

THE
MONTHLY BULLETIN
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JULY, 1896.

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THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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THE ARGENTINE AND CHILEAN BOUNDARY.

The following is a translation of the agreement signed on the 17th of April last, by the plenipotentiaries of Chile and the Argentine Republic, and subsequently approved by their Governments, for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the two countries.

“The Governments of the Republics of Chile and Argentina, being desirous of facilitating the loyal execution of the existing treaties for fixing the definite boundary between the two countries, to re-establish confidence in peace and to avoid the possibility of a conflict, pursuing as always the purpose of reaching a settlement by direct negotiation, without ignoring all the other conciliatory means provided for in said treaties, have arrived at an agreement on the following bases :

1. The operations for the survey of the boundary line between the Republic of Chile and the Argentine Republic, now in course of execution, under the Treaty of 1881 and the Protocol of 1893, shall extend on the Cordillera of the Andes as far as the 23d parallel, south latitude, and the boundary line shall be drawn between this latitude and latitude 26° 52' 45”

south, both Governments and the Government of Bolivia, which shall be invited for that purpose, agreeing to the actual designation of the spot where the line shall be finally located.

2. If any difference of opinion should arise between the surveying commissions as to the placing of landmarks in the Andes south of $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$, and no amicable settlement of the said difference could be reached by agreement between the two Governments, the question or questions thus arising shall be submitted for decision to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, whom the contracting parties have chosen as arbitrator, and whom they request to follow strictly in the rendering of their award, the stipulation of the Treaty and Protocol above mentioned, upon an actual survey of the ground made by a commission which the said Government of Her Majesty shall be pleased to appoint.

3. The engineers shall proceed to survey the section neighboring the 52nd parallel, south latitude, mentioned in the last paragraph of Article 2 of the Protocol of 1893, and if the eventuality foreseen in these provisions should present itself, they shall suggest the dividing line which in their opinion should be drawn there. If any divergency of opinion as to the proper location of this line should arise among the engineers, the question shall be referred for decision to the arbitrator designated in this agreement.

4. In all cases referred to in the preceding bases, the intervention of the arbitrator can be asked either jointly by the two Governments, or by any of them separately, at the expiration of the period of sixty days subsequent to the date on which the difference arose.

5. It is agreed by both Governments that the actual location of the San Francisco landmark, between the parallels 26 and 27, shall not be taken into consideration as an obligatory basis for the determination of the boundary in that region. The work already effected in that locality on several occasions, shall be

considered only as preliminary surveys for the definite location of the line, and shall not prevent other work from being done by the engineers, should they deem it advisable.

6. The engineers, upon resuming work next season, shall go on with the work referred to in clauses 1 and 3 of this agreement.

7. Both Governments also agree to ratify the clause 3 of the Act of 6th September, 1895, under which the work of demarcation is to go on, even in case that any difference of opinion should arise, so that the work shall proceed without interruption, as is the wish of both contracting parties.

8. Within sixty days after the signing of this agreement the diplomatic representatives of Chile and the Argentine Republic accredited to Her Britannic Majesty will jointly proceed to solicit her Government to accept the position of arbitrator, and each Government will send the necessary instruction to this effect.

9. The Governments of the Chilean and Argentine Republics will each pay one-half of the expenses necessary to carry this agreement into effect.

The undersigned Ministers, duly authorized by their respective Governments, will sign this agreement in duplicate, one for each contracting party, and will affix their seals.

(Signed.)

ADOLFO GUERRERO,
Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

N. QUIRNO COSTA,
Argentine Plenipotentiary to Chile.

SANTIAGO de CHILE, 17th April, 1896.

LÍMITES ENTRE CHILE Y LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

El siguiente es el texto oficial del acuerdo entre los Gobiernos de Chile y la República Argentina para la determinación definitiva de la frontera entre los dos países, concluido en Santiago por los respectivos plenipotenciarios, en 17 de Abril de 1896, y aprobado respectivamente por los Gobiernos de la República Argentina y de Chile en 26 de Abril y 7 de Mayo del mismo año.

“ Los Gobiernos de la República de Chile y de la República Argentina deseando facilitar la leal ejecución de los Tratados vijentes que fijan un limite incommovible entres ambos países, restablecer la confianza en la paz y evitar toda causa de conflicto, persiguiendo, como siempre, el propósito de procurar soluciones por avenimientos directos, sin perjuicio de hacer efectivos los otros recursos conciliatorios que esos mismos pactos prescriben, han llegado al Acuerdo que contiene las bases siguientes :

Primera. Las operaciones de demarcación del limite entre la República de Chile y la República Argentina, que se ejecutan en conformidad al Tratado de 1881 y al protocolo de 1893, se extenderán en la Cordillera de los Andes hasta el paralelo veintitres de latitud austral, debiendo trazarse la linea divisoria entre este paralelo y el de veintiseis grados cincuenta y dos minutos y cuarenta y cinco segundos, concurriendo a la operación ambos Gobiernos y el Gobierno de Bolivia, que será solicitado al efecto.

Segunda. Si ocurrieren diverjencias entre los peritos al fijar en la Cordillera de los Andes los hitos divisorios al Sur del paralelo veintiseis grados cincuenta y dos minutos y cuarenta y

cinco segundos, y no pudieran allanarse amigablemente por acuerdo de ambos Gobiernos, quedarán sometidas al fallo del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, á quien las Partes Contratantes designan, desde ahora, con el carácter de Arbitro encargado de aplicar estrictamente, en tales casos, las disposiciones del Tratado y Protocolo mencionados, previo el estudio del terreno por una comisión que el Arbitro designará.

Tercera. Los peritos procederán á efectuar el estudio del terreno en la región vecina al paralelo cincuenta y dos, de que trata la última parte del artículo segundo del protocolo de 1893, y propondrán la línea divisoria que allí debe adoptarse si resultare el caso previsto en dicha estipulación. Si hubiere divergencia para fijar esta línea, será también resuelta por el Arbitro designado en este convenio.

Cuarta. Sesenta días después de producida la divergencia, en los casos á que se refieren las bases anteriores, podrá solicitarse la intervención del Arbitro por ambos Gobiernos de común acuerdo ó por cualquiera de ellos separadamente.

Quinto. Convienen ambos Gobiernos en que la actual ubicación del hito de San Francisco, entre los paralelos veintiseis y veintisiete, no sea tomada en consideración como base ó antecedente obligatorio para la determinación del deslinde en esa región, estimándose las operaciones y trabajos efectuados en ella, en diversas épocas, como estudios para la fijación definitiva de la línea, sin perjuicio de realizarse otros que los peritos tuvieran á bien disponer.

Sexta. Los peritos, al reanudar sus trabajos en la próxima temporada dispondrán las operaciones y estudios á que se refieren las bases primera y tercera de este Acuerdo.

Sétima. Convienen asimismo ambos Gobiernos en ratificar el acuerdo tercero del Acta de 6 de Setiembre de 1895, para la prosecución de los trabajos de demarcación, en el caso que se presentara algun desacuerdo, á fin de que estos trabajos, como

es el propósito de las Partes Contratantes nunca sean interrumpidos.

Octava. Dentro del término de sesenta días después que hubiere sido firmado el presente Acuerdo, los Representantes Diplomáticos de la República de Chile y de la República Argentina acreditados cerca del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, solicitarán conjuntamente de éste, la aceptación del cargo de Arbitro que se le confiere, á cuyo efecto los respectivos Gobiernos impartirán las instrucciones necesarias.

Novena. Los Gobiernos de la República de Chile y de la República Argentina abonarán por mitad los gastos que requiera el cumplimiento de este Acuerdo.

Los Ministros infrascritos, en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos y debidamente autorizados, firman el presente Acuerdo en dos ejemplares, uno para cada Parte, y les ponen sus sellos.

ADOLFO GUERRERO. [L. S.]

N. QUIRNO COSTA. [L. S.]

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 17 de Abril de 1896.

FRONTIÈRE DU CHILI ET DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
ARGENTINE.

Traduction de la Convention signée par les Plénipotentiaires du Chili et de la République Argentine, le 17 Avril dernier, et subséquemment approuvée par leurs Gouvernements, en vue de régler la question pendante relative à la délimitation des limites entre les deux pays.

Les Gouvernements du Chili et de la République Argentine, désirant faciliter l'exécution loyale des traités actuellement en vigueur, en vue de fixer d'une manière définitive les limites entre les deux pays, faire renaitre la confiance dans une paix durable, et d'éviter les possibilités d'un conflit, en cherchant toujours à obtenir un règlement par des négociations directes, sans négliger aucun des moyens conciliants formulés dans les dits traités, ont conclu une Convention sur les bases suivantes :

1. Les opérations d'arpentage de la ligne de démarcation entre la République du Chili et la République Argentine, qui se font actuellement, conformément au Traité de 1881, et au Protocole de 1893, s'étendront sur les Cordilières des Andes jusqu' au 23ème parallèle latitude sud, et la ligne de démarcation sera tracée entre cette latitude et la latitude $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$ sud ; les deux Gouvernements et celui de la Bolivie, qui sera invité dans ce but, étant d'accord sur la désignation de l'emplacement où la ligne sera finalement établie.

2. Dans le cas où une différence d'opinion s'élèverait entre les Commissions d'arpentage, au sujet de l'emplacement pour ériger les bornes marquant la limite dans les Andes, au sud du

26° 52' 45", et qu'aucun arrangement à l'amiable ne serait conclu entre les deux Gouvernements, cette question sera soumise à la décision du Gouvernement de S. M. Britannique que les parties contractantes ont choisi comme arbitre, qui, en donnant sa décision sera prié d'adhérer strictement aux stipulations du Traité et du Protocole ci-dessus mentionnés, et conformément à l'arpentage des lieux fait par une Commission que le dit Gouvernement de Sa Majesté voudra bien nommer à cet effet.

3. Les ingénieurs procéderont aux arpentages de la section voisine du 52ème parallèle, latitude sud, mentionné dans l'Article 2 du Protocole de 1893, et si l'éventualité prévue dans ces dispositions venait à se présenter, ils suggéreront l'endroit où, selon leur opinion, la ligne de démarcation devrait être tracée. En cas de différence entre les ingénieurs sur l'emplacement le plus convenable pour cette ligne, la question sera référée à la décision de l'arbitre désigné ci-dessus.

4. Dans tous les cas mentionnés dans les dispositions précédentes, l'intervention de l'Arbitre pourra être demandée, soit par les deux Gouvernements conjointement, soit séparément, dans un délai de soixante jours après la date où cette différence aura été soulevée.

5. Il est convenu entre les deux Gouvernements, que l'emplacement actuel de la borne de démarcation de San Francisco, entre les parallèles 26 et 57, ne sera pas pris comme base obligatoire pour déterminer la ligne de démarcation dans cette région. Les travaux qui ont déjà été faits dans cette localité, à différentes reprises, seront considérés seulement comme arpentages préliminaires pour décider l'emplacement définitif de la ligne ; toutefois, cela n'empêchera pas les ingénieurs d'exécuter les autres travaux qu'ils jugeront nécessaires.

6. Les ingénieurs, en reprenant leurs travaux, la saison prochaine, continueront ceux qui sont mentionnés dans les dispositions 1 et 3 de cette Convention.

7. Les deux Gouvernements s'engagent aussi à ratifier la disposition 3 de l'Acte du 6 Septembre, 1895, en vertu duquel les travaux de la démarcation doivent être poursuivis, même en cas de différences d'opinion, afin qu'ils soient continués sans interruption, selon les désirs des deux parties contractantes.

8. Dans le délai de soixante jours après la signature de cette Convention, les représentants diplomatiques du Chili et de la République Argentine accrédités près le Gouvernement de S. M. Britannique, se présenteront ensemble, pour le solliciter de vouloir bien accepter d'être leur Arbitre ; et chaque Gouvernement transmettra les instructions nécessaires à cet effet.

9. Les Gouvernements du Chili et de la République Argentine paieront chacun la moitié des frais qu'exigera l'exécution de cette Convention.

Les Ministres Soussignés, duement autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, signeront cette Convention en duplicata, un pour chaque partie contractante, et y apposeront leurs sceaux.

(Signé.)

ADOLFO GUERRERO,
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Chili.

(Signé.)

N. QUIRNO COSTA,
*Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la
République Argentine au Chili.*

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, 17 Avril, 1896.

BOLIVIA.

DUTY ON WINES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SUCRE.

The *Revue du Commerce Extérieur* (Paris), of June 13, 1896, published the following regarding a law which has recently passed the Bolivian Senate, fixing the duties to be collected on foreign wines introduced into the municipality of Sucre :

The duty on champagne, which, by the law of 1887, was fixed at 1 boliviano per dozen bottles, shall hereafter pay 1 boliviano 50 centavos.

The duty on other foreign wines which formerly was 80 centavos, shall pay hereafter 1 boliviano per dozen bottles.

Wines in barrels shall continue to pay 3 bolivianos per 100 litres, net.

The above duties are applicable to wines coming from any country. The free entry given to French wines is limited to the city of La Paz.

NOTE.—The boliviano is equal to 50 cents in United States currency.

BOLIVIE.

DROITS D'ENTRÉE SUR LES VINS DANS LA MUNICIPALITÉ DE SUCRE.

La *Revue du Commerce Extérieur* (Paris), dans son numéro du 13 Juin, 1896, a publié ce qui suit, relatif à la loi passée récemment par le Sénat Bolivien, établissant les droits à percevoir sur les vins étrangers introduits dans la municipalité de Sucre :

Les droits sur le vin de Champagne, qui, en vertu de la loi de 1886, étaient fixés à 1 boliviano par douzaine de bouteilles, désormais, seront de 1 boliviano 50 centavos.

Les droits sur tous les autres vins étrangers qui, antérieurement, étaient de 80 centavos, seront de 1 boliviano par douzaine de bouteilles.

Les vins en barriques continueront à payer 3 bolivianos par 100 litres, net.

Les droits ci-dessus mentionnés, sont applicables aux vins de tous les pays : l'entrée en franchise accordée aux vins français, est limitée à la ville de La Paz.

NOTE.—Le boliviano est égal à 50 cents, monnaie courante des Etats-Unis.

BRAZIL.

STATES OF AMAZONAS AND PARÁ.

The following facts regarding the productions, commerce and finances of the States of Amazonas and Pará (North Brazil) are taken from a recent official report to the British Foreign Office. Owing to the marked extension of the trade of the Amazon River, and the development of the exceptional resources of that region, this portion of Brazil is latterly attracting great interest.

STATE OF AMAZONAS.

General Remarks.

The State of Amazonas covers an area of about 1,897,020 kilometres. A great part of the land is flat; low and swampy in some localities, high and rocky in others.

The climate, which is hot and damp in the low swampy lands, through which flow the rivers Branco, Negro, Japurá and Madeira, is dry and healthy in the highlands and in the western part of the State. The temperature in the shade ranges from 80 to 91 degrees in the hot months, but the heat is moderated by the great forests, by the river floods and the rainfall from December to June, and by the strong summer winds.

* * * * *

The rate of mortality in the city of Manaus, during the year ended May 31, 1894, was 25 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Population.

The population of the State is estimated at about 300,000. Manaus, the capital, is situated on a slight eminence on the left bank of the Rio Negro, about 18 kilometres above the confluence of that river and the Amazon, and has about 20,000 inhabitants. The residents in the district of the city number about 50,000.

Means of Communication.

There are no railways in the State, but means of communication are provided by the numerous important rivers.

Local traffic is conducted mainly by an English company, the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, Limited, whose vessels, subsidized by both the State and Federal Governments, navigate all the principal rivers of Amazonas and Pará, and connect these States with Peru and Bolivia. Communication with Rio de Janeiro is effected partly through foreign vessels, but chiefly through a Brazilian steamship company, which also enjoys a subsidy from the State Government. Subsidies are also paid to the following steamship lines: The Red Cross Line from Manaus to Liverpool, and the Booth Steamship Company from Manaus to New York.

Natural Products.

The chief productions of the State are india rubber, cacao, anil, vanilla aromatic and medicinal fruits and plants, cloves, Brazil-nuts, hides, capivi, piassava, sarsaparilla, and a great variety of excellent woods.

Public Security.

Great strides have been made in social and commercial advancement during the last few years, but in many districts the administrative organization is still in a very primitive stage. The force provided for public security is inadequate, and immunity from punishment being thus easily secured, crimes of a serious nature are of frequent occurrence, particularly in the rubber producing districts far removed from the capital.

Numbers of Indians in an uncivilized condition still exist. One numerous and dangerous tribe, the Jauperys, has its quarters on the Rio Negro, within 33 leagues of the capital, and on the same side of the river. Travellers are attacked and murdered by them with all the horrors characteristic of savage practices; and they are accustomed to make frequent raids on the neighboring towns, thus driving away settlers from a large and fertile zone of the country. They have been especially troublesome since October last, when a small detachment of troops, which had been stationed in their neighborhood, was withdrawn.

General Progress.

Notwithstanding these facts, however, Amazonas is one of the divisions of Brazil which has made most noteworthy progress since the proclamation of the Republic and the decentralization of Government from the capital of the Union, thus conferring on the administrative bodies of

the respective States a desirable degree of control over their own affairs. During the administration of the present Governor, who entered office in 1891, many material improvements have been effected in all parts of the State, an expenditure of 13,414,000 milreis (about £671,000), having been incurred in their achievement. Various roads of communication have been opened up, others are under survey, and some actually in construction.

The degree of progress accomplished in the capital is especially remarkable, being signalized by the erection of substantial bridges, schools, hospitals, law courts, wharves and water works, and the opening of public gardens, and other undertakings of civic interest.

Telegraph Line.

Above all, particular mention must be made of the completion of the telegraph line (an English enterprise), connecting Manaus with Belem by virtue of which the State of Amazonas has, since February 10 last, enjoyed the inestimable advantage of this means of intercourse with the rest of the world. The position of Manaus as a commercial centre thus becomes greatly more independent, and the extent to which the line has been utilized since its installation shows how greatly it was needed. Its inauguration should, indeed, be the precursor of an era of rapid and exceptional development in this part of the Brazilian territory.

Agriculture and Pasturage.

The soil of Amazonas possesses every element for the successful pursuit of pastoral and agricultural enterprise; but such labor as may be available is attracted to engage in the extraction of india rubber, owing to the greater ease and lucrativeness of this industry.

The raising of food-stuffs and cattle being thus neglected, the supplies are very inadequate, and the prices of all the necessaries of life extremely high.

This want of hands for labor is naturally a serious difficulty in the way of the satisfactory development of the great resources of the State.

* * * * *

Shipping.

During the year 1894 the rivers of Amazonas were navigated by 321 steamers sailing under the Brazilian flag (many of them, however, owned by English capital.) These vessels conducted a great part of the local and coast traffic, while the trade with the United States and Liverpool was carried by 26 British steamers.

There is doubtless a good opening for enterprise in perfecting and extending the steamer accommodation for local requirements, which at present is quite inadequate.

Exports.

During the first six months of 1895 Amazonas exported 5,257,089 kilograms of india rubber from various districts, including 481,557 kilograms from the Brazilian side of the River Javary (boundary line of Peru.) Shipment was effected thus: 2,914,628 kilograms by river steamers and 2,342,461 kilograms direct to foreign ports by ocean steamers.

During the same period the neighboring Republic shipped in transit via Amazonas 1,498,106 kilograms of rubber, valued at 7,299,239 milreis (at 10d. per milreis, equal £304,134), being 893,448 kilograms by river steamers, and 604,658 kilograms by ocean steamers.

In the same months of 1894 the untaxed exports from the same origin consisted of 1,925,244 kilograms of rubber, of a declared value of 8,346,517 milreis (or at the exchange of 10d. per milreis, equal £347,770), being 1,272,072 kilograms valued at 5,507,352 milreis (£229,480) by river steamers, and 653,172 kilograms valued at 2,838,965 milreis (£118,290) by ocean steamers. * * * * *

Imports.

It is to be regretted that, as regards imports, there are at present no available statistics from which details as to their nature, origin, values, &c., can be extracted.

The revenue derived from taxes connected with this branch of commerce continues steadily to increase, from which fact an inference favorable to the progressive development of this trade may be drawn.

Details of the revenue for 1895 have not yet been made public, but the Governor declared in his speech, at the opening of Congress, on the 1st instant, that on the previous day, February 29, 1896, the State Treasury had in hand a cash balance of 2,778,000 milreis (or at the present exchange of 9d. per milreis equal £104,175), subject to no liability whatever, the State being out of debt, and that during the eight months already elapsed of the fiscal year 1895-'96 the receipts of the State Treasury amounted to more than 8,900,000 milreis (£333,750), exceeding by about 600,000 milreis (£22,500) the total revenue which had been estimated for the entire year.

Prospects of Amazonas.

It is regretted that the absence of complete data renders it impossible to amplify this report at the moment, but the facts here embodied are sufficient to indicate irrefutably the prosperity of the State—a prosperity

which will infallibly become more expansive in proportion as the labor difficulty is surmounted, and the necessary capital provided for the exploration of the country, the development of her exceptionally rich natural resources, and the establishment of adequate traffic accommodation.

STATE OF PARÁ

Easy and convenient channels of communication are afforded by numerous rivers, chief of which are the Amazon and the Pará with their tributaries, navigable by steam for incalculable distances from the capital, Belem, to the interior of the State and to the neighboring States of Amazonas, Matto Grosso and Goyaz, as well as to the adjacent Republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

These natural advantages point to Belem (City of Pará), the port of the State, as destined to become the emporium of the trade of North Brazil.

Population.

The actual number of inhabitants may be calculated at 700,000. Belem, the capital, has now a population of over 100,000, with 2,359 industrial and commercial establishments, contributing to the State a revenue of 400,000 milreis (at 9d. per milreis equals £15,000) exclusive of municipal taxes.

In appreciating this revenue it is necessary to bear in mind that neither manufactories nor mills are taxed. Scattered in the interior are perhaps some 6,000 commercial concerns.

Commerce.

The export trade of Manáes, capital of the adjacent State of Amazonas, was formerly carried on through Belem, but for the last ten years Manáes has had direct trade with Europe and the United States.

According to particulars given, 433 vessels, representing 493,400 tons register, entered the port of Belem during the year 1894.

The value of imports during 1892 amounted to 20,390,480 milreis (at 1s. 1d. per milreis equals £1,104,484), while exports of commodities essentially of Pará origin, amounted in 1893 to 40,780,319 milreis (at 1s. per milreis equals £2,039,016).

In this return, the value of goods carried in transit from the neighboring Republics of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela is not included.

In 1853 the goods so carried were valued at 2,560 milreis (about £250), whereas, at the present time, their value exceeds 5,000,000 milreis (about

£221,500), and it must be borne in mind that similar trade, carried on independently through Manaus, is steadily and rapidly increasing at the same time.

* * * * *

Industries.

The principal manufactures of Pará seem to be soap and candles, biscuits, ropes, paper, bricks and tiles.

The natural products are rice, cacao, coffee, mandioca, aromatic, and edible beans, Brazil-nuts, maize, tobacco, honey, woods, sarsaparilla and vegetable ivory; while from the vegetation are extracted india rubber, oils and pitch.

Cattle is raised in considerable quantity, as well as pigs and horses, sheep and poultry.

The extensive pasture lands should encourage the development of cattle breeding. The supply of meat to the capital and other markets is very inadequate, and prices astonishingly high.

Fish is abundant, and isinglass as well as deer and cattie hides, forms part of the exports.

The total value of the products of the State may be estimated at more than 80,000,000 milreis (about £3,400,000).

India Rubber.

This article represents two-thirds of the total value of the exported productions of the State. During 1894-95 the quantity of Pará rubber exported was 8,209,385 kilos., the declared value being 37,447,373 milreis (exchange 10d. equals £1,560,300).

Shipments are, however, made on such a system that it is somewhat difficult to ascertain quite distinctly what part of the rubber exported is absolutely of Pará origin and how much comes from the neighboring States and Republics. A more reliable computation of the quantity exported is arrived at by amalgamating the returns of the entire rubber district. In this way it is found that in 1895 the total quantity exported was 20,769,581 kilograms, of which 9,518,171 kilograms were shipped to Europe, and 11,251,410 kilograms to the United States.

* * * * *

Cocoa.

The natural conditions of Pará are most favorable to the production of cocoa. It can be cultivated in all parts of the State, but it is especially abundant on the banks of the Rivers Amazon and Tocantins.

Its cultivation presents no difficulties, but it requires to be carefully tended. The plant begins to yield three years after planting, and continues to bear fruit for fifty to sixty years, it being necessary merely to keep it clear of weeds and other vegetation. Two crops a year are gathered, that collected from May to July being the more abundant.

In 1894, 2,594,714 kilograms of this article, raised in Pará, were exported, of a declared value of 2,948,618 milreis (at 100. per milreis, equals £122,860), while the total quantity shipped from Belem, including that received from other places, was 3,553,000 kilograms, the average price being 1 milreis per kilogram (about 11½d. per kilogram.)

The Pará cocoa is preferred to all other kinds by the French chocolate manufacturers, to whom the entire production is shipped, with the exception of some small parcels consigned to Hamburg and New York. The French market consumes about 6,000,000 kilograms, of which Pará is at present able to supply only about 3,050,000 kilograms.

Pará cocoa is more appreciated than any other at equal price; the skin is lighter; it is less subject to break, and the paste absorbs more readily the perfumes with which it is customary to impregnate the chocolate.

With the view of stimulating and encouraging the increase of plantations and improvement in the preparation of cocoa the Government has reduced the export duty from 10 to 4 per cent., conceding also valuable premiums to the new planters.

The lands granted to colonists in different parts of the State are all suitable for the cultivation and preparation of this valuable production, which offers a most remunerative return on the capital and labor employed. As already remarked, the plant appears to require considerable care and attention, being sensitive to the influence of temperature, and the harvests are much affected by the great river floods.

The reduction in the rate of export duty has stimulated its cultivation, but there is an insufficiency of labor. The trade could be greatly increased by improvements of the plantations already in existence, and probably fresh planting with Venezuela and Trinidad seed, in dry land properly prepared, in places which are not exposed to the disastrous floods, would give successful results.

Brazil Nuts.

Brazil nuts are exceedingly abundant in the forests of Pará and Amazonas, where all who like may go and gather them. In the interior of the woods are nut districts, to which no one has yet penetrated, the harvests being derived almost entirely from trees met with on the banks of the rivers. Formerly the nuts were exported in the pod, each containing 8 or 10, but now they are shipped loose.

* * * * *

Agricultural Produce.

No other State in Brazil, except Amazonas, is capable of yielding more varied and abundant productions than Pará. Two essential elements however, are wanting—labor and capital.

The ease with which rubber is obtained and disposed of secures for it an almost exclusive interest and attention, to the sacrifice of other articles which require greater care, and in connection with which the results are less certain. This has caused neglect of many valuable productions, formerly raised in quantities sufficient not only for the consumption of the State, but leaving a certain margin for export.

The quantity of cotton exported annually, from 1836 to 1852, averaged 76,870 kilograms against 39,180 kilograms, from 1853 to 1862.

Pará now imports all the rice consumed in the State. Formerly sufficient was raised for the supply of both Pará and Amazonas, and also to admit of considerable quantities being exported.

From 1836 to 1852 the shipments averaged annually 2,532,430 kilograms, and from 1853 to 1860 2,130,660 kilograms.

Abundant crops can be obtained from the flat grounds along the river banks, but that cultivated in the fields skirting the Bragança and Acará Railway is superior in quality to any other.

The cultivation of sugar cane in Pará is very lucrative and promising. The soil is so eminently adapted to its growth that when once properly planted it can be cut uninterruptedly for thirty years without showing any appreciable deterioration in saccharine properties.

A considerable quantity of coarse sugar used to be exported. The annual average from 1836 to 1852 was 206,298 kilograms, and from 1852 to 1862, 157,545 kilograms.

It had been calculated that two industrious men can cultivate 2 hectares (4 acres 3 roods, 30 perches) of sugar-cane, which, after fifteen months, will yield 200,000 kilograms of sugar.

This plant is cultivated to some extent all over the State, but the greater quantity is obtained from the districts of S. Miguel do Guamá, Ouren, Brituia, Acará and Bragança, in the E. N. E. corner of the State. The crop, however, does not suffice for the internal consumption of Pará and Amazonas, and very little is exported, notwithstanding its recognized superior quality. It is difficult to ascertain the quantity really raised.

Mandioca flour is the principal aliment of the entire population. No precise data are available as to the extent of its production, but it was computed at 22,000,000 kilograms for the year 1894. The State of Amazonas is entirely supplied from Pará. Its price varies greatly according to seasons and qualities. It sometimes reaches 18 milreis (about 15s.) per aliqueire (28 litres), but it generally rules from 8 to 11 milreis (6s. 8d. to 9s. 2d.) for that measure.

Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by the fertility of the soil for the cultivation of sugar-cane, the production of rum is not sufficient even for the requirements of the State, large quantities being received from Maranhão and Pernambuco. The latter market imported into Belem from July, 1893, to June, 1894, 1,499,362 litres.

Progress of Pará.

The comparison of such statistical and commercial returns as are obtainable demonstrates, beyond possibility of doubt, that since the proclamation of the Republican Constitution in November, 1889, conferring on the States a degree of liberty in the control of their respective internal affairs, amounting almost to autonomy, Pará has developed her resources and developed a measure of progress from which she was debarred during the monarchical régime, with its Government centralized in Rio de Janeiro.

Taxation.

It might be thought that this increase of revenue is attributable to high rates of taxation, but this is not the case, many commodities being now taxed on a reduced basis, as is seen from the following table of taxes levied in the years 1891 and 1895, respectively:

	Per Cent. 1891.	Per Cent. 1895.
India rubber.....	21	21
Cocoa.....	14	4
Chestnuts.....	16	16
Hides.....	17	17
Isinglass.....	13	5
Skins.....	16	10
Tonquin beans.....	14	8
Woods.....	14	exempt.
Textile and other industrial productions manufactured in the State.....	10 to 5	exempt.

No tax is imposed on merchandise passing through the State in transit from other States in the adjacent Republics.

The improvement in revenue is entirely due to the rise in the price of rubber and to the increase in the production.

Immigration.

Strenuous efforts are being made to attract immigration to Pará, which is in great need of labor to secure even a portion of that development which the extreme fertility of the soil and other natural advantages admit of.

A State law passed in 1894 authorizes, amongst other favors, the gratuitous concession to colonists of an allotment of 25 hectares (61 acres 2

roods 35 perches) of fertile land in any one of the colonial districts which they may select, the allotment to comprise a portion of land cleared for beginning planting and erecting a house. The protection of the State is guaranteed to the immigrants for the space of two years, and likewise to the widows and children of any of them who may die during that period.

It is to be noted that in order to secure the State assistance provided by Article 2 of the law referred to, the immigrant on his arrival must make a declaration that he wishes to settle in the State, and that he will not withdraw from it for three years unless obliged to do so by circumstances admitted by the Government to be of "force majeure."

On August 15 and September 15 contracts were concluded for the introduction of 35,000 immigrants from Europe and the West Indies, and 5,000 from Japan.

At Outeiro, a few miles from the capital, a building healthily situated and possessing the necessary hygienic requirements, was in 1895 put in preparation for the reception of immigrants, of whom a batch has already arrived. Works are still in progress, and when completed the establishment will be in the best possible condition for its purpose.

The preparatory labors essential for the instalment of agricultural colonists in the districts of Monte Alegre, Marapanun and Piriá are also being proceeded with.

* * * * *

Climate and Health.

It is doubtful whether the unfavorable opinion which obtains, respecting the distressing climate and unhealthy conditions of Pará is well founded; at all events, as regards by far the greater part of the State. It would appear that on the high ground the climate is temperate, although hot and damp on the lowlands and in the vicinity of the great bodies of water.

The temperature is very equable, and probably nowhere and at no time exceeds 60° Fahr. The heat is greatly attenuated by the rains, and the nights are said to be delightfully cool. Several travellers of celebrity have reported favorably on the climate of Amazon Valley.

Satisfactory progress is being made in sanitary matters, the construction of a "Hospital of Isolation" having already been commenced. The State possesses an establishment at Tutuoca which, in case of need, could be utilized as a lazaretto, a considerable sum having been expended in order to place it in a suitable condition for the purpose. A credit of 15,000 milreis (about £625) has been voted for the preliminary studies necessary for the erection of a permanent lazaretto on proper hygienic principles and of adequate dimensions.

General Progress of the State.

Statistics prove incontestably, as already remarked, that since the decentralization of the Government of the country from Rio de Janeiro in November, 1889, the condition of Pará commercially, financially and socially has vastly improved.

Having at the head of affairs a governor and executive council of liberal views, displaying a sound appreciation of justice, equity and constitutional rights, circumspect, energetic and actuated by a thorough intention to advance the interests of their fellow-citizens, many enlightened measures have been adopted, amongst which may be cited those for the dissemination of public instruction.

Census.

A census of the population of the State was to be commenced on February 24, last (1896). It will be a work of time and trouble, owing to the inhabitants being extremely scattered, and communication with the remote districts especially difficult.

Exhibition of Industries, etc.

On November 16 next an exhibition of national production is to be opened at Belém. All the States of the Union have been invited, and most of them have promised to take part in this enterprise. The attendant expenses are estimated at about 2,500,000 milreis (about £93,750).

Boundary Dispute.

Pará is interested in various questions affecting her lines of demarcation. One refers to her confines with the neighboring State of Matto Grosso, and is a matter for direct adjustment between the respective State Governments.

Another question involves the boundary line of Pará, and therefore of Brazil and French Guiana. Its solution devolves upon the Central Government, and pending its settlement the territory between the rivers Araquary and Oyapock remain virtually without any administrative Government.

Unpleasant occurrences of some gravity have taken place between settlers of the two nationalities: but it is confidently expected that the rival pretensions will be soon peacefully settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, although the proposal to govern the disputed district by a mixed commission of French and Brazilian representatives is not approved of by the Paráenses. In any case this dispute is not expected to obstruct the trade of Pará in any way.

The City of Belem.

Many important improvements have been effected in the different cities and municipal districts, and particularly in the capital, which, it is said, is fast becoming a handsome city. Since 1889 the Government has acquired several buildings for the transaction of official business, and shortly a new Exchange will be built.

Belem has been lighted by electricity since February 1 last, but the most important step in the direction of progress is doubtless the establishment of telegraphic communication with Manaus, capital of Amazonas, which was completed on February 10 last by an English company. Manaus becomes, in consequence, more independent, commercially, of Belem, and fears are entertained that this may be prejudicial to the Par  revenue. It may be reasonable, however, to expect that any abatement thus influenced will easily be recuperated from trade resulting from the increased facilities of communication with the interior.

The exceptional fertility of Par  is notorious; unfortunately the problem whether from immigration can be derived the labor required for cultivation of the soil and other industries appropriate to her productions and natural elements has still to be solved.

To facilitate the transport and introduction of immigrants, the State Congress has voted a sum for the purpose of subsidizing a line of steamers in direct communication with the Mediterranean, whence the immigration to Brazil is chiefly derived. No arrangement has yet been made pending the conclusion of an agreement on the matter with the State of Amazonas.

Prospects of Development.

With the solution of the labor difficulty the productions of the State should increase with rapid bounds, and new roads of communication by rail, river and canal will be needed for their transport.

The only railroad at present existing in the State is the Braganca line, intended to place the capital in touch with all the towns in the neighboring district of Salgado, rich in rice, tobacco and other agricultural produce. This line is the property of the Government, they having acquired it for the sum of 1,500,080 milreis (about £75,000.) Its financial position was formerly very unsatisfactory, but it has now trebled its previous revenue in consequence of the increased traffic, and the deficit shown by its balance-sheet would already have disappeared were it not for the depression of exchange, which greatly influences the items composing the working expenses, cost of coal, rolling stock, plant, &c.

Capabilities and Prospects of the State.

Labor once secured, Pará would offer a more promising field than ever for the enterprise of merchants and capitalists.

German merchants are already displaying more activity in their operations with that part of Brazil, and news has just arrived from the United States that the Boards of Commerce of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New Orleans have combined to send in June next delegates to the principal cities of South America, for the purpose of studying the resources of the different countries and promoting the extension of reciprocal trade.

The United States are already larger importers of Pará rubber than Europe, and it may suit British merchants and capitalists to study with greater closeness and less prejudice the capabilities of this part of Brazil as a field for their enterprise.

BICYCLE TRADE IN SAO PAULO.

The *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce* (French) of June 11, 1896, contains an extended communication from the French Consul at Sao Paulo on the subject of trade in bicycles in that city. From this report the following extracts are made :

Since the opening of the Paulo Bicycle Rink, inaugurated on the first Sunday of September, 1895, the trade in bicycles, tricycles and other similar articles, has taken quite a considerable extension in Sao Paulo, in which the population, now exceeding 180,000 inhabitants, composed of every nationality, tends to develop all kinds of sports.

The first machines were imported about nine or ten months ago by the firm of Levy, Rua 15 Novembre, No. 33, of French and English manufacture, the former by Clement, and the latter by Swift, for racing and for ordinary use. They brought very high prices, with a slight difference between the two makes. The English wheels were worth from \$200 to \$220 and the French wheels about \$10 to \$20 less.

Since then other houses have begun to sell them and the Paulist Velocipedist Club, established at the time of the inauguration of the Paulo Bicycle Rink, sent to Italy for their machines; hence a serious competition arose.

To-day, the quotation prices for bicycles is somewhat lower: English make, for racing, \$160; for ordinary use, \$140; French make, for racing, \$150; for ordinary use, \$136.

The Italian bicycle, though selling as high as the others, is not so much in favor: very few of them are seen besides those introduced by the Velocepedist Club. All the machines used have pneumatic tires; the few with solid or hollow india rubber tubes, are common or second hand, and have no sale.

Except the mechanic employed by the Club above mentioned, there is no person in the city that either repairs or sells tools and exchange pieces; thus it would seem that manufacturers of bicycles would find great advantages in entering in direct communication with the Velocipedist Club of Sao Paulo, and addressing their letters to its President, Mr. Steidel; and also with other firms of the city that sell them. The principal one is the French house of Levy, 33 Rua 15 Novembre.

But what would offer the best chances of success for manufacturers desirous of securing the benefits of that trade, almost new in Sao Paulo, would be to send there one or two intelligent agents thoroughly acquainted with the business and able to set up the bicycles shipped in sections, repair them, fix and replace any part needed or injured. These agents could, and ought to make an active propaganda in favor of that sport which, until now has not caused that excitement or enthusiasm in Sao Paulo which popularized the use of the bicycle in Europe and in the United States.

It is true, that the irregular laying out of the city, the steep streets, their bad condition, and the rough roads, are not such as to promote the development of bicycling. And yet, notwithstanding all these obstacles, there is in Sao Paulo, and in the vicinity, a considerable stretch of roads which, during the dry season, and even in their present state, could be made available for every kind of bicycle. I am convinced that intelligent and permanent advertisements would make the sport fashionable. The propaganda ought to begin among the gentler sex, for in this populous city, there are only three or four "cycloewomen," who are pointed out as curiosities.

It is proper to remark here that custom duties on bicycles are particularly high: they are *ad valorem*, and represent 48 per cent. of the recognized value of the bicycle, with 60 per cent. additional of the original tax. For instance, a bicycle quoted at \$60 would have to pay \$28.80 duties, plus 60 per cent. on the \$28.80.

COLOMBIA.

TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

From a report recently made by the British Vice Consul at Barranquilla to the Foreign Office, on the subject of the trade of Colombia for 1895, the following information is obtained :

All duties and payments to Government are made in the paper currency at its par value. It is used in all the daily transactions of life in this country.

The national import duties are calculated by the weight in kilograms of the articles imported. By the present tariff there are 15 different classifications, as follows: No. 1, free; No. 2, 1 cent per kilo.; No. 3, 2½ cents; No. 4, 5 cents; No. 5, 10 cents; No. 6, 20 cents; No. 7, 30 cents; No. 8, 40 cents; No. 9, 50 cents; No. 10, 60 cents; No. 11, 70 cents; No. 12, 80 cents; No. 13, 90 cents; No. 14, \$1.00; No. 15, \$1.20. These duties are levied on the weight of the whole package, including coverings, box, etc.

At present, manufactured cotton goods are divided into the following classifications, viz.: 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th.

Linen goods into 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th.

Woollen goods into 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th.

I have been informed that the Government entertains the project of revising these classifications, and at present is soliciting the opinion of the chief importing houses of the country as to the advisability of making this change.

Population.

The entire population of Colombia is rated at 4,000,000 souls, including unreclaimed Indians. These latter are not very numerous; in fact, they probably do not amount to 150,000 all told.

The number of souls corresponding to the trade passing through Barranquilla is about 60 per cent. of the whole population--say 2,400,000 souls.

These inhabitants reside in parts where the climate differs in proportion to its altitude above the sea level. These climates may be classified as follows: hot, temperate, cold. Of course the supply of goods for clothing differs in its kind in each level.

Kind of Goods Required.

For the hot climates : cotton and linen goods ; agricultural implements for the production of sugar cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, etc.

For temperate climates : cotton and light woollen goods for clothing ; axes, hoes, ploughs, implements for coffee planters, etc.

For cold climates : heavy woollen and cotton goods for clothing ; agricultural implements for sowing and harvesting wheat, barley and other cereals.

All kinds of modern appliances for labor saving purposes, wire for fencing, printing presses, types, etc., copying presses, type writers, sewing machines, surveying instruments, steam apparatus, carpenter's and mason's tools, sugar mills and boilers for sugar making, flour mill appliances, modern dairy appliances, ploughs of various kinds, brick and tile making machinery, horse-shoe nails, lamps of all kinds. Petroleum is the combustible universally used; iron bedstead, with woven wire bottoms, to be packed in small compass; boots and shoes, anvils, axes (Collin's preferred), cutlery of all kinds, such as chisels, plane irons, pen-knives, scissors, etc. English cutlery is always preferred, but there is much German make in the market, it comes beautifully carded, but it is not of good quality ; pliers and pincers also come from Germany. British enamelled and cast iron hollow ware is much used. Various other staple articles are imported.

There is a certain demand for articles of luxury, though not very extensive. In Bogota, Medellin, and other towns in the interior the wealthier part of the population furnish their houses in French style, but they generally import their own furniture.

The use of pianos is very general, and there are many imported for sale. These are generally of German make.

Wind instruments are imported to a certain extent. They are brought in full sets for bands, and are almost always imported from France.

Jewelry and watches are imported freely. The watchmaking and repairing business is almost entirely in Swiss hands, though English-made watches are always preferred, but French jewelry is more sought after than English.

It may be said that the American clock manufacturers enjoy the monopoly of the sale of the various kinds of ordinary clocks.

Horned cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep, &c., of high breed are imported, frequently with a view to the improvement of races in this country.

Additional Duty.

Some time ago the import duties were augmented by 25 per cent. additional on the sum total of duties caused by an invoice. Thus the sum total collected on a given invoice is the original duties plus 25 per cent.

Invoices declared for consumption have to pay the whole amount of duties cash down on receiving them from the custom-house.

Invoices declared in "transit" on taking out the goods from the custom-house pay the duties as follows: in cash the 25 per cent. additional and 20 per cent. on the amount of duties; the remaining 80 per cent. is payable in Bogota.

Of course, the consignees here have to give due surety for this last-mentioned payment.

Opportunity for Investment of Capital.

Colombia possesses a large expanse of territory with the favorable (or unfavorable) circumstance, that though geographically situate in the tropics the climate is diversified in all grades, from that of everlasting snow that covers many summits of the Andes, down to continual heat and burning sunshine.

The whole country is divided into departments, and each department is subject to the Central Government, which has its seat in Bogotá. The machinery of the Government is managed entirely in that city.

The chief agricultural product is coffee. The belt of land lying about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, is where the greater part of this berry is produced, though the part grown at 4,000 feet elevation is of a quality superior to that grown further down. Were there sufficient population, there is no reason why the annual crop should not be much increased.

It seems easy enough to remedy this want by merely promoting immigration from other lands, but there are many practical difficulties in the matter. The first difficulty is to get together a certain number of people suitable for the work.

As a general rule Colombians do not migrate through their country. The warm-country man rarely goes to the temperate zone, and those of the latter seldom descend to the warm climates.

Thus the coffee-growers depend entirely on their own hands, and the result is that no more coffee can be cultivated and harvested than what the actual inhabitants of those regions can accomplish.

At present the departments in which the cultivation of coffee is carried on are as follows: Santander, Antioquia, Tolima and Cundinamarca. In consequence, however, of the scarcity of laborers, comparatively few large coffee estates are carried on. The very great proportion of the yearly crop is produced on small holdings, which are worked by the holder and his family.

Of course, this class of grower cannot afford to procure any of the labor-saving modern appliances which simplify the necessary operations for the preparation of the coffee berry in the perfection so desirable for

export purposes. Their system in everything appertaining to the growth and manipulation of coffee is of the most obsolete kind.

In the departments of Antioquia and Tolima the extensive mining works call off a large number of hands that could be profitably employed in the coffee-growing business.

The department of Magdalena is more scantily populated than any of the other departments of Colombia, as its entire population is supposed to fall somewhat short of 100,000 souls all told. In its easterly part exists the range of snowy mountains called the Sierra Nevada. These mountains decline toward the sea, and finally conclude near the town of Santa Marta and the adjacent coast.

Many years ago coffee was grown in the 3,000 feet belt of these mountains, but owing to various local circumstances this agriculture was abandoned. There still exist patches of coffee trees, and in the neighboring forests a considerable number of trees are found growing wild. It is supposed that the birds of the air have carried these seeds there. The quality of this coffee is very superior. It is of the small Moka kind of berry.

The difficulties attending immigration schemes in other parts are not experienced here, inasmuch as the immigrants on landing in Santa Marta, can in six hours be placed on the scene of their labors. Animated by these prospects a number of persons are at present founding small holdings, and it is not improbable that capitalists sooner or later will enter into the business, and that immigration will be procured from the Canary and Balearic Islands. Should such things come to pass, there is no doubt of the feasibility of cultivating a large amount of coffee in these regions.

The harbor of Santa Marta is excellent. Ships drawing from twenty to twenty-four feet of water can come directly alongside the wharf at all times. Thus the crop or any other product could be speedily and safely embarked for its destination at a minimum expense.

Tobacco in years now long gone by was exported from Barranquilla on a very large scale.

The planting of this article was carried on very extensively in the departments of Bolivar and Tolima. In the former, the growth was in the vicinity of the town of "Carmen," and in the latter, the lands in the neighborhood of "Ambalema." The crops from these localities amounted annually to many thousand of seroons. The tobacco produced was much esteemed on the Continent of Europe, and enjoyed a wide demand. The cultivation of tobacco is more facile than that of coffee, inasmuch as the greater part of the labor involved can be performed by women and children.

It is well known that tobacco is a crop which soon exhausts the soil where it is grown, and much care is required to keep this soil well

attended to in order to sustain the original constituents of flavor, smell, etc.

In consequence of the great mercantile demand, the cultivators became careless and neglected all the necessary precautions for keeping up the necessary character of the soil. This shorted-sighted policy was soon discovered in the European markets, and the cultivation of tobacco here collapsed. Latterly some efforts have been made both in Tolima and Bolivar to remedy this state of things, but as yet the cultivation thus resumed is on a small scale. There is no reason why, with due care and making certain outlays, the tobacco of Tolima and Bolivar should not be produced with all its former high-class characteristics. The tobacco exported through Barranquilla in the year 1885, amounted only to the value of \$32,000.

Manufactures.

Some years ago a manufactory was initiated in Bogota, for the making of woollen goods. It was based on the idea that the wool produced in the higher range of the Andes could be economically worked up in the form of cloth of various kinds. Nothing has been heard of the result, either industrial or financial, of this enterprise.

In Cartagena a factory of cotton goods has been erected and is in operation at the present time.

The goods produced are in the style of American cotton drills of various classes. These goods are manufactured entirely from the native cotton. The owners of the manufactory express themselves as well pleased with the financial result, and are making efforts to erect a similar factory in Barranquilla.

The cotton crop of these parts varies much in quality every year. The value of the ginned cotton exported from Barranquilla in 1895 amounted to £8,362. There were some 1,790 bales of about 450 pounds each; thus its value here comes out at about five cents American gold per pound.

The cotton in itself is of good quality, resembling the Egyptian cotton. In fact, the original seed introduced here in the early "sixties" was Egyptian. Owing to carelessness in picking it becomes ingrained with sand and dry leaves, which substances cannot be entirely eliminated by the ginning process.

The great obstacle to all these kinds of enterprise consists in the want of native skilled labor, which is an article that cannot be improvised.

This want was for many years a great difficulty in the steamboat business on the river Magdalena. Until about 10 years ago the companies engaged in this business were entirely dependent on foreign skilled labor, but as they then began to take the precaution of training up native apprentices in their workshops and on board their boats, they are at the present time tolerably independent of foreign skilled workers.

The yellow soap factories here import rosin in large parcels. The tallow which they use is purchased in the country. The potash and soda which they use are imported principally from the United States of America.

Though rice is an article produced in the department of Bolivar, the crops are not sufficient to supply the demand, and large quantities of this article are introduced from Siam, Bangkok and other eastern parts and sold here at a lower figure than what is demanded by the native growers.

The native supply of this article is not sufficient, and large quantities are imported from the United States of America in tins and barrels of various sizes.

GUATEMALA.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

It is stated authoritatively that the work of the construction of the Northern Railroad of Guatemala is to be pushed with a greater degree of energy than at any previous time. Mr. H. E. Dennie, one of the parties interested in the construction of the line, recently left Vera Cruz with a large number of laborers to be employed in that work. Captain Johnson, one of the leading contractors in the building of the road, gives the following facts regarding the enterprise:

"The road has been completed and trains are now running from Puerto Barrios to Gualan, a distance of eighty miles. The grading is completed from Gualan to Jualan, some thirty miles more; and to Guastatoya, a distance of eighty miles, the road is cleared and work will be started in a short time. From that point to Guatemala City three routes have been surveyed, but as yet no selection has been made."

Captain Johnson says there is no finer country on earth than this section of Guatemala, and that it is destined to be the greatest agricultural district of the Central American countries.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING MERCHANDISE.

From the *Revue du Commerce Extérieur* (French) of June 13, 1896, the following directions upon the important matter of how merchandise destined for importation into Guatemala should be packed, are taken:

Three-quarters of the merchandise imported into Guatemala pay duty upon the gross weight or bulk. Consequently there

is a great advantage in reducing the weight of the packing as much as possible, inasmuch as for goods of a certain value a difference of ten or more kilograms would save \$15, \$20 and even \$30. The problem consists in lessening not only the dead weight of the outside covering, but also the interior wrapping.

To make up for this loss of resistance of the cases, Mr. E. Nicholas, in his recent report to the Department for Foreign Affairs, mentions the following process:

Instead of using thick boards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the cases, this thickness is reduced one-half, while at the same time a greater elasticity is obtained by covering the cases in coarse sacking cloth and filling the space between with a sufficient quantity of oakum, or other similar substance, and strengthening the four corners; the whole secured by iron hoops, like cotton bales. By this means the shocks will be lessened considerably, as well as the breakage or injury of the contents, besides resulting in a great saving in custom duties, wharfage and freight by rail.

MEXICO.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Department of State has received from Minister M. W. Ransom a copy of a decree of President Diaz approving the action of the Mexican Congress amending the Constitution of that Republic.

The decree is as follows :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1ST.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to direct me the following decree :

PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye :

The Congress of the United Mexican States, in the exercise of the power which Article 127 of the Federal Constitution concedes to it, and with the previous approbation of the majority of the Legislatures of the States, declares Articles 79, 81, 82, and 83 of the Constitution to be amended and an addition to Article 72 of the same, in the following tenor :

ARTICLE 72.

Congress has power :

XXXI. To appoint, both houses of Congress being convened in joint-session for such purpose, an Acting President of the Republic either with the character of permanent or *ad interim* to act in the absolute or temporary absence or disability of the Constitutional President.

Likewise, to replace the Acting President in case of his disability or absence whether permanent or temporary.

XXXII. To examine and decide upon the application for leave of absence that the President of the Republic may make.

It is the exclusive faculty of the House of Deputies :

II. To examine and determine upon the resignation of the President of the Republic or of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

ARTICLE 79.

I. In case of the disability or absence of the President, except by resignation or leave, his functions shall devolve on the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and if there be no Secretary of Foreign Relations, or he be disqualified, on the Secretary of the Interior (Gobernación).

II. The Congress of the Union shall assemble in extraordinary session the following day, in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, more than one-half of the total number of members of both houses being required to be present ; the speaker of the House of Deputies shall preside. If there be no quorum, or for any other cause the meeting cannot be held, those present shall have the power to compel from day to day the attendance of the absentees in accordance with the law, in order that the sitting may be held as soon as possible.

III. At this meeting an Acting President of the Republic shall be chosen by *viva voce* vote of the majority of those present, and no debate shall be allowed on any proposition whatever, nor shall anything else be done except to receive the vote, count it, publish it and announce the name of the candidate elected.

IV. If no one of the candidates should have received a majority of the votes cast the election shall be repeated between the two candidates who received the greater number of votes, the one then receiving the majority shall be declared elected. In the event that the competitors have received an equal number of votes, and on a repetition of the voting a similar result shall occur, then the drawing of lots shall determine the one elected.

V. In case there be a tie of votes in more than two candidates the choice between these shall be made by ballot ; but if in addition there should be another candidate who may have obtained a larger number of votes, he shall be considered as first competitor with the one first mentioned above, and the ballot shall decide which of these two is chosen.

VI. If Congress be not in session it shall meet on the fourteenth day following the absence or disqualification of the Constitutional President, without the formality of special convocation. The deliberation of the body shall proceed under the temporary direction of the Chairman of the Permanent Committee.

VII. In case of the resignation of the President, Congress shall convene in the manner set forth for the appointment of the Acting President,

and the resignation of the President shall not take effect until the Acting President shall have been elected and formally qualified for office.

VIII. In relation to the temporary absence or disqualification of the President, Congress shall appoint an Acting President, observing in this election the same procedure as prescribed in case of absolute disqualification or absence. Should the President ask for leave of absence, he will at the time of doing so propose the citizen who shall take his place; the permission being granted, it shall not take effect until the Acting President shall have qualified for the office. It is within the President's power to make use of said leave or not, as he may choose, or to lessen the duration of his absence.

The Acting President shall exercise the functions of office only during the temporary absence of the President.

The petition for leave of absence shall be addressed to the House of Deputies, which shall at once refer it to the proper committee for its consideration, at the same time summoning the Senate in extraordinary session for the following day; before this body the committee shall make its report. The application shall be determined by one ballot, and the favorable action of the committee shall be made known in a decree of a single article containing two points, one granting the leave, the other sanctioning the nomination of his substitute proposed.

IX. Should for any reason the President-elect not enter upon the discharge of his duties on the day fixed by the constitution, Congress shall at once appoint an Acting President. If the reason for his not being inaugurated on the day fixed be only transitory, the Acting President shall cease in his presidential functions when the President-elect shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of his functions. But should the cause be such that the President-elect shall not be qualified to enter into the exercise of his power during the four years for which he has been chosen, Congress shall, after appointing the Acting President, call an extraordinary election. The Acting President shall cease in his functions as soon as the new President-elect qualifies, and the latter shall serve during the unexpired term. Should the impediment arise from the fact that the election be not made or published on the 1st of December, an Acting President shall be chosen by Congress who will discharge the presidential duties until the above requisites are complied with, and the President-elect takes the oath of office.

X. The absence or disability of the Acting President shall be remedied in the manner prescribed above. In case of the Constitutional President having temporarily disqualified himself he shall again assume the exercise of his duties.

ARTICLE 80.

Should the disqualification of the President be permanent, the Acting President, chosen by Congress, shall complete the constitutional period.

ARTICLE 82.

The qualifications required by Article 77 of the constitution are indispensable to the Acting President, whether temporary or permanent.

ARTICLE 83.

The President, upon taking possession of his office, shall take, before Congress, the following oath :

" I swear to perform loyally and patriotically the functions of the President of the United Mexican States ; to execute and cause to be executed without any reserve, the Constitution of 1857, with all its additions and amendments, the laws of reform and all laws emanating therefrom, looking to the good and prosperity of the Union."

The Secretary of Department, who may take provisional charge of the Executive Power, is exempted from this oath.

Therefore, I order the same to be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be had therewith.

Given at the National Palace of the Union, in Mexico, on the 24th day of April, 1896.

(Signed)

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To General Manuel Gonzales Cosio, Secretary of State and of the Interior.

And I communicate the same to you for your knowledge and consequent effects.

MEXICO, April 24th, 1896.

(Signed)

GONZALEZ COSIO.

MEXICO.

REFORMA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN FEDERAL.

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

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en ejercicio de la facultad que le concede al artículo 127 de la Constitución Federal y previa la aprobación de la mayoría de las Legislaturas de los Estados, declara reformados los artículos 79, 80, 82 y 83 de la Constitución, y adicionado el 72 de la misma, en los siguientes términos :

ARTÍCULO 72.

El Congreso tiene facultad :

XXXI. Para nombrar, funcionando al efecto ambas Cámaras reunidas, un Presidente de la República, ya con el carácter de sustituto, ya con el de interino, en las faltas absolutas ó temporales del Presidente Constitucional. Asimismo la tiene para reemplazar, en los respectivos casos y en igual forma, tanto al sustituto como al interino, si estos á su vez faltaren.

XXXII. Para calificar y decidir sobre la solicitud de licencia que hiciere el Presidente de la República.

Es facultad exclusiva de la Cámara de Diputados :

II. Calificar y decidir sobre las renunciaciones del Presidente de la República y de los Magistrados de la Suprema Corte de Justicia.

ARTÍCULO 79.

I. En las faltas absolutas del Presidente, con excepción de la que proceda de renuncia, y en las temporales, con excepción de la que proceda de licencia, se encargará desde luego del Poder Ejecutivo el Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, y si no lo hubiere ó estuviere impedido, el Secretario de Gobernación.

II. El Congreso de la Unión se reunirá en sesión extraordinaria al día siguiente, en el local de la Cámara de Diputados, con asistencia de más de la mitad del número total de los individuos de ambas Cámaras, fungiendo la Mesa de la Cámara de Diputados. Si por falta de *quorum* ú

otra causa no pudiese verificarse la sesión, los presentes compelerán diariamente á los ausentes conforme á la ley, á fin de celebrar sesión lo más pronto posible.

III. En esta sesión se elegirá Presidente sustituto, por mayoría absoluta de los presentes, y en votación nominal y pública, sin que pueda discutirse en ella proposición alguna, ni hacerse otra cosa que recoger la votación, publicarla, formar el escrutinio y declarar el nombre del electo.

IV. Si ningún candidato hubiere reunido la mayoría absoluta de los votos, se repetirá la elección entre los dos que tuvieron mayor número, y quedará electo el que hubiere obtenido dicha mayoría. Si los competidores hubiesen tenido igual número de votos y al repetirse la votación se repitiera el empate, la suerte decidirá quién deba ser el electo.

V. Si hay igualdad de sufragios en más de dos candidatos, entre ellos se hará la votación; pero si hubiere al mismo tiempo otro candidato que haya obtenido mayor número de votos, se le tendrá como primer competidor, y el segundo se sacará por votación de entre los primeros.

VI. Si no estuviere en sesiones el Congreso, se reunirá sin necesidad de convocatoria el 1.º día siguiente al de la falta, bajo la dirección de la Mesa de la Comisión Permanente que esté en funciones, y procederá como queda dicho.

VII. En caso de falta absoluta por renuncia del Presidente, el Congreso se reunirá en la forma expresada para nombrar al sustituto, y la renuncia no surtirá sus efectos sino hasta que quede hecho el nombramiento y el sustituto preste la protesta legal.

VIII. En cuanto á las faltas temporales, cualquiera que sea su causa, el Congreso nombrará un Presidente interino, observando el mismo procedimiento prescrito para los casos de falta absoluta. Si el Presidente pidiere licencia, propondrá al hacerlo al ciudadano que deba reemplazarlo, y concedida que sea, no comenzará á surtir sus efectos sino hasta que el interino haya protestado, siendo facultativo por parte del Presidente hacer ó no uso de ella ó abreviar su duración. El interino ejercerá el cargo tan solo mientras dure la falta temporal.

La solicitud de licencia se dirigirá á la Cámara de Diputados, la cual la pasará inmediatamente al estudio de su Comisión respectiva, citando á la vez á la Cámara de Senadores para el siguiente día á sesión extraordinaria del Congreso, ante quien dicha Comisión presentará su dictamen.

La proposición con que este dictamen concluya, en caso de ser favorable, comprenderá en un solo artículo de decreto, que se resolverá por una sola votación, el otorgamiento de la licencia y la aprobación del propuesto.

IX. Si el día señalado por la Constitución no entrare á ejercer el cargo de Presidente el elegido por el pueblo, el Congreso nombrará desde

luego Presidente interino. Si la causa del impedimento fuere transitoria el interino cesará en las funciones presidenciales cuando cese dicha causa y se presente á desempeñar el cargo el Presidente electo. Pero si la causa fuere de aquellas que producen imposibilidad absoluta, de tal manera que el Presidente electo no pudiese entrar en ejercicio durante el cuatrienio, el Congreso, después de nombrar al Presidente interino convocará sin dilación á elecciones extraordinarias. El Presidente interino cesará en el cargo tan luego como proteste el nuevo Presidente electo, quien terminará el período constitucional. Si la acefalía procediere de que la elección no estuviere hecha ó publicada el 1º de Diciembre, se nombrará también Presidente interino, el cual desempeñará la Presidencia mientras queden llenados esos requisitos y proteste el Presidente electo.

X. Las faltas del Presidente sustituto y las del interino se cubrirán también de la manera prescrita, salvo, respecto del segundo, el caso de que el Presidente constitucional temporalmente separado, vuelva al ejercicio de sus funciones.

ARTÍCULO 80.

Si la falta del Presidente fuere absoluta, el sustituto nombrado por el Congreso terminará el período constitucional.

ARTÍCULO 82.

Tanto para ser Presidente sustituto como para ser Presidente interino son indispensables los requisitos que exige el artículo 77.

ARTÍCULO 83.

El Presidente al tomar posesión de su encargo, protestará ante el Congreso, bajo la fórmula que sigue :

" Protesto desempeñar leal y patrióticamente el cargo de Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ; guardar y hacer guardar, sin reserva alguna, la Constitución de 1857, con todas sus adiciones y reformas, las leyes de Reforma y las demás que de ella emanen, mirando en todo por el bien y prosperidad de la Unión."

Queda exceptuado de este requisito el Secretario del Despacho que se encarge provisionalmente, en su caso, del Poder Ejecutivo.

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

" Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo de la Unión, en México, á veinticuatro de Abril de mil ochocientos noventa y seis—*Porfirio Diaz.*— Al C. General Manuel Gonzalez Cosío, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Gobernación."

MEXICO.

NEW BANKING LAW.

The following is the text of the new banking law of Mexico, which goes into effect on the 1st of July, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The Chief Executive of the Union is authorized to enact a general law, by which concession, the establishment, and the operation of all banks of emission in the States and Territories of the Republic are to be governed. It will be based on the following rules:

(a) No concession will be granted, unless the concessionaires deposit bonds of the national public debt, whose nominal value, at par, must equal 20 per cent. of the sum which the bank must have in cash with which to commence operations.

(b) The minimum amount of capital which will be allowed will be \$500,000, half of which must be exhibited in cash before the bank can begin operations.

(c) The amount of actual cash on hand must never be less than one-half of the sum total of bills in circulation, together with sight deposits, or deposits made with a notice of three or a less number of days.

(d) No bank can be authorized to emit bills for an amount greater than three times its capital stock.

(e) The acceptance of these bills will be optional, and no bill of less than \$5 will be issued.

(f) Exemptions or diminutions of taxes can only be granted to the first bank which is established in any State of the Republic or in any of the Federal Territories. The other banks must pay all taxes established by the general laws, and, moreover, they will be subject to a special government tax of 2 per cent. per year on the amount of their capital stock. Those now established, providing they subject themselves to the regulations of the general laws, will be considered as "first" banks, as regards the foregoing portion of this article.

(g) The banks which may be established in a State cannot have, outside the limits of that State, branch houses for the exchange of bills without the special permission of the Executive, who will only grant it

in case of very close bonds of commercial interest between the various States, and such branches can in no case be established in the City of Mexico or in the Federal District.

(b) The Federal Executive will have in each bank an interventor, whose duties will be stated, and who, in the revision of the annual balances, will have the same powers as the manager in anonymous companies.

(c) The banks will publish monthly a cash balance, in which will be stated the amounts due the bank, the amount of silver on hand, and the amount of bills in circulation, and the total amount of sight deposits, and the amount of notice deposits of three or a less number of days.

(d) The Executive will not grant any concession until after the enactment of this banking law, and such concession must be in conformity to it.

ART. 2. The Executive will also have power :

(a) To celebrate contracts with the National Bank of Mexico, by virtue of which and through an agreed-upon compensation, which shall be judged equitable, any incompatibility between said National Bank and the concessions granted to others under the general law may be adjusted.

(b) In order to celebrate contracts with the banks already in existence by virtue of special concessions, on the understanding that the State banks may enjoy the benefits of the general law, they will have to renounce the special concessions under which they were established.

(c) The authority conceded to the Executive by virtue of the present article will cease, as far as celebrating contracts for State banks are concerned, six months after the publishing of the general law, and for other banks will cease on the 15th of September next.

ART. 3. The provisions which must govern other institutions of credit can also be subjected to the same law, or to any other special law which the Executive may enact, or which may seem to him the most convenient.

ART. 4. In the sessional period immediately following the promulgation of the decree or decrees relative to this law, the Executive will give an account to Congress of the use which he shall have made of the faculties empowered upon him by the present law.

MÉXICO.

NEUVA LEY DE BANCOS.

ARTÍCULO. V. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo de la Unión para expedir la ley general por la que han de regirse la concesión, el establecimiento y las operaciones de los Bancos de emisión en los Estados de la República y en los Territorios federales, con sujeción á las bases siguientes:

"I. Ninguna concesión se otorgará sino depositando los concesionarios bonos de la Deuda Pública nacional, cuyo valor nominal, á la par, sea, cuando menos, igual al 20 por ciento de la suma que el Banco deba tener en caja para comenzar sus operaciones.

"II. El minimum del capital suscrito será de quinientos mil pesos, de los que, cuando menos, la mitad deberá exhibirse en numerario antes de que el Banco dé principio á sus operaciones.

"III. La existencia en caja nunca deberá bajar en cada Banco de la mitad del monto de sus billetes en circulación mudo al importe de los depósitos reembolsables á la vista ó con un aviso previo de tres días ó menos.

"IV. Ningún Banco podrá ser autorizado á emitir billetes por una cantidad mayor del triple de su capital exhibido.

"V. Los billetes serán de curso voluntario y no tendrán un valor de menos de cinco pesos.

"VI. Las exenciones ó disminuciones de impuestos sólo se otorgarán al primer Banco que se establezca en cualquiera de los Estados de la República ó de los Territorios Federales.

"Los demás Bancos deberán pagar todos los impuestos establecidos por las leyes generales, y además, uno especial á la Federación de 2 por ciento al año sobre el importe de su capital exhibido.

"Se consideran como primeros Bancos para los efectos de esta fracción los actualmente establecidos, siempre que se sujeten á las prescripciones de la ley general.

"VII. Los Bancos que se establezcan en un Estado no podrán tener fuera del territorio del mismo, sucursales para efectuar el cambio de sus billetes, sino con permiso especial del Ejecutivo, que solo lo otorgará cuando haya estrecha liga de intereses comerciales entre varios Estados

y nunca para que dichas sucursales se establezcan en la Ciudad de México ni el Distrito Federal.

"VIII. El Ejecutivo Federal tendrá en los Bancos un interventor cuyas funciones se especificarán y que en la revisión de los balances anuales tendrá las mismas facultades que las leyes otorgan á los comisarios de las sociedades anónimas.

"IX. Los Bancos publicarán mensualmente un corte de caja en que costarán, además de los saldos de las cuentas que exprese la ley, el importe de la existencia metálica, el monto de los billetes en circulación y el de los depósitos reembolsables á la vista ó con un aviso previo de tres días ó menos.

"X. No se otorgará por el Ejecutivo de la Unión ninguna concesión, sino después de expedida la ley general de Bancos y con entera sujeción á ella.

ART. 2º. Queda asimismo autorizado el Ejecutivo :

"I. Para celebrar arreglos con el Banco Nacional de México, en virtud de los cuales y mediante alguna compensación que se juzgue equitativa, cese todo motivo de incompatibilidad entre la concesión del Banco y la expedición de la ley general á que se refiere el artículo anterior.

"II. Para celebrar convenios con los Bancos ya existentes en virtud de concesiones especiales; en la inteligencia de que los Bancos de los Estados para gozar de los beneficios de la ley general habrán de renunciar á las concesiones que les han dado origen.

"III. Las autorizaciones concedidas al Ejecutivo en virtud del presente artículo, concluirán, para celebrar convenios con los Bancos de los Estados, á los seis meses de publicada la ley general, y para los demás, el 15 de Septiembre próximo.

ART. 3º. Las prevenciones que deben regir á las demás instituciones de crédito, podrán ser objeto de la misma ley ó de otra especial que el Ejecutivo expedirá, según estime más conveniente.

ART. 4º. En el período de sesiones inmediato siguiente á la publicación del decreto ó decretos relativos, el Ejecutivo dará cuenta al Congreso del uso que hubiere hecho de las autorizaciones que se le confieren por la presente ley.

MEXIQUE.

NOUVELLE LOI SUR LES BANQUES.

Ce qui suit est le texte de la Nouvelle Loi sur les banques au Mexique, qui sera mise en vigueur le 1er Juillet, 1896.

ARTICLE 1. Le Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif de l'Union, est autorisé à faire une loi générale qui gouvernera la concession, l'établissement et les opérations des banques d'émission dans les Etats et Territoires de la République. Elle sera établie sur les bases suivantes :

(a) Aucune concession ne sera accordée avant que le concessionnaire n'ait déposé des bons de la dette nationale publique, dont la valeur nominale, au pair, sera de 20 % de la somme en espèces que la banque devra avoir pour commencer ses opérations.

(b) Le minimum autorisé du capital sera de \$500,000, dont la moitié devra être en espèces, avant, que la banque ne puisse commencer ses opérations.

(c) Le montant actuel de l'encaisse en espèces, ne devra jamais être moins de la moitié de la somme totale des billets en circulation, y compris les dépôts payables à vue, ou qui peuvent être retirés après un avis de trois jours ou moins.

(d) Aucune Banque ne pourra émettre des billets pour une somme trois fois plus grande que son capital.

(e) L'acceptation de ces billets, qui ne seront pas moins de \$5, est facultatif.

(f) L'exemption, ou la réduction des taxes sera accordée, seulement, à la première Banque qui s'établira dans un Etat ou Territoire Fédéral de la République. Les autres Banques paieront toutes celles qui ont été fixées par les lois générales, outre une taxe spéciale gouvernementale de 2 % par an, sur le montant de leur capital. Celles qui sont actuellement établies, en tant qu'elles se soumettront aux lois générales, seront considérées comme "premières" banques, et jouiront des dispositions de cet article.

(g) Les Banques qui s'établiraient dans un Etat, ne pourront pas avoir de succursales en dehors de cet Etat, pour l'échange de leurs billets, sans une permission spéciale du Pouvoir Exécutif, qui ne l'accordera qu'en

cas où il existerait des relations commerciales très étroites entre les différents Etats. Ces succursales ne pourront jamais être établies dans la ville de Mexico, où dans le District Fédéral.

(h) L'Exécutif Fédéral aura dans chaque Banque, un contrôleur (*interventor*) dont les devoirs seront spécifiés, et qui, dans l'examen des balances de fin d'année, aura le même pouvoir que les gérants de Sociétés anonymes.

(i) Les Banques publieront tous les mois, une balance indiquant leur actif en espèces, le montant des billets en circulation, les dépôts payables à vue, et ceux qui le sont après un avis de trois jours ou moins.

(j) Le Pouvoir Exécutif n'accordera aucune concession avant le passage de cette loi, ni avant que la dite concession n'y soit entièrement conforme.

ART. 2. Le Pouvoir Exécutif est aussi autorisé :

(a) A faire des contrats avec la Banque Nationale de Mexico, en vertu desquels, et moyennant une compensation déterminée et considérée équitable, toute différence entre la dite Banque Nationale et les concessions accordées aux autres Banques, conformément aux dispositions de la loi générale, pourra être réglée.

(b) Afin de faire des contrats avec les Banques qui existent déjà en vertu de concessions spéciales, il est entendu que les Banques d'Etats, pour jouir des bénéfices de la loi générale, devront renoncer aux concessions spéciales d'après lesquelles elles ont été établies.

(c) L'autorité conférée au Pouvoir Exécutif, en vertu du présent Article, cessera, en ce qui concerne les contrats pour les Banques d'Etats, six mois après la promulgation de la loi générale, et le 15 Septembre prochain, pour les autres Banques.

ART. 3. Les dispositions qui régleront d'autres institutions de crédit, pourront être soumises aussi à la même loi, ou toute autre loi spéciale que le Pouvoir Exécutif croira devoir faire, ou qui lui semblera le plus convenable.

ART. 4. Pendant la Session, immédiatement après la promulgation du Décret relatif à cette loi, le Pouvoir Exécutif transmettra un rapport au Congrès, sur l'usage qu'il aura fait de l'autorité dont il aura été revêtu par la présente loi.

COATZACOALCOS HARBOR.

The Mexican Government has recently made a contract with Sir Weetman Pearson for making a harbor at Coatzacoalcos, the gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec railroad.

By the terms of the contract the work is to be begun immediately upon the arrival of the steam dredger from the Bermuda Islands. The bar at the mouth of the harbor is required to be dredged to a depth of six meters at low tide, and the channel dredged longitudinally to a low water depth of eight meters.

The channel as well as the bar shall have a width of 100 meters at the bottom. The work once begun shall be continuous, with only such interruptions as are unavoidable from Providential causes, and national holidays.

The work of dredging sand, mud or hard clay will be paid for at the rate of 60 cents per ton of 1,000 kilograms. That of removing rock or white coral will be paid for at the same rate plus 20 per cent.

Payments will be made to the contractor for his monthly payroll through the custom house at Vera Cruz at the rate of \$3,000 per week. The balance will be paid in the five per cent. bonds of the interior debt.

NICARAGUA.

CULTIVATION OF THE RUBBER TREE.

Consul Thomas O'Hara, in a communication to the Department of State, dated San Juan del Norte, June 17, 1896, on the subject of India rubber culture in Nicaragua, says in substance :

A growing interest in the culture of the India rubber tree is developing in the Bluefields river region. On several plantations along the Escondido river there are at present not less than 75,000 rubber plants vigorous and promising and ready for transplanting. It is believed that within a dozen years after these shall have been planted, this form of agriculture will in a very large degree have supplanted that of the banana.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE COASTING TRADE.

The following on the subject of additional steamers for the coasting trade of Nicaragua is taken from a recent copy of the Bluefields *Record* :

Bluefields will soon have her own fleet of coasting steamers. By virtue of certain concessions granted by the government to Mr. Lasché and duly ratified by Congress, the concessionaire agrees, among other things, to put in the coasting trade a steamer of the size of the late Carazo. From advices received this steamer will arrive here about the end of July. Messrs. Hoadley, Ingalls & Co. will also receive a steamer here about the middle of September to replace the Herbert; whilst the New Orleans and Central American Trading Company are momentarily expecting their composite steamer for the Principulca trade.

With such facilities for transportation from and to all parts of the coast, the boundless resources of the country should be developed more systematically, so that the new steamers which shall be employed in the carrying trade will prove remunerative investments.

SANTO DOMINGO.

IMMIGRATION.

At the request of the Commissioner of Immigration the Secretary of the Interior and Police recently addressed to the governors of the provinces of Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barahona a communication on the subject above named, recommending that it be transmitted for proper use of the local authorities, municipalities, and agricultural boards of the country. The purpose of the communication is to urge these several boards to find out, as promptly and accurately as possible, what land owners in their respective districts are willing to enter into association with Cuban farmers, emigrants, or refugees in Santo Domingo, or are disposed to sell their property to such Cubans, the price to be paid out of the proceeds of the crops. They are also requested to investigate any other method of giving occupation or employment to the said Cubans.

The result of this investigation must be transmitted, as far as possible, through the respective official channels.

It is particularly recommended that accurate information in regard to the following points should be furnished, namely : first, Class of farm on which the emigrant can be employed ; second, the kind of cultivation for which the farm is intended ; third, present condition of the farm ; fourth, location of the same ; fifth, what supply of water exists on the farm and at what distance ; sixth, how can the farm be reached from the chief town of the district and its distance from said town ; seventh, whether the farm has any dwelling and, if so, what kind and size ; eighth, whether crops can be raised on the farm for the support of its tenants,

and in what quantities; ninth, the terms upon which the association or partnership with the Cuban emigrants can be arranged; tenth, assistance which the owner is willing to give the emigrant and in what form, whether gratuitous or to be thereafter paid for; eleventh, number and class of animals to be found on the farm; twelfth, estimated amount of production of the farm.

Those who may be willing to sell their property are asked to furnish, in addition to the foregoing information, a statement of the following facts: whether the farm is new, or the number of years that it has been under cultivation; what has been the production of the farm during the last three years; whether it has timber, and if so, how extensive and of what quality; what is the price asked for the farm, and what are the terms of payment.

Those who may be willing to give employment on any other farm whatever to Cuban emigrants are urged to give their answers as full and complete as possible.

As shown by the above this measure is a very practical one and conducive to the benefit of all the parties concerned, provided, however, that there is no exaggeration in the representation of either side.

It is also to the advantage of all that the fulfillment of all contracts made in pursuance of the provisions aforesaid be secured by the intervention of the Commissioner of Immigration.

EXPORT DUTY ON SILVER COIN.

The National Congress considering, That the Executive authority has not yet been able to coin national money in accordance with the law of April 28th, 1894.

Considering, That it is the duty of Congress to take all measures necessary to prevent the silver coin circulating in the country, and which serves as the basis for all transactions of

purchase and sale throughout the Republic, from being the object of operations that will interfere with commerce, industry and public administration.

Considering, That it is the positive duty of the representatives of the people to preserve all interests from economic disturbances.

RESOLVES :

ARTICLE 1. To establish a fixed duty of *three dollars gold* for each amount of one hundred dollars of silver coin which is exported from the Republic to foreign markets, whether exported in fractional coin or in dollar pieces.

ART. 2. Infringements of this resolution shall be punished by the law of Customs and Ports, under the section referring to confiscation.

ART. 3. This resolution is temporary, and its operation will cease as soon as the causes for it cease, but will be punctually executed from the day of its promulgation.

Given in the Session Hall of Congress March 16th, 1896, the 53rd year of Independence and 33rd of the Restoration.

President, ISAIAS FRANCO.

Secretaries, J. MORALES BERNAL,
I. MEJIAS.

Let it be executed, communicated by the proper secretary and published throughout the territory of the Republic for its fulfillment.

Done in the National Palace at Santo Domingo, Capital of the Republic, March 17th, 1896.

The President of the Republic, ULISES HEUREAUX.

Countersigned :

The Minister of Hacienda and Commerce, RIVAS.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables give the total value of merchandise imported into Santo Domingo from the United States and exported to the United States from Santo Domingo during the year 1895. The figures are obtained from the official records of the several custom houses of the latter republic, and the values expressed are in United States gold.

PORTS.	Imported from U. S.	Exported to U. S.
Santo Domingo.....	\$326,596.17	\$689,457.85
Macoris.....	183,624.01	1,273,764.04
Azua.....	83,150.04	172,459.27
Sanchez.....	102,633.97	18,672.20
Samana.....	13,782.29	7,581.00
Puerto Plata.....	169,135.22	18,000.00
Monte Cristi.....	65,090.40	59,680.65
Total.....	\$943,012.10	\$2,239,615.01

MONTH.	Imported from U. S.	Exported to U. S.
January.....	\$113,018.30	\$138,076.65
February.....	97,446.98	354,332.60
March.....	103,607.36	352,136.64
April.....	88,354.39	183,657.70
May.....	48,165.48	486,956.66
June.....	93,049.49	247,709.87
July.....	67,802.64	200,322.96
August.....	64,608.05	113,951.12
September.....	58,739.15	41,407.35
October.....	83,431.47	49,707.88
November.....	50,683.38	23,282.66
December.....	74,105.41	48,072.92
Total.....	\$943,012.10	\$2,239,615.01

SANTO DOMINGO.

INMIGRACIÓN.

A solicitud del Inspector de Inmigración se ha dirigido el señor Ministro de lo Interior y Policía á los Gobernadores de las Provincias de Santo Domingo, Azua y Barahona, para que estos á su vez lo hagan á los Jefes Comunales, Ayuntamientos y Juntas de Agricultura, á fin de que con la mayor urgencia, ahinco y solicitud, averigüen los propietarios á quienes, en sus respectivas demarcaciones, les convenga dar posesiones en aparcería á inmigrados cubanos agricultores, ó les convenga vender á pagar con las cosechas, ó que en cualquier otra forma deseen dar colocación ó emplear inmigrados.

Se indica á los propietarios, que ya sea por conducto de las Autoridades, á quienes se ordena la gestión, ó ya dirijiéndose directamente á la Inspección de Inmigración, participen cuanto antes cómo es que están dispuestos á utilizar ó favorecer la inmigración, coadyuvando al fin que se ha propuesto el Gobierno.

Se encarga á los mismos que en ese caso no omitan hacer las siguientes aclaraciones :

1^a. Clase del conuco, labor ó finca—2^a. Tareas que est in cultivadas y de que clase es el cultivo—3^a. Estado en que se encuentran esos conucos ó labores—4^a. Lugar donde se encuentran—5^a. Que aguadas tienen para el consumo personal y á que distancia—6^a. Vias de comunicación para con la cabeza de la jurisdicción y á que distancia—7^a. Si tienen vivienda y de que clase y tamaño—8^a. Si tienen viveres de cosechar y de que clase y en que cantidad—9^a. Condiciones con que se dá la posesión en aparcería—10^a. Auxilios que está dispuesto á

facilitar al inmigrado y en que forma y en que concepto: es decir, si gratuitos ó reintegrables—11ª. Si la posesión tiene algunos animales, cuantos y de que clase—12ª. Producto que se calcula dará la posesión.

Además, para aquellos que pretendan vender, se les pide que amplien su informe, manifestando si la posesión es nueva ó cuantos años tiene y si las plantaciones son nuevas ó viejas y de cuantos años.—Producción de los tres últimos años.—Si tiene montes y de que clase y en que cantidad.—Cantidad que pide por la posesión y condiciones de venta.

A aquellos que deseen dár colocación ó emplear inmigrados, en cualquier otra forma, se les encarece que lo manifiesten con todas las aclaraciones que sean necesarias.

Como se vé, todo esto es muy práctico y puede proporcionar ventajas á todos, si todos se colocan en sus pretensiones en un justo medio, asegurado el cumplimiento de todo lo que se convenga por la intervención que en los contratos tiene la Inspección de Inmigración, que tomará por su cuenta el hacer cumplir á todos.

Esto es práctico, como se vé, y los resultados positivos y beneficiosos.

SAINT DOMINGUE.

IMMIGRATION.

A la demande du Commissaire de l'Immigration, le Secrétaire de l'Intérieur et de la Police, a récemment adressé une communication aux Gouverneurs des provinces de Saint Domingue, d'Azua, et de Barahona, relative au sujet ci-dessus mentionné, recommandant qu'elle soit transmise aux autorités locales, aux municipalités et aux comités agricoles du pays, pour leur instruction. Le but de cette communication est de solliciter ces différents Comités à s'enquérir le plus promptement et le plus exactement possible, quels sont les propriétaires de leurs districts, qui consentiraient à s'associer avec des fermiers, des émigrants ou des réfugiés Cubains à Saint Domingue, ou seraient disposés à vendre leur propriété à ces derniers, qui paieraient avec les prix obtenus pour les récoltes. Ils sont aussi requis de trouver un moyen quelconque de procurer du travail ou un emploi aux dits Cubains.

Le résultat de cette enquête devra être transmis, autant que possible, par les voies officielles respectives.

On recommande particulièrement la plus grande exactitude dans les renseignements suivants qui seront fournis, à savoir : 1°. Le genre de ferme sur laquelle l'émigrant peut être employé ; 2°. A quelle espèce de culture la ferme est-elle utilisée ; 3°. Sa condition actuelle ; 4°. Sa localité ; 5°. La quantité d'eau qui s'y trouve, et à quelle distance ; 6°. Comment s'y rendre du chef-lieu du district, et de combien de milles elle en est éloignée ; 7°. Si la ferme contient une habitation, et, dans ce cas, quel en est le genre et les dimensions ; 8°. Si l'on peut obtenir une récolte suffisante pour le maintien de ceux qui la

cultivent, et quelle en est la quantité ; 9°. Sous quelles conditions l'association avec les émigrants Cubains pourrait-elle se former ; 10°. Quel aide le propriétaire consentirait-il à donner à l'émigrant, et sous quelle forme, gratuite ou remboursable à terme ; 11°. Quel est le nombre et le genre de bestiaux qui sont sur la ferme ; 12°. Evaluation du produit de la ferme.

Ceux qui consentiraient à vendre leur propriété sont requis, outre ceux qui précèdent, de fournir les renseignements suivants : Si la ferme est nouvelle ou ancienne ; dans ce dernier cas, dire depuis combien de temps elle est cultivée ; quel en a été le produit pendant les trois dernières années ; s'il y des arbres, dire quelle est l'étendue et la qualité du boisement ; le prix de la ferme et les conditions de paiement.

Ceux qui voudraient employer quelques uns de ces Cubains sur une ferme quelconque, sont priés de répondre en donnant les détails les plus complets possible.

Ainsi qu'il a été démontré ci-dessus, cette mesure est très pratique, et serait profitable aux parties intéressées, pourvu, toutefois, qu'il n'y ait pas d'exagération des deux côtés, dans la représentation des faits. Ce serait aussi un avantage pour tous, que l'exécution des contrats faits conformément aux descriptions ci dessus, soit assurée par l'entremise du Commissaire de l'Immigration.

Droits d'importation sur l'argent monnayé.

Le Congrès National Considérant :

Que le Pouvoir Exécutif n'a pas été, jusqu'à présent, à même de frapper une monnaie nationale conformément à la loi du 28 Avril 1894.

Considérant :

Que c'est le devoir du Congrès de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'empêcher que la monnaie d'argent qui circule dans le pays, et qui sert de base à toutes les affaires de ventes

et d'achats sur le territoire de la République, soit l'objet d'opérations qui entraveraient le commerce, l'industrie et l'administration publique.

Considérant :

Que c'est le devoir impératif des représentants du peuple de protéger tous les intérêts contre des agissements troublant l'ordre économique.

Décree :

ARTICLE 1. Une taxe fixe de *trois dollars en or*, est imposée sur chaque somme de cent dollars en argent exportée de la République à l'étranger, soit en menue monnaie, soit en pièces d'un dollar.

ART. 2. Toute violation de ce décret sera punie conformément à la loi régissant les Douanes et les Ports, d'après les dispositions de la section relative à la confiscation.

ART. 3. Ce Décret est provisoire, et cessera aussitôt que les causes de sa promulgation auront disparu ; mais il sera mis en vigueur dès le jour de sa publication.

Fait en la salle du Congrès, le 16 Mars 1896, ls 53ème année de l'Indépendance, et la 33ème de la Restauration.

ISAIAS FRANCO, *Président.*

J. MORALÉS BERNAL, /
I. MEJIAS, \ *Secrétaires.*

Il est Ordonné que ce Décret sera exécuté et communiqué au Secrétaire chargé de son application et de sa publication sur tout le territoire de la République.

Fait au Palais National de Saint Domingue, Capitale de la République, le 17 Mars, 1896.

Le Président de la République,

ULISES HEUREAUX.

Contresigné :

Le Ministre des Finances et du Commerce :

RIVAS.

Commerce de Saint Domingue avec les Etats-Unis.

Les tableaux suivants, indiquent la valeur totale des marchandises importées des Etats-Unis à Saint Domingue, et exportées de Saint Domingue aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1895. Les chiffres proviennent des registres officiels des différentes douanes de Saint Domingue, en or américain.

Ports.	Importé des E. U.	Exporté aux E. U.
Santo Domingo.....	\$326,596 17	\$689,457 85
Macoris.....	183,624 01	1,273,764 04
Azua.....	83,150 04	172,459 27
Sanchez.....	102,633 97	18,672 20
Samana.....	13,782 29	7,581 00
Puerto Plata.....	169,135 22	18,000 01
Monte Cristi.....	65,090 40	59,680 65
Total.....	\$943,012 10	\$2,239,615 01

Mois.	Importé des E. U.	Exporté aux E. U.
Janvier.....	\$113,018 30	\$138,076 65
Février.....	97,446 98	354,332 60
Mars.....	103,607 36	352,136 64
Avril.....	88,354 39	183,657 70
Mai.....	48,165 48	486,956 66
Juin.....	93,049 49	247,709 87
Juillet.....	67,802 64	200,322 96
Août.....	64,608 05	113,951 12
Septembre.....	58,739 15	41,407 35
Octobre.....	83,431 47	49,707 88
Novembre.....	50,683 38	23,282 66
Décembre.....	74,105 41	48,072 92
Total.....	\$943,012 10	\$2,239,615 01

URUGUAY.

PROPOSED BILL TO ESTABLISH AD VALOREM
DUTY ON CERTAIN ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The *Revue du Commerce Extérieur* (Paris), of June 27, 1896, gives the following principal provisions of a proposed law for establishing an *ad valorem* duty on certain exports.

ARTICLE 1. Article 2 of the law of October 4, 1890, establishing *specific* duties upon the export of the natural products of the country, is hereby repealed.

ART. 2. From the date of the publication of the present law, the products of the country, hereinbelow enumerated, shall pay an export duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*:

Wool in general, grease, tallow and oil; cows, mares, cow-hides, calf and wolf skins salted or dry, extracts of meat, etc.

"The meat called 'tasajo,' and other products not included in the preceding enumeration, shall be exported free of duty."

BUDGET FOR 1896-97.

The budget for 1896-97, as proposed to the Chamber of Deputies by the Budget Committee, is as below:

Revenue.....	\$15,581,299 45
Expenditure.....	14,634,785 81
Surplus.....	\$943,513.64

The Budget for 1895-96 was as follows:

Revenue.....	\$14,779,126.23
Expenditure.....	14,357,078.25
Surplus.....	\$422,047 98

It will be noted that the estimated surplus for the next fiscal year shows a handsome increase over that of the present year.

In submitting these estimates, the Budget Committee expresses profound satisfaction with the financial situation of the country and of the final conquering of the panic through which Uruguay in common with other countries has passed since 1890.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR MAY 1896.

The total value of the imports of merchandise into the United States for the month ended May 31st, 1896, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, amounted to \$57,263,859, as compared with \$66,028,854 for the corresponding month of the previous year, showing a decrease of \$8,764,995.

The total exports of domestic products in May, 1896, amounted to \$64,580,802, against \$62,732,194 for May, 1895, a gain of \$1,848,608 for the current year.

Of the above noted shrinkage in imports, the article of coffee alone accounts for \$2,770,000, of which amount \$2,325,432 is credited to Brazil. The importation of coffee from other South American countries and Central America shows no material change in the period under consideration. The importation of coffee in May, 1896, from Mexico, amounted to \$235,564, against \$558,988 in May, 1895, a decrease of \$328,424.

Under the general head of fruits, nuts, and cocoa, there is no material change to note in the receipts from the Spanish-American countries.

The importation of sisal grass (henequen) and leaf tobacco from Mexico shows a marked and satisfactory improvement. Of the former the increase amounted in value in 1896 to \$345,000. In leaf tobacco there is shown an improvement of \$2,000 in May of the current year.

Brazil exported to the United States in May, 1896, 1,435,440 pounds of crude India rubber, valued at \$594,033, and in May, 1895, 1,804,939 pounds, appraised at \$935,691, a decrease of \$341,658.

Under the head of sugar there is a notable improvement in the receipts from Brazil; the figures standing \$576,419 for May, 1896, against \$117,488 in 1895. From other South and Central American countries there is no change to note.

The receipts of wool from South America show a remarkable falling off for the current year, the figures being for wools of the first class for May, 1896, 120,886 pounds, in value \$11,038, and for May, 1895, 2,660,193 pounds, valued at \$292,386. The importation of wools of classes 2 and 3 from the countries under consideration in this report shows no notable change.

The exportation of live hogs to Mexico represented in value \$46,000, as against nothing in 1895, and corn to the value of \$88,000 was exported to the same country, there having been none exported in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the exportation of other breadstuffs there is no distinctive change to note.

In mineral oils, refined and manufactured, there is a marked improvement found in the shipments to the Argentine Republic, amounting in value to \$116,000. The other Spanish-American countries show no marked change in this product.

Under the general head of provisions there is an observable falling off in the business with the Latin-American countries. This is notably true of canned provisions and bacon. In the former article the loss amounts to \$6,000, of which Brazil represents \$5,000. The exportation of bacon shows a falling off of \$105,000, which is confined almost wholly to the shipments to Brazil.

The exportation of lumber to the various Latin-American countries shows a gain aggregating \$346,000, distributed among the several countries.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN MAYO DE 1896.

El valor total de las importaciones de mercancías en los Estados Unidos de América en el mes de Mayo de 1896, según los datos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro, ascendió á \$57,263,859. Comparadas estas cifras con las que arroja la estadística del mismo mes, el año pasado,— en que el valor de las importaciones resultó ser \$66,028,854.— aparece una baja de \$8,764,995.

La exportación total de mercaderías nacionales, en el mismo mes de Mayo de 1896, ascendió en valor á \$64,580,802. En Mayo del año anterior el valor de las mismas exportaciones fue \$62,732,194; de donde resulta un aumento en 1896 de \$1,848,608.

La baja en las importaciones de mercaderías extranjeras á que antes se hizo referencia se notó de una manera muy principal con respecto al café. El valor de lo que se importó de este artículo en Mayo de 1896, comparado con lo que se había importado en Mayo de 1895, representa una disminución de \$2,770,000,—de los cuales \$2,325,432 corresponden al Brasil. El resto hasta completar la baja total corresponde casi en todo á México, pues el café de esa República importado en los Estados Unidos de América en Mayo de 1896 fue estimado en \$235,564, mientras que el importado en Mayo de 1895 representó la suma de \$558,988, de donde resulta una baja de \$328,424.

La importación del café de Centro América y de la América del Sud, excepto como se ha dicho el Brasil, se ha mantenido sustancialmente la misma, en los dos periodos que se comparan.

No se observa tampoco cambio alguno notable en la importación, en el mismo periodo, de frutas, nueces y cacao, procedentes de los países hispano-americanos.

Ha habido un aumento muy marcado en la importación del henequén y del tabaco en rama procedentes de México. El aumento respecto al henequén representa un valor de \$345,000. El del tabaco ascendió à \$2,000.

En Mayo de 1896, el Brasil exportó para los Estados Unidos de América 1,435,440 libras de goma elástica en bruto, representando un valor de \$594,033. En Mayo de 1895 la cantidad exportada para los Estados Unidos de América fue 1,804,939 libras, que se estimaron en \$935,691. El descenso representó por lo tanto un total de \$341,658.

Respecto del azúcar importado del Brasil ha habido un aumento notable. En Mayo de 1895 la azúcar del Brasil introducida en los Estados Unidos de América representó un valor de \$117,488, mientras que la introducida en el mismo mes de 1896 está valorada en \$576,419.

No hay variación perceptible respecto de este mismo artículo, procedente de las Américas del Centro ó del Sud.

Se nota una gran baja respecto de las lanas sudamericanas de primera clase. En Mayo de 1896 se importaron lanas de esta clase, procedentes de dichos países, en cantidad de 120,886 libras, representando un valor de \$11,038, mientras que en Mayo de 1895 se habían importado 2,660,193 libras, con un valor de \$292,386. En cuanto à las de 2ª y 3ª clases no ha habido variación perceptible.

La exportación de puercos vivos para México representó en Mayo de 1896 un valor de \$46,000. En el mismo mes de 1895 no hubo exportación alguna de este artículo para la mencionada República.

El maíz exportado para México en Mayo de 1896 se estimó en \$88,000. En el mismo mes de 1895 la exportación fue nula.

No se observa cambio alguno respecto à la exportación para México de los demás cereales.

Los embarques de aceites minerales, refinados y manufacturados para la República Argentina, en Mayo de 1886, comparados con los del mismo mes de 1895, representan un aumento

de \$116,000. Los que se han hecho para otros países hispano americanos no ofrecen variación notable.

En cuanto á provisiones en general la disminución de lo exportado para el resto de América, sobre todo en lo relativo al tocino y conservas alimenticias en latas, es muy digna de ser observada. La baja experimentada en la exportación de las últimas representa un valor de \$6,000, de los que al Brasil solo le corresponden \$5,000, La baja en la exportación del tocino representa \$105,000, de los cuales casi todo corresponde al Brasil. La exportación de maderas para los diversos países del resto de América ha mostrado un aumento. En Mayo de 1895 representó un total general de \$346,000.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DES ÉTATS-UNIS POUR
LE MOIS DE MAI, 1896.

La valeur totale des importations de marchandises aux États-Unis pour le mois de Mai, 1896, ainsi que l'indique le rapport du Bureau des Statistiques du Département de la Trésorerie, s'est élevée à \$57,263,859, contre \$66,028,854 pour le même mois de l'année précédente, soit une diminution de \$8,764,995.

Le total des exportations des produits du pays, pour le mois ci-dessus, a été de \$64,580,802, contre \$62,732,194 pour Mai 1895, soit une augmentation de \$1,848,608 pour l'année courante.

Dans la baisse sus-mentionnée des importations, le café seul, compte pour \$2,770,000 et le Brésil pour \$2,325,432 de cette somme. L'importation du café provenant des autres pays, et du Centre Amérique, ne montre aucun changement matériel pendant la période qui nous occupe. Les importations de cette denrée, pour le mois de Mai de cette année-ci, venant du Mexique ont été de \$235,564, contre \$558,988, pour le même mois de 1895, soit une diminution de \$328,424.

Sous la rubrique générale de fruits, noix et Cocos, il n'y a pas de changement sensible dans les envois des pays Hispano-Américains. L'importation du Sisal (henequen), du tabac en feuilles, du Mexique, montre une amélioration sensible et satisfaisante. L'augmentation du premier de ces produits a été de \$345,000; et de \$2,000 pour le second, pendant le mois de Mai de l'année actuelle.

En Mai, de cette même année, le Brésil a exporté aux États-Unis, 1,435,440 livres de caoutchouc brut; évaluées à \$594,033; et pour le même mois en 1895, 1,804,939 livres, de la valeur de \$935,691, une diminution de \$351,658.

Sous la rubrique du Sucre, il y a une amélioration remarquable dans les envois du Brésil ; les chiffres sont de \$576,419 pour Mai de cette année-ci, contre \$117,488 pour 1895. Il n'y a à observer aucun changement dans les envois de cette denrée venant des autres pays du Sud et de l'Amérique Centrale.

Les exportations des laines de l'Amérique du Sud, montrent une baisse remarquable pour l'année courante. Pour les laines de première qualité pendant Mai dernier, les envois ont été de 120,886 livres, se montant à \$11,038, et pendant le même mois en 1895, ils ont été de 2,666,193 livres évaluées à \$292,386. L'importation des laines de 2^{ème} et de 3^{ème} qualités, provenant des pays mentionnés dans ce rapport, ne font voir aucun changement sensible.

L'exportation au Mexique de porcs sur pied, est représentée par une somme de \$46,000 contre aucune en 1895 ; et celle du maïs pour le même pays a été de \$88,000 Il n'y en a pas eu d'exporté pendant l'année précédente. Quant aux exportations d'autres céréales, il n'y a pas de changement qui appelle une attention particulière.

En huiles minérales, raffinées et fabriquées, on remarque une amélioration dans les exportations pour la République Argentine, qui se sont élevées à \$116,000. Les autres pays Hispano-Américains ne montrent aucun changement dans les transactions de ce produit.

Sous le titre général de provisions, il y a une baisse remarquable dans ce commerce avec les pays Latins-Américains. Cette observation s'applique surtout au lard fumé. Le premier de ces articles montre une perte de \$6,000, dans laquelle le Brésil entre pour \$5,000. L'exportation du second, fait voir une baisse de \$105,000, qui est presque entièrement limitée à l'exportation pour ce dernier pays.

L'exportation des bois de construction pour les différentes contrées Hispano-Américaines, montrent un gain d'environ \$346,000 partagé entre elles.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN
REPUBLICS.

		Executive Residence.
Argentine Republic	Señor Don José Evaristo Uriburu.....	Buenos Aires.
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Mariano Baptista.....	Sucre
Brazil.....	Señor Don Prudente de Morães.....	Rio de Janeiro.
Chile.....	Señor Don Jorge Moutt.	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Miguel Antonio Caro.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	Señor Don Rafael Iglesias.....	San José.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Eloy Alfaro.....	Quito.
Guatemala....	Señor Don José María Reiuá Barrios.	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur T. Simon Sam.....	Port au Prince.
Honduras.....	Señor Don Policarpo Bonilla.	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico	Señor Don Porfirio Díaz	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua.....	Señor Don José Santos Zelaya.....	Managua.
Paraguay.....	Señor Don Juan B. Egusquiza.....	Asunción.
Peru.....	Señor Don Nicolás de Piérola.....	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Don Rafael Antonio Gutierrez..	San Salvador.
Santo Domingo	Señor Don Ulises Heureaux	Santo Domingo.
United States..	Mr. Grover Cleveland	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don Juan Idiarte Borda.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Señor Don Joaquín Crespo.....	Caracas.

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.
Bahia de Carragues.
Esmeraldas.
Manta.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HAYTI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

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

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tampico.
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.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
No. 2 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

Many communications are received by this Bureau indicating a misconception of the plan and scope of its work, as well as of the policy adopted in the distribution of its publications. As a full reply to those who believe themselves entitled to copies of every publication issued by the Bureau, the following extracts from recent Annual Reports are given :

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1893.

There is, however, a more important reason for desiring the success of this effort to place the publications of this Bureau in the hands of those willing to pay for them. The letters received every day speak strongly of an increasing desire to receive something free at the general expense. Probably few of those who thus place themselves in the category of applicants for charity realize the true situation. But they must understand the impossibility of supplying government publications at the general expense to all who apply. Perhaps, if questioned, they would declare themselves opposed to all forms of class legislation. Yet in their demands for public documents they are helping to extend the most expensive sort of such legislation. Those who believe in a republican form of government have too great faith in the institutions of their country to oppose an effort looking to the defeat of tendencies toward the worst forms of centralization. All such will learn with pleasure of efforts to extend information upon proper lines. The Bureau has received many cordial expressions of approval of the new method of distributing its publications from those who have been for a long time recipients of copies of every edition printed.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1894.

At the date of my last report there had been but a short trial of the experiment of selling the publications of the Bureau. As knowledge of this policy became more widely extended the sales constantly increased, and the Bureau is in receipt of abundant evidence that those having

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

need of its information are willing to pay the slight cost charged. There still remains in the minds of many applicants a misconception of the plan and scope of the work of the International Union of American Republics. In some cases application is made to members of Congress for full sets of the Bureau publications by constituents who assume that these are public documents, properly bound for library purposes and fitted to adorn shelves that might otherwise be empty. In others, librarians of public and institutional libraries, with a laudable desire to secure for the libraries in their charge as full a line of documents as are available, assume that because they have been made depositories of government publications, they are entitled to copies of all documents issued by this Bureau for a distinct commercial purpose.

As to the first class, it is noted with pleasure that in a very large majority of cases the applicants, when furnished with a circular stating the policy of selling the Bureau publications, have responded by remitting the price named. Although it has been an unpleasant duty to refuse applications for these documents, I believe the best interests of every legislator are consulted by a strict adherence to the plan adopted. It is quite clear that every member who sends to a constituent free copies of the Bureau Handbooks increases the demand for the same favor from other constituents, who assume that they have an equal right with those they know to have been favored. As to the second class, there has been more difficulty. Recognizing the purely commercial character of the Bureau, and the soundness of the principle that no privileges should be granted to a favored class, the list of libraries to which the Bureau sends its publications has been carefully revised. The aim has been to utilize these libraries for the double purpose of placing information within reach of the public and for the better extension of a knowledge of the work of the Bureau. Mistakes may have been made, but in considering them it must be remembered that the decision is in all cases made without regard to any supposed right of the applicant to receive, and solely on the ground of what might be the effect on the prosperity of the Bureau.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

PRICE LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Money may be sent by Postoffice Order, payable to "THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS." All other remittances are at the risk of the sender. Orders or checks *not made payable as above* will be returned.

☞ POSTAGE STAMPS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED. ☜

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61. Hand-book of Uruguay.....	50
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Second Annual Report of the Bureau.....	5
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Manual de las Republicas Americanas, 1891 (Spanish edition of Hand-book No. 1).....	50
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communi- cation, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, Inter- national Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank. Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—Octavo, bound in paper.....	50
Octavo, bound in half Morocco.....	50
International American Conference Reports of Committees and Dis- cussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the Ex- ecutive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Quarto edition, bound in paper, 4 vols.....	3 00
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New United States Tariff Act.....	5

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THE MONTHLY BULLETINS.

Subscription price of the Monthly Bulletins for the fiscal year :

July to June, inclusive, per annum,	- - - -	\$1.00
Single Copies,	- - - - -	10 cents.

In addition to general information, the Monthly Bulletins contain special information, as follows :

The October Bulletin ['93] is a special Bulletin on Coffee Cultivation in Mexico, Central America, Brazil and other South American countries.

November ['93].—Special information regarding Coal and Petroleum in Colombia.

December ['93].—Special information concerning Minerals and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Nicaragua ; Nitrate Deposits, etc. in Colombia ; Coffee in Haiti, Guatemala and Mexico.

January ['94].—Special information on Marble deposits in Colombia ; Brazil—Tariff Changes.

February ['94].—Costa Rica at the World's Fair, and Railways in South America.

March ['94].—Rumie Culture in Southern Countries, and India Rubber in Colombia.

April ['94].—SPECIAL, COSTA RICA BULLETIN.

May ['94].—Tariff Modifications in Mexico.

June ['94].—Import Duties of Guatemala (revised).

July ['94].—American Live Stock ; Price of Public Lands in Mexico, and Encouragement to Gold Mining.

August ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Coffee in Peru.

September ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Amendments to New Guatemala Tariff ; the Reciprocal Commercial Arrangements of the United States under Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1890.

October ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Argentina—Cotton Industry in.

November ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Argentina—Cotton Industry in (concluded) ; Venezuela—Banking Laws.

December ['94].—American Live Stock—continued ; Consular and Other Fees ; Honduras—Central American Exposition ; Santo Domingo—Tariff Decree.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

January ['95].—New United States Tariff Act (in Spanish and Portuguese).

February ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Mexico—Tariff Changes, and Price of Public Lands for Fiscal Year 1895-96; British Honduras—New Tariff; Honduras—Rights of Foreigners; Missiones Award.

March ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Brazil—Opportunities for American Trade with Pará; Cuba and Puerto Rico—Commercial Arrangements between the United States and Spain; Tariff Changes in Argentine Republic and Guatemala.

April ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Production and Consumption of Coffee; Chilean Currency Conversion Bill; Venezuela—New Law of Public Lands; Tariff Changes in Mexico, Cuba, Peru and Santo Domingo.

May ['95].—American Live Stock—continued; Brazil—New Internal Loan; Colombia—Tariff Changes; Ecuador—Statistics of Revenue and Commerce; Venezuela—Rules for Enforcing Immigration Law.

June ['95].—American Live Stock—concluded; Costa Rica—Cacao Farming; Peru—Cotton Production.

July ['95].—Argentine Republic—Flour Milling; Census Items; British Honduras—Tariff Changes; Costa Rica—Stock Raising; Guatemala—Railways; Honduras—Boundary Treaty with Nicaragua (English and Spanish); Tariff Changes in Peru and Venezuela.

August ['95].—Argentine Republic—Values of Land (sheep raising); Paraguay—Custom Tariff, 1895 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Santo Domingo—Decree Creating Additional Tax (English and Spanish); Venezuela—Commercial Notes.

September ['95].—Argentine Republic—Customs Law for 1895 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Uruguay—Commerce and Trade, 1894; Treaty of Union between Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

October ['95].—Brazil—Official Census; Costa Rica—Customs Tariff, 1894 (English, Spanish and Portuguese); Coffee Culture in Costa Rica; Tariff Modifications in Guatemala and Salvador (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

November ['95].—Extension of Telegraph Communication; Ecuador—Proposed Railway Extension; Mexico—The Alcabala Tax; Commerce and Resources of Yucatan; Uruguay—American Opportunities for Trade; Venezuela—Tariff Modifications (English, Spanish and Portuguese).

December ['95].—Honduras—New Agricultural Law; Mexico—Law Concerning Alienship and Naturalization; Venezuela—Commerce, Manufactures, &c.; Brazil—Cotton Industry in; Nicaragua—Tariff Changes; Peru—Sugar Industry in.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

January ['96].—Costa Rica—Banana Culture; Mexico—Price of Government Lands for Fiscal Year 1896-97; Venezuela—Cocoanut Culture; Peru—Decree Creating Salt Monopoly; Tariff Changes in Brazil and Uruguay.

February ['96].—Mexico—Cultivation of Cacao, Vanilla, India-Rubber, Indigo and Bananas; Uruguay—Tariff Modifications (English, Spanish and Portuguese).


March ['96].—Peru—Amendment to Peruvian Patent Law; Modification of Tobacco Duties; Honduras—Trade with the United States.

April ['96].—Brazil—Commerce of the Amazon; Colombia—Tariff changes; Mexico—Colonization Law, etc.

May ['96].—Brazil—Minerals and Mining Industries; Costa Rica—Sugar Industry.

REPRINTS OF PUBLICATIONS NAMED ABOVE, AND BOUND TOGETHER IN PAPER, AS STATED BELOW.

	Price—Cents.
Vol. 1, Part 1.—First Annual Report, Hand-book No. 3, and Bread-stuffs in Latin America.....	60
Vol. 1, Part 2.—Mines and Mining Laws, Land and Immigration Laws, Commercial Information.....	60
Vol. 5, Part 1.—Tariffs: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bolivia, British Possessions.....	40
Vol. 5, Part 2.—Tariffs: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua.....	40
Vol. 5, Part 3.—Tariffs: Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.....	40

 The Commercial Directories of the different Republics of Central and South America, issued some years ago by the Bureau, are no longer included in the above list, as they are not reliable.

CLINTON FURBISH, *Director.*

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1896.

These publications may be purchased from Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York.

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 JULY 1, 1896

COUNTRIES.	STANDARD.	UNIT.	VALUE IN U. S. GOLD OR SILVER.	COINS.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC...	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.465 (fixed).	{ Gold—Argentine (\$1.824) and ½ Argentine } Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA.....	Silver.	Boliviano.	0.443.	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL.....	Gold.	Milreis.	0.546 (fixed).	{ Gold—5, 10 and 20 milreis. } Silver—½, 1 and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICA.....	Silver.	Peso.	0.497.	{ Gold—Onza and divisions. } Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE.....	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.365.	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.824), doubloon (\$3.650), } condor (\$7.300).
COLOMBIA.....	Silver.	Peso.	0.497.	{ Silver—Peso and divisions. } Gold—Condor (\$9.647), double condor
CUBA.....	Gold and Silver.	Peso.	0.926 (fixed).	{ Silver—Peso and divisions. } Gold—Doubloon (\$5.017). } Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR.....	Silver.	Sucre.	0.497.	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and divisions. } Silver—Sucre and divisions.
MEXICO.....	Silver.	Dollar	0.540.	{ Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2½, 5, 10 and 20 (dols.). } Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
HAITI.....	Gold and Silver.	Gomde.	0.965.	Silver—Gourde.
PERU.....	Silver.	Sol.	0.497.	Silver—Sol and divisions.
VENEZUELA.....	Gold and Silver.	Bolivar.	0.193 (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.
Arobo.....	Paraguay.....	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry).....	Argentine Republic.....	25.3175 pounds.
do	Brazil.....	32.38 pounds.
do	Cuba.....	25.3664 pounds.
do	Venezuela.....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid).....	Cuba and Venezuela.....	4.263 gallons.
Barril.....	Argentine Republic and Mexico..	20.0787 gallons.
Carga.....	Mexico and Salvador.....	300 pounds.
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.....	1.590 bushels.
do	Mexico.....	1.54728 bushels.
do	Uruguay (double).....	7.776 bushels.
do	Uruguay (single).....	3.888 bushels.
do	Venezuela.....	1.590 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 (laud).....	Paraguay.....	4.633 acres.
Libra.....	Argentine Republic.....	1.0127 pounds.
do	Central America.....	1.043 pounds.
do	Chile.....	1.014 pounds.
do	Cuba.....	1.0161 pounds.
do	Mexico.....	1.01465 pounds.
do	Peru.....	1.0143 pounds.
do	Uruguay.....	1.0143 pounds.
do	Venezuela.....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter.....	Metric.....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre.....	Guiana.....	1.0791 pounds.
Mauzana.....	Costa Rica.....	1.54 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.....	34.874 inches.
do	Chile and Peru.....	33.297 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.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid 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, United States of Colombia and Venezuela.

