"	0 50
193.	Vinhos em geral engarrafados... ..	garrafa.	0 25
	do. finos, em barris ou garrafões... ..	litro.	0 25
	do. finos em barris ou garrafões, de não mais de 17° de força, alcoolica e 50 por cento de extracto secco, deter- minado pela evaporação á tempera- tura de cem graus centesmaes, inclu- sive o assucar reductor	litro.	0 08
Quando o extracto secco exceder do limite marcado pagará um centavo por cada cinco grammos ou fracção de excesso e por litro.			
	Vinhos doces regulares, typo tinto e analogos.....	litro.	0 12
194.	Vinagre em barris ou garrafões.....	"	0 01½
	do. engarrafado	garrafa.	0 02
195.	Vermouth em barris ou garrafões.....	litro.	0 15
	do. engarrafado	garrafa.	0 16
196.	Vinho ou mosto concentrado	litro.	1
197.	Whisky em barris ou garrafões, que não exceder de 68°.....	"	0 30
	do. Engarrafado	garrafa.	0 30

NOTA—Quando os vinhos e mais bebidas vierem com maior gradação alco-
hólica do que a estabelecida, parágrafo um centavo por cada grau ou frac-
ção de excesso e por litro.

ARTIGOS DIVERSOS.

198.	Collarinhos de linho ou algodão, ou de mistura destes.....	duzia.	1 50
199.	Punhos de linho, algodão ou mistura destes.....	.duz. de pares.	2 25

		Pesos Centavos.	
200.	Feltros adherentes (chamados <i>chemiscs</i>) para chapéos de homem	cada um.	0 35
	Feltros não adherentes (chamados <i>cloches</i>) para chapéos de homem ou senhora.....	"	0 65
	do. em peça, especiaes para chapéos... ..	kilo.	3 00
201.	Chapéos de feltro de lã em geral para homens ou meninos	cada um.	0 40
	do. como os anteriores, de pelo de nutria, castor, vicunha ou coelho....	"	1 00
	do. de copa alta, vernizados, para cocheiros	"	0 70
	do. de copa alta em geral.....	"	2 00
202.	Phosphoros de páu.....	kilo.	0 40
	do. de cera, soltos... ..	"	1 60
	do. do. do. em caixas de não mais de 6 duzias.....	"	0 80
203.	Estearina.....	"	0 08
204.	Kerosina.....	litro.	0 01½
205.	Cartas de jogar em geral	grossa.	15 00
206.	Papel de cores em geral, pardo, palha e o para saccos ou de embrulhar.....	kilo.	0 12
	do. branco para jornaes, em bobinas (rolos) ou resmas, e para obras ou para escrever, de todas as qualidades e classes.....	"	0 03
207.	Pontas de Pariz.....	"	0 03
208.	Velas de estearina, paraffina e suas misturas.....	"	0 10

TABACOS.

209.	Charutos de tabaco de Havana, em caixas do. De tabaco de Havana, soltos ou em envolveros	kilo.	2 00
	do. De tabaco commum (não de Havana), em caixas.....	"	3 00
	do. De tabaco commum, soltos ou em envolveros.....	"	0 75
	do. De tabaco commum, soltos ou em envolveros.....	"	1 00
210.	Cigarros em geral.....	"	1 00
211.	Páu (pedunculos) de tabaco.....	"	0 25
212.	Rapé.....	"	0 60
213.	Tabaco em folha ou picado, de Havana. do. Em folha ou picado de outras procedencias com excepção do paraguayo do. Em folha ou picado, paraguayo....	"	1 00
		"	0 40
		"	0 30

EXPORTAÇÃO.

2% AD VALOREM.

214. Carne salgada ou secca.

4% AD VALOREM.

215. Oleo animal.
 216. Pontas de veado e rasgas das mesmas em geral.
 217. Cinzas de salgadeiros ou ossos.
 218. Cerdas.
 219. Couros e pelles.
 220. Cascos ou unhas de gado vaccum ou lanigero.
 221. Gordura ou oleo de potro.
 222. Ossos em geral.
 223. Lã de carneiro, suja ou lavada.
 224. Unhas em geral.
 225. Pennas de abestruz.
 226. Sebo ou gordura, derretido ou prensado.
 227. O ferro e aço velhos pagarão um direito de 10 pesos por mil kilos.

ARTIGOS LIVRES DE DIREITOS.

Serão izentos de direitos de importação os artigos seguintes :

228. Cortiça em bruto.
 229. Animaes em geral.
 230. Navios montados ou não.
 231. Canna de assucar.
 232. Carvão de pedra ou vegetal para combustivel.
 233. Vasilhame de madeira ou de ferro, montados ou não.
 234. Coke.
 235. Aduelas para obra de tanoeiro.
 236. Euvolucros, capas ou saccas especiaes (caixões montados ou não e lata cortada para receptaculos), importados directamente por estabelecimentos de conservação de carnes, para o acondicionamento destas.
 237. Frutas frescas e legumes, com excepção de uvas.
 238. Fariuha de trigo ou de milho.

- 239. Lenha de toda a sorte.
- 240. Locomotivas.
- 241. Milho em espiga ou descascado.
- 242. Machinas de ceifar, engavellar ou espigar, com ou sem plataforma.
- 243. Debullhadores a vapor, com ou sem capas ou oleados.
- 244. Mobilia e ferramentas de immigrants, formando parte de seus aprestos.
- 245. Moeda metallica.
- 246. Naphta ou petroleo impuro.
- 247. Objectos destinados exclusivamente para o culto catholico, pedidos por prelados ecclesiasticos.
- 248. Ouro em grão, massa ou pó.
- 249. Filtros para agua, systema Pasteur ou semelhantes.
- 250. Peixe fresco.
- 251. Prata em barra ou linguados.
- 252. Plantas vivas (sujeito á lei 2384)
- 253. Trigo
- 254. Artigos para escolas, pedidos pelos Governadores de provincia ou pelo Conselho Nacional de Educação.

ART. 2°. Os direitos de importação e de exportação ad valorem pagarão-se, tomando-se por base os valores legaes estabelecidos na tarifa de avaliações apresentada pelo Poder Executivo, e que ficará incorporada na presente lei.

ART. 3°. O poder Executivo mandará incorporar na tarifa de avaliações os artigos que se importarem ou exportarem, os quaes ainda não estão incluídos em ella.

ART. 4°. Concede-se aos vinhos, olcos, aguardentes, cervejas e licores um desconto (de escoamento) de 5 por cento, si vierem de portos situados ao outro lado do Equador, e de 2 por cento si procederem de portos de este lado do mesmo

Admitte-se um desconto de 2 por cento por quebra, aos mesmos licores, quando se importarem em garrafas, qualquer que seja sua procedencia.

ART. 5°. Os artigos que pagam o direito pelo peso, vindo em dous ou mais volumes, serão gravados com o direito especifico, tomando-se em conta só o envólucro immediato ao artigo, com excepção do chá e dos que vierem em vasilhame de madeira, os quaes pagarão pelo peso liquido.

ART. 6°. As mercadorias de procedencia estrangeira, não enumeradas na tarifa, pagarão o direito estabelecido na mesma para as de sua classe, sobre seu valor em deposito, declarado pelo importador, e a não pertencerem a nenhuma das categorias estabelecidas na tarifa, ficarão sujeitas ao direito geral de 25 por cento sobre seu valor em deposito, declarado na mesma forma.

ART. 7º. Nos casos contemplados no artigo anterior, assim como em todos os mais especificados na tarifa, nos quaes o direito ad valorem deve ser pago por mercadorias nãoenumeradas na tarifa, o valor declarado comprehenderá o preço de custo no porto de procedencia, verificado por facturas originaes, quando a Alfandega o exigir, com um augmento correspondente ao frete, seguros e mais despezas, até a entrada dos artigos nos depositos da Alfandega de descarga.

ART. 8º. Si a Alfandega considerar baixo de mais o valor declarado assignará ás mercadorias o que julgar conveniente, podendo o importador pagar os direitos sobre a base de este valor ou abandonar as mercadorias á Alfandega. No caso de optar pelo abandono, deve significar esta decisão dentro em cinco dias depois de verificadas as mercadorias, e não fazendo isto no prazo macado, se entenderá consentir no valor assignado pela Alfandega.

Quando o interessado abandonar as mercadorias, a propria Alfandega satisfará ao contado o valor declarado pelo despachante com mais 10 por cento de augmento.

ART. 9º. Encomendas de qualquer valor devem pagar os respectivos direitos, ficando abrogada a franquía concedida pelo Art. 209 das Ordenanças da Alfandega.

ART. 10. Os direitos correspondentes ás encomendas postaes serão cobrados pela repartição do ramo, com intervenção nesse serviço do official de visitas da respectiva alfandega, na forma determinada pelo Poder Executivo.

ART. 11. Os direitos de importação serão pagos a dinheiro de contado, antes da entrega das mercadorias.

ART. 12. Os direitos de importação estabelecidos nesta lei formam a tarifa minima para as mercadorias ou productos de todos os paizes que applicarem tarifa igual para as exportações da Republica Argentina. No caso de uma nação impôr aos productos argentinos uma tarifa mais alta do que a estabelecida para artigos semelhantes de outra procedencia, o Poder Executivo fica autorizado para applicar ás mercadorias e productos de aquella nação a tarifa maxima, equivalente a um augmento de 50 por cento sobre a tarifa minima e de 15 por cento sobre os artigos izentos de direitos de importação. O Poder Executivo regulará a applicação da tarifa maxima, exigindo que nos manifestos se expresse o paiz de origem das mercadorias, com apresentação das facturas originaes, conhecimentos e outros documentos justificativos, si julgar conveniente, e toda evasão ou manifestação falsa a este respeito soffrerá a pena determinada pelas disposições das Ordenanças da Alfandega relativas a manifestações falsas.

ART. 13. Os productos do paiz para que não ha imposto especificado nesta lei serão izentos de direitos de exportação.

ART. 14. Os direitos de exportação serão pagos antes do embarque dos productos. Com esta fim, o exportador depositará á ordem da Alfandega a importancia total dos direitos correspondentes ao pedido, e sua liquidação definitiva deve ficar terminada dentro em dez dias contados da salida do navio, restituindo-se directamente ao interessado a quantia depositada de mais.

ART. 15. As mercadorias de fabricação nacional que se exportarem, e por qualquer motivo voltarem ao paiz, pagarão direitos de importação, salvo o caso das mesmas se diferenciarem, de um modo evidente, de suas semelhantes estrangeiras, e de se effectuar a volta dentro do prazo de um anno contado da data da sua salida.

ART. 16. Fica prohibido o transito terrestre de mercadorias sujeitas a direitos de importação, sem se tiverem estes entrado em alguma das Alfandegas da Republica, com excepção das seguintes:

1. As que passarem de transito para portos do Brazil ou do Paraguay pelos de Concordia ou Monte Caseros.
2. As que passarem de transito das Alfandegas da Capital e Rosario ás de Mendoza, San Juan, Salta e Jujuy, com destino á Bolivia ou Chile.
3. As que passarem da Alfandega de La Plata e vice-versa.

ART. 17. O reembarque e baldeação de mercadorias para portos nacionaes ficam sujeitos ao uso de passes, que se devem cancellar na forma que estabelecer o Poder Executivo.

ART. 18. O Poder Executivo poderá estabelecer o uso de passes por convenções audaneiras com os paizes limitrophes. Na falta da taes convenios, os capitães de navios procedentes dos ditos paizes ficam obrigados a apresentar no primeiro porto argentino em que entrarem, o manifesto da carga para esse porto, verificando a marca, numero, volume, genero da mercadoria, classe, quantidade de cada volume, segundo as disposições das Ordenanças da Alfandega para o despacho no porto de destino. As Alfandegas poderão verificar a bordo ou ao se receberem as mercadorias no deposito, caso o julguem necessario, a exactidão do manifestado, e as diferencias que resultarem de classe, qualidade ou quantidade ficarão sujeitas ás disposições dos artigos 128 e 930 das Ordenanças.

ART. 19. Os navios de bandeira nacional trafegando nos productos do paiz izentos de direitos de exportação, entre portos argentinos, sem tocar nos estrangeiros, se despacharão pelas respectivas mesas de rendas, com um simples passe em papel sellado de um peso, o qual servirá no porto de destino como documento de entrada e licença de desembarque.

ART. 20. Nos casos contemplados nos artigos 1056 e 1057 das Ordenanças, os Administradores de Rendas submeterão á approvação do Ministerio da Fazenda as resoluções absolutorias que pronunciarem em casos de uma importancia superior a 500 pesos moeda nacional.

ART. 21. Quando os empregados da Alfandega se considerarem prejudicados nos seus direitos pelas resoluções absolutórias dictadas pelos Administradores de Rendas, nos casos dos artigos 1054, 1056 e 1057 das Ordenanças, poderão reclamar, por um simples escripto dirigido ao Ministerio da Fazenda, dentro em tres dias contados de se lhes ter communicado a resolução do assumpto. Estas reclamações devem ser summariamente substanciadas com um parecer da Direcção Geral das Rendas e dictame do procurador do Thesouro.

ART. 22. Das resoluções condemnatorias dos Administradores de Rendas poderá-se recorrer ao Ministerio da Fazenda dentro dos prazos estabelecidos nos artigos 1063 e 1067 das Ordenanças para os recursos á Justiça Federal. Os interessados optarem pelo recurso administrativo importará a renuncia do judicial, e vice versa.

ART. 23. Durante a substanciação dos summarios ou juizos por infracções aduaneiras, as Alfandegas poderão mandar aos interessados que retirem as mercadorias, que por suas condições ou propriedades estiverem sujeitas a perigo immediato ou deterioração, ou diminuição de valor, ou que tiverem começado a soffrel-o, consignando seu valor á ordem da Alfandega, com pague previo dos respectivos direitos. No caso do interessado se recusar a fazer a retirada, as mercadorias serão vendidas em leilão publico. A somma depositada pelo interessado ou a que resultar da vendo em leilão, será passada opportunamente ao juiz que entender na causa.

ART. 24. Os direitos de importação e exportação, tanto como as avaliações estabelecidas na tarifa e as que declarem os interessados, se entendem em moeda metallica. Os direitos poderão-se pagar em moeda de curso legal, segundo o valor que fixar diariamente o Ministro da Fazenda.

ART. 25. Os commerciantes importadores que não tenham casa estabelecida e os despachantes da Alfandega prestarão, ao se registrarem, fiança pecuniaria ou pessoal á satisfação do Administrador, pelas operações que fizerem.

ART. 26. Fica prohibida a importação de punhaes triangulares ou estiletos e folhas para os mesmos, assim como figuras ou objectos obscenos. As armas e munições de guerra não se poderão introduzir sem licença do Ministerio respectivo.

ART. 27. As mercadorias importadas com rotulos indicativos de qualidades que importarem em augmento do preço serão avaliadas segundo essa denominação.

ART. 28. O Poder Executivo não poderá conceder outras franquias do que as estabelecidas nesta lei ou em leis especiaes.

ART. 29. Os convictos do delicto de contrabando definido pelo artigo 1036 das Ordenanças das Alfandegas, serão punidos, alem das penas estabelecidas nellas, com prisão de um mez até um anno.

ART. 30. Quando o autor do dito delicto for empregado da Alfandega, alem das penas marcadas nas Ordenanças em vigor, incorrerá na de inhabilitação por tres a cinco annos.

ART. 31. Nos casos em que for indicada a pena de prisão, conforme as disposições dos artigos anteriores, terá conhecimento do facto o Juiz de secção a quem competir, recebendo elle, sem resolução, o summario instruido pela Administração das Alfandegas, observadas as disposições dos artigos 1060 e 1061 das Ordenanças do ramo.

ART. 32. Os effeitos da applicação da pena de prisão, quanto á responsabilidade, são absolutamente pessoaes, e não se extenderão a outras pessoas sinão ás a quem o facto da infracção seja imputavel por acto proprio e individual.

Estas penas não se poderão substituir por outras pecuniarias

ART. 33. Os empregados da Alfandega denunciantes do contrabando serão considerados, independentemente da acção fiscal, como parte nos juizos de contrabando, quando assim pedirem.

ART. 34. Fica annullada toda disposição contraria a esta lei.

ART. 35. Communique-se ao Poder Executivo.

Dada na sala de sessões do Congresso Argentino em Buenos Aires, a 31 de Dezembro de 1894.

(Assignados)

JOSE E. URIBURU,

ADOLFO J. LABOUGLE,

Secretario do Senado.

FRANCISCO ALCOBENDAS,

ALEXANDRO SORONDO,

Secretario da Casa dos Deputados.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

During the past year the total production of sugar in the Argentine Republic amounted to about 80,000 tons, of which only 35,000 tons were refined at home. The total consumption of refined sugar in the country amounts to from 70,000 to 75,000 tons per annum, leaving a deficit of from 35,000 to 40,000 tons to be imported.

Owing to the protracted period of warm weather the cane crop of the present year is not satisfactory, the cane having grown very tall, which means less saccharine matter. For the reason above mentioned the cane crop will be larger than last year, but the sugar output will be less.

WOOL CLIP.

The total export of wool from Argentina from October 1 to July 1 comprised 424,147 bales. The stock in the market and in the country was estimated at 5,500 bales. The total clip for 1894-95 is calculated at 429,647 bales as against 356,000 bales in 1893-94.

BUDGET FOR 1895-96.

The estimated expenses for the Argentine budget for the year 1895-96 are as follows :

\$85,000,000 in paper ; \$20,000,000 in gold—an increase over last year's budget of 9,775,000 in paper and \$5,468,000 in gold.

Advices from the Argentine Republic are to the effect that the acreage of wheat sown for the coming crop is larger than that of last year. The maize and linseed crops are smaller.

It is also learned that there was exported from the port of La Plata in the month of July 23,000 sheep, 3,000 head of cattle, averaging respectively 143 and 1,500 pounds each. Of the twenty-four steamers employed in their transportation twenty cleared for British ports, two for Belgium, one for France and one for Brazil.

INDIA RUBBER.

M. Hurant, of Sarawak, Island of Borneo, has made a discovery of vast importance to the gutta percha industry. The old native method was to cut down the tree in order to get the gum, thus killing the goose which laid the golden eggs. Mr. Hurant has found that a larger quantity of purer and better gum can be extracted from the leaves without injury to the tree. Inasmuch as the botanical nature of the india rubber and gutta percha is closely allied it is possible that this method of extracting the gum of the india rubber might be advantageously applied to that industry in the region of the Amazon.

COLOMBIA.

GIRARDOT & BOGOTA RAILWAY.

A company composed entirely of Americans has been incorporated under the laws of the United States to complete and operate the railroad from Girardot to Bogota.

Girardot is at the head of navigation on the Magdalena River, and is distant from Bogota, the capital and chief financial center of the Republic, about ninety-three miles. Already twenty-five miles of the projected railway, the section from Girardot to Juntas de Apulo, is finished and in successful operation, it having been built by the government several years ago. The section from Juntas de Apulo to Hospicia, in the direction of Bogota, twenty-five miles long, is now under construction.

When finished this line will afford easy and ready travel between Bogota and Cartagena, on the Atlantic coast. Connection will be made with steamers on the Magdalena River plying between Girardot and Calamar, from which point a line of railway sixty-five miles, long has been in operation for the past year.

Speaking of the enterprise, Mr. S. B. McConnico, the president of the company, says: "We intend to purchase new locomotives and cars in the United States. The rails, which will be forty-five pound rails, except in the mountain sections, where heavier rails will be used—we can buy cheapest in England. The road will be narrow gauge."

The vice-president and secretary of the company are, respectively, Messrs. E. D. Smith and E. E. Smith, of Philadelphia.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

On the 27th of July an important meeting was held at the Board of Trade in New Orleans, La., to consider a proposition which had been laid before that body by representatives of the Panama Railway Company looking to the establishment of a line of steamships between that city and Colon.

The Panama Railway Company does not ask for financial aid or guarantee, but desires merely an assurance from the shipping community of a liberal patronage from merchants engaged in trade which might be legitimately given to their steamers.

The meeting resolved to "heartily indorse the inauguration of the new enterprise, and recommend that the merchants of New Orleans give to the Panama Company a liberal part of their business patronage."

The Panama Company guarantees always to place New Orleans on a parity with New York in the matter of rates. The new line expects to commence operations during the current month of August, and will maintain a monthly service.

GUATEMALA.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Work on the new line of railway between Guatemala City and Quezaltenango is progressing rapidly.

About sixty miles are already completed and in operation, with about as many miles more to be built. Mr. W. J. Parker, formerly an official of the Mexico & Cuernavaca Railroad, has been recently appointed to take charge of the construction and operating of the line.

CONCESSION FOR A BANK.

The government has received a petition from Refugio Iborque and Eugenio Silva for a concession for a bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, with the right to increase it to \$2,000,000. The bank is to have the right to issue bills and invest 30 per cent. of its capital in mortgage loans. The charter will be granted for twenty-five years.—*Mexican Herald*.

MEXICO.

HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ.

The work of deepening the harbor of Vera Cruz under the contract made by the government with Messrs. Pearson & Sons, of London, has been commenced under the direction of Col. A. F. Wrotnoski, the chief engineer. The contract is one of the most extensive ever given to a private firm.

The plans call for the construction of three principal breakwaters which will inclose and make the harbor entirely landlocked, and when completed it will be one of the best harbors in the world. There will be about 4,000,000 cubic yards of excavation made inside the breakwater, leaving a depth of water of twenty-eight and one-half feet. The inner harbor will embrace an area of about 380 acres.

The firm of Pearson & Sons are just bringing to a most successful termination the gigantic undertaking of the drainage of the Valley of Mexico.

By decree dated September 4 the office of Capitan del Puerto (captain of the port) will be abolished in all the ports of Mexico after the 1st of November, 1895.

The functions of this office will thereafter be performed by naval inspectors and sub-inspectors; collectors of maritime customs, chiefs of the revenue service and other customs officers.

FOREIGN MINE OWNERS.

Recently the Index Mining Company decided to reopen their mine, Delagua, which had been shut down for a considerable time, and applied to a local court for an act of ejectment against an intruder. The intruder applied to a higher court for a stay of proceedings, which was denied, and the company was promptly put in possession of their property. The incident is regarded as a test case, and is favorably commented upon by foreigners residing in Mexico and owning property there. The mine in question is owned in Denver.

NICARAGUA.

INAUGURATION OF THE RAMA RAILWAY.

On the 28th of July the first sod was turned and the work of the construction of the railroad which is to connect the two cities of Rama and San Ubaldo was inaugurated at Rama. The event was made the occasion of much official ceremony and enthusiasm. The line will be about 178 miles long, and its construction will occupy two years or thereabouts. The enterprise is a national one.

LIGHT HOUSE.

The government has under consideration the suggestion of officials at Bluefields for the erection of a light house at that port; also one on Little Corn Island, and a third at Cape Gracias-a-Dios, and it is probable that tenders for their erection will shortly be made by the proper authorities.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Under date of August 23, 1895, Mr. Thomas O'Hara, consul at San Juan del Norte, advises the Department of State as follows:

"I have the honor to report that at a meeting of the municipal council of Bluefields on the evening of August 9 Captain John N. Sewall, late of New Orleans, but now of Bluefields, submitted

a proposition to supply the town with electric lights, and that the proposition will probably be accepted.

American dealers in necessary supplies might find it to their advantage to correspond with Captain Sewall."

TELEGRAPH LINES.

Under date of August 24 Consul O'Hara also advises the Department as follows :

"I have the honor to report that the telegraphic line between Acoyapa and Rama has been completed.

The lowest bid made for the construction of a telegraph line between Bluefields and Rama is \$24,700 Nicaraguan currency, or about \$12,700 United States currency. It is possible that some of our American constructors might find it to their advantage to correspond with the government officials at Managua regarding the Rama-Bluefields line."

PERU.

DECREE REGARDING PATENTS.

In a communication to the Department of State dated Lima, August 19th, 1895, Consul Richard R. Neill, transmits a copy of a National Decree regarding the application for patents, etc., in Peru. The Decree is as follows :

It is resolved, that applicants for patents shall submit with their applications a duplicate description and drawings of the object to which the patent applied for refers, the presentation of which is required by Article 7 of the Law of January 28th, 1869.

The said duplicate duly countersigned at the office of the Director General of Industries shall be attached to the respective patent, as an integral part of the same.

To be communicated, registered and published.

The four signatures of the Most Excellent Council of Government.

(Signed)

MALPORTIDA.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE AND TRADE, 1894.

The following information regarding the commercial and financial condition of Uruguay is taken from the report submitted to the British Foreign Office by Her Majesty's Minister to that country.

In my previous reports on the commerce and trade of Uruguay I have stated that no official statistics are published up to date, in fact they are always twelve months in arrear. The official Annual giving the statistics for the year 1893, has only seen the light in the month of January this year. The figures given, therefore, for the year 1894 in this report are not official ones, but may be relied on as correct, as they have been obtained from trustworthy sources.

Although it cannot be said that trade has been as brisk as was anticipated at the beginning of the year under review, yet an increase may be observed both in the import and export trade of the country, and the year 1894 has been to a certain extent a prosperous one even when compared with some of the best years of commercial movement that the country has as yet recorded.

Manufactures.

In Uruguay the manufacturing industry is greatly restricted and in the absence of metal and fuel is likely to remain so for a long while to come, therefore the commercial movement or activity depends almost entirely on the quantity of foreign goods imported.

IMPORTS, 1894.

Description.	Amount	
	Currency.	Sterling.
Drinks in general.....	\$2,966,833	£631,241
Foods, cereals, spices.....	3,888,916	827,429
Tobacco, cigars.....	254,645	54,180
Piece goods.....	5,014,992	1,067,020
Ready-made clothes.....	1,527,064	324,907
Miscellaneous.....	3,009,088	640,232
Raw materials and machinery.....	6,209,326	1,321,133
Live stock.....	929,501	197,766
Total.....	\$23,800,365	£5,063,908

EXPORTS, 1894.

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
Live stock.....	\$871,390
Slaughter-house produce.....	28,196,806
Agricultural produce.....	3,950,217
Miscellaneous.....	337,545
Provisions for shipping.....	123,542
Total.....	\$33,479,500	

The subjoined table affords a comparison with the five preceding years beginning with the year of inflation, 1889-94.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1894-95.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Sterling.
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	
1889.....	\$36,823,863	£7,834,864	\$25,954,107	£5,522,150	£13,357,014
1890.....	32,364,627	6,886,090	29,985,519	6,379,898	13,265,988
1891.....	18,978,420	4,037,961	26,998,270	5,744,313	9,782,274
1892.....	18,404,296	3,915,807	25,951,819	5,521,664	9,437,471
1893.....	19,671,610	4,185,448	27,681,373	5,889,653	10,075,101
1894.....	23,800,369	5,063,908	33,479,511	7,123,300	12,187,268
Total.....					£68,105,056

TOTAL DEBT, 1893.

Description.	Amount.	
	Currency.	Sterling.
Internal debt.....	\$11,355,011	£2,415,960
Foreign debt.....	90,561,950	19,268,500
International debt.....	1,677,075	356,024
Total.....	\$103,591,039	£22,041,284

The population of the country may be estimated for the year 1893 at 800,000 inhabitants, and therefore the Foreign Debt for that year, \$113 (24 pounds) per head, and a total debt of \$129 (27 pounds) per head for the year 1893. Since then, however, another \$3,000,000 (638,298 pounds) has been added for the Brazilian Loan, and besides there is a deficit to be settled on the budget that has been running for the last two or three years, and the amount of which is not made known to the public.

Agriculture, 1893-94.

Since the year 1892 the growth of agriculture has been marked, and the rapid development of the cultivation of cereals of all kinds has added to the source of wealth of the Republic to no mean extent. Previous to that period the production of the country was principally of a pastoral character, and its agricultural products were scarcely sufficient for local consumption. But in 1893-4 agriculture has developed so rapidly that it has now become an important item in the exports of Uruguay. Of the suitability of a large portion of its lands for agricultural purposes, and of the great fertility of the soil there can be no further doubt.

The laboring classes of the population are drawn from the south of Europe, that is to say, from peoples whose agricultural methods are still primitive, but on the other hand it must be said that the habits and customs of this country are more suited to the inhabitants of southern than those of northern Europe.

The three principal agricultural departments of the Republic are Canelones, San Jose and Colonia.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

In the worthy effort of extending the trade of the United States with Uruguay, Mr. Edgar Schramm, Consul at Monte Video, has entered into a provisional agreement with the Rural Association of Uruguay, looking to holding an Exposition of American Products and Manufactures in the grounds and buildings of that Association.

The agreement as signed by Mr. Schramm and the representative of the Association is as follows :

Translation.

Agreement signed between the Rural Association of Uruguay and Mr. Edgar Schramm, Consul of the United States of America :

1. The Rural Association of Uruguay, under permission granted by the Government of the Republic, cedes the Central Pavillion and grounds

of the late National Exhibition in the "Plaza de Armas," from Calle (street) 18 de Julio to where the Live Stock section was located, for the purpose of an EXPOSITION OF PRODUCTS, ART OBJECTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to last during two or three months.

2. The Consul of the U. S. A. at this capital, to whom the cession is made of which this agreement is the object, obligates himself to do all in his power near the Government of the U. S. A., the Chamber of Commerce and other Commercial and industrial Associations of his country, to realize said Exhibition.

3. The Consul will have to inform the Rural Association, within six months, of the acceptance.

4. The acceptance communicated, a term of three months will be granted to the Exhibitors, to be extended if necessary to six, in order to bring their Exhibits here and open the Exhibition. The Consul will notify the Rural Association one month before opening the Exhibition.

5. The Rural Association on its part obliges itself to procure for the North American Exhibitors all the advantages obtainable at the Custom house in accordance with the laws of the Country, regarding the importation of the articles they may bring here for the Exhibition.

The intention is to arrange the payment of the duties in the form of notes guaranteed to the satisfaction of the government, due fifteen days after the closing of the exhibition. Of the amount of the notes the amount of the duties corresponding to the merchandise re-exported from this Country will be deducted; it is understood that these shall be objects of the Exhibition and re-exported during the term above fixed.

In the valuation of the goods on which duties are to be paid, it is now solicited to have the deterioration taken into account which the exhibits will suffer in consequence of their handling and installation, provided they are of a nature to be exposed to such deterioration.

6. The exhibitors, or their representatives in this Capital, oblige themselves to assume the expenses which the exhibition of their objects may occasion, as well as of the general expenses, such as lighting, ticket agents, porters, etc.

The Rural Association will provide only for the proper maintenance of the front gardens.

7. It is proposed and requested (by the Consul) to have one or two members of the Rural Association of Uruguay form part of the Board of Administration of the Exhibition.

8. The Rural Association of Uruguay will receive one-half of whatever balance may result from the proceeds of the admission tickets after the general expenses have been paid.

Made out in duplicate, in Montevideo, the 5th of August, 1895.

(Signed)

DIEGO PONS,
President.

EDGAR SCHRAMM,
U. S. Consul.

Speaking of this undertaking, the *Montevideo Times* says :

We think Mr. Schramm is warmly to be congratulated on his initiative—an initiative hitherto taken by no other foreign consul here—and we have no doubt that when the Exhibition is carried out, it will be the means of considerably fostering commerce between the two Republics. At present, it is true, the commerce of the United States to this port is comparatively insignificant. The importations from the United States in the year 1894 were some \$1,700,000, or only about eight per cent. of the whole importation of this country, and this has been about the average for several years past. Still, so many of the North American manufactures are so peculiarly suitable to this market, that there is no reason they should not capture a far larger proportion of our commerce, and towards this effect the proposed Exhibition should afford a valuable stimulus. We shall therefore watch the progress of the Exhibition with considerable interest.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following communication from Consul General Murguiondo, showing the increased volume of trade between the United States and Uruguay, will be found of interest :

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A., October 2, 1895.

Clinton Furbish, Esq.,

Director of Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR :—It gives me pleasure to state, that owing to free entry of wool, under the "Wilson Bill," that the importations of *fine* wool and other products, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1895, amount in value to \$1,641,753.00, while the importations for the entire year of 1894, from Uruguay to the United States, only reached \$1,424,295.80, an increase of \$217,457.20 for the first six months over last year's entire importation.

The exportations from the United States to Uruguay for the six months, from 1st of January to 30th of June, 1895, were of the value of \$608,297.30.

Yours very truly,

PRUDENCIO DE MURGUIONDO,

Consul General.

TREATY OF UNION BETWEEN HONDURAS,
NICARAGUA AND SALVADOR.

(ENGLISH, SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.)

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
TEGUCIGALPA, Aug. 23rd., 1895.

Hon. Clinton Furbish,
Director of Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to inclose to you a translation I have made of the Treaty of Union recently celebrated at Amapala between the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The compact contemplates the re-establishment of the Republic of Central America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. LITTLE, *U. S. Consul.*

(*Translation.*)

TREATY OF UNION.

CELEBRATED BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF HONDURAS, NICARAGUA
AND SALVADOR.

Their Excellencies, the Presidents of the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, Doctor Policarpo Bonilla, General J. Santos Zelaya and General Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, being met together with the weighty object of coming to an agreement for the purpose of devising means for establishing in a permanent manner the peace of Central America, and for realizing the beautiful ideal of the reconstruction of the old country, putting into practice from the present moment all that may be deemed of easy execution, until it (the ideal) be completely realized, have nominated their respective Ministers of Fomento, Doctor E. Constantino Fiallos, and of Foreign Relations, Doctors Manuel Cornel Matus and Jacinto Castellanos, who, after exchanging their plenary credentials and finding them in proper form, have agreed upon the following :

ARTICLE 1. The Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador shall form a single political entity for the exercise of their transient sovereignty, under the name of "Greater Republic of Central America."

This name shall continue until the Republics of Guatemala and Costa Rica accept voluntarily the present agreement, in which case it shall be called "Republic of Central America."

ART. 2. The Governments signing do not, by the present agreement, renounce their autonomy and their independence for the direction of their interior affairs ; and the Constitution and Secondary Laws of each State shall continue in force in all that is not opposed to the present stipulations.

ART. 3. For the purpose of fulfilling that which is resolved in the first article, there shall be a Diet composed of a proprietary member, and an alternate, elected by each of the Legislatures of the Republics signing, for

a period of three years. The resolutions of the Diet shall be by a majority of votes, and for their relations with the other Governments they shall annually choose from among themselves one to serve as organ of communication.

The same Diet shall have the faculty of determining the by-laws necessary for the exercise of its functions.

ART. 4. The attributes of the Diet shall have for their principal object the maintenance of the best harmony with all the nations with which the Governments signing cultivate friendly relations, celebrating for the purpose the treaties, agreements and compacts that may conduce to that end.

In every treaty of friendship that the Diet may celebrate, it shall state expressly the stipulation that all the questions that may be raised shall be decided exclusively, and without exception, by means of arbitration.

ART. 5. So long as a general Assembly does not exist, the ratification of treaties pertains to the Legislature of each of the Republics; holding them to be ratified, if they should be so, by a majority of the Legislatures.

Likewise when the Diet has to pronounce a resolution that may affect the general interests, the resolution shall be issued in accordance with the opinion of the majority of that body.

ART. 6. All questions pending, or which may hereafter be raised, between the Republics signing, and any other nation, shall be elucidated by the Diet in accordance with the data and instructions which the Governments which they affect may communicate to it.

ART. 7. In case it should not be possible for the Diet to arrange a pending question in a friendly manner, nor have it submitted to arbitration, the Diet shall make a report to all the Governments, in order that, in accordance with that which the majority of them may determine, it may accept or declare war.

ART. 8. If unfortunately the question should be raised between the Governments signing, the Diet shall constitute itself a tribunal of arbitration for determining the difficulty in view of the proof and allegations which the Governments interested may present. But if one of these should not conform to the decision, they shall be obliged by common consent to name an arbitrator who may determine definitely the question, having only in view the antecedents and the resolution of the Diet.

In case they cannot come to an understanding as to the naming of an arbitrator, he shall be designated by the Diet, being chosen from among the Presidents of the American Republics.

ART. 9. The principal object of the present agreement being to maintain peace and the closest harmony between the contracting Republics.

as the most effective way to realize the union, the respective Governments bind themselves in the most formal and solemn manner to fulfill the stipulations contained in the previous article within the terms upon which the parties agree, or, failing that, that which the Diet shall fix.

ART. 10. To the Diet belongs the nomination of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Greater Republic of Central America; and the reception and admission of those who may be accredited to it.

ART. 11. The coat of arms and the flag of the Greater Republic of Central America shall be the same as those of the old Federation.

ART. 12. The Diet shall reside successively one year, in each of the capitals of the contracting Republics, designating by lot the order of the residence.

ART. 13. The salary of the members of the Diet shall be fixed by their respective Governments, and the common expenses shall be divided into equal parts.

ART. 14. Within three years, or before, if it should be possible, the Diet shall form the plan of definite union of the Republics signing, under the form which should seem to it most practicable, and shall give an account of such plan of Union to a General Assembly composed of twenty members, elected by each one of the Legislatures, immediately after the Diet has advised the Governments that they have elaborated the plan alluded to.

The Assembly shall meet in the place where the Diet sits, and shall be inaugurated when at least two-thirds of the members nominated shall have met.

ART. 15. An account of the present agreement shall be given to the Governments of Guatemala and Costa Rica by each of the governments signing, exciting them to adhere to its stipulations.

ART. 16. Being ratified by the Legislatures of the Republics signing, it shall proceed to its exchange in one of the capitals a month after its final ratification, it being understood that the expiration of this period shall not imply the extinction of the treaty, and it shall be possible, consequently, to effect the exchange at any time.

ART. 17. The same assembly that ratified the agreement shall proceed soon thereafter to the election of the members of the Diet, in order that it may begin to exercise its functions at the latest three months after the verification of the exchange of ratifications.

In testimony of which the undersigned ministers sign and seal with their respective seals, in triplicate, the present agreement in the port of Amapala, on the 20th day of the month of June, in the year 1895, and the seventy-fourth of the Independence of Central America.

(Signed.)

E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS.
M. C. MATUS.
JACINTO CASTELLANOS.

TRATADO DE UNIÓN
CELEBRADO ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE HONDURAS,
NICARAGUA Y EL SALVADOR.

Reunidos los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de las Repúblicas de Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, Doctor Don Policarpo Bonilla, y Generales Don J. Santos Zelaya y Don Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, con el importante objeto de ponerse de acuerdo á fin de excogitar los medios para establecer de un modo permanente la paz de Centro América y realizar el bello ideal de la reconstrucción de la antigua patria, poniendo desde luego en práctica todo aquello que se juzgue de fácil ejecución mientras se realiza por completo, han nombrado á sus respectivos Ministros de Fomento Doctor Don C. Constantino Fiallos y de Relaciones Exteriores Doctores D. Manuel Coronel Matus y Don Jacinto Castellanos quienes despues de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en debida forma han convenido en lo siguiente :

ARTÍCULO I. Las Repúblicas de Honduras, Nicaragua y el Salvador, formarán en lo sucesivo una sola entidad política para el ejercicio de su soberanía transeunte, bajo el nombre de "República Mayor de Centro America."

Esta denominación subsistirá hasta que las Repúblicas de Guatemala y Costa Rica acepten voluntariamente el presente convenio, en cuyo caso se llamará "República de Centro América."

ART. II. Por el presente convenio los Gobiernos signatarios no renuncian á su autonomía é independencia para la dirección de sus asuntos interiores ; y las constituciones y leyes secundarias de cada Estado continuarán en vigor en todo aquello que no se oponga á las presentes estipulaciones.

ART. III. Para enmplementar lo dispuesto en el artículo primero habrá una Dieta compuesta de un miembro propietario y un suplente, electos por cada una de las Legislaturas de las Repúblicas signatarias por un periodo de tres años.

Las resoluciones de la Dieta serán por mayoría de votos: y para sus relaciones con los demás Gobiernos, elegirá anualmente de entre ellos mismos quien deba servir de órgano de comunicación.

La misma Dieta tendrá la facultad de expedir los Reglamentos necesarios para el ejercicio de sus funciones.

ART. IV. Las atribuciones de la Dieta tendrán por principal objeto mantener la mejor armonía con todas las naciones con quienes las Repúblicas signatarias cultivan relaciones de amistad, celebrando al efecto los tratados, convenciones ó pactos que conduzcan á aquel fin.

En todo tratado de amistad que la Dieta celebre consignará expresamente la cláusula de que todas las cuestiones que se susciten serán resultas, ineludiblemente y sin excepción, por medio de arbitramento.

ART. V. Mientras no exista una Asamblea General, la ratificación de los tratados corresponde á las Legislaturas de cada una de las Repúblicas, teniéndose por ratificados si lo fueren por la mayoría de ellas.

Asimismo, cuando la Dieta tenga que dictar una resolución que afecte los intereses generales, procederá de acuerdo con la opinión de la mayoría de ellas.

ART. VI. Todas las cuestiones pendientes, ó que en lo sucesivo se suscitaren, entre las Repúblicas signatarias y cualquiera otra nación, serán dilucidadas por la Dieta, de acuerdo con los datos é instrucciones que le comuniquen los Gobiernos á quienes afecten.

ART. VII. En el caso de que á la Dieta no fuere posible arreglar amistosamente la cuestión pendiente, ni obtener que se sujete á arbitramento, dará cuenta á todos los Gobiernos, á fin de que de conformidad con lo que la mayoría de estos resuelva, acepte ó declare la guerra, según proceda.

ART. VIII. Si desgraciadamente la cuestión se suscitare entre los Gobiernos signatarios, la Dieta se constituirá en Tribunal arbitral para resolver la dificultad con vista de las pruebas y alegatos que le presenten los Gobiernos interesados. Pero si alguno de estos no se conformare con el laudo, estarán obligados á nombrar de común acuerdo un árbitro que la resuelva definitivamente con solo la vista de los antecedentes y resolución de la Dieta.

En caso de que no puedan ponerse de acuerdo para el nombramiento del árbitro este será designado por la Dieta, escogiéndolo entre los Presidentes de las demás Repúblicas americanas.

ART. IX. Siendo el principal objeto del presente convenio mantener la paz y la mas estrecha armonía entre las Repúblicas contratantes, como el medio mas eficaz para realizar la Unión, sus respectivos Gobiernos se comprometen de la manera mas formal y solemne á cumplir las estipulaciones contenidas en el artículo anterior, dentro de los términos en que convengan las partes, ó fije la Dieta en su defecto.

ART. X. Corresponde á la Dieta el nombramiento de los representantes diplomáticos y consulares de la República Mayor de Centro América, y la recepción y admisión de los que se acrediten ante ella.

ART. XI. El escudo de armas y el pabellón de la República Mayor de Centro América serán los mismos de la antigua federación.

ART. XII. La Dieta residirá sucesivamente un año en cada una de las capitales de las Repúblicas contratantes, designándose por la suerte el orden de la residencia.

ART. XIII. El sueldo de los miembros de la Dieta será fijado por los respectivos Gobiernos; y los gastos comunes se dividirán por iguales partes.

ART. XIV. Dentro de tres años, ó antes si fuere posible, la Dieta formulará el proyecto de Unión definitiva de las Repúblicas signatarias bajo la forma que le pareciere más conveniente, y dará cuenta con él á una Asamblea general compuesta de veinte miembros electos, por cada una de las Legislaturas de ellas inmediatamente después que la Dieta avise á los Gobiernos tener elaborado el aludido proyecto.

La Asamblea se reunirá en el lugar donde residiere la Dieta y se instalará cuando hayan concurrido dos terceras partes por lo menos de los miembros nombrados.

ART. XV. Con el presente convenio se dará cuenta á los Gobiernos de Guatemala y Costa Rica por cada uno de los firmantes, excitándoles para que se adhieran á sus estipulaciones.

ART. XVI. Ratificado por las Legislaturas de las Repúblicas signatarias se procederá á su canje, en cualquiera de las capitales, un mes después de la última ratificación, siendo convenido que la expiración de este plazo no implica la caducidad del tratado, y podrá en consecuencia verificarse el canje en cualquier tiempo.

ART. XVII. La misma Asamblea que ratifique el convenio procederá desde luego á la elección de los miembros de la Dieta que le correspondan, con el propósito de que esta pueda comenzar á ejercer sus funciones á mas tardar tres meses después de verificado el canje de las ratificaciones.

En fe de lo cual, los infrascritos Ministros firman y sellan con sus respectivos sellos por triplicado el presente convenio en el puerto de Amapala, á los veinte días del mes de Junio del año de mil ochocientos noventa y cinco, y setenta y cuatro de la Independencia de Centro América.

C. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS,
M. C. MATUS,
JACINTO CASTELLANOS,

TRATADO DE UNIÃO.
CELEBRADO ENTRE AS REPUBLICAS DE HONDURAS,
NICARAGUA E SALVADOR.

Reunidos os Excellentissimos Senhores Presidentes das Republicas de Honduras, Nicaragua e Salvador, Doctor Don Policarpo Bonilla, e Generaes Don J. Santos Zelaya e Don Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, com o importante fim de fazer um accordo para considerar os meios de estabelecer, de um modo permanente, a paz da America Central, e de realizar o bello ideal da reconstrucção da velha patria, pondo desde logo em pratica tudo que se julgar de execucao facil, até se realizar complementemente, nomearam aos seus respectivos Ministros de Fomento, Doctor Don C. Constantino Fiallos, e de Relações Exteriores, Doctores Don Manuel Coronel Matus e Don Jacinto Castellanos, os quaes, depois de trocar seus plenos poderes e de encontral-os em forma devida, convieram no seguinte :

ARTIGO I. As Republicas de Honduras, Nicaragua e Salvador formam no futuro uma só entidade politica, para o exercicio de sua soberania transeunte (sic), com o nome de " Republica Mayor de Centro America."

Esta denominação subsistirá até que as Republicas de Guatemala e Costa Rica accitarem voluntariamente o presente convenio, no qual caso será substituída pela de " Republica de Centro America."

ART. II. Pelo presente convenio os Governos signatarios não renunciam á sua autonomia e independencia para a direcção de seus negocios interiores : e as constituições e leis secundarias de cada Estado continuarão em vigor em tudo aquillo que não se opponha ás presentes estipulações.

ART. III. Para o cumprimento das disposições do primeiro artigo será constituída uma Dieta composta de um membro proprietario e um supplente, eleitos por cada uma das Legislaturas das Republicas signatarias para o prazo de tres annos.

As resoluções da Dieta serão determinadas por maioria de votos, e para suas relações com os mais Governos, se elegerá annualmente, de entre os mesmos membros, quem deva servir de orgão de communicacão.

A mesma Dieta terá a faculdade de expedir os Regulamentos necessários para o exercício de suas funções.

ART. IV. As attribuições da Dieta terão por fim principal manter a melhor harmonia com todas as nações com quem as Republicas signatarias cultivam relações de amizade, celebrando neste intuito os tratados, convenções ou pactos que conduzam a esse proposito.

Em todos os tratados que a Dieta celebrar, será expressamente consignada a clausula de que as questões que se suscitarem serão resolvidas sem illusão e sem excepção, por meio de arbitramento.

ART. V. Em quanto não existir uma Assembleia Geral, a ratificação dos tratados compete ás Legislaturas de cada uma das Republicas; tendo-se esses por ratificados ao receberem a approvação da maioria de estas.

Equalmente, quando a Dieta tiver que dictar uma resolução que toque os interesses geraes, deve proceder de accordo com a opinião da maioria das Republicas.

ART. VI. Tanto todas as questões pendentes, como as que no futuro se suscitarem entre as Republicas signatarias e qualquer outra nação, serão tratadas pela Dieta, de accordo com os dados e instrucções que lhe communicarem os Governos interessados.

ART. VII. No caso de não poder a Dieta resolver amigavelmente a questão pendente, nem conseguir que se submetta ao arbitramento, dará conta a todos os Governos, a fim de que, de conformidade com a resolução destes, se aceite ou declare a guerra, como lhes parecer.

ART. VIII. Si infelizmente a questão se suscitar entre os Governos signatarios, a Dieta se constituirá em Tribunal arbitral para resolver a difficuldade, á vista das provas e allegados que lhe apresentarem os Governos interessados. No caso, porem, de algum destes não se conformar com o laudo, ficarão obrigados a nomear de accordo commum um arbitro que a resolva definitivamente, tendo á vista só os antecedentes e resolução da Dieta.

Em caso que os Governos não possam pôr-se de accordo para a nomeação do arbitro, este será designado pela Dieta, escolhendo-o entre os Presidentes das outras Republicas Americanas.

ART. IX. Sendo o fim principal do presente convenio manter a paz e a mais estreita harmonia entre as Republicas contratantes, como o meio mais efficaz de realizar a União, seus respectivos Governos se compromettem da maneira mais formal e solemne a cumprir as estipulações contidas no artigo anterior, dentro dos termos em que convierem as Partes, ou que estabelecer a Dieta, na sua falta.

ART. X. Compete á dieta a nomeação dos representantes diplomaticos e consulares da " Republica Mayor de Centro America ; " e a recepção e admissão dos que se accreditarem junto a ella.

ART. XI. O escudo de armas e bandeira da "Republica Mayor de Centro America" serão os mesmos da antiga federação.

ART. XII. A dieta residirá um anno successivamente em cada uma das capitães das Republicas contratantes, designando-se á sorte a ordem da residencia.

ART. XIII. Os honorarios dos membros da Dieta serão estabelecidos pelos respectivos Governos, e as despezas communs se partilharão igualmente.

ART. XIV. Dentro em tres annos, ou antes, si fôr possível, a Dieta formará o projecto de União definitiva das Republicas signatarias, sob a forma que lhe parecer mais conveniente, dando conta do mesmo a uma Assembleia geral, composta de vinte membros eleitos por cada uma das Legislaturas dellas, logo depois que a Dieta participar aos Governos a elaboração do referido projecto.

A Assembleia se reunirá no lugar onde a Dieta tiver sua residencia, e se instalará assim que tiverem concorrido duas terças partes pelo menos dos membros.

ART. XV. Do presente convenio dara-se conta aos Governos de Guatamala e Costa Rica, por cada um dos assignantes, convidando-lhes que se adherem ás suas estipulações

ART. XVI. Ratificado este convenio pelas Legislaturas das Republicas signatarias, procederá-se á sua troca, em qualquer das capitães, um mez depois da ultima ratificação, sendo convenido que a expiração deste prazo não importa na caducidade delle, e, por conseguinte, poderá-se em qualquer tempo effectuar a troca.

ART. XVII. A mesma Assembleia que ratificar o convenio procederá desde logo á eleição dos membros da Dieta que lhe competam, a fim de que esta possa começar e exercer suas funcções tres mezes, a mais tardar, depois de effectuada a troca das ratificações.

Em fé do que, os infrascriptos Ministros assignam e sellam com seus respectivos sellos por triplicado o presente convenio no porto de Amapala, aos vinte dias do mez de Junho de mil oitocentos noventa e cinco, e setenta e quatro da Independencia de Centro America.

(Assignados:)

C. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS,
M. C. MATUS,
JACINTO CASTELLANOS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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 will 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—

Buenos Aires.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Talcahuano.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogota.
Cartagena.
Colon(Aspinwall).
Medillin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

HAITI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Chihuahua.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Guaymas.
La Paz.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Merida.
Mexico.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Paso del Norte.
Piedras Negras.
Saltillo.
Tampico.

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

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CLINTON FURBISH,

Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 1, 1895.

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VALUE OF 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 OCTOBER 1, 1897.

COUNTRIES.	STANDARD.	UNIT.	VALUE OF U. S. GOLD AND SILVER.	COINS.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.96,5 (fixed).	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.82,4) and 1/2 Argentine } Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA.	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.48,6.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL.	Gold.	Milreis.	0.54,6 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10 and 20 milreis. } Silver—1/2, 1 and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICA.	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	{ Gold—Onza and divisions. } Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.91,2 (fixed).	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.82,4), doubloon (\$1.56), } condor (\$9.12,3). } Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA.	Silver.	Peso.	0.48,6.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.04,7), double condor } Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA.	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.92,6 (fixed).	{ Gold—Doubloon (\$5.01,7). } Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR.	Silver.	Sucre.	0.48,6.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.04,7) and divisions. } Silver—Sucre and divisions.
MEXICO.	Silver.	Dollar.	0.52,8.	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.98,3), 2 1/2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. } Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
HAITI.	Gold and Silver.	Gourde.	0.96,5.	Silver—Gourde.
PERU.	Silver.	Sol.	0.48,6.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
VENEZUELA.	Gold and Silver.	Bolivar.	0.19,3 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. } Silver—5 bolivars.

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominations were coined two years ago,

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

and \$1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

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 them.

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.	U. S. EQUIVALENTS.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arabe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba	25.3964 pounds.
do	Venezuela	25.4924 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centavo	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	2.5006 quarts.
do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
do (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	1.01465 pounds.
do	Mexico	1.0143 pounds.
do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
do	Uruguay	1.0161 pounds.
do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Mauzana	Costa Rica	1.546 acres.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

DENOMINATION.	WHERE USED.	U. S. EQUIVALENTS.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pounds.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pic	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do do	101.42 pounds.
do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
do	Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.61 pounds.
do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
do	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 Cuadras (see cuadra).
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
do	Central America	38.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
do	Mexico	33 inches.
do	Paraguay	34 inches.
do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

- Millimeter (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 2.538 bushels.
- Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

- Millimeter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
- Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
- Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
- Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1000 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) 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

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





